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## Political Songs.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

**"THE DOUGLAS IS COMING."**

AND "THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING."

A POPULAR SONG DEDICATED TO THE  
"UNION GLEE CLUB."

The Douglas is coming, make way, make way,  
The Douglas is coming, make way, make way,  
He has struck up the tune that we're going to play,  
"The new 'Hail Columbia,' make way, make way,  
The new.

Then sing your banner to the wind,  
Leave feuds and discords far behind—  
This constellation flag shall be  
Our emblem of victory.

For Douglas is coming, make way, make way,  
For Douglas is coming, make way, make way,  
Oh, please Mr. Lincoln get out of the way—  
Get "wide rail" to Boston, make way, make way.

Tread plently for we carry here  
The noblest flag that floats in air,  
And well we know the truth to be,  
Just laws alone make liberty.

And we're going to have them, make way, make way,  
And we're going to have them, make way, make way,  
And we're going to have them, make way, make way,  
And we're going to have them, make way, make way.

The Douglas is here, so get out of the way,  
You'd best go to Boston, make way, make way.

No North, no South, no East, no West,  
Our own wide land—the loved—the best—  
Shame to the traitor who would sever  
Our Union—may it last for ever.

And Douglas will save it, make way, make way,  
And Douglas will save it, make way, make way,  
Tis he bears our flag, and he'll show us the way,  
And we're all for the Union, make way, make way.

## DEMOCRATIC FLAG.

Fling out our flag from the gallant mast—  
Let the shout of the crew be heard,  
While he harque that rides is flying fast,  
O'er the sea like a mountain bird!  
Let it rest on the breast of the glorious sun,  
When the sky grows calm at noon—  
And on let it float when the day is done,  
In the sheen of the silver moon.

For it breathes a calm in that tender light  
Through the skyward sailor's eye,  
While she looks on Peace she nestles bright  
'Mid the stars and the stripes on high!  
It speaks to the heart of his mountain home,  
Where in quiet it long shall wave,  
And knows his sons are free, if they roam—  
If dead, in a freeman's grave.

Let stray through the night, on that lofty spire,  
And talk with the midnight star—  
For the heavens will glow with a warmer fire,  
To gaze on its face afar!  
They will hail its light as kindred all  
Long sent from the parent sky,  
To laugh in scorn o'er the tyrant's fall  
And beam when the tyrants die.

Let it float till the last great day of time,  
And pond o'er a falling world,  
For up in its own congenial clime,  
Triumphant hang, unharmed,  
And when this fair earth shall no more be given,  
For the home of its stars so bright,  
May they turn in love to their native heaven,  
And dwell in eternal light.

## Political.

### SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES NILL

DELIVERED BEFORE THE  
Douglas Club of Chambersburg, Pa.,  
July 7, 1860.

When I went to Charleston as a delegate, notwithstanding I was a friend of Mr. Douglas, and desired his nomination, it was my intention to support in good faith, as a party man, any other gentleman who might be selected as our standard-bearer. I could not nominate Douglas, and any other was carried over him, I meant to cordially and earnestly give such nominee my advocacy. I considered it my duty to spare no honorable exertion to promote his election. The friends of Douglas did not consume time by motions and schemes that had for their object delay and distraction. They never countenanced secession or disunion. They gave no aid or encouragement to such traitorous projects. At Charleston, after having successfully gone through all the devices that their opponents could suggest, they, in a full Convention, by a majority of 28 carried the Cincinnati platform with some modifications. This embraced their principles. Until this platform was carried there was no said in favor of seceding. But immediately after, Mr. Yancey, on behalf of the Alabama delegation, arose and stated that he was under instructions, if he could not carry his platform, protecting slavery in the Territories, to secede from the Convention. He made a long speech advocating

and urging his own peculiar views, and the others belonging to his delegation withdrew. This was in substance saying to the majority of the Convention, "if we the minority, cannot rule you, we will do what we can to ruin the party." In common with a large majority of the body I felt that I could never submit to the dictation of such a minority; that we would be recreant to our duty to ourselves if we did not maintain our rights. But I had other grounds than these. The platform reported by the minority of the committee and adopted by the Convention corresponded in principle with the resolutions adopted at the Reading Convention at which the national delegates for Pennsylvania were appointed. The friends of Douglas from this State were happily in a condition to be able to support the sentiments of their own Convention. If several of our colleagues who opposed Douglas had sustained the Convention that appointed them, there would have been no trouble.

There was one evil that stood out in the clearest character, and that was the wrong done to the Democracy by having office holders in the Convention. In my judgment, no man who holds office should ever be a delegate to such a body. With them, with a few honorable exceptions, a love of salary has more influence than a love of country. Fearing that they will lose their places and the corrupt stealings connected therewith, renders them unfit to have a judgment of their own. They seem to be controlled by some other power than that of the people. Never was the saying of an eminent poet in regard to place-men more fully verified than at Charleston and Baltimore. It is: "Deprive them of their salary and before to-morrow's sun, the United States is not the world's undone."

Corrupt Custom House officers, Naval officers, Naval Store-keepers, Postmasters, Post office agents, Paper Contractors, their retainers, under-stoppers and relatives, furnished the recruits to the platoons of factionists that endeavored to thwart public opinion at Charleston and Baltimore. The people may well say, "These men acted for their dirty fee, and not from any love for you or me."

In all cases where delegates were found favoring disunion sentiments, and where they were found ardent opponents of the nomination of Douglas, an inquiry it would be found that they were officeholders, or related to or in some manner connected with some recipient of pecuniary favors from the national administration. The great north-west, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, which are entitled to 60 electoral votes, were unanimously in favor of Douglas. Their delegates alleged that on the Cincinnati platform they could carry all or nearly all of these States for their favorite. Considering their number and their union on one man, they were certainly entitled to some respect. Their influence was justly recognized at Charleston by all but factionists and after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the Republican Convention at Chicago the interest and success of the Democratic party seemed to indicate Mr. Douglas as the man who should be selected as the candidate of the National Democracy. At Charleston 303 delegates voted for the nomination of Douglas about 57 times. The whole Convention, when full, included 606 delegates. This shows that Douglas there had a majority in his favor. Why this majority should yield to the minority who were divided among themselves into small factions, is a position that in a Democratic Convention cannot be maintained! The vote on the adjournment at Charleston shows that 500 delegates were present. Thus far the seceders and disunionists had not much impaired the Convention. The Seceders, headed by Mr. Yancey, did not, when they withdrew, intend to return. He said it would be dishonorable and humiliating for any delegate to go back to Baltimore. It was to them a resignation of their places in the body they had left. Provision was made by the Convention for the election of delegates in the places of the Seceders by the Democracy of the States which they had misrepresented. Fearing that this would not work well for the disunionists, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, who support such principles, got up a letter recommending them (the Seceders) to go back to the National Convention at Baltimore, and there to demand admission, and if admitted, and the majority would not yield to their unreasonable demands, to secede a second time. This letter was signed by Jefferson Davis, and all who favored disunion. Had it not been for congressional intervention, the seceders would not have appeared at Baltimore. The seceders from South Carolina and Florida, having more respect for themselves could not, after having withdrawn, be induced to return. None from these States asked for admission at Baltimore, and yet with the knowledge of this fact we were asked to invite them to come back! The majority of the Committee on Credentials representing a majority of the States, reported in favor of the seceders being re-admitted, when they had been re-accruited to the Convention. But in the States of Alabama and Louisiana, where the people had selected new delegates, and in Georgia, where new men had been chosen instead of the portion who went out, the report of the Committee was in favor of the new delegates. As to Alabama and Louisiana, the new delegates were admitted. The new delegates from Georgia were on the vote of the State of New York rejected. This left the State just named without a full representation. The only representatives it had, were the 10 or 11 that refused to secede at Charleston. These gentlemen, although friends of Mr. Douglas, on account of the delicacy of their position, did not vote on any question before the Convention. The seceders from Mississippi, Delaware and other States, although admitted, would not return. In my judgment, no man who secedes from any representative body of men should be re-admitted. I however yielded my conviction of duty on this point for what was supposed would tend to harmonize

the party, and voted for the report of the majority of the Committee throughout. The action of the Convention therefore regulated and ascertained who were duly constituted delegates. No motion was made to alter or in any manner change the platform. The persons who had meditated secession, and who, we have good reason to believe, came back for no other purpose, at this point again, seceded. When a vote was about being taken, our immaculate President, Calhoun Cushing, stated that as a majority of the body did not entertain the same sentiments that he did, he considered it his duty to resign his office and take a seat on the floor with his delegation. He thanked the Convention for their courteous conduct towards him, and retired, while they thanked him for leaving the Chair by bursts of applause. As soon as he vacated the Chair, the Hon. D. Todd, of Ohio, the first Vice President, stepped into it, and for so doing he was greeted with several rounds of applause. The business of the Convention proceeded with less delay under Mr. Todd than it had done under his predecessor. Next the voting for President took place. On the first ballot Judge Douglas received 1731 votes; Mr. Breckinridge 2 votes—scattering 12 votes.—On the second ballot Douglas received 179 votes, Breckinridge 5 votes and the balance scattering. There were several delegates in the Convention who did not vote. The whole number of delegates present was 422—out of this number Douglas was supported by 358, being more than two-thirds. Then on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, and Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

Next Mr. Fitzpatrick was selected on the recommendation of the southern delegates for Vice President. A gentleman from Alabama accepted on behalf of Mr. Fitzpatrick. He, however, subsequently declined, and the Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was, by the National Committee, nominated for that office. These are the regularly nominated candidates of the National Democracy for President and Vice President. Disunion Seceders cannot, by leaving a body, whilst a majority remain, prevent a nomination. If such a principle would be recognized as correct, disorganization would be the result in all nominating bodies. Delegates by refusing to do their duty when in a minority would only have to leave and in this way to render the majority powerless. Your State, county and township conventions would, through the influence of disappointed office hunters, be destroyed.

On the question of representation it may well enough to say something. The object of representation, as I understand it, is to have the sentiments and principles of the district carried out as far as the same can be ascertained. In each district the people should be prepared to make secessions so as to harmonize the whole if such a thing can be effected. On this account on the platform we from the free States contended that we should not sacrifice everything to the views of the men who came from the slave States. We deemed the Cincinnati platform, which leaves the people in the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves, as the true exposition of the rights of all sections of the confederacy. If it was good enough four years ago, we believe it good enough at the present time. We were willing to allow all territorial legislation on the subject of slavery, or any other subject to be tested as to its constitutionality, by the Supreme Court of the United States. How, if we were unwilling, could this be avoided? We also thought that if Mr. Buchanan was elected on said platform that no good reason existed why other candidates should not have the same opportunities. We did not deem it advantageous to the party to be changing platforms every four years; and more still, we felt convinced that the representatives of the people from the banks of the Hudson, Susquehanna or Wabash had as much right to take a part in the formation of a platform as the representatives from the Santee or Savannah. We desired no greater but only equal rights with them.

In their opinion or in the opinion of the disunion seceders, Congress has a right to legislate in favor of slavery in the Territories, and not against it. The Republicans hold that Congress has power to legislate against slavery and not in favor of it. If nine-tenths of the people in a Territory were for said institution, the Republicans by Congressional intervention would prohibit it, while on the other hand, if the same number of people were against it, the disunionists would by the same means force it upon them. Neither of these parties sustain the maxim, that all power is derived from the people.

These are the positions assumed by our opponents. The National Democracy, desirous of having no agitation on the slavery question, deny the right of Congress to interfere with it in the Territories. They are willing to submit this matter to the people and if a majority of the citizens are in favor of, or against slavery, let them decide the question for themselves.—Their legislation must be of course within their constitutional authority. The Dred Scott case, holds that all property in the Territories, no matter of whatsoever kind it may be, stands on an equal footing. Slaves are put on the same conditions as cows or horses. Their owner is said to have the same right, to take them there and to hold them when there, that the owners of other kinds of property have to their chattels while there. This decision is the law, and we as Democrats, do not mean to call it in question. But to extend their privilege still further, the disunion advocates or seceders aver that Congress is required by a slave code to protect slavery in the Territories. This we deny, for the reason that in the decision referred to and by the clearly expressed provisions of the constitution, every citizen of any state in the Union has a right to enjoy freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press. If a Pennsylvania man goes to a Territory, no Congressional legislation can divest him of these rights. From all experience as to slave codes, where they exist in

States, these rights are denied; any person who speaks or writes against slavery is punished criminally by fine and penitentiary punishment. This punishment cannot be inflicted in the Territories by Congress, as long as the citizens of the several States are entitled to equal rights, or as long as the equality of the States is recognized, hence the majority of the Democracy in the late National Convention opposed Congressional protection. Now, are the Republicans correct, when they allege that Congress can legislate against slavery and not in favor of it, or are the disunionists right when they declare that Congress can only legislate in favor of Slavery, and not against it? Has there ever been a body of men endowed with legislative power from the time the House of Commons of England took its rise to this day in which the members could not vote yes or no on any subject before them? The right of legislation in itself includes the right to consider and decide. It authorizes affirmative or negative action according to the judgment of the legislators. I believe at one time the Irish parliament had no power to originate any measure; they were to pass upon such acts as the crown officers submitted to them, but they could not adopt or reject any matter brought before them, they could vote yes or no as conscience dictated. If I am correct in my recollection, the legislative councils of Louis Napoleon at present have only such a limited right to enact laws, but each member can vote for or against any thing, he is required to act on. Again allow me to ask of what practical use can this matter of Congressional intervention in favor of slavery in the Territories be, what good can come of it? Is it not merely a political abstraction that cannot be carried into effect. As long as a majority of the Congressmen come from the free States such an act cannot be passed. This majority is certainly to be augmented after the taking of the present Census, such being the case where the Congressmen to be found in the free States who will enact a law that will send their friends and neighbors to the Penitentiary, for entertaining and avowing the opinion that slavery is not "a divine institution." Do the disunionists claim the right to issue a mandamus out of the Court of the United States to compel Congressmen to enact laws on this matter? If such authority is claimed it will be a new power not before thought of!

Now let me advert to the nomination of John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for President and Vice President; both of these men were candidates before the regular National Convention, for the high office of President. Lane was not voted for after the adjournment at Charleston, but Breckinridge received five votes on both ballots at Baltimore; out of 211 votes—422 delegates, equal to 5 votes, supported John C. Breckinridge! Not satisfied with this demonstration in his favor, the seceders, including 5 or 6 delegates from Pennsylvania who withdrew from the Maryland Institute, met together in the Maryland Institute. Their number was 193, two of this number that I know of were not delegates. These 193 resolved that every man should cast one vote. Then with the 105 votes which would only have been 524 votes in the Convention, they as disunionists and seceders nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for Vice President.—This nomination is wholly irregular, it is like a pewter dollar, bogus throughout. But notwithstanding its bogus character, we are asked to compromise with its advocates in reference to our electoral ticket. This I for one will never agree to. If we agree that this nomination is right, we may concede the same to one made to-morrow, &c.

A few of the delegates who were at Reading may assemble together and on the same grounds, can nominate another candidate for Governor and ask the friends of General Foster to compromise with them. The recognition of such a doctrine would unsettle and disorganize all political organizations. How can the friends of Judge Douglas compromise with disunion seceders! Our platform is diametrically opposed to their creed. Many of the friends of Douglas would refuse to cast their votes at all if any probability existed that Breckinridge or Lane would be benefited by their suffrages.—Why should the Breckinridge men ask for a compromise in Pennsylvania, when their friends in New York, Missouri, and elsewhere are nominating tickets for themselves. But a few days ago a new gubernatorial candidate was nominated by the Breckinridge men in Missouri, and arrangements have been made in New York for a Breckinridge electoral ticket. This being the case, I think no compromise should be entered into here. What inducement can be found for compromise in this State? Do Pennsylvania Democrats mean to join hands with disunion men? Do they contemplate a dissolution of the Union? Are not Breckinridge and Lane the candidates of Mr. Yancey and his disunion adherents? Has not Yancey and many who act with him in the South, solemnly avowed, that if Mr. Lincoln is elected he should never be inaugurated; that the crisis might as well come now as hereafter? If this threat is made in as much solemnity as it seems to be, are not the disunionists endeavoring to bring about their threats by running Breckinridge and Lane.—Do they in this manner intend to distract and divide the democratic party, so as to defeat Douglas and elect Lincoln, in order to have a pretext to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution? Their object is a dissolution of the Union; Yancey in all his speeches asserts the right. Then let me again ask, whether any man in the Keystone State is willing to be an instrument in the hands of the seceders to bring about a dissolution of the Union. John C. Breckinridge will be the second Vice President, who has cherished and fostered disunion; I would suggest, that the fate and fame of Aaron Burr will be his.

A TRAVELER tells us that he knows a fellow down South who was so fond of a young woman that he has rubbed his nose off kissing her shadow on the wall.

## Miscellaneous.

### A CALIFORNIA TRIAL.

A fellow named Donks was lately tried at Yuba city, for entering a miner's tent and seizing a bag of gold dust valued at eighty-four dollars. The testimony showed that he had once been employed there, and knew exactly where the owner kept his dust; that on the night of October 19th, he cut a slit in the tent, reached in, took the bag and then ran off.

Jim Butler, the principal witness, testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him run away.

"I put for him at once," continued the witness, "but when I caught him, I didn't find Bill's bag; but it was found afterwards, where he had thrown it."

Counsel for the Prisoner.—How far did he get in when he took the dust?

Butler.—Well, he was stooping over—about half in, I should say.

Counsel—may it please your honor, the indictment isn't sustained; and I shall demand an acquittal on the direction of the court. The prisoner is on trial for entering a dwelling in the night time with intent to steal. The testimony is clear that he made an opening, through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretching out his arms, committed the theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now, your honor, can a man enter the house, when only one-half of his body is in, and the other half out?

Judge.—I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law and the facts as proved.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" as to one-half of the body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half.

The Judge sentenced the guilty half to two years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the "not guilty" half cut off, or take it along with him. A judgment, we think, worthy of Solomon.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON A TOUR.—The *Deseret News* of the 20th ult., gives an account of a tour of Presidents Young, Brigham and Wells, with about one hundred followers, through the new settlement in the county of Cache. Sermons were delivered at the principal stopping places, to instruct the people in the discharge of their several duties as saints and pioneers; in that part of the Territory. The *News* says:

"With Cache Valley, the visiting of which was the particular object of the tour, all with whom we have conversed, seemed delighted.— Everything there is fair and prosperous. The people have been exerting themselves marvelously in putting in crops and preparing the necessary things for their comfort, protection and prosperity. About five thousand five hundred acres have been ploughed and sown or planted there this spring, about four-fifths of the whole amount in wheat, the balance in corn, potatoes, oats, barley, &c. all looking well, but not as far forward as the crops are in Weber, Davis and Great Salt Lake counties, in all of which, as well as in most of the counties in this part of the Territory, wheat crops especially look remarkably well, and at present promise an abundant harvest.

The people in these new locations have not, as yet, done much in the line of building, but are making extensive arrangements to provide themselves with comfortable habitations during the summer.

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.—A correspondent of the Winona (Minnesota) *Republican*, writes that Mr. A. L. Jenks, of that place; who is prospecting in one of those mounds which are so common in that country, recently discovered, at the depth of five or six feet the remains of seven or eight people of very large size. One thigh bone measured three feet in length. The under jaw was one inch wider than that of any other man in the city. He also found clam shells, pieces of ivory or bone rings, pieces of kettles made of earth and coarse sand. There were at the neck of one of these skeletons, teeth two inches in length by one half to three fourths of an inch in diameter, with holes drilled into the side, and the end polished with a crease around it. Also, an arrow five inches long by one and a half wide, stuck through the back near the back bone; and one about eight inches long stuck in the left breast. Also, the blade of a copper hatchet, one and a half inches wide at the edge and two inches long. The mound is some 200 feet above the surface of the Mississippi, and is composed of clay immediately above the remains two feet thick; then comes a layer of black loam; then another layer of clay six inches thick, all so closely packed that it was with difficulty that it could be penetrated.— There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in the vicinity.

An old man who had a neighbor rather addicted to telling large stories, after listening to one day, which quite taxed his credulity, boasted that he himself could tell a bigger one still, and proceeded thus—

One day as I was quite at the farther end of my farm, more than a mile from my house, at once I saw a very heavy, dark cloud rising in the west. Soon I saw the torrents of rain descending at a distance, and rapidly approaching the place where I stood with my wagon and horses. Determined (if possible) to escape the storm, I instantly jumped into my wagon, and started my team toward home in a hurry. By constant application of the whip to my horses, I barely escaped being overtaken by the rapidly approaching torrent. But, believe me sir, so tremendously did it pour down, that my little dog, which was close behind me, actually had to swim the whole way!

An unfortunate illustration.—Prof. C. of Bowdoin College, was noted for having a certain set of illustrations from which he could not well deviate without running the risk of a blunder. In illustrating the powerful effects of prussic acid, he was wont to inform the class that a drop placed on a dog's tongue was sufficient to kill.

On one occasion the class fell into the recitation room, and the professor commenced the exercise.

"Mr. Smith," he said, addressing a young man whose chance of gaining the valedictory was very slender, "what can you say of prussic acid. Is it powerful or otherwise?"

"It is rather powerful," said the student, dubiously.

"Rather powerful?" said the professor, indignantly. "Put a drop on your tongue, and it will kill a dog!"

The shout of laughter which followed, and Smith's confusion, revealed to the professor that his illustration had served a double purpose.

An old man in Indiana was in the habit of using large words misapplied. He thought the words "sin" and "adultery" synonymous, and often substituted the latter for the former, making a ridiculous mistake.

The old man had removed his family into a very "sinful" neighborhood on the Wabash, where swearing and other sins were common. He therefore removed his family back to his former residence, for the sake of good society. One day soon after his return he met a neighbor, who thus accosted him—

Well, Bill, why did you leave the Wabash country? I want't the land good?

"As for the land," replied Billy, "after taking its dimensions, I verily found the sub-soil to be super-excellent. But the state of morals in the society was so depraved and contagious that I soon found that I could not stay there without committing adultery!"

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his scholars on the nature of a miracle.

"Now, boy," said he, "suppose you [were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?"

"The moon, sir?"

"No, but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew that it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you actually saw it rising in the middle of the night, what would you think?"

"Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up!"

ECHO.—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.

What is necessary to a farmer to assist him? System.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best counsel given by a justice of the peace? Peace.

Who commits the greatest abominations? Nations.

What is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

A TRAVELING gent, passing a farm, saw a boy at work in a corn field by the road side, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he stopped his horse, and thus addressed the youth: "My son whose farm is this?"

"Dad's," was the laconic reply.

"Does your father raise any stock?"

"Yas, lo's on 'em."

"What 'n' d'?"

"Cornsticks, mostly," was the reply, as he proceeded to "shoe" a hill of the article, and the stranger passed on his way musing.

A LUCKY PRINTER.—The *London Times* notices the fact that a journeyman printer, a very steady, upright and deserving old man, has recently become the possessor of \$200,000, by the decease of an uncle in Australia. He had been employed in the office where he was working at the time he received the news of his accession to wealth, for more than forty years without intermission.

SHARP.—Dr. A., physician of North Bridgewater, Mass., while riding with one of his patients, met Dr. B., another physician of that town, when the following conversation took place: "Well Doctor, I see you are taking one of your patients to ride." "Exactly," says Dr. A. "Well," said Dr. B. "a thing I never do is to take my patients out to ride." "I know it," said Dr. A. "the undertaker does it for you."

CAESAR, dischile's gwine to Washington to 'ply for offis ob de Government."

"Well what are you tryin' to get now, eh?"

"Ise gwine to 'ply for de post ob sexton in de post offis apartment."

"Sexton ob de post offis apartment, what for?"

"To berry de dead letters!"

CLEAR THE TRACK.—"Look here, Pete," said a knowing darkey to his companion, "don't stand on the railroad."

"Why, Joe?"

"Kase if de cais see that mouf ob yourn' dey will tink it am a depot and run right in."

NOT BAD.—At a printers' festival the following toast was given:

"The Editor and Lawyer.—The 'devil' is satisfied with the 'copy' of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

"The victory is not always to the strong," as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a brickbat!

It is very well for little children to be lams, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

"I got some boot in that bargain," as the loafer said when he got kicked out of the door.