BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

"Let us See to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—[A. LINCOLN.]

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON. } EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PA., JANUARY 13, 1869.

VOL. 1, NO. 2.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING.

The "BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN" is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,

at the following rates:

One year (invariably in advance,) $2.00
Six Months,....".....".....$1.00
Three Months,".....".....".....50
Single Copies.".....".....".....05

It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines, or less, $1.00 per insertion, and 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Quarterly advertisements by the quarter, half-year or year, and liberal deductions made for portion to length of advertisement, and length of time of insertion, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One inch (or 10 lines this type)	$5	$8	$12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column (or 5½ inches)	12	20	30
Half column (or 11 inches)	20	35	55
One column (or 22 inches)	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper Books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications relating to business of this office, to

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

LODGES.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No 268, A. Y. M, meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge every Monday evening.

Bellefonte Church Directory.

Presbyterian church, Spring St., services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m; Rev. Alfred Yeomans, Pastor. This congregation are now erecting a new church, in consequence of which the regular religious services will be held in the Court House until further notice.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. H. C. Pardoe, pastor.

St. John's Episcopal Church, High St., services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor.

Lutheran Church, Linn St., services 10½ a. m, and 7½ p. m. Rev. J. A. Hackenberger pastor.

Reformed Church, Linn St., no pastor at present

Catholic Church, Bishop St; services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High Street, west side of creek; services——

African M. E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinnell, pastor.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson.
Vice-President, pro tem.—Benj. F. Wade.
Secretary of State—William H. Seward.
Secretary of Treasury—Hugh McCullough.
Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield.
Secretary of Navy—Gideon Wells.
Secretary of Interior—O. H. Browning.
Postmaster-General—A. L. Randall.
Attorney General—Wm. M. Evarts.

STATE.

Governor—Jno. W. Geary.
Sec'y of Commonwealth—Frank Jordan.
Deputy-Secretary of Commonwealth—Isaac B. Gara.
Auditor-General—John F. Hartranft.
Surveyor-General—Jacob M. Campbell.
Treasurer—W. W. Irwin.
Attorney-General—Benj. H. Brewster.
Dep'y-Att'y General—J. W. M. Newlin.
Sup't of Com. Schools—J. P. Wickersham.
Dep'y Sup't of Com. Schools—C. R. Coburn.
Sup't of Soldier's Orphan Schools—Geo. F. McFarland.

COUNTY.

President Judge—Charles A. Mayer:
Associates— { John Hosterman, William Allison,
Prothonotary—James H. Lipton.
Register & Recorder—J. P. Gephart.
Sheriff—D. Z. Kline.
Dep'ty Sheriff—D. Woodring.
Dist. Att'y—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
Commissioners, { Wm. Keller, Wm. Furey, John Bing.
Clerk—John Moran.

BELLEFONTE BORO GH:

Chief Burgess—E. M. Blanchard.
Ass't " Capt. C. T. Fryberger.
Chief of Police—Wm. Shortlidge.
" Wm. Felty.
" Amos Mullen.
" Charles Cook.
Town Council—Wm. P. Wilson, *Pres't.*
" S. M. Irwin, *Clerk.*
" Robert Valentine,
" A. S. Valentine,
" Jas. H. McClure,
" F. P. Green,
" John Irwin, Jr.,
" Elias W. Hale,
" Jacob V. Thomas,
" Geo. A. Bayard,
High Constable—James Green,
Borough Constable—James Furey.
School Directors—John Hoffer, *Pres't.*
" Geo. B. Weaver. *Sec'y.*
" Wm: McClelland, *Tre's*
" S. T. Shugart,
" D. M. Butts,
" Dan'l McGinley.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand.
ja6'69.1y. F. V. BLACK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69.y

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory building, 2nd floor. ja6'69.1y.

SAMUEL LINN. A. O. FURST.
LINN & FURST, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.tf.

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVAN M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a. ja6'69.1y

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all bussiness entrusted to his care.

E. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St., Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St. ja6'69,1y.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Autioneer, will *attend to all sales* entrusted to his care.—Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69.6m.

J. D. WINGATE, D. D. S., Dentist. Office on the corner of Spring and Bishop streets, Bellefonte, Pa. *At home, except the first two* weeks of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. ja6'69.1y.

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO'S. Job Printing Office, "Republican" Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of *Plain and Fancy printing* done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja6'69.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, *Attorneys-at-Law,* Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, and all other legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja6'69.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE. Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, *and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New* Haven, and any *other* reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a., and other good Life Companies. ja6'69.1y.

RAILROADS.

B. E. V. R. R.—GEO. C. WILKINS, Sup't.

Westward from Bellefonte.

Mail,.....4.27 P. M.
Accommodation,.....6.00 A. M.
Through Freight,.....8.42 A. M at Milesburg.

Eastward from Bellefonte.

Mail.....10.28 A. M.
Accommodation,.....5.55 P. M.
Freight and Accom...3.55 P M at Milesburg.

B. & S. S. R. R.—DAN'L RHOADS, Sup't.

Pass'r, leave..7.45 a m	Pass'. arr..9 50 a m
Pass'r, " 2.30 p m	Pass'. arr..5.05 p m

P. R. R. CONNECTIONS AT TYRONE.

Phil'a Ex.....7.51 a m	Day Ex.....7.54 a m
Emmigrant...2.15 p m	Mail Train..3.00 p m
Mail Train...6.44 p m	Cin. Exp....5.11 p m
H. & Alt Ac.8.35 a m	Phil'a. Ex.10.27 p m

MIFFLIN & CENTRE CO. Branch R. R.

NORTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Lewistown at 7.20 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 8.15 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Penn'a R. R. 11.15 a. m., arrives at Milroy 12.15 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Penn'a R. R. 4.05 p. m., arrives at Milroy 5.00.

SOUTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Milroy 8.40 a. m., and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 9.40 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Milroy 1.15 p. m., and arrives Penn'a. R. R. 2.10 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Milroy 5.07 p. m. and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 6.00 p. m.

Stage leaves Bellefonte every day (except Sunday,) at 11 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 4 30 p m.
Stage leaves Milroy every day (except Sunday) at 5.30 p. m. and arrives at Bellefonte 10.30 p. m.
Stage leaves Bellefonte for Pine Grove Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 a. m.
Western mail closes at 4.00 p. m.
Lock Haven mail closes at 10,00 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the
GREAT OIL REGION OF PENN'A.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 23th 1868 the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	10 45 p. m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 31 a. m
" " arr. at Erie	9 50 p. m
Erie Express leaves Phila.....	11 50 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 50 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....	10 00 a. m
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	7 45 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7 45 p. m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....	10 55 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	11 21 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia..	10 00 a. m
Erie Express leaves Erie.....	6 25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	6 10 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....	4 20 p. m

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage Checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS our intention to dispose of our entire stock before the opening of the Spring Trade. G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WHITE FISH, Herring, mackerel, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.
ja6'69.1y.

THE highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

Select Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT,

FOR A SON WHO HAD DIED OF INTEMPERANCE.

And art thou dead? And must thy name,
My own, my only Son,
Forever bear this band of shame,
This blight that all will shun?
And when that name I sighing speak,
Will no kind voice the silence break
And grieve thy race is run!
And when thy bitter tears must flow,
Will none recount to soothe my woe,
Some good deed thou hast done?

The world thy latest years will see,
Where all of evil seems;
Thy early promise lives with me—
And those were blessed dreams,
When gazing on thy infant face,
I pressed thee in my warm embrace,
Reaping each feature's sign,
And thought all was so pure and fair,
That never folly, guilt, nor care,
Could mar that page divine.

O how unwittingly I watched
My budding flower put forth—
O, sure I thought there ne'er was matched
Such charms in all the earth?
Young mothers always think the same,
When kindles the mysterious flame,
Maternal bosoms prove;
The charm is in their hearts and given,
The signet binding earth and heaven,
From God's own fount of love.

And he entrusts this lamp of life
To woman's tender care,
Shielding it from the storms and strife,
Man's sterner strength must dare,
O, Love is woman's wealth her fame
The music of a cherished name—
But who will breathe to me
The name of my departed child?
His father's name he has defiled—
O, God,—this agony!

All, all but this I could endure—
Ah, had he passed away,
When his young soul was fresh and pure;
And yet how did I pray
That he might live! he was my trust—
But now I bow my head in dust,
And veil my bleeding heart;
Childless and hopeless I must dwell—
My son, my son, who could foretell
That thus we two should part!

It seems as I could count the days
Since thou wast on my knee,
Lisping sweet words of prayer and praise,
That I had whispered thee;
I never dreamed amid my joy,
That sin such promise could destroy,
That hopes so sweet to cherish,
Like doves within the fowler's hand,
Or flow'rets rooted on the sand,
Were doomed to die—to perish!

'Tis over—all my task is done,
My world forever past;
I did but live for thee my son,
And loved thee to the last—
The panders of thy vices fled,
But I have held thy aching head,
And watched and wept and prayed,
And sure, I think, had't thou but known
What my poor heart has undergone,
Thou would'st not thus have strayed.

Select Miscellany.

Speech of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, on the Results of Grant's Election.

In Committee of the whole, in the House, 10th ult., Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The three Presidential elections which have resulted in victory to the Republican party are by far the most memorable and momentous in the history of our country. The issues at stake each time have been grander, the contest on either side fiercer, the verdict in each instance more decisive and significant, than ever attended previous struggles for the control of the National Government.

In the first victory of 1860, slavery propagandism received its fatal blow—the American people decided that at all hazards the further spread of human services into free territory should cease.—This decision was resisted by a rebellious war, and the war led to the necessity of entirely abolishing the institution whose existence had been merely checked by the expression of the popular will. The election of 1864 turned upon the point of continuing or discontinuing the bloody contest which up to that time had raged with unabated fury, and with enormous sacrifice of life and property. The vote of the people demanded the prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be suppressed, the national unity secured, and slavery utterly abolished throughout the length and breadth of the land. Had the verdict then rendered been enforced in the Cabinet as faithfully as it was in the field, the Presidential struggle of 1868 would not have turned upon the issues which actually entered into it. But the unexpected and unprecedented course of the Executive, the revived malignity of the Southern rebellion, and the mafiifold attacks on our national character and credit by the Democratic party, rendered the victory of 1868 as absolutely essential to conserve and preserve the fruits of our great triumph, as was the victory of 1864 to secure the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. And now that victory, complete and unsullied as new, and the passions naturally engendered in the heat of the canvass are gradually cooling, it may not be unprofitable to take a hasty glance at the ground we have passed over, and to make a brief summary of the points that have been solemnly adjudicated and permanently settled by the American people in the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency.

And first: The Union of the States has been maintained, and its perpetuity guaranteed, by this election, in a sense and with a force that were never before enunciated when the question was involved. I do not mean to assert that the election of Mr. Seymour would have necessarily led to a separation of the States, though there are not wanting facts of great significance that might well justify such an inference and such a fear. But what I do mean is, that the triumph of the Democratic party under that Rebel lead, and the formal installing of that element in supreme executive control, would have destroyed the true aim and spirit of the Union, and reduced our Government, as Mr. Webster said the same pernicious theories would have reduced it in 1830, "to the worst forms of the old confederation," in which the "lost cause" would have regained its paradise of State Rights, and its privilege of ruthlessly trampling on many of the most precious principles and priceless guarantees of our Constitution.—General Grant's election has averted this great evil—not merely by a temporary triumph, leaving the contest to be renewed hereafter with doubtful issue in the end, but with a victory that removes it from the list of questions on which parties will divide in the future. The election of 1868 is the last in which the lately rebellious section, even if it could be wholly controlled by rebels, will have sufficient power in the electoral vote of the country to make it the object either of hope or of fear on the part of political organization striving for the government of the nation. The tendency has been in that direction ever since Mr. Calhoun's famous theory of an equipoise of free and slave States was destroyed by the admission of California in 1850. The relative power of the two sections has been changing since that date with startling rapidity, even without the intervention of war; and the approaching census of 1870 will disclose the fact that the ten rebel States, viewed as one compact power, will no longer have sufficient strength to offer temptation to the Democratic party of the North to sacrifice its loyalty and its pride for the profit of an alliance with them. The withdrawal of Northern Democratic support from these States will give to the loyal inhabitants, who are a clear majority in each one of them, the power of governing them in the interest of loyalty, whereby the sectional and clannish spirit that has been their bane and their destruction will be expelled, and broad, generous national sympathies taken in its place. And the effect of this result on the Northern Democratic party in turn will be to enforce in the end an abandonment of the disloyal attitude, by which it has lost its ancient prestige and renown.—The Southern rebels and Northern Democrats, having derived no honor nor profit from their persistent co-operation, may find mutual advantage and gain by a separation in which each, disencumbered of the other, may atone at leisure for the joint sins of the discreditable partnership. This prospective and penitent attitude of the two great classes of offenders heralds the dawn of that day when Presidential elections will be contested and decided without a melancholy prediction or a savage menace of a dissolution of the Union. There are few voters now living in this country who ever participated in a Presidential campaign in which the fate of the Union was not involved, either in the angry threats of political malcontents, or in the timid apprehensions of well meaning citizens. That day has now passed. We have heard the last of that alarm in 1866. The Union was actually saved by Gen. Grant's victories in the field. The menace of its destruction ceases with his victory at the polls.

Second. The reconstruction laws of Congress have been vindicated and sustained by Gen. Grant's election. The State governments erected under those laws will be upheld, and the basis of imperial loyal suffrage without regard to race or color, will be accepted as the permanent rule in the lately rebellious States, as it will at no distant day throughout the entire union. This result is certain to be achieved, either through the amelioration of prejudice and the conquering force of justice in the individual States, or by the comprehensive influences of a Constitutional amendment which shall effect all the States equally alike. The decision in favor of the reconstruction measures must bring peace to the South—and with peace will come contentment and affluence. The rebellious element in those States, seeing the hopeless folly of longer resisting the mandate of the nation, will acquiesce in the decision, if with no better grace than merely accepting the inevitable. And with this acceptance will begin the real prosperity of that section, in which property will then be secure, investments inviting and remunerative, labor in demand and amply paid. The bitter minds even among the rebel leaders recognize and admit that, as a question of practical statesmanship, it is too late to discuss negro suffrage, for, having been granted, it is impossible to recall it. Between originally withholding a franchise from large masses of people, and annulling it after it has been conceded, wise men can see a vast difference—a difference literally quite as great, it may be, as that between peaceful discussion and bloody conflict. So that, even excluding from the case the abstract and unchanging element of justice which underlies it, it is demonstrably impracticably to withhold suffrage from the Southern negroes, now that they have exercised it, without involving consequences which would destroy all security for life and property in that section for generations to come. Negro suffrage being then of necessity conceded as one of the essentials of reconstruction, the only remaining source of discontent is the exclusion of a small minority of white men from the polls by reason of disloyalty. And here the evil lies in the disloyalty and not in the exclusion; and I know I am safe in saying that the exclusion will be removed quite as rapidly as the disloyalty disappears. And the disloyal white men of the South should be quite contented if they acquire suffrage as rapidly as the loyal colored men of the whole country. May we not hope that the patriotic conduct of the one class, and the softening of unreasonable prejudice toward the other, will enable the American people to hold the centennial celebration of our independence with no citizen of the Republic disfranchised, and with the sublime declaration that "all men are created equal" accepted and realized on the hundredth anniversary of its majestic utterance.

Third. The election of Gen. Grant has settled the financial question. I do not mean that it has adjusted the details or even foreshadowed the particular measures by which the public debt is to be provided for and its prompt payment assured. I only mean that the American people have deliberately, solemnly, and emphatically recorded their decision in favor of an honest discharge of their public obligations, and against all the forms of evasion and delusion so temptingly set forth in Democratic platforms. They have declared against the policy of wildly inflating, depreciating and ruining their currency in order to prematurely pay off any portion of the Government bonds, and they have declared with equal emphasis in favor of lightening the public burdens by reducing the interests on the national debt as promptly and rapidly as it may be done with honor. They have decided against all forms of repudiation, "open or covert, threatened or suspected," and in favor of upholding the public faith and maintaining the public honor stainless. Nay, they have gone one step further; the question of paying the public debt "In the utmost good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the contract" is no longer to be made a subject of controversy or of doubt in the American Congress. Henceforth we may do well to remember that proud example furnished us in the Parliamentary history of Great Britain, where, just preceding the eventful battle of Blenheim, the probability of England's defeat being angrily suggested by one of the Commons, he was answered by the most brilliant man of that day in these eloquent and ever memorable words:

"The question of England's ability to maintain her position should not be discussed in her own Parliament. Discussion implies doubt, and doubt breeds disaster.—Our business is to provide the means for the national defense, and let us to our task."

Fourth. With the election of General Grant comes a higher standard of American citizenship, with more dignity and character to the name abroad and more assured liberty and security attaching to it at home. Our diplomacy will be rescued from the subservient tone by which we have so often been humiliated in our own eyes and in the eyes of Europe, and the true position of the first nation of the earth in rank and prestige will be asserted; not in the spirit of bravado or with the mere arrogance of strength, but with the conscious dignity which belongs to power and with moderation which is the true ornament of justice. And with this vindication of the rights and the rank of our citizenship abroad will come also its protection under the panoply at home. That provision of the Federal Constitution which solemnly guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" will not be a dead letter under the administration of General Grant, as it in fact has been from the foundation of the Federal Government down to this hour. Henceforward it is to be practically enforced throughout all our borders, and every citizen of the Republic, himself observant of the law and of the rights of others, shall go where it may please him and speak as he may see fit, unawed by mobs, unharmed by murderers, unmenaced in life, limb or estate. With these four cardinal points settled by the people, Gen. Grant's administration will have high vantage ground from the day of its inauguration. Its responsibility will, indeed, be great, its power will be large, its opportunity will be splendid, and to meet them all we have a true and tried man, who adds to his other great elements of strength that of perfect trust and confidence on the part of the people. And to reassure ourselves of his executive character, if reassurance were necessary, let us remember that great military leaders have uniformly proved the wisest, firmest and best of civil rulers. Cromwell, William III., Charles XII., Frederick of Prussia, are not more conspicuous instances of monarchial governments than Washington, Jackson and Taylor have proved in our own. Whatever, therefore, may be before us in the untrodden and often beclouded path of the future, whether it be financial embarrassments, or domestic trouble of another and more serious type, or misunderstandings with foreign nations, or the extension of our flag and our sovereignty over insular or continental possessions, North or South, that fate or fortune may peacefully offer to our ambition, let us believe with all confidence that Gen. Grant's administration will meet every exigency with the courage, the ability, and the conscience which American nationality and Christian civilization demanded.

Odds and Ends.

How sweet to recline in the laps of ages—say about eighteen.

What word will make you sick if you leave one of the letters out? Music.

When is money damp?—When it becomes dew in the morning and is mist at night.

Every man should paddle his own canoe: but the difficulty is to get a canoe.

A gentleman asked a friend if he had ever seen a catfish. "No," was the response, "but I have seen a rope walk."

When you fall out of a carriage, what are you most likely to fall against?—Against your will.

Words should be seconded by actions; it isn't enough for a house-wife to say to a stocking with a hole in it, "You be darned?"

A young lady who saw a steam fire-engine in Boston for the first time, innocently inquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on the fire.

We believe the following to be the worst conundrum extant: When is water like a rearing horse hitched to a post? When it's *tide* and rises.

Wives are often foolish enough to sit up for their husbands, but you hear of few husbands who have the patience to sit up for their wives.

My yoke is easy and my burden is light, as the young fellow said when his girl was sitting on his lap with her arm around his neck.

An old lady, when her pastor said to her, "God has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir, I have a very good appetite."

EVIL THOUGHTS.—"We cannot keep the crows from flying over our heads, but we *can* keep them from building their nests in our hair"—*Martin Luther.*

A Sunday paper says it is in favor of women voting, if they want to. We should like to see the man that could make them vote, if they did not want to.

"Pa," said an urchin, holding up a sunday-school picture book, "what's that?" "That, my son, is Jacob wrestling with the angel." "And which licked?" inquired the young hopeful.

No man knows what the wife of his bosom is; no man knows what a ministering angel she is; until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

A clock having just struck the hour of one, a tender-hearted woman exclaimed: "Oh, what a cruel clock!" Why so?" asked a friend. "Because it struck a little one, answered the tender hearted-mother.

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the *close* of a year, and hung 'em to dry on a bee line.

A gentleman out West was invited to take a game at poker, but he refused, saying: "No thankee; I played poker all one summer and had to wear nankeen pants all next winter; I have no taste for that amusement since."

A man in Andover, Maine, hitched his horse to a board fence, and fed him with hay in a big box. There was a crack in one of the boards large enough for his cow to lick her tongue through at the hay. The horse bit her tongue off so that he had to kill her.

A drunken Englishman said to Judge Ledwith, of New York, the other day: "Your honor, I'm a nobleman in disguise." "So I perceive," replied the Judge; "You're disguised in liquor, and as drunk as a lord."

A darkey gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white race. He reasons thusly: "All men are made of clay, and, like the meerschaum pipe, are more valuable when highly colored."

An Irishman, noticing a woman passing along the street, spied two strips depending from under the lady's cloak.—Not knowing that these were in their right place and were styled "sashes," he exclaimed: "Faith, ma'am, your galluses are untied."

There is a boy down East who is accustomed to going out on the railroad track and imitate the steam whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officers at the station. His last attempt was eminently successful. The depot master came and "switched him off."

"My son," said an anxious father once, "what makes you use that nasty tobacco?" Now the son was a very literal sort of a person, and, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied, "To get the juice, old codger."

Wilmot, the infidel, when dying laid his trembling, emaciated hand upon the Sacred Volume, and exclaimed, solemnly and with unwonted energy, "The only objection against this Book, is a bad life!"

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is,—when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behavior modesty, and her life virtue.

A lady in Boston, a few days ago, fell down stairs and broke her arm. The surgeon who came to set it fell on the steps as he was going away, and broke one of his ribs.

DOES smoking offend you?" said a landlord to his newly arrived boarder. "Not at all sir." "I'm very glad to hear it, as you will find your chimney is given to the practice?"

Androo's Arithmatic.

Mr. Johnson's head is about as well balanced on the figure of arithmatic as on the figures of speech. The lucidity of his mathematical propositions is only equaled by the clearness of his political views. For instance, he says in his message that Government "received for its bonds, in real money, *three or four hundred per cent.* less than the obligations which it issued in return." No man of ordinary acquaintance with the English language and the Arabic numerals would ever make such a ridiculous statement. Take an illustration. Here is a bond for $1,000 given by government. What does Mr. Johnson mean by saying that Government received "three or four hundred per cent. less" than the $1,000 for the bond? How much is "three or four hundred per cent. less than $1,000?—Three hundred per cent. of $1,000 is $3,000. Does the man mean that Government received $3,000 less than 1,000 for every thousand dollar bond issued? If that is his meaning, then the Government must have paid $2,000 bonus to every man who accepted a $1,000 bond. But what a botch this fellow from Tenn., makes of everything.—*Hartford Post.*

Random Thoughts.

You may joke when you please, if you are careful to please when you joke.

A fool genetally loses his estate before he finds his folly.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

If you wuold not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches you.

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.

A man passes for a sage if he seeks for wisdom—if he thinks he has found it he is a fool.

He who is right and doing right, need not stop to inquire who or what stands with him.

Prentice says water reddens the rose; Jack Frost the toes and whisky the nose. (He knows.)

Into the composition of every happiness enters the thought of having truly deserved it.

A patient is undoubtedly in a very bad way when his disease is acute and his doctor isn't.

People seldom improve when they set up no other models than themselves to copy after.

Think little of yourself, and you will not be injured when others think little of you

Goldsmith thought people should write their own flattering epitaphs, and then live up to them.

Reforming the world is like patching an old coat, which will soon need another patch; but if it were not for reformers the the world would always be out at the elbows.

NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.—The New swindlers have invented a new method of doing business, the *modus operandi* of which is thus detailed: Some few days ago an elegantly dressed lady, accompanied by a well dressed gentleman, entered the store of a prominent jeweler, and asked to be shown some diamonds. A costly tray was handed them by the gentlemanly and obliging clerk, and as they were examining and "choosing, comparing and rejecting," the clerk's attention was attracted by the entrance of a man who beckoned him cautiously aside, and, showing a star concealed beneath his coat, informed the clerk that he was an officer, and that he had been watching the couple at the counter for some time. He advised the clerk not to interfere with them, but show them what they asked for, and if they attempted to secrete anything he would arrest them. The clerk soon noticed that the suspected couple quietly stowed away several valuable diamond rings, and at this juncture another person entered the store, also bearing a star beneath his coat, and at once gently tapping the genteel pair on the shoulders, blandly requested the pleasure of their society at the police station. The first officer told the clerk that the prisoners would have to be searched, and that he would then return the stolen property in the course of an hour or so. The confiding clerk assented, and the prisoners and captors disappeared. The proprietors have thus far looked in vain for the glimmer of their returning diamonds, and the men who have a right to wear stars are looking after the pretended policemen.

Brick Pumeroy's New York *Democrat* bids fair to prove an elephant with a very strong appetite. It is asserted by the knowing newspaper men of New York that it has taken into its capacious maw the net profits of the La Crosse concern, all that Brick could rake up in New York, and even now displays a weakness in the legs greater than that exhibited by Oliver Twist when he mustered up the courage to ask for "more." A pauper and a newspaper, however, are two different things; what one pleads for the other exacts. So Brick's LaCrosse establishment has been completely swallowed by the New York concern, and not a word said about it by Mrs Tucker. If the LaCrosse readers can't get along on a weekly issued at New York, they must seek elsewhere for the mental pabulum they require. In the meantime, the *World* was never so prosperous. This is one way of saying that even Democracy can't live on filth and blackguardism as a regular diet.

THREE hundred dollars was the amount recently paid for marrying a couple in New York.

The Oldest City.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sydon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Ninevah and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was in the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert 'a predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven,' above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates still occupy these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one Paradise, and for his part he resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julien called the "Eye of the East" as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came our damson, or blue plums, and the delicious apricots of Portugal, called Damascus; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon smooth, bright ground; damask rose, introduced into England at the time of Henry VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity; the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold; a kind of Mosaic engraving with sculpture united; called damascening, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the river of "gold" still sparkles in the wilderness of "Syrian gardens."

A LOVING young couple, who had just been married, were stopping at Union Hall, Saratoga. They billed and cooed so much at the table that they were called by all who sat near them the "turtle doves." After they had left, a facetious young gentleman, who had been sitting opposite them while there, noticed their absence, and inquired of a friend by his side if the turtle doves were gone. A waiter, who stood immediately behind him, thinking the inquiry was addressed to him, answered: "Yes, sir, but we have plenty of *chicken* left."

A LATE Judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness—"Humbugged you! my good woman, what do you mean by that?" said he sternly. "Well, my lord," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain exactly; but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man, now she would be humbugging you."

AN eminent divine once remarked in a lecture: "In selecting a partner for life, choose persons of naturally good disposition—those that are by nature cheerful and gentle. It may surprise you to hear me place these before piety, but I am of Baxter's opinion, who said that the grace of God could live with persons that he could not.

"WHAT'S that?" asked a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X.—"It's daddy's name." "No, you blockhead, it's X." "Taint X nuther; it's daddy's name, for I seed him write it many a time." That boys "daddy" voted for Seymour.

Why are lovers like Good Templars?

Because they hold secret meetings at least once a week, make propositions, form their circle of unity (with the old folks,) desire to be united, and add others to their number.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the President: "Prisoner, you haer the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to plead in your defence?"

"Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst!"

NEWTON said, "Endeavor to be FIRST in your trade or profession, whatever it may be" And this, by the way, is the secret of success and excellence. It matters comparatively little what that trade or occupation, or profession may be, provided it is useful.

THE *Scientific American* says that a man in Grange county was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing? He said he was "trying to go up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would'nt hold still.

AT a sunday school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by the catechiser: "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please sir, the baby."

SATIRE is a sort of glass wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own; which is the chief reason that so very few are offended with it.

AN Oregon journal is progressing. It notices births under the head of "Come;" marriages it styles "Fixed to Stay," and deaths it reports under the head of "Gone."