VOL. 3, NO. 16.

NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousand of acres of productive soil has been divided into Farms of various sizes to sait the purchaser. A population of some Fifteen Hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, and vaised excellent crope. The price of the land is at the low sum of from \$15 to \$20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production of Wheat. Clover, Corn, Peaches, Graphs and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE INION. The place is perfectly secure from NEW JERSEY. IS CONSIDERED. THE BEST FROM SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid secure the land, which is only sold for land. The terms are made easy to secure the tapid improvement of the land,, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past year, somethree hundred houses have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vinyards and peach orchards, planted, and a

forty vinyards and peach orchards, planted, and a arge number of other improvements, making it a lesirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,
as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION,
Products bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the

from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle country where every improvement of catafort and civilization is at hand—fie can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change npon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, Inmber can be obtained at the mils at the rate of \$10 to \$15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place; good carpenters are at band, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

provemen's can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once he struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will sell land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no debut, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal. chase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two darks trains to Philadelphus, and to all settlers who improve, To Ratharda Court has a court of the court of the

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has ibeen so rapid as to insure a constant and permanee increase of business. Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the importovement of the place can be had at from \$100.

The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information o Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum

Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum. Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there finquire for Mr. Byrnes. Barding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Mammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, MAINSBURG, Pa.

gauges and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith. Prof. of Mathematics.

Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philoso-

phy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c. Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Analomy &c. Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks. Common English Branches Higher Branches, including common, each Latin and Greek, each 2 00 German and French, each 2 50 Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50

ORNAM ENTAL. colored crayon, and water colors, leach Oil painting Hair and wax flowers, each Pellis work

Piano music, with use of instrument Piano music, with use of instrangent 10 00 Board \$175 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.— Second Quarter of summer session commences

Angust 4, 1859.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bediord & A. pril 22, 1859.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER-A new

to the Editor of the Farmer, Hanamonton, P. O. Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the U nion, and where crops delightful climates in the U nion, and the urchin, as he drew his jack-knife across the leaves of his grammar.

"I lie inveshold of the White House, except to

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE 13 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY B. F. METERS,

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toppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facis evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence. The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

SELECT POETRY.

THE HUSKERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard! Heap high the golden corn No richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands exulting glean The apple from the pine, The orange from the glossy green, The cluster from the vine ;--

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow; To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our barvest fields with snow.

When spring time came with flower and bud, And grassy, green, and young And merry bob'links, in the wood, Like mad musicians sung, We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,

Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our spiouting grain The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June, Its leaves grew thin and fair. And waves in hot mid-summer's noon Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves, Its harvest lime has come, We pluck away the frosted leaves, And bear the treasures home

There, richer than the fabled gift Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shal! sift, And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk

Give us the bowl of mush and mus, By homespun beauty poured.

Where e'er the wide old kitchen hearth Sends up its smoky cur's Who will not thank the kindly earth, And bless our coro-fed girls.

Let earth withhold her goodly root, Let mildew blight the rye, Give to the worm the orchard's fruit, The wheat field to the fly,

But let the good old crow adorn The hills our fathers trod : Still let us for His golden corn Send up our thank to God!

POLITICAL.

THE Marper's Ferry Insurrection.

STRONG KANSAS TESTIMONY AGAINST BROWN.

An Abolitionist paper shows him up as a Coldblooded Assassin-Curious Facts about a League of Blood, and about the Harper's Fer-

E. J. OSBOENE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Lan- old John, Brown, was in the summer of 1855. A meeting of ultra Abolitionists was held at Cazenovia, N. Y., if we recollect rightly .-While in session, Brown, who is a native of Essex county, N. Y., appeared in that convenwhich he said he had four sons in Kansas, and there, to aid in fighting the battles of freedom. He could not consent to go, unless he could go armed, and he would like to arm all his sons, but he was not able to do so. Funds were sanction to the Lecompton Constitution. contributed on the spot, principally by Gerrit

Smith. creek, in Lykins county, and in the fall of creek, at midnight, on the 25th of May, 1856, 1855 were joined by the father and other broth- appeared and took charge of the marauding forers. When the Wakarusa war was pending, ces. They attempted to make the whole pop- Its well known that Broderick's disaffection the old man and four sons arrived in Lawrence, ulation of Missouri responsible for the horrid towards the President was not on account of the balance he reported sick. As they drove murder near Chateau's Trading Post. Brown Knsas, or anything pertaining to Kansas; but its dainty stomach, it will curl up its lips, rags." up in front of the Free State Hotel, they were was in constant intercourse with men in the beause the President made such appointments stick up its nose, and consign you to obliviall standing in a small lumber wagon. To each East, who declared on the stump, and in all inCalifornia as he felt it his duty to make, con- on. of their persons was strapped a short heavy their published correspondence, that their "on-trry to Broderick's recommendations. Senabroadsword. Each was supplied with a goodly number of firearms and navy revolvers, and poles were standing endwise around the wagon he received funds from time to time in prosebox with fixed bayonets pointing upwards .--They looked really formidable, and were received with great eclat. A small military company was organized at once, and the command was given to old Brown. From that moment he commenced fomenting difficulties in camp, In paper devoted to Literature and Agricul disregarding the commands of superior officers, and made a forced march into Canada, receiving and trying to induce the men to go down to the ment of Hammonton, in New Hersey, can be substituted for at only 25 cents per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address Inclose postage stamps for the amount, P. O. Atlentic Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, P. O. Atlentic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing chean land to bead off this wild adventure as the commands of superior officers, and made a forced march into Canada, receiving any amount of "aid and comfort" from his cohorts along the route.

and that they would not go out of the town to attack any such body. Peace was established, and old Brown retired in disgust.

a time in the vicinity, but finally marched back their party has been bully defeated in the State. towards Ossawatomie. The night before rea- The honest voters in the interior, at pure and Judge nimself after the election, and at the line?" ching that place, when only a few miles away, they camped for the night. Old John Brown fraud or violence, have come gallantly to the terms, saying he ought to have been hung, &c. in that line. I want to prepare a series of sciwho, we believe, was with the party, singled tescue, and returned to the Senate and House In the canvass even the N. Y Evening Post entific articles." out with himself seven men. These he marched to a point eight miles above the mouth of Potta- lent members of Baltimore are literally over- dignity, and fell into the lowest and bitterest way in disgust, as though the stranger was not their several residences, at the hour of midnight | TTY IN EACH BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE, which on the 24th of May, 1856, Allen Wilkinson, gives them A DEMOCRATIC UNITED Wm. Sherman, Wm. P. Doyle, Wm. Doyle and STATES SENATOR, and power to pass such Drury Doyle. All were found the next morn- wholesome laws, and so to provide for their ing by the roadside or in the highway, some execution, as to preclude, forever hereafter, all ing by the roadside or in the nighway, some likelihood of the recurrence of scenes like those, with a gash in their needs and sides, and their likelihood of the recurrence of scenes like those, they speak. The truth is, the Opposition found the stranger, "would not throats out others with their skulls split open which, on Wednesday last, so disgraced that throats cut; others with their skulls split open in two places, with holes in their breasts and their hands cut off; and others had holes through their breasts with their fingers cut off. No man in Kansas has pretended to deny that old John Brown led that murderous forny, which massacred those men. Up to that period not a hair of old John Brown's head, or that of any of his sons, had been injured by the

pro-slavery party.

It was not until the 30th of August, three months after the Pottawatomie massacre, that city of Baltimore-we may look for the return the attack was made on the Ossawatomie by the of the ruffians now in power there to their appro-slavery forces, and Frederick Brown, a son propriate kennels-and with a fair and honest

of old John, was killed. The truth of history requires this statement. 1860. If Brown was a monomaniac, it dates back anterior to his first visit to Kansas.

[From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom of Oct. 29.7 More than once during the summer of 1857 we asserted that the reason the "Do-Nothings" as we called them, were opposed to engaging in the Territorial election of that year, and competing with the pro-slavery party for the offices of the government, was found in the fact that they wished to prolong our Kansas difficulties-to keep the Territory in a constant ferment; that their design was revolution, and anything which looked like a peaceful solution of our troubles had been and would be violently opposed by them. We stated that those who led off in the do nothing policy had no material interest in Kansas in common with the settlers-that they were "birds of passage," come here like buzzards to feed on dead carcasses, and as soon as the period should come when there was nothing left for them to feast upon they would leave the Territory. We charged sent here from the charitable in the case to supply the wants of the destitute and suffering These men had charge, generally, of the avenues to public opinion. They were the correspondents of Eastern newspapers and of journals at home. The country was continually flooded with their falsehoods, and efforts were constantly made to convey the idea that those who were in favor of settling our troubles quietly, and without a resort to bloodshed, were cowards, or "had sold out to the pro-slavery party." And who were those men in the Territory at that time? We remember meeting a

we allude. "Brown's Cellar Kitchen Convention," as Thacher and his associates branded the affair, foiled them in their plans; but then came on the difficulties at Fort Scott, inaugurated by [From Lawrence (K.) Herald of Freedom, Oct. 29.]
The first thing the people of Kansas heard of old John, Brown, was in the summer of 1855.

The most such conduct, in a Senator of the United States, and an aspirant for the Presidence of John, Brown, was in the summer of 1855.

The most such conduct, in a Senator of the United States, and an aspirant for the Presidence of John, Brown, Redpath, Phillips and all that class of feats. This is the especial and great need which our city has in old states. bound league, the object of which was to mur-der, in cold blood, every officer elected under the Lecompton Constitution, be he free stitle man or otherwise. The password to that secret organ-We trust to the Legislature to satisfy this need tion, and made a very fiery speech, during ization was Lane. The whole plan of assassination, of relays of horses for the executioners, he had three others who were desirous of going &c., are in the possessien of good men in Lawrence, and have been for a long period. But there was a peaceful adjustment of all these matters, because Congress did not give legal

Old John Brown, with his minions, who opened the bloody issue in Kansas by murder-The four sons had located on Pottawatomie ing the five heads of families on Pottawatomie ly hope of abolishing slavery in the United to Gwin avowed his determination not to in-States lay through revolution;" and from them federe in the appointments, by the general govcuting his war schemes. When Montgomery discovered Brown & Co.'s plans of revolution, eletion to the Senate, supposing that, after to his credit be it said, he protested, and in con- | hee events, he could use the whole patronage sequence of their quarrel, probably more than of the United States in California to reward anything else, the latter made a brilliant coup d'état into Missouri, killed Crew, took his slaves lidnot consent to dispose of this patronage to which was to appear in the next number, when He engaged an Irishman for the job, who went

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND. IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING RESULT-THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC!

ized a company of about sixty men and march- notwithstanding the disfranchisment of the city ed towards Lawrence. Arriving at Palmyra, of Haltimore by Know Nothing rowdies, and he learned of the sacking of the town and the notwithstanding the theft of ten members of the position of the people. He reconnuitered for House of Delegates and a Senator in that city, free ballot boxes, which were untainted by out with himself seven men. These he marched so many Democratic members, that the frauduwatomie creek, and called from their beds at whelmed, and THE DEMOCRATS HAVE A MAJOR-

fair city.			
	AT	THE FIGURES!	
	Dem.	Am.	Dem. Ma
Senate,	12	10	2
House,	46	28	18
			-
S decide in	58	38	20
		ites on inint be	

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 20. HURRAH FOR REGENERATED MARYLAND We may now look for a fair ballot-box in the VOTE DEMOCRACY WILL SWEEP THE STATE IN

The Baltimore American, (which, it will) proclivities.) thus remarks upon the result :

THE RESULT IN THE STATE. The victory achieved in this city, through fraud and violence, by the American party has turned to ashes in their grasp. At most incurred in the gaining of them. In the State doubt have to pay the penalty of their misdeeds. Their opponents have a substantial working majority in both branches of the Legislature, a majority upon joint ballot which settles the question of the U. S. Senatorship, and will, ost certainly, we presume, determine the rewhom a majority of votes were returned at the an attack upon Harper's Ferry. He did tell election in this city on Wednesday last. So him of those plans; and Seward replied that quick a following of retribution upon the crime which excited it, has a lesson that even poliaffairs as firm and unchanged as ever, we mud

with a deep and earnest interest this sweeping Democratic triumph. It opens the only possitimore will look to the Legislature for the judicious but firm exercise of its legitimate powers in their behalf. They will look to it for a Registry Law which will prevent illegal voting; for the division of the Wards into convenient this su delegation of them at Centropolis in August of that year. There were Walden and Thatcher, Ralph and John E. Cook, Holmes and Kagi, Ralph and John E. Cook, Holmes and Kagi, the lottery system; and especially they will look the lottery system; and especially they will look and blood; and they can learn from him quite voting precincts so as to reduce the opportuni- than Col. Forbes has furnished, in his publishwe believe, Phillips and Redpath, Hinton and to it for such a re-organization of the police as much as they will care to know. And a The Lecompton Constitution itself was next system as will relieve us from the present force, mong other things they can learn from his own made the pretext for bringing on war. Who so utterly partizanised as to be beyond regenermade the pretext for blinging on war. Whoever is able to call up the incidents of the 224 ation, and render it hereafter as far as possible stated, viz:—that he did tell Seward fully about ever is able to call up the incidents of the 22d free from political control. The appointment Brown's proposition to make an attack upon rence, will be able to comprehend that to which a partisan Mayor, nor their tenure in office be put up at lottery at every election. Once selected and proved capable, fearless, and impartial experience should give value to their ser- nearly two years." Shame on such excuses! bound league, the object of which was to mur our city has, in order to re-establish the supre justly and fairly, not in a spirit of party vengeance, but with a view to the establishment of uch a system as when once tested will secure y its good results its own permanence.

SENATOR BRODERICK'S DEATH.

The Opposition are endeavoring to make pohical capital out of Broderick's death-they would convert his coffin into an electioneering patform and act the partizan upon his grave. At their crocodile tears will deceive no one. erment, for California; and, in consequence of his avowal, Broderick advocated Gwin's reispersonal adherents. President Buchanan nystipulation between two Senators, and his the stranger thus addressed him: ary appointments were so displeasing to Sentor Broderick that he openly denounced the relident and swore "that he would never cross

The manner in which he conducted the can- saying, "I have the honor to occupy that posivass, in the recent election in California, show-ed how much personal hatred dominated over "I have called, then," said the stranger, "to When the news of the threatened siege of Lawrence reached John Brown, Jr., who was a member of the Topeka Legislature, he organthat it has been our pleasure to record, is that, forth responses of the like character; but leaThe mouths of the cannons were pointed

> same time denouncing Terry in the severest (an Opposition journal) admits, "he forgot his say that he fell a martyr to his political prin- marked : ciples, is the cant of partisan hypocrisy which the honesty of his own tips would rebuke, could them-no taste for them." to the extreme and mad career which has so per ?" sadly terminated, to answer their own purpo-

From the New York Journal of Commerce. MORE ABOUT THE "ALLEGED CONSPIRA-TORS." SEWARD'S CONNECTION WITH THE PLOT.

ed .- Boston Post.

We do not understand the New York Times to be an apologist for his connection with the Harper's Ferry affair, but we fail entirely to agree with it that he is entitled to praise for I stponing the movement "for eighteen months." What would the Times say of the conduct of a be seen, does not conceal its anti-Democratic man who was fully informed that a plot existed for robbing its counting-room, but who, instead of promptly putting the proprietors on their guard and exposing the villainous scheme, should simply say to the burglars, that he "ought not, in his position, to have been fold" of it, or posthey have secured but a few local offices that sibly by gently reproving them, induce them can in no way compensate for the opprobrium to postpone the act for a longer or shorter period? Would the Times give the man, who thus triat large they are utterly defeated, and will no fled with crime, credit for stopping the move-

ment the moment he heard of it? This is precisely Mr. Seward's position. He did know of Brown's plans. He dare not deny, over his own name, that he knew of them. Forbes, when he said that "he went fully into the matter" with Seward, meant to be underection of both the Senator and Delegates for stood that he told him of the plans of Brown for "in his position he ought not to have been told." These are facts which Mr. Seward will not de-What did Seward go to prevent the Consum

ourselves, with thousands of our fellow citi- ation of the base plot? What steps did he take zens of anti-Democratic proclivities, regarding to stop it? Suppose we adopt the charitable conclusion of the Times, that he "warded it off for nearly two years;" does that help the matter? ble door of escape from the yearly repetition of In our estimation it only makes it worse. Duthe scenes of Wednesday. The citizens of Bal- ring this long period he has been dailying with prospective crime, and hobnobing with prospective crimnals, when a word fitly spoken would have sent them cringing into obscurity.

If Mr. Seward's friends want more light on ect; if they want a clearer statement

The poor excuse for Mr. Seward, a Senator of the United States, is that with a full knowl- | cinnati, in hunt of a situation. edge of the conspiracy, he "warded it off for

HINTS TO AUTHORS

BY JOHN BELKNAP.

Blessed public! darling public! how it must patted and petted and sugared and buttered and humored and spoiled! Let not the preachers say a word that will be displeasing to the public, for it is tender-it is sensitive, it can- and almost anything will do me for a while," not bear it! Let no patriot give a bolus to the public, unless it be sugar coated; for though the public is very sick, it takes no more medicine, unless by accident. And ye writers, whom do you give ?" heaven has blessed with pure hearts and fruitful minds-whose pens are loaded with thought -beware how you offer your merchandise to the public : for if it should not just please

A few days ago, I stood in the office of a periodical, the editor of which always feels the tting the handkerchief in his pocket, remarked public pulse before he decides on publishing as he turned to go out : any article, when a gentleman entered, and a conversation ensued, which I give word for it back ! word with the exception of names

The editor was examining a proof of a wood- A gentleman thought he'd like somecut-said cut being a representation of four thing painted in the hall of a new house, and white men being flayed alive by Indians-

"Are you, sir, the editor of the Tragical Ob- enters server ?"

The four white men and the Indians were pushed into a pigeon hole. The stranger was a moment, and then heard a sepulchral voice forget her other name."

ving on him the imputation of being the aggres- straight at the stranger, and the balls rolled very wildly, as the editor replied somewhat in He invited the challenge from Judge Terry the tone which Mr. Native Talent uses when by plainly intimating, when he refused to meet he says, "that handkerchief, that handkerchief," Terry's friend, that he would meet the "Well sir, what can you do in the "sensation

"I do not wish," said the stranger, "to write

The mouths of the cannons were turned apersonal controversies. He denounced his op- worth shooting at, and were pointed once more ponents in the most vituperative terms, as spec- at the four white men and the Indians, which ulators, plunderers and fiars." After this, to the editor pulled out of the pigeon hole, and re-

"No use sir, no use. The public don't want

"But," continued the stranger, "would not

"Yes," replied he, "and sink my receipts. ses, regardless of the consequences to himself, I tell you, sir, I prepare a paper for the public and now would profit by the death they hasten- and I'm obliged to publish what the public want. The public—I hate the public. The public, sir, wants blood, blood, blood! Write me some articles stained with blood from beginning to end

and I'll give you your own price." "I have never written a bloody article, sir, and do not think I ever shall; but the popular taste for reading is improving, and I think my articles would be read."

'Not at all, sir. The respectable papers in this place have but a limited circulation, while such as mine are making fortunes. there is one reader for the Home Journal, Knickerbocker, Harper's Monthly, and such periodicals, there are a dozen for mine. Those papers are full of talent - mine is full of blood. Look, sir, at this paper," taking up the last number of the Tragical Observer, "see the names of the stories, 'The Man of Mystery,' 'The Ruffian Rifleman,' 'The Bloody Spot,' 'The Sword of Vengeance,' etc."

"But," asked the stranger, "are not our people becoming more intelligent ?"

By no means, the people read more, it is true. But what do they read? Why just such stuff as you find in my paper. And, to be candid, I'll tell you, that if a man reads my paper one year, and does not lose all taste for what is improving or refining, he must be a salamander. Why, sie, when I first began as an editor I determined to make an intellectual sheet, but the public drove me from my position, and I was obliged either to do what I have done or starve. I began to deal in sensation and carnage, and though I have killed all true taste out of my own heart vet I have pleased the public, and made "Well, said the stranger, "I think I would rather starve."

Once more the cannons were pointed straight at the visitor, and the balls seemed just ready to go off, as the editor said :

"You may say so now, but you will soon alter your tone-you will have to come to it; and my advice to you, and to every young writer is, to seek popularity at once by-getting into the sensation line!"

The stranger editor became again absorbed in the four white men and the Indians, and I sat down to give a hint to authors, about ye public and the sensation line .- Home Journal ..

QUEER EMPLOYMENT.

We heard a pretty good story, the other day, which we think merits a wider circulation than it has yet got. The story runs that some honest faced Hoosier went into a fancy store in Cin-

The proprietor, or head clerk, was sitting in the counting room with his feet elevated, contemplating life through the softening influence of cigar smoke.

Our Hoosier friend addressed him modestly. as follows : "Do you want to hire a hand about your establishment ?"

The clerk looked up indifferently, but seeing his customer, concluded to have a little fun out of him, so he answered very briskly at the same time pulling out a large and costly handkerchief, and blowing his nose on it : "Yes, sir; what sort of a situation do you

want ?" "Well, I'm not particular. I'm out of work,

"Yes, I can give you a situation if it will suit "What is it? What's to be done, and what

"Well, I want hands to chew rags into paper, and if you are willing to set in you may egin at once." "Good as new wheat! Hand over your

"Here, take this handkerchief and commence with it.

The Hoosier saw the "sell," and quietly put-"When I get it chawed, stranger, till fetch

chose the Israelites passing over the Red Sea.

to work and painted the hall red. Gentleman "Nice colors, H., but where are the Israel

ites ?" "Oh, they've passed over."

"Tom, who did you say our frien! B.

married ?" "Well, he married forty thousand dollars!