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Select Poetry.

cording to these terms.

WATCH, MOTHER.

Mother, watch the little feet Climbing o'er the garden wall, Bounding through the busy street, Ranging cellar, shed, and hall; Never count the moments lost, Never count the time it costs, Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand Picking borrise by the way, Making houses in the sand, Tossing up the fragmant hay. Nover care the question ask— "Why to me the weary task?" The same little hand may prove Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tonguo, Prattling, cloquent, and wild; What is said and what is sung By the joyous, happy child. Catch the word while yet unspoken, Stop the yow before 'tis broken, This same tongue may yet proclaim Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart, Beating soft and warm for you, Wholesome lessons now impart. Wholesome lessons how impart, Keep, Ol keep that young heart true. Extracting every weed, Sowing good and precious seed, Hurvest rich you may then see Ripen for eternity.

Interesting Miscelluny.

The Quaker's Corn Crib.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn from his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib, and fill his bag with the ears which the good old Quaker's toil had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman observed a dimin-ution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped-but how? Many an one would have said, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and fire."-Others would have said, "Catch the villain, and have him sent to jail."

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his un-holy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unsuspectingly he thrust his



WILLIAM LEWIS,

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Editor and Proprietor.

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wards heard him relate, in an experience meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion, under God's blessing, to the course the Quaker had pursued, to arrest him in his downward course.

Who Marry and Have Children in the United States.

More than four-sevenths of the marriages in Massachusetts are among the foreign born. Why is it? For the most simple of reasons -the foreign born can afford to get married, and the native born cannot; and this must be, so long as our extravagant modes of life continue. In social life there never was a people tending to deeper and more destructive social corruption-and that is most evi- distinct species and should be kept so. Yet dent from the records of all the courts, and no attention has been paid to this fact, and the columns of all the newspapers, than Americans. Our fathers used to tell of the profligacy of Paris, their children tell of the mysteries of New York—a city not far be-hind any in Europe. And making proper allowances for size, how far is New York ahead of our other cities and towns? Once of keeping these two sorts of wool apart will appear, when it is understood, that after bewas a time when a wife was a "help meet;" ing wrought into cloth, the texture of each is quite different. On the hair-bearing sheep now in a thousand of cases you can change we find a plant-like appurtenance growing the "meet" to "eat," and make it read more out of the skin, elliptical and hollow. When truthfully. We boast of our system of edusevered by a sharp instrument the section cation; we have female high schools, female colleges, female medical schools, and female presents about the appearance of an italic o, having the longer diameter one-third longer heavens. Our girls are refined, learned, wise; they can sing, dance, play pianos, paint, talk French and Italian, and all the than the shorter, and having a central canal from one end to the other, through which the coloring matter flows. It is made up of a soft languages, write poetry, and love like Venuses. They are ready to be courted at great number of fibres, running longitudinally, and held together by a cortex or bark. The fibres are so disposed around an open ten years, and can be taken from school and

married at fifteen, and divorced at twenty.— They make splendid shows on bridal tours, central canal, that two sides, the opposites of can coquette and flirt at the watering places, each other, have more of them than the inand shine like angels at winter parties. But heaven be kind to the poor wretch that mar-ries in the fashionable circles. What are they at washing floors? Oh, we forgot, no-body has bare floors now-vulgar that would above it; and the termini of those scales are be! What are they at making bread and not pointed but round; and they lie closely but the Quaker was not prepared to enter into any such measures. He wanted to pun-ish the offender and at the same time bring about his reformation, if possible. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in get-ting the corn. The wicked neighbor proceeded on his un-

bag in hand. Unsuspectingly he thrust his hand into the crib to seize an ear, when, lo! unfortunate, don't she put them to wet nurses plant-like appurtenance, having its root in be was unable to withdraw it! In vain he to begin with, and bearding schools afterthe skin, and so much like that of the hair-

The Varieties and Culture of Sheep. millions worth. On the contrary, the product of our sheep is annually but 52,576,959 pounds, leaving a deficit of 18,345,970 pounds There are acres upon acres of land in Pennsylvania admirably fitted for raising sheep, and the wool produce is one of the great staour own manufactures. How desirable is it ples of our State. There are few animals on account of their meat, now selling at more useful to man for food and raiment, and any information regarding their improveeighteen cents a pound, as well as for their ment, or the means to prevent deterioration, deserves the deepest attention. In that valuable publication, The Plough, Loom and Anvil, Dr. Brown, of our city, is quoted as tures, without which a landscape cannot decountrymen appear to be about as backward dividing sheep into the wool bearing, and the hair bearing. The structure of the fibre of the wool on the former, appears to be essenin their taste in painting. tially different from that of the hairy substance on the latter, when both are viewed The Patch on Marcy's Breeches. through a powerful microscope. These are Harper's Weekly relates the following andistinct species and should be kept so. Yet ecdotes of Mr. Marcy : "While he was Governor of this State, he the races have become so crossed and confounwas visiting Newburgh on some public occa-sion, and with a party of gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, was at Orange Hotel. Good ded, that the same sheep bears a fleece of both descriptions on different parts of its body, which are incapable of such a separahumor was prevailing, and one story sugtion as ought to take place. The importance

gested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A Whig lawyer was present, and the Governor recognizing him, said : "Ah, yes; I'll tell you a good story of Spooner. The other day he came up to Al-bany on his way to the Whig Convention at Utica, and so he took it in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse and I wrote: "Let pardon be granted, W. L. Marcy;" when Spooner cried out, 'Hold, hold, Gov-ernor, that's the wrong paper!' And sure enough it was a Whig speech he was going to make at Utica, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had granted pardon in ad-

vance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterwards." The story was received with great applause, and Spooner being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which for an extempore story, certainly is capital:

"Ycs, gentlemen, yes I did. And when the Convention was over we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miserable corduroy roads, banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then

It is surprising to see how little faith farmers in the East have in the productiveness to be imported from abroad for the supply of of their own business, and how much more ready they are to invest capital in the enterprises of others, than in their own. If a new bank wants capital, they are ready to furnish fleece, that our hills and valleys should be en- any surplus they may have for the stock. If livened by these beautiful and valuable crea- a new manufacturing company is started, they are ready to furnish the money. If a serve the name of picturesque! But our railroad is chartered, or new bonds are issued, they are ready to purchase. Very many farin their study of public economy as they are | mers are conscious that they do not get their 6 per cent. from the capital they have already invested in their business, and they jump at once to the conclusion that every other business that pays 6 per cent. is better than their own.

Shall we have more Capital in Farming?

NO. 10.

They do not consider that the productiveness of capital depends much more upon the skill with which it is invested than upon the particular business to which it is devoted. In a business so necessary as tilling the soil, capital well laid out must be uniformly productive, and pay a good interest with more certainty than any other business. There never comes a time when their crops are not saleable, rarely a time when they are not in brisk demand. There never has yet been a season in which all crops proved a failure. The farmer has always something to sell, if he manages wisely... There is much more difference in the pro-

ductiveness of one farmer's capital, and that of another than there is between farming capital and that which is invested in other pursuits. Some tillers of the soil in this country make 12 per cent., and show it by their accounts. Others do not make 3 per cent., and show it in their slip-shod farming, broken fences, and slovenly housekeeping.

The trouble with this latter class is that they have not invested their capital in the right place. They put it all into the soil, buying four or five times as much as they work, leaving the larger part of their capital virtually sunk, where it does not yield them a cent will probably see marriage announcements

recently conversing with a farmer who had a farm of a hundred acres-run down, but easi-ly worked, where capital could be employed to good advantage. He had capital enough heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if it were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted or and we are a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and re- the amount of a hundred dollars a year. | ties were attended to the altar by Augustus

was too close-fisted to invest capital enough

able. All over England they spend near as

much money in working the soil as will here

purchase it. From thirty to forty dollars is

a common expenditure for each acre under

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's 1. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, with silver cane, and rings on his fingers:

The second s

Beware! there is a trap. 3. Never marry a niggard; close fisted; mean; sordid wretch; who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire, with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mope or drone, one who drawls and draggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course

6. Never marry a man who treats his mo-ther or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean man. 7. Never on any account marry a gambler,

profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God. Such a man can never make good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very demon

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol. In the choice of a wife, take the obedient

daughter of a good mother.

MATRIMONIAL OSTENTATION.-The latest matrimonial 'touch' is to advertise the name of the bridesmaid and groomsman, together with those of the bride and groom. The ex-ample has been set in New York by the an-nouncement of the marriage of 'Collin M. Ignersoll, M. C., of New Haven, to Julia Helen, daughter of the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville.' The publication states-"The parties were accompanied to the altar by Miss Townsend, of New York city, and His Excellency Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, our New Minister to Russia." About eighty years ago, marriages in Philadelphia were announced thus: "Mr. David Franks, merchant, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Dolly Jones, a handsome young lady with a large fortune." Fashions change in regard to matrimonial annunciations and matrimonial fashions. It is becoming very popular for the clergyman who officiates at a marriage among 'the quality,' now-a-days, to be 'assisted' by another clergyman.— What the assistant does, we know not; probably he holds the strings whilst his as-sociate 'ties the knot.' It is also becoming fashionable to have two, four, and even six bridesmaids and groomsmen. In time, wo

thus: MARRIED :- On the 17th inst., at Codfish Hall, the splendid mansion of the Hon? Peter Drysalter, by the Right Rev. Bishop Pusey, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Pompous, the Hon. Peter Thinlegs, a descendant of the ancient family of Thinglegs, to the beautiful Alice Clara Amanda Flirt. a young lady possessing amiable manners and a hundred thousand dollars. The paruniver disnounced, opened the door, and re-quested us all to descend. We did so, sup-posing some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the rogs or which the rota was made, one struct took off his hat and said: "Gentlemen we

while he was compelled to keep a dreary, disgraceful watch through the remainder of that long and tedious night, his hand in constant expenditures making to rush their daughters pain from the pressure of the cramp which tain his weary body, would fain have sunk beneath him, and his heavy eyes would have closed in slumber, but no! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, and at once desire and dread the return of the morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of his window and found that he had "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say, "Go out and give him a good cowhiding just as he stands, and then release him ; that'll cure him." But not so said the Quaker .--Such a course would have sont the man away embittered, and muttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and started at once to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning, friend," said he, as he came in speaking distance. "How does thee .do?"

The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears. "O fie !" said the Quaker, as he proceeded

to release him. "I'm sorry that thee has got thy hand fast.

Thee put it in the wrong place, or it would not have been so."

The man looked crest-fallen, and begging forgiveness, hastily turned to make his re-

"Stay," said his persecutor, for he was now becoming such to the offender, who could have received a blow with a much better grace than the kind words that were falling from the Quaker's lips. "Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn, or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it .--Come, let us fill it." And the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, intersporsing the exercises with the pleasantest conversation imaginable, all of which were alike daggers in the heart of his chagrined and mortified victim.

The bag was filled and the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence cf his tormentor, but again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay," said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off; having uttered once more his apoligies and thanks. "Stay, Ruth has breakfast ere this; thee must not think of going without breakfast; come, Ruth is calling.

This was almost unendurable. This was "heaping coals" with a vengeance. In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused. In vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield. Breakfast over, "Now," said the old Quaker, as he helped the victim shoulder the bag, "If thee needs any more corn, come in the day-time and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did that guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker! Everybody is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corncrib. I have something still better than that to tell you. He at once repented and reformed, and my informant tells me that he after- | next his heart.

turged and nulled, and sweated, and alter. warle? We repeat we have denoted being sheap that the main nately cried and cursed. This hand was last, where young men hesitate and grow old beand every effort to release it only made it the fore they can decide whether they can marry, microscope of high power, it is found to be more secure. After a time the tumult in his and afterwards keep clear of bankruptcy and about twice as much flattened, to have no cen-breast measurably subsided. He gave over crime. What is the consequence? There tre canal, to be made up like the other of a his useless struggles, and began to look around | are more persons living a single life-are | great number of fibres, so arranged as to prohim. All was silence and repose. Good there more leading a virtuous life? It is duce the flattened form of an italic o, a little men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, time for mothers to know that the extrava- longer and narrower than the printer would gauce they encourage is destructive of the make it, and to be covered with cortical scales. virtue of their children; that all the foolish to matrimony, are, instead of answering that the end, and instead of lying flat on the body held it. His tired limbs, compelled to sus- end, tending to destroy the institution of mar- of the hair, the point turns outward, so that riage altogether.

> DESTROY YOUR WEEDS .- It is a curious sight to see farmers fighting weeds all through the spring and summer, and then letting all that of these cortical scales afford the reason why escape go to seed and spread their mischief

throughout the fall ! Look at any of our cornfields or potato patches in Scotember, and lo ! what a choice assortment of pig-weeds, beggar-lice, and other of the weed tribe, flaunt their seed-pods to the breeze, ready for any amount of mischief in the spring!

remedy the matter, when blows would be the opposite. It shrinks, but evenly, grows worth striking.

It is true, some very prudent proprietor may spend an hour or two in pulling up dock or burdocks, but instead of exterminating them by fire and faggot, he throws them into the highway, where hoof and wheel thresh them out, and the first wind or rain is sure to scatter them broadcast over all the region round; and so next year he has all his work to do less above the surface. One might as well over again.

and muck heap will be glad of them; and improperly mingled. The effect is injurious. when secured green, they are worth their weight in any kind of manure, hardly excepting guano. But when the seeds are ripe, then nothing but fire should be their portion. There is an old story of a race of beings who were doomed as a punishment, to pour water in a seive till it should be full. Let each farmer see to it, that the seive through which daily meal comes has no tares in its which may be also called the fiannel produbottom.—Life Illustrated.

A MOONLIGHT SCENE.-The following is certainly the most touching moonlight scene we have ever read:

"After whirling for some time in the ecstatic waltz, Caroline and myself stepped out unobserved on to the balcony, to enjoy a few moments of solitude so precious to lovers. It was a glorious night! The air was cool and was a giornous night! The air was cool and refreshing. As I gazed on the beautiful be-ing at my side. I thought I never say her ing at my side, I thought I never saw her look so lovely. The full moon cast her bright rays over her whole person, giving her an almost angelic appearance, imparting to her flowing curls a still more golden hue. One of her soft, fair hands rested in mine, and ever and anon she met my ardent gaze with one of pure love. Suddenly a change came over her soft features; her full, red lip trembled as if with suppressed lashes; the muscles of her faultless mouth became convulsed; she gasped for breath; and, snatching her hand from the soft pressure of my own, she turned suddenly away, buried her face in her fine cambric handkerchief, and-sneezed !

MA wife full of truth innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear

the unaided ero cannot fference. On applying a These scales are entirely unlike those of hair. Each scale pointed instead of being round at every portion of fibre of wool is thoroughly bearded. If one portion of it comes in contact with another, a separation cannot easily be effected. The peculiar shape and position wool can be matted, or worked into fulled cloth, while hair cannot. Now for an example of the nature of these two varietics. One buys a piece of flannel. It is washed, but it does not shrink. It is worn and washed alternately; it becomes thin, but still does not shrink. The garment preserves its shape and is, if anything, more pleasant than at first, having a soft silky coat. That flannel was are usually left to mature a wilderness of weeds every season, and not a blow struck to remedy the matter, when blows thick and almost impervious to perspiration and unfit for use. The laundress must not be blamed; it was made of wool without any hair, the nature of which is to shrink. Try still another piece of flannel. It will shrink much, but unevenly, some portions more than others. Spread it on a table; parts of it will touch it, while other parts will rise more or

mer, as to make this fabric lie smooth and Now, we hold that no good farmer or gar-dener will ever let a weed go to seed upon his domain. Have them out!—hoe them out— out with them at any cost! The barnyard out with them at any cost! The barnyard The two should be kept entirely distinct, and then the quality of the fabric will be uniform and to be depended on. Each sort of wool has its peculiar value; but the combination of the two having a nature so opposed, can rarely if ever be anything but hurtful. Dr. Brown concludes, from an immense collation of facts, that the hair-bearingcing sheep-will flourish best in island or coast localities, or such as are subjected to the influences of sea breezes. This, of course, is characteristic of our whole Atlantic coast from the British to the Mexican territories .--His second inference is, that an inland, hilly, rolling country, with a tolerably dry atmosphere, is most favorably to the wool-bearing or the fulled cloth-producing sheep. He is of opinion, that with the exception of the Atworld for the production of fine wool and fabric. Dr. Brown supposes that a large proportion of the sheep among us are mongrels or hybrids, producing a mixture of wool and hair. It is exceedingly important, however, to separate the two kinds, and to breed none

but the pure blood of one sort or the other. We have in the United States 180,528,000 acres of unimproved lands; and yet the little territory of Austria, which Mr. Webster told Hulseman was so small a patch on the map of the world as hardly to be discernible, possesses a good many more sheep than we do, cans, 16; vacancies, 2. The House of Rep-numbering in that diminutive country about resentatives consists of 234 members-118 seventeen millions; whereas, we can only boast of fourteen millions. Of the product of these seventeen millions, Austria exports States where elections are held-the Demo-

of florins, retaining for her own use eight next House.

always stop here out of respect to the Governor; this is the identical spot where Gov. in manure and labor to make his acres profit-Marcy tore his pantaloons! The story was heard with great jollifica-

tion, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself. The pantaloon incident deserves to be re-

the plow. A large crop, secured by high corded in every history of this great man.manuring and great care, is found to pay bet-He was sent out to hold special sessions of ter profit on the cost of production, than poor Court to try the Anti-Masonic parties charged with murder. He was to receive a salary and his expenses. With that nice regard for details that belonged to his sterling character, he kept a minute account of all his productive, and pay a good interest. It should expenditures, and handed in the list on his return, without thinking it necessary or manure, and a more thorough working of the proper to revise and strike out those items of soil. Few of the farmers in the North and a private nature, which other men, less scru-East emply half the labor they could use to pulous in greater matters, might have carefully suppressed. There stood the tailor's bill for mending. The political foes of the Judge, when he came to be candidate for Governor, found it, and paraded it before the world in the newspapers, and making an effigy of Mr. Marcy suspended it in the streets of Albany, with a great patch on the pantaloons, and the tailor's charge on top of that. or manufacturer would do under like circum-But an observant people saw through the stances.—Lancaster Republican.

patch and the charge into the heart of an honest man, and in that very deed of his, they recognized a frankness and transpagle vote, while it is doubtless true that it ter; then stir together, until perfectly son to be.

clothing has been introduced by some of the Medeira wine, and send to the table hot. Boston dealers. They place in the coat pocket an old portmonnaie stuffed with paper; a How TO COOK CABBAGE .--- Chop the half of customer comes along inquiring for a vestan ordinary head very fine, put in the spider or saucepan, add two-thirds of a teacup of ment. The dealer, if he judges his customer to be of the right stripe, after essaying several water, a table-spoonful of lard, and a half a coats, at last says: "Here is a coat made for a gentleman-he wore it one day and sent it | tea-spoonful of salt; cover and cook it from back-it was too small for him-try it on .- one hour and a half to two hours, giving Ah! it fits first rate-like if it was made for it now and then a stirring. Then add two-

the drop game.

thirds of a teacup of good vinegar, some you. It is well made-buttons sewed onstrong pockets." The customer puts his pepper and salt sufficient to season it to hands into the pockets to try them, when his taste. Let it be on the fire five minutes and serve up. fingers come in contact with the pocket book. His imagination is kindled with the idea of appropriating the supposed treasure. "How

CORN PUDDING .- Cooks, attention! Take four ears of green corn, boil them till half much did you say the coat was?" he eagerly done, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, asks. The dealer names a good price. "Ĭt mix it with two heaping spoonfulls of flour, suits me-I'll take it," is the quick reply.one pint of sweet milk, salt and pepper to season, bake it well, and you will have the The money is paid-the self duped customer walks off hurriedly with his supposed prizenot stopping to hear the suppressed shuckle most ecstatic dish ever invented. of the dealer as he looked after him out of

COLD FRIED CHICKEN .- Cut the chicken into quarters, and take off the skin; rub it with an egg beaten up, and cover it with grated bread, seasoned with pepper, salt, and chopped parsley; fry it in butter, thicken a little brown gravy with flour and butter, and add a little Cayenne pickle, and mushroom catsup.

CURE FOR BURNS, BRUISES, &C .- Having seen in your valuable paper, many good relowing is likely to prove to be the true state cipes. I take the liberty to send you an infalof parties in the House in full Congress :-lible cure for burns, cuts and bruises-Tincture of Arnica. I consider it the best for Democrats, 125; Republicans, 91; Ameriburns. It takes the fire out without leaving a blister; and the best remedy for cuts and bruises known. I have tried it and know it members constituting majority. As the case to be good. E. H.--[It is also commended to us as a remedy for the tooth-ache. Apply a now stands-allowing no change in the four annually to the value of twenty-five millions crats will have a majority of sixteen in the few drops, on a little cotton, to the decayed beat up; season with salt and peper, and bake tooth and inflamed gums, -Ed. Tel.

probably pay him two per cent. because he of Count Leopold Nichts Kumerous, of the Austrian Empire. Eight hundred and sixtyinvitations were issued .- Sunday Dispatch.

RATES OF INTEREST IN MINNESOTA AND ELSE-WHERE .- The Sabbath evening meeting at the Methodist church is a famous resort for the young people, including the girls. The church don't always take them all in, and some of the "boys" have to stand under the window outside. Old Deacon Day is an excellent

the old man was down for a prayer the other be invested in more labor, better tools, more | night. The "brethren" were putting in the tallest kind of "amens," and the old man getting on a powerful unction, when, lifting up his voice like a western thunder, he roar-Last emply half the labor they could use to advantage. They seem to distrust their own ability to direct labor, or fear that it will not bring a profitable return. They are penny wise and pound foolish. They have a hun-gry market at their doors, and every farm old man! You're in for five per cent. a product brings a good price. If there is a month down here, and in God's name, don't profit in the sale, why not raise more and sell ery out for anything worse up there!" The more? Expand your business, as a merchant | deacon didn't rise any higher on that occasion.-St. Anthony Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.

HORSE TALK .- The New York Spirit of the CHICKENS DRESSED AS TERRAPINS .- Boil a fine, large, tender chicken; when done, and Times gives the following characteristics of a rency of character that commended him to while yet warm, cut it from the bones into good horse:--1. Ilis eyes, even when seen their warm approbation. It is not probable small pieces, as for chicken salad; put it in the stable, are perfectly clear and transthat the pantaloon charge lost for him a sin- into a stew-pan with one gill of boiling wa- parent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are alike in color and size. 2. On being made for him a multitude of friends. He smooth, one quarter of a pound of butter, nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound was never ashamed of it, and never had rea- one teaspoonfull of flower, and the yolk of like that from a bellows. If, on the contrary one egg; which add to the chicken, half at a he should give vent to a dry, husky, short time, stirring all well together; then season | cough, beware of him. His wind is unsound. The last dodge to sell ready made with salt and pepper. After letting it sim- 3. His legs are smooth and "clean." If mer about ten minutes, add half a gill of you find bunches or puffs, of a different size, though he may not be lame, disease lurks

there. 4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible of being trained to almost anything, 5. If some white or parti-colored, he is docile and gentle.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES .- St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword, at the city of Ethi-

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired. St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in

Greece. St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten' to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia. St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by com-

mand of a barbarous king. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence

he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, near Malabar; in the East In-

dies. St. Jude was shot to death with arrows. St. Simon Zelotes was crucified in Persia. St Matthias was stoned and then beheadcd.

OYSTER CORN CAKES .- To one quart of green corn, rasped with a coarse grater, add two teacups full of new milk and one of flour -mix well together, and add two eggs well

the corner of his eye. A method of securing sales, which savors strongly of rascality and THE NEXT HOUSE OF CONGRESS .- The recent elections for Congress give the following political complexion to the House: Democrats, 110; Republicans, 91; Americans, 8; vacancies, 2. Four States are yet to elect; but making allowances for accidents, the fol-