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### SELECT POETRY.



#### Wee Willie Winkie—A Nursery Song.

Wee Willie Winkie  
Runs through the town,  
Up stairs and down stairs  
In his night gown,  
Tapping at the window,  
Crying at the lock,  
"Are the weans in their bed,  
For'tis now ten o'clock!"

"Ho! Willie Winkie,  
Are you coming then?  
The cat's shing Purric  
To the sleeping hen,  
The dog is lying on the floor,  
And does not even peep;  
But here's the wakened liddle  
That will not fall asleep."

Anything but sleep, you rogue!  
Glowing like the moon!  
Rattling in an iron jug  
With an iron spoon;  
Rumbling, tumbling all about,  
Crowing like a cock,  
Screaming like I don't know what,  
Waking sleeping folk.

"Ho! Willie Winkie,  
Can't you keep him still?  
If fighting off a body's knee  
I like a very well,  
Pulling at the cat's ear,  
As she flowsy bums—  
High Willie Winkie,  
See,—there he comes!"

Wearied is the mother  
That has a restless wean,  
A wee, stumpy bairnie  
Heard when'er hee's seen—  
That has a bittie eye with sleep  
Before he'll close an' e'e;  
But a kiss from off his rosy lips  
Gives strength anew to me.

#### Correspondence of the Evening Post.

#### The Scene in Executive Session of the Senate, on Friday, 21st ult.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.—The scene in the Executive Session of the Senate, on Friday evening last, was one of the most extraordinary that ever occurred in any deliberative assembly in the civilized world. The telegraphic sketch of the affair did not state all the facts, nor exhibit the virus of the words uttered. The President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Potter, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, as collector of the "Miami District," in that State. Mr. Pugh rose, and with a good deal of feeling, opposed the confirmation of Potter. He said the man who had been removed by Mr. Buchanan to give Mr. Potter the place was his (Pugh's) friend; and that the President knew such to be the fact, and removed him because such was the fact. He declared, with emphasis, that if the President of the United States desired to make a personal onslaught upon him, he could come on—the sooner the better! Mr. Pugh, growing more and more excited, appealed to his friends in the Senate to vote with him against the confirmation of Potter. This appeal brought up Mr. Douglas, who promised his vote to the Senator from Ohio. Mr. Douglas then commented, with an unbridled tongue, upon the nominations made by the President in Illinois. He said all his friends had been removed from place and power, and they had been removed solely because they were his friends. He denounced all the federal office holders in Illinois, appointed by Buchanan to fill the places once occupied by his friends, as his bitterest personal enemies, who were "soundrels and thieves."

This called up Dr. Fitch (one of the squatter Senators from Indiana, whose son is United States District Attorney of Illinois). The Doctor, very much excited, and with a menacing attitude, said: "The Senator from Illinois states what is untrue, and what he knows to be untrue." The President called to order. Intense excitement prevailed. Mr. Douglas then modified his remark by saying that there were exceptions to the rule, but that they were scarce. He then plunged into the postmasters of Illinois. He said that whenever mail robberies were committed in Illinois they never dreamed of going outside of the post offices to discover the robber. They always knew that the postmasters were the guilty parties. [Cries of "order, order," from several Senators, and the President demands general order and calls the Senator from Illinois to order.] Dr. Fitch who had been standing during the confusion, as soon as order was partially restored, repeated that the Senator from Illinois had again stated a positive falsehood, and that he knew it was false. This brought chaos again, amidst which some Senators were standing in their places and others were approaching the seats of Douglas and Fitch, which are near together.—The President called both Senators to order. Several Senators moved an adjournment, while others appealed to the Senate to allow Douglas to proceed. At last a temporary quiet was secured, and Mr. Douglas proceeded to pitch—not into Mr. Fitch—but into the postmasters of Illinois. He charged that they had stolen and destroyed over five thousand of his speeches, which had been directed to his constituents; that they had broken open, read and then destroyed his private letters, &c. &c.—This style of talk again produced confusion, which, after some considerable effort on the part of the President, was allayed. Efforts were made by several Senators to obtain the floor. Objection was made to Mr. Douglas's

proceeding. Motions were made that he proceed in order. Mr. Davis (Miss.) objected.—Standing about six feet from Mr. Douglas, with a cold and determined manner, and casting upon that Senator a steady and piercing glance, with his long bony finger directed in a menacing attitude at his object, Mr. Davis addressed the "Little Giant" thus: "I have sat in my place and listened with feelings of indignation to language from the Senator from Illinois which would disgrace the highwayman and the bravo!" The President's hammer again fell, accompanied by the emphatic remark that "the Senator from Mississippi is out of order."—Here was another chaos, in the midst of which Senators were anxious to observe what desperate effort the "Little Giant" would make against so pointed an attack. Those who expected to see Douglas strike the Missisippian down in his tracks for applying to him such language were disappointed when they beheld his "giant" proportions subside into his chair. It is impossible to describe the scene at this stage of proceeding. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Davis, satisfied that he had violated the rules of the body, apologized to the Senate and to the Senator from Illinois for language which he had used in a moment of excitement.

Dr. Fitch then apologized to the Senate for any offensive or improper language he had uttered in debate, but with a menacing look at Mr. Douglas, said that he had to apology to offer to the Senator from Illinois. In this state of affairs, if Mr. Douglas recognizes the Code to settle his affairs of honor, he must challenge Dr. Fitch. I am informed that during the harangue of Mr. Douglas about the persecution of himself by the President, he exclaimed, "I am still an unconquered and unsubdued rebel!"

I understand that some negotiations are going on for a settlement of the affair. The gentleman whom it is said Mr. Douglas selected as his friend is a well known duelist. Judging from his record in such matters, if Judge Douglas follows his advice, Fitch will have to retract his offensive words and apologize or fight. But the probability is, that others of a less combative temperament will be consulted, which together with the appeals of woman on every side, will cause the matter to be quietly and peaceably settled.

One of the best evidences of an undisturbed mind on the part of Mr. Douglas was the fact that he attended the Administration caucus again yesterday, and participated in its proceedings.

#### From the Washington Union.

#### The Douglas and Fitch Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1859.

Sir: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable that I am obliged to infer it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c.,  
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that you yesterday made a charge that the lately-appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be, to your knowledge, untrue. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks.

Respectfully, &c.,  
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—9 1/2 P. M.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of executive appointments, especially my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments were true as a general rule, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session. In your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my

general remarks; and yet you have failed to withdraw the offensive language, but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offense admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offense in another form; otherwise I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully, &c.,  
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12, m., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being now explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it in the words of which you complain as offensive, and which, in consequence of your explanation, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same satisfactory explanation then you have now made. Respectfully, &c.,  
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence.

Respectfully, &c.,  
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: Your note of to-day was received at 11 1/2, a. m. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was predicated upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed. Respectfully, &c.,  
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position. Respectfully, &c.,  
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—9 1/2 P. M.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of executive appointments, especially my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments were true as a general rule, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session. In your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my

#### The Wanderer's Africans Traveling West.

A correspondent of the Marion, (Ala.) Commonwealth, writing from Montgomery, (Ala.), says:

I was carried through "Brown's speculator house," (so called) on Perry street. In a house in the back lot were huddled together thirty-eight native (Congo) Africans! Don't shudder and say the "moral sentiments of Christendom condemn the traffic." But it is a fact; I have seen the Africans! And it is a fact—they were Africans!

I found them jabbering, in guttural sounds, something—I could not comprehend what.—They were nearly all apparently in good health, fat, sleek and greasy. In the party were some five or six men, two or three women, four or five girls, and the rest boys, or what might be called "youngsters." They were each clad in common kersey pants and roundabout, over which they wore a heavy blanket. Women and all were thus dressed. None had shoes for the reason that they could not walk in them, in fact, they could scarcely walk at all, having been confined and crowded so close on shipboard.

Most of them were very pert and lively, laughing and talking in their native tongue, and pointing at and jabbering about everything that particularly attracted their attention. Some of them had very singularly shaped craniums—they almost baffled description. One nearly square, one had a convex face, and another a sort of double convex convex head; but most of them had good heads, large flat noses, big mouths, front teeth knocked out, rather small ears, and quite small hands and feet. Some of them were good looking, but others shockingly ugly; some where what might be vulgarly called "puff" or hog-jawed. I noticed one, a man who had very high cheek bones and several scars on his face, and appeared very intelligent. He was "big chief," no doubt, in his own country. I was much surprised at one thing; they repeated precisely every word said to them. I asked one, "Where did you come from?" and he pronounced the same interrogatory to me, but of course without knowing the meaning, and in like manner many other things.

Not being able to walk, they were carried in a wagon, from the railroad depot to Brown's, and thence by wagon to the St. Nicholas. I saw strong old farmers and sober-sided merchants gazing at the sable creatures, some of them having, no doubt, a holy horror at such a sight.

The negroes were well skilled in pantomime, and some of them gave unmistakable signs that they wanted "something to drink"—putting both hands to their mouths and throwing their heads back.

The thirty-eight Africans brought here were the share as I learned, in the venture of a citizen of New Orleans, and that they cost him, delivered at Savannah, fifty dollars each—only nineteen hundred dollars for thirty-eight Africans, sound and able-bodied negroes. They were in charge of a Mr. Brodnax, who was carrying them to New Orleans.

I said above that the negroes were "all well." So they are, as well as could be expected; but, as might be conjectured, they were mostly suffering much from disorders incident to acclimation.

For sometime the Africans could not be induced to go on board the boat, and seemed much frightened at the smoke, &c. Doubtless they had a perfect horror of travelling on water again, after having so recently endured a long and crowded sea voyage. The manner in which they were finally induced to go on is worthy of notice. The mate tried every means to get them on board, but to no effect. Finally, he concerted a plan with a big black Alabama negro. He tried to get him to go on board, but he resolutely refused, when the mate laid him down on the gangway plank and hit him four or five substantial licks with his ponderous leather strap, when the said Alabama negro got up, yelling awfully, and went straight on board, beckoning to the Africans to follow. And they did follow, to the amusement, and amid the cheers of the crowd.

SINGULAR FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

To save himself from bankruptcy, a planter near Louisville, Ky., sold his daughter, who was also his slave. She was very beautiful, and he got \$5,000 for her. The Bucyrus (O.) Journal says:

"There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and, struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored, and after prosecuting his suit a proper time had declared his passion, and unknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible, after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was to be transferred to the possession of her purchaser, they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if women-catchers were on the watch, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline, to the proper officers, to arrest them at that place. But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Galion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who had long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.

When the train on which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitives, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks they ventured a move, and went to Detroit, by way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore. They are now residing in Toronto.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH BETWEEN ANDERSEN AND MORPHY.—The chess players are very much interested in the progress of the chess match in Paris, between Andersen, the best player in Europe, and Morphy, the American player.

The Prussian has devoted a lifetime to chess and is besides a professor of mathematics at Breslau—an occupation calculated to mature just those powers that make a great chess player. When Andersen visited England, a few years since, he met and conquered nearly all the famous chess players of that country, except Staunton, who very discreetly avoided a match with him. Eleven games have been played, and Morphy declared the winner. The score stood as follows: Morphy 7, Andersen 2, drawn 2. The first game was an even gambit played by Morphy, in which 70 moves were made, and which was finally solved by the Prussian. The second game was a Rup Lopez opening, which the American won. Andersen played the same opening on the fourth game and lost. This match was merely for honor.—Bettors offer ten to one on Morphy, with no takers. A Paris paper, describing the game, says:

"The first game lasted seven hours, and was won by Prof. Andersen. During the course of this game, which was conducted in the most brilliant manner, and in which were displayed an immense number of the most ingenious combinations on both sides, I had a good opportunity of studying the contestants. Nothing could be more unlike than the physique of the two players.

"Mr. Morphy is a frail, small boy, with a fine face and head, and a modest, almost timid air. Prof. Andersen, on the contrary, is a tall man, slim, about fifty years of age, with a small bald head, a slight stoop in the shoulders, lively black eyes, a clean shaved face, and a decidedly German cast of features. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a sympathetic expression of the face, which immediately predisposes in his favor.

"During the first game Mr. Anderson moved much more rapidly than Mr. Morphy. Not a word was spoken by either player during the whole seven hours. No demonstrations or false moves were made by either party, to indicate to the other his plans. There seemed to be more originality, more genius, more of the 'impreu' in Mr. Morphy's moves, and more of study and experience in those of Mr. Andersen. The two men are evidently more nearly matched than they ever were before.

"On Tuesday the game recommenced at 12 o'clock, and at the close was a draw. On Wednesday, Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Andersen two games in rapid succession, the first one in a few moves. The young giant is getting rounded up."

Harwitz has been distinguishing himself by playing eight blindfolded games, six of which he won, one he lost, and one drawn. His opponents were all inferior players, and the games lacked brilliancy. Morphy, on the conclusion of his match with Andersen, promises to play twenty games blindfolded against strong players.

MR. DOUGLAS WILL GO BEFORE THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Chicago Times, the home organ of Mr. Douglas, and which always speaks by authority, says:

Mr. Douglas will not ask a nomination at the hands of the Charleston Convention. If in that body his friends should present his name, and he be nominated, he will not feel at liberty to decline it; if his friends should not present his name, then the nominee of the Convention will receive his support. The use of his name by any men or body of men, as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office, independent of and hostile to the nominations of the democratic party, is altogether unsanctioned by Mr. Douglas, will never receive his sanction, and is wholly repugnant to his wishes and desires. We say this knowing that a full knowledge of its truth, and acknowledging that we express in this particular his own sentiments.

A servant asked her mistress, whether she could oblige her by going out on a particular afternoon, as she was going to have a party of friends, and wanted the loan of the drawing-room.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—Almost simultaneously with the nomination of Mr. Harris as minister resident near the government of Japan, comes the startling intelligence that the Tai-Koon, or secular Emperor, is dead, and that his death took place soon after signing the American treaty. That a sovereign, who was described by Mr. Harris as but thirty years of age, and in perfect health, at the time of signing the treaty, should have been suddenly taken off, naturally creates some suspicion as to the cause of his death. By Japanese officials it was, at first, attributed to pleurisy, and subsequently to dropsy; but the Dutch at Desima ascribe it to the orders of Mikado, or spiritual Emperor, who, as they assert, refused to recognize the treaty, on the ground that he should have been consulted before it received the imperial signature.

He is said to have declared the act to be a violation of the laws of Japan, and to have notified the Tai-Koon that the time had come for him to commit "Hari-Kari"—which, being interpreted, means that he should disembowel himself; and that he immediately yielded obedience to the mandate. In any other country than Japan this proceeding would appear to be incredible; but there the laws of the land—which are of long standing and cannot easily be changed—are as binding upon the secular Emperor as upon the meaneest of his subjects. If he infringes them, he is held amenable to the penalty; and there are strong reasons for believing that the penalty in this case has been rigorously exacted.

The laws prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners have been strictly observed for more than two centuries, and the most influential princes of the Empire, together with a large proportion of the Japanese population, were strongly opposed to the radical changes which it was justly anticipated the recent treaties would introduce. If, moreover, the statement be true that the Prince of Bistu and the liberal members of the government, with whom the treaties were negotiated, have fallen into disgrace, and that the former members of the Imperial Council, who were in favor of complete isolation, have been restored to power—that fact alone would go far to substantiate the rumor that the death of the Tai-Koon was produced by violent means. All the information we have received thus far tends to this conclusion.—Baltimore Exchange.

The necrology for 1858 is distinguished by many noted names, but upon the whole it may be remarked that Death has contented himself with fewer "shining marks" than usual.—Among American statesmen the most eminent deceased for the year was Thomas H. Benton. With him departed Senator Evans, of South Carolina, Senator Henderson of Texas, ex-Senator Bagby, of Alabama, General James Gadsden, of South Carolina, John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, and ex-President Anson Jones, of Texas. Among lawyers have died Benjamin F. Butler and Chief Justice Duer, of New York. Among authors; Wm. H. Herbert, William Jay and Madame Ida Pfeiffer. Among merchants, Anson G. Phelps, of N. York, and James Adger, of Charleston. Among mechanics, Isaac Newton and John P. Allaire. Among scientific men, Bondland, the naturalist, and Robert Brown, the botanist. Among painters, Ary Schaffer. Among sculptors, Edward S. Bartholomew. Among theatrical characters, the great Raehael and Lablaeba, the singers.—Among soldiers, Field Marshall Radetzky, of the Austrian army, and Major General Persifer F. Smith, of the United States army.—Among naval commanders, two American Commandores, Mathew C. Perry and T. Ap Oatesby Jones. Among philosophers, Robert Owen.—Among prominent characters of the European courts, the Duchess of Orleans, Medschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Baron Ward, (the Yorkshire Hostler), Prime Minister of Parma. Among other notoriety deceased may be mentioned Soyer the prince of cooks, Dred Scott, whose name will be famous in the annals of the country, and Eleazer Williams, the reputed Bourbon.

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Save all your pieces of bread for puddings; dry, or they will mould.

Examine your pickles, sweetmeats, and everything put away.

A hot shovel, held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim milk and water, will restore rusty old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Out straw is best for filling beds; should be changed once a year.

If you are buying carpet, for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of a door will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Green should be the prevailing color of bed hangings and window drapery.

A gallon of strong lye put into a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

A formal fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl:

"How are you, my dear?"

"Very well, I thank you," she replied.

The visitor then added, "Now, my dear, you should ask me how I am."

The child simply and honestly replied, "I don't want to know."

One might as well be out of the world as to be loved by nobody in it.