Bellevue Gazette.

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Omaha, June 20, 1857. 35

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☞ Remember the cheapest house in town.

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THE undersigned have opened, at their new store on Douglas street, opposite the banks, a new and splendid assortment of

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We have a large lot of Clothing that is well and fashionably made, and out of the best material. Our stock consists of all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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Our stock of Boots and Shoes is the largest ever offered to the citizens of Nebraska. They are purchased directly from the manufacturers, and are of the very best quality.

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TEA, TEA, TEA—A tip-top article of Young Hyson, at 65 cts. per pound, at the BELLEVUE STORE.

POETRY.

There's no Such Thing as Death.

"There's no such thing as death,"
To those who think aright;
'Tis but the racer casting off
What most impedes his flight;
'Tis but one little act,
Life's drama must contain;
One struggle keener than the rest,
And then an end of pain.

"There's no such thing as death;"
That which is thus miscalled,
Is life escaping from the chains
That have so long enthralled;
'Tis but one hidden star,
Piercing through the night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth
Amid its kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death;"
In nature nothing dies;
From each sad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise.
The faded leaf that falls,
All sear and brown to earth,
Ere long will mingle with the shapes
That give the floweret birth.

"There's no such thing as death;"
'Tis but a blossom spray,
Sinking before the coming fruit,
That seeks the Summer's ray;
'Tis but the bud displaced,
As comes the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for sight,
And weariness for power.

The Sweet Little Girl.

Her blue eyes they beam and they twinkle;
Her lips have made smiling more fair;
On cheek and on brow there's no wrinkle;
But thousands of curls in her hair.

She's little—you don't wish her taller;
Just half through her teens is her age;
And lady, or baby to call her,
Were something to puzzle a sage.

Her walk, is far better than dancing,
She speaks as another might sing;
And all by an innocent chancing,
Like lambkins and birds in the spring.

Unskilled in the airs of the city,
She's perfect in natural grace;
She's gentle, and truthful, and witty,
And ne'er spends a thought on her face.

Her face, with the fine glow that's in it,
As fresh as an apple tree's bloom;
And, oh! when she comes, in a minute,
Like sunshine she brightens the room.

As taking in mind as in feature,
How many will sigh for her sake!
I wonder, the sweet little creature,
What sort of a wife she would make!

Of a Spade.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Of old a spade was called a "spade;"
By simples and by sages;
A "workman" did is honest "work,"
And "servants" earned their "wages."
A "man" was title of respect,
Whenever virtue named it;
There was but one of higher worth,
And lovely "woman" claim'd it.
But now we masquerade with words—
The truth a great offense is—
And desecrate our English tongue,
By pride and false pretences.

We shame the language of our sires,
We talk so mild and meekly;
We've "operatives" for working-men,
And draw our "salaries" weekly.
Our "lady" takes the place of "wife,"
That word so true and hearty;
And every "man" 's a "gentleman,"
Unless we call him "party."
The "shopman" hates the man of "shop,"
And by perversion later,
The man who digs a railway trench,
Is call'd a "navigator."

O, give me back our honest speech!
It had a soul of beauty;
And let us do our daily "work,"
And think it pleasant duty.
Let's earn our "wages" as of yore—
The world can never harm us;
Let's love our "sweethearts" and our "wives,"
And own that "women charm" us.
So shall our actions, like our words,
Be void of affectation,
And "spade" be spade, and "man" be man,
Throughout the British nation.

Kindness.

As stars upon the tranquil sea,
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine;
O then be kind whoe'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Thriftless Farmer.

Provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter; but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highway; by which a large portion of it, and all the manure is wasted.

He grazes his medows in the fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor—just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his field, and teach his own to be unruly, and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn, if he has one, by which they become prematurely rotten and the barn destroyed

He tills, or skims over the surface of the land, until it is exhausted, but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first, he has no time, for the last, he "is not able."

He has a place for nothing and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake or a hammer, or an auger, but knows not where to find them, and thus loses much time.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings when he should be reparing his utensils or improving his mind by reading useful books or newspapers.

He spends much time in town at the corner of the street, or in the "snake holes," complainig of hard times, and goes home in the evening, pretty well *lore*.

He has no shed for his fire wood—consequently his wife is out of humor, and his meals out of season.

He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He has no luck in raising fruit.

One half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbor's cattle. His plow, drag, and other implements, lie all winter in the field where last used; and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next season, his plow breaks, because it was not housed and properly cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy his garden, because he had not stopped a hole in the fence, that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, by paying an enormous shave, or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind insead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an execution; consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit, and merchants and all others with whom he deals, charge him twice or thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at any cost. He has to beg and promise, and promise and beg, to get them on any terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come into their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncurried, and his harness trod under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings unpainted, and the boards and shingles falling off—he has no time to replace them—the glass is out of the windows, and the holes stopped with rags and old hats.

He is a great borrower of his thrifty neighbor's implements, but never returns the borrowed article, and when it is sent for, it can't be found.

He is in person a great sloven, and never attends public worship, or if he does occasionally do so, he comes sneaking in when the service is half out.

He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him he has something else to attend to.

Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, and a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor Christian.—*Fort Wayne Times.*

Results of Agricultural Machinery.

Six years since, in Ohio, there were very few agricultural machines—now there are an immense number. The effect of of machines in doing the work of men it is hardly possible to estimate.

A mower with two horses, two men and a boy, must accomplish the work of at least twelve men. If so, it must save the labor of five men at least. Now, we know of one county which has three hundred and fifty mowers and reapers, and they must save the labor of about 1600 men. In the State at large, there must be about eight thousand of these machines, thus saving the labor of 40,000 able bodied men.—Supposing that they are employed only two months in the year, for harvest only, they will save, in money paid for labor, about $2,500,000 per annum. The interest on their cost will be about $70,000 only; so that there will be a net absolute gain on them of more than two millions per annum. If we look to the prairie States, the saving will be much greater. In the United States at large, probably, the labor of 3,000,000 able bodied men is saved during two months in the year. This is equal in money to $20,000,000 of dollars per annum. This saving, too, is made in the last five years. But the saving of money is by no means the most part of the saving. The economy of labor is, in our modern civilization, of the highest value without reference to the money or the market value. We have already referred, as our readers will remember, to the tendencies of our present civilization towards centralizing in cities and towns.

This is really, and without theory, drawing large portions of our rural or country population to the towns. This is diminishing the agricultural laborers while it increases the towns. The consequence is, that both in America and Europe the relative proportion of cultivators is continually diminished. If we suppose this process to go on like a mathematical series, without arrest, the consequence would be ultimate starvation; but, of course, the preliminary symptoms of such a calamity would be sufficient to drive many from the cities to the country, and thus change the current. Still, we must regard the invention and success of this agricultural machinery as a providential inteference to avert for a time the alternative of starving in cities or returning to the country.—*Railroad Record.*

AGE.—But few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, choked with passion, has little exageration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break; or, like the candle to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed number of years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten or twelve; the rabit eight; the guinea pig six or seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all the other animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches on the average, four times his growing period; the cat six times; and the rabit even eight times the standard measurment. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular, and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

Blackwood.

The London *Times* says: The increase in the number of emigrants who are now leaving Great Britain, as compared with last year, is astonishing. If the outpouring of the sons of labor from Liverpool continues to the end of the year, there will have sailed from Liverpool alone nearly 17,000 more persons than took their departure in the year 1856 from all the ports in the United Kingdom put together, 48,263 have sailed in 135 ships for Victoria; 6778 in 25 ships for Canada; 2032 in five ships for New South Wales; 604 in two ships for Tasmania; 160 in four ships for New Brunswick; 33 in six ships for South America; 18 in three ships for the Mauritius; 15 in two ships for British Guiana; 15 in two ships for Prince Edward's Island and 13 in one ship for Adelaide. The greatest exodus took place in the month of April, when the increase as compared with the corresponding month of 1856, was do less than 10,694.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of his own ways as in any need of mending.