BOOTS AND SHOES.

PROFESSIONAL.

ROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street

Y KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer it and shoes, groceries etc., East littoms in st. vi-nt

LINERY & FANCY GOODS.

ULIA A. & BADE BARKLEY, last cannot dress patterns, southeast corner were set.

H. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below man's store, west of Market st. VL13

Main street just below American house.

NGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main posite court house. VI-nE

i & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Ex-ge hotel. vi-na

OBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main elow Iron vi-nt

IOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes in st., above Court House, vi-ne

ARR, dry goods and notions, southwest ter Main and Iron sts. vi-ng

tower, dry goods, groceries, etc., corner and Court House alley vi-nt

BBINS, dealer in dry goods greerle s's block, Main st., below fron

MISCELLA NEOUS.

SENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange ek, Main at., opposite court house, vi-nt

SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Blooms rg near railroad. Castings made at short -machinery made and repaired. v2-n2

IHN, dealer in ment tallow, etc., them i's aftey, back of American to me, vi-nt

UDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tu-er, Lightning Rod. v2-nii

STER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy mer, Scottown, vi-ut

TMAN, marble works, near southwester Main and Market sts. vi-ne

HORBINS, liquor dealer second door from thwest corner Main and Iron sta. vi-ne

RCHANTS AND GROCERS.

OTELS AND SALOONS.

olock, Main st.

VOLUME III...., NO. 34.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

COL. DEM .-- VOL. XXXIII NO. 27.

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ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY. COMSBURG DIRECTORY. POVES AND TINWARE.

METZ, dealer is stoves & linware, Main RRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloen, by RUPERT, sloves and Unware, Rupert k, Main sl., west of Market. vi-nes CLOTHING, &C. VENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d RUGS, CHEMICALS, &C. R BROS, druggists and spothecarles, per's block Main st. vi-nil UTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert LOCKS, WATCHES, &C. JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Un-dertaker, Main St., below Pine. VI-ner Y ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles and lry &c. Main Street near West ist. vital H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill. Street, near Pine. BERNHARD, watch and clock maker AVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and iry, Main st., just below American MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Man ufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vi-ni:

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY,

SAMUEL, SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayburs

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness make. Orangeville, opposite Frame church. vi2uii

S D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, ANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south lain st., below Market. vi-n45 WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street TLBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-nis n. M. Reber, Surgeon and Physician, Ex-ge Block over Webb's Book store, vi-n2s J B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n15 OBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hart-'a building, Main Street. V2-n20

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

DETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries tour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street. Street below Market. Vinit TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker IZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey H F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door vi-ne W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark VI-n43 ERMAN, millinery and fancy goods op-R S. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in f. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy Mainst, opposite Court House. vi-ni4 J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician

H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main St, and ESPY DIRECTORY.

D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manfactory. Shop on Main street, op posite steam Mill. v2-n4 OOCK, oyster and eating saloon, Amer Iouse, Main st., Baltzer Lencock superin ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, V2-nie B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, WEBH, confectionery, bakery, and oys-tioon, wholesale and retail, Exchange

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, poods, groceries and general distore in south end of town. ICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main cut of Iron street. vi-nil HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, cast end of HNEIt, refreshment saloon, Main st., just e court house. vi-nii

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leath Bark etc. Madison township Columbia coun

BUSINESS CARDS.

PRINTING

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office in the Exchange Building, second stor; ver Widmyer & Jacoby's Confectionery, Secondor above the Exchrage Hotel.

BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and lonery, Main stbelow Market vi-ne ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ashland, Schuyfkill County, Penn'a.

W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building ad pluting Post Office. ** Bounties, Back-Pay am Pensions collected. [sep20'67. ROBERT F. CLARK, HITON, Groceries & Provisions, Main t below Market vi-ut ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

LUTZ dealer in choice dry goods, and tions. Main st., opposite court house. e corner of Main and Market streets, ove First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa, YER, groceries and general merchandis-n st., above West. vi-nt

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW BLOOMSBURG, PA. S CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chair er rooms on Main street, v3 b2 42 OFFICE-Court House Alley, below the Combine Office. [Jan4'67.

J. B. PURSEL, CORELL, furniture rooms, three stores on Main at., west of Market at. vi-ni HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

HORNTON, wall paper, window shades, fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-nei CARPET-BAGS, VALDES, FLY-NETS BUPPALO BORES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Ex-mine for yourselves. Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Hoomalang, Fa. Nov. 15, 1867.

BOOK STORE.

The undersened having taken the room tely occupied by Br. P. John next door abov a Exchang Hotel, would notify the elitasens of County that there will be constantly on han half assolution of SOOKS, STATIONERY, AND WALL PAPER Also the various Magazines and Newspapers ablished in this country, orders for which will be promptly altested to. THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY

shich has been in existence for a year, cal he stronger support of the community, cerms are teasonable, and additional sub-are needed to justify an increase in the me

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, it be kept up and no pains spared to satisfy wants of purchasers.

SEND ONE DOLLAR AND GET BOXES, of the righest initial French Note Pa-per. All the Ladies are in love with them. DEFOS. Address LORING, Publisher, BESSON Mans.

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WILLIAM FISHER

THOMAS CARSON & CO. DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS, NO. IS NORTH FOURTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

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Successors to Stroup & Brother WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, 24 North Wharves, should have be

Philiadspohla W. BLABON & CO.,

OCCUPATION AND WINDOW SHADES Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Pirce Philladelpists.

(TEORGE H. ROBERTS, Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine Philindelphia. SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT.

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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIESC FURS No. 237 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1793. JORDAN & BROTHER, Wholesalo Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETER AND BRIMSTONE No 28 North Third St.

H. WALTER, Late Walter & Kanto Importer and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, No. 23 N. Third Street, Philipdeinbia.

H. W. RANKS
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
WARRHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street, between Cherry and Race, west side WARTMAN & ENGELMAN.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY. NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second Door below Wood,

WARTMAN P. ENGREMA WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSIS May 10, 1867-19.

W. S. KING, J. B. SEYBERT HORNE, KING & SEYBERT, WHOLFSALE DRY GOODS, No. 313 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

njor e. n. antman, c. n. dillingen, m. nory ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

194 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA Two Doors above Arch formerly 226, MANUFACTUREDS AND JOHNERS IN CARPETS, COTTONS YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, -ALSO,-

ROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS

HOTELS, &C.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor,
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone rad end changes in its internal arrangements, and its pr. prietor announces to his farmer custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and it quors (except that popular beverage known as "MeHenry"), jurchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all possionous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BERNARD STORNER. HAVING intely purchased and fitted up to rell-known Robison Hatel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, same side of the street, in the town isburg; and having obtained a license

RESTAURANT,

he Proprietor has determined to give to the pa sie visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabiling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put huggies and carriages in the dry. He prom-ises that every thing about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-nown ami centrally-located home, the Exchange lotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg amediately opposite the Columbia county Court louse, respectfully inform their friends and the abile in general that their home is now in order or the reception and entertainment of travellers to may be disposed to favor it with their cus-ion. They have spared no expense in preparing of Exchange for the entertainment of their guists officer shall there be anything wanting on their tit to minister to their personal comfort. They base is exploited, and enjoys an excellent busi-ess location. Omnibuses run at all times between the Ex-change Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Proprietor. This well known Hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished, with a view to the perfect com-lort and convenience of guests.

A commodicus Livery Stable is connected with the extablishment.

SLATE ROOFING. EVERY VARIETY MOST FAVORABLE RATES, IGHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS,

Original Poetru.

BY MARIAN ROSS." The sky, with storm-clouds lowers dark grand,
Alone, I wander by the ocean strand,
And gaze far out at sea,
Far out, where cloud and billow seem to meet.

While restiess wavelets, dashing at my feet, Bring nurmurs back to me; Bring to me low-toned nurmurs from the s ing sea. Bring far off echoes, whisperings sweet and low

That, with the crested wavelets come and go.
Like voices of the night.
The scabird, circling swoops along the strand, stoop to gather pebbics in my hand, Then watch his legging flight, Till in the distance, blue and dim he leaves m.

Above the voices of the surging sea, The cruel, treacherous sea, That holds my dead—that holds my baried love Tell me ye watchers of the night above,

When will the deep, sleep sea,

Give back, from its dark depths, my dead to me The breezes from the main blow chill and bleak farewell O, Sea! beneath thy treacherous face My love lies coldly there ties waves adjeut Farewell unfathomable

> Touch not the Siren Cup, A Temperance Song.

BY J. T. VARBINGION. Touch not the stren cup of death, Tis belt that larks within Twill give to some good health or breath flut trouble, wee and sin.

We see the demon's awful sway, His power upon the earth Ve realize each passing day, How great this moral deart brink will the human judgment blind, Destroy our powers as well;

Corrupt the ways of all mankind, Dispatch the soul to hell. His wretchedness none can portray, The curse in part is known-Who can this vice subdue, allay,

. List to the voice of mirth, Echoing from the bowers, Of the Bacchie sons of earth In their unhallow'd hours,

Do you not madness call, Brought on by alcohol, Though 'tis the "best" you find? "Medicar!"-Yes, worse by far:

It brings the erring soul
Of man chargeable at the Judgment bur God's wrath on it to roll! Deladed men! ob, hapless slaves!-How long will you thus trend

Your silent way to open graves, Eternal city of the dead ! Water down the mountains. Coursing nature's fountain

To lave the lips of man. With this pure crystal drink, None need complain of thirst, Or fall from lofty station's brink

Miscellancous.

THE REGISTRY LAW. Read and File Away for Puture Reference

To the Voters of Luzerne County. For the purpose of showing you what you will have to do this fall in order to vote, we have had the following exposition of the new election law, (or as it is called the Registry Law,) prepared for your use. We call the special attention of naturalized voters to the provisions concerning them. They are picked out to be specially worried before they can vote and finally, when they are allowed to be marked on the back, like a store due bill, every time it is traded on, with the word "voted" and the date. The same party that passed this law, passed ne similar last year, (1866) which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. The law is in spirit unconstitutional no doubt, too, inasmuch as it secessarily obstructs the freedom of voing and worries the voter in yielding up his franchise, particularly in this county, where a separate ticket for every andidate for all the township, county and State officers must now be voted. Will it prevent and obstruct the exercise of the right of suffrage guaranteed by

our constitution? But read the exposition of the law for yourselves: I. On the first Monday of June the sessors are to begin a revision of the ranscripts of names furnished them by the county commissioners. This duty consists of the several particulars follow-

1. Strike out the name of every per on whom the assessor knows, personaly or by reliable information, to have lied, or removed from the district since he last previous assessment.

2. Add the name of any qualified voter whom the assessorshall know personally or by reliable information, to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment.

3. Add the names of all persons who hall claim to be qualified voters in your district; assess them with a tax, and as ertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a vo-ter. This duty involves no discretion upon the part of the assessor. He is not to decide upon the claimant's right to vote, but only to report his name and the grounds of his claim.

4. The assessor is next to visit every dwelling-house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died, or removed name from the list; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and, if so, to add the same thereto, and assess him with a he is only to add "qualified voters," whom he discovers by visiting each dwelling.

5. Upon the completion of this work the assessor is to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, or district of which he is assesstate the following particulars: a. Housekeeper or not a housekeeper.

where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with to vote though he shall not have paid whom, and, if working for another, the name of the employer. d. Opposite each name write the word

'voter.' e. If the person claims the right to vote by reason of naturalization, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter insaid district, and in all cases where the person has been naturalized his name shall be marked with the letter "N.:" where he has merely declared his intention to become a citizen his name is to be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the word "age" is to be added to his name, and if he has re moved into the district since the last

placed opposite his name. f. A separate list of all new assess ments, and the amounts assessed upon each person, is to be immediately fur nished to the county commissioners, together with the general list revised and corrected, as aforesaid.

general election the letter "R." is to be

g. On receiving back from the county commissioners duplicate copies of said list, with the observations and explanations noted as aforesaid, the assessor prior to the first day of August, is to place one copy on the door, or other conspicuous part of the house where the election is required by law to be held, and to retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any

resident of the district, h. The assessor is to add, from time to time, to his list the names of any one claiming the right to vote, mark opposite the name the letters "C.V.," assess a tax and note as in other cases, his occu pation, residence, whether a housekeeper or a boarder, and with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or de signing to be, marking in all such cases the letter "N," or "D. I.," opposite his name. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor, if he de signs to be naturalized before the next election, he must exhibit his certificate of declaration.

i. In all cases where any ward, bor ough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the ussessor shall note in all his assessments, the precinct in which each elector re sides, and make a separate return for each precinct to the county commissioners, and when he receives back the du plicate copies, one of them is to be put up on the election house of the precinct. j. On the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October, the assess shall "on the Monday immediately following," return to the county commissioners the names of all persons assessed by him since his former return, noting the observations and explanations before specified, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess any tax within ten days next preceding the second Tues-

day of October. k. Assessors have power to adminiscounty commissioners for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties imposed by the act.

II. The county commissioners have various duties to perform under the Registry law, but as they have counsel to advise them it is not necessary to set

forth their duties in this exposition. III. As to the election officers. They are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, am., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the county commis sioners the registered list of voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as

1. The person whose name is not or the list, claiming the right to vote, must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person

2. The party claiming the right to vot shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidadavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

3. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen he must in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization.

4. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the regisfrom the district, and, if so, to take his try list, or producing affidavits as afore said, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in tax. In this instance the assessor is to the district where he offers to vote; and judge of the claimant's right to vote, for on the vote of such person being receive ed, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturali-

zation of their father.

5. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit sor, and opposite each of said names that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalib. If a housekeeper, the number of his zation, or that he is entitled to citizenresidence, with the street, alley, lane or | ship by the reason of his father's naturcourt, if in a town where houses are alization, and further, that he is benumbered; if not, then the street, alley, tween 21 and 22 years of age; and has lane or court on which the house fronts. resided in the State one year, and in cured convalescents in twenty-four

ceding the election, he shall be entitled

IV. As to the voters. 1. Any qualified citizen of the district has a right to challenge any voter, though his name be on the registry list, and the election board are required to receive the proofs publicly, and to admit or reject the

rote, according to evidence. 2. On the petition of five or more citi zens of the county, stating under oath that they believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be neld in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas, or of a judge thereof, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens to act as overseers of said election, who are to belong to different parties, except where both inspectors belong to the same political party, and then the overseers are to be taken from the opposite political party, and then the overseers are to have the right to be present with the officers of election, to keep a list of voters, to challenge voters, and generally

The act is full of penalties and forfeit- The effect of taking away the arsenic ures; but as these are to be enforced by from an habitual arsenic-cater is similar courts of justice, it is not necessary to set them forth for the guidance of assessors, election officers and voters. A popular election will be very difficult if all prived of his stimulant becomes melanthe provisions of the law be strictly en- choly, ill-tempered; symtoms of an in forced. Indeed, it is not easy to see how election officers are to find time to receive the ballots of the qualified voters in some precincts, if they investigate thoroughly all the issues that may be brought before them; and when it is considered that all the elections are The patient cannot be cured at once; be thrown upon the general election, and must be weaned from the disease as he that separate tickets are to be voted for State, county, township and municipal officers at the same time that judicial peasants of Austria and Hungary, and questions are to be investigated and de elded, it is apparent that many citizens will be liable to lose their chance to vote unless they are vigilant and vote early

Every man should see for himself that he is registered, taxed and, if he is a na turalized foreigner, that he is provided with his proper papers. The law will bear, as it was designated to do, very heavily on naturalized citizens. It cre ates all possible obstructions to their exercise of the right of suffrage, and nothing but vigilance and perseverance on their parts can secure their rights. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."-Luterne Union.

THE LAW OF BETTING ON ELEC

rions -In the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Johnson vs Russell. an interesting decision has been made on betting on elections. Johnson made everal bets on the result of the Presidential election, and Russell was the stakeholder: but the plaintiff allowed the stakes to rest without any demand. until the 23d of November, when it became certain that he had lost his money. Then he sent the stakeholder, Russell,a written notice not to pay the money or my part of it over to the winner, and Stubbs sat down upon his three-legger hat if be did plaintiff would hold the stakeholder responsible for his part of went on well; the animal stood meekly the stakes. Russell did pay the money to the winner, and hence this suit. The that he should have no more trouble Court decide-Sanderson writing the with her. The pail was almost full, the ar elections is against public policy, and brim, when, whizz! the cow raised her therefore illegal; second, that money wagered may be recovered at law, if and its lacteal treasures scattered far the party who staked it makes a de- and wide. "I swow!" exclaimed the mand for the same before the event on which he wagered has been decided! his feet he seized a heavy stick and be third, that if the better allows his stakes gan to belabor the poor cow with all his to remain in the stakeholder's hands without any demand for its return until the event has been decided, he cannot then come into court and sue for its recovery. This was what the plaintiff Desisting at length from his exercise did in the case decided. He waited and stood upon the laws of honor till he found he had lost, and then he appealed from the laws of honor to the haws of the land. The court was unanimously of the opinion that to allow him this appeal would be to encourage fraud. The conclusion of the opinion is: "After the money has been lost and won neither party ought to be heard in a court of

NOVEL SUBJECT OF FELINE AFFECrion.—A remarkable instance of feline affection has been brought to our notice. A family residing on Pine street own a large Maltese cat, which is a great favorite. It was observed some time since that she was particularly taken with a small animal to which she was levoting much attention. On examin ation it was found to be a young rat! How long she had been taking care of it could not be ascertained, but that she had formed a strong affection for it was evident. In order to ascertain the extent of her strange fancy, the rat was secretly placed out of her reach in a box on a post several feet from the ground, and carefully concealed in some way. In the morning pussy was discovered on the ground close to the post, with her novel pet affectionately embraced in her paws, having by some means obtained possession of it during the night. She was permitted to retain t, and subsequently added two more to her adopted family, all of which she continued to nurture with care and affection, till some strange cats made a raid one night and devoured all of them. It is rather a singular circumstance that a cat should form such an attachment for a family of young rats,-Ly oming Gazette.

While an ignorant lecturer was de scribing the nature of gas, a blue stocking lady inquired of a gentleman near her what was the difference between oxygen and hydrogen? "Very little, madame," said he "by oxygin we mean

A QUACK was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable diseussion, the opinion was expressed by one that the patient was convalescent. "Convalescent!" interrupted the quack ; "why that's nothing serious; I have

Arsenic Baters in Burope. Dr. Lewy says that in Syria and the

Bohemian parts of the Riesengebirge there are families in which from tim immemorial the habit of arsenic-cating has been transmitted from father to son. These people are always very silent about their mania, and only by mere accident can any one become acquainted with their perverted appetite. Like the horses, the arsenic-caters are strong and healthy looking, having finely blended, delicate skin, which is free from every kind of pimples and insects, and remarkably exempt from eruptive dis eases. These people learn the habit in their earliest youth, when about a quarter of a grain of white arsenic, (oxide of arsenic,) measured by the eye, is taken daily. The dose is gradually increased with the age, and an old arsenic-cater will only feel comfortable when he has taken at least two or three grains daily They assert that the poison keeps them sprightly and healthy; that it protects hem against all chronic diseases; that they have, especially just after taking it, an agreeable feeling about the chest; breathe freely, and have a good appetite. to that produced by the deprivation of opium, tobacco, or spirits, only the effeet is more intese. The person thus de testinal catarrh appear, often increasing in such a way that one can well believe he is observing a case of slight arsonic poisoning. The only remedy here is arsenie, and if this be not given, the unfortunate man goes rapidly to the grave. commenced it, gradually. This strange habit is very widely spread among the

THE DEACON'S TRIAL.—A few years igo there lived on the outskirts of a pretty village, in New Hampshire, ar old farmer who was known among his neighbors as "Deacon Stubbs," In early life the deacon had been rather wild, and it was only when somewhat advanced in years that he was converted from the error of his ways under the ministration of good old Parson Brown From that time Stubbs had been a zeallage church. But the deacon had one sore trial of patience. Old Brindle, the best cow of his small herd, was wofully given to kicking. Many a time, after the deacon had nearly filled his three gallon pail with rich milk from her udder, a sharp quick motion of her right hind leg would send pail and contents flying half way across the barnyard. The deacon had tried coaxing, he had tried kicking, and finally come to the conclusion that nothing would ever break that cow of her bad tricks.

even in some parts of the German states,

One fine morning in June, just as the stool to milk old Brindle. quiet, and the deacon began to hope foot ; the pail was upset in an instant, deacon, with emphasis. Springing to night. As the blows fell thick and fast a shower of oaths such as he had not uttered before since he had "jined church" issued from the deacon's mouthhe was thunderstruck, on raising his eyes to behold his own minister Parson Brown, looking over the fence within six feet of him, with hands uplifted and face ghastly with horror, "Why, Parson Brown! I-I-" stammered the deacon. "Deacon Stubbs!" groaned the Parson, "I am shocked, I am grieved to hear such profane language from a member of my church !" The deacon humbly confessed his fault, and expressed the greatest contrition for his fall from grace. "But," he added, "but Parson Brown, I am persuaded that shall never enjoy religion so long as I keep that 'ere keew."

To keep up the fertility of our pa ares it is evident that we must do our best to check the growth of such vegetation as is rejected by stock as well as that which would injure stock, if it were caten. But it is not enough to destroy the useless and injurious plants; we must encourage the growth of the valuable ones. How shall these objects be accomplished?

SWEET ASSWER .- A little boy and girl, each probably five years old, were by the roadside. As we came up, the boy became angry at something, and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry piteously. The boy stood looking on sullenly for a minute, and then said: "I didn't mean to hurt you, Katle; I am sorry." The little rosy face brightened instantly. The sobs were hushed, and she said: "Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me."

A prying correspondent of the N. W Christian Advocate writes that in his charge of 240 members, there are seventy-five who chew tobacco-about onethird. Taking one-fourth as a certainly proper basis, he calculates that of the 23,000 members of the Hilinois Conference, 5,750 use tobacco. Of the 1,000,000 pure gin, and by hydrogin, gin and members of the M. E. Church in the with a gruff voice asked my name. I United States, there are 250,000. Supposing that these members pay only \$10 per year for this luxury, they splt away only \$2,500,000 per year. If given to benevolent objects what a sudden reputation for benevolence our Methodist friends would acquire. As they are probably no worse than other denominations, it becomes a curious speculation as to how much tobacco juice is dis tributed instead of the gospel.

Humorous Column.

PEPPERY.-There was a knot of sea aptains in a store at Honolulu, the keeper of which had just bought a barrel of black pepper. Old Captain came in, and, seeing the pepper, took up a handful of it.

"What did you buy such stuff as that for ?" said he to the store keeper, "it's half peas." "Peas!" replied the storekeeper, "no

there isn't a pea in it."

Taking up a handfull as he spoke, he appealed to the company. They all oked at it, and plunged their hands into the barrel, and bit a kernel or so, and gave it as their universal opinion that there wasn't a pea in it.

"I tell you there is," said the old captain scooping up a handful, "and I'll bet a dollar on it."

The old argument all over the world

They took him up.
"Well," said he, "spell that," pointing to the word "P-e-p-p-e-r," painted on the side of the barrel, "If it isn't half p's then I'm no judge, that's alt."

The bet was paid. SHREWD.-A gentleman was chatting with a little girl on a railway train. when she suddenly looked up in his and said-

"You look like Abraham Lincoln." "Do I ?" said the gentleman, "how to you know I'm not?" "He's dead," said the child, with an

stonished look at the questioner; "they

killed him." "Well," said the gentleman, "but didn't Abraham Lincoln have a broth-The child looked puzzled for a min-

ite, and then quietly remarked— "My father saw Abraham Lincoln." "Did he?" said the gentleman. "Yes; after he was dead he saw him

Did you ever see him ?"

saw him." "Then," said the child, triumphantly, 'of course you ain't his brother." Two Irishmen stopped at the Island House, Toledo, lit their gas, and, with

"No," said the gentleman, "I never

window open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defense against them, told them to close the windows and put out ous and exemplary member of the vil- the gas. They acted on the suggestion and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze, a lightning-bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch, "Jamie, Jamie, it's no

use! Here's one of the craturs sarchin for us wid a lantern !" A MOUNTED officer was riding by a field in which there were some appletrees laden with early fruit, and some straggling persimmon-trees covered with green persimmons. He saw some soldiers attempting to hide, and at once sun was peeping over the eastern hills, suspected that they were robbing the ing colloquy took place: "Halloo, what are you doing there?" said the officer. We come to git some 'simmons.' " "Apples, I suspect. Why, the persimmons are green enough to pucker up you opinion-first, that gambling on popu- creamy froth already overtopped the mouths." "That's jist what we want with 'em. We want to make our

mouths little to suit our rations!" THERE was a duel in Cohoes, N. Y., the other day. The seconds kindly drow the balls before the fire, which was manfully delivered. But, at the instant of firing, one of the seconds threw a small pebble against the breast of his principal's opponent, who supposing he was fatally wounded, fainted and fell. The other, seeing the effect of his shot dropped his weapon and fled to the woods, and has not since been seen. The man who fell recovered soon afterwards, and upon inquiry was told that his antagonist had been killed by his shot, and his mortal remains were then reposing beneath the clods. This in turn alarmed the last "survivor," and he also fled to parts unknown.

WASHINGTON IRVING and Lewis Gaylord Clark, while walking near Sleepy Hollow, were overtaken by a storm; there were great thundering and lightning, and Mr. Irving took refuge under a tree, asking his companion: "Why don't you come in here and be as comfortably housed as I am?" "I daren't do it, my dear sir," replied Mr. Clark. "I am afraid of lightning. My father was once nearly killed by it while standing under a tree in a thunder storm, and he always enjoined it upon his twin boys never to do the like." "Oh." said Mr. Irving, "that alters the case. If lightning runs in your family, I commend your caution." DANIEL WEBSTER'S FRIGHT.-No situation more perfectly paves the way for a hearty laugh at the end, than tha

Nothing can be more comically uncomfortable than a couple of honest men eyeing each other askance an hour or two, when all the time "one is afraid and the other daresn't." Upon one occasion Mr. Webster was on his way to attend to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night by stage from Balti-

of two strangers obliged to be together

and in mutual terror of each other.

ions, and the driver had a sort of felonlord which produced no inconsiderable alarm with the Senator. "I endeavored to tranquilize myself," said Mr. Webster, "and had partially succeeded, when we reached the woods between Bladensburg and Washington (a proper scene for murder or outrage),

more. He had no traveling compan-

and here I confess, my courage again descried me." "Just then the driver, turning to me,

gave it to him. "Where are you going?" said he. The reply was, "to Washington. am a Senator."

"Upon this the driver seized me fervently by the hand, and exclaimed, 'How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour, for when l looked at you I took you to be a highwayman.' Of c arse, both parties were