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Select Poetry.

WHAT MAKES THE WOMAN?

Not costly dress, nor queenly air; Not jeweled hand, complexion fair; Not graceful form, nor lofty tread; Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid head; Not pearly teeth, nor sparkling eyes, For voice that nightingale outvies; Not breath as sweet as eglantine, Not gaudy gems, nor fabrics fine; Not all the stores of fashion's mart; Nor yet the blandishments of art;-Not one, nor all of these combined, Can make one woman true refined.

'Tis not the casket that we prize, But that which in the casket lies; These outward charms that please the sight, Are naught unless the heart be right. She, to fulfill her destined end, Must with her beauty goodness blend: Must make it her incessant care, To deck herself with jowels rare; Or priceless gems must be possessed. In robes of richest beauty dressed: Yet these must clothe the inward mind In purity the most refined.

She doth all these goods combine-Can man's rough nature well refine-Hath all she needs in this frail life To fit for mother, sister, wife; He who possesses such a friend Should cherish well till life doth end. Woman, in fine, the mate should be, To sail with man o'er life's rough sea, And when the stormy cruise is o'er Attend him to fair Canana's shore.

Select Story.

TWO WAYS TO SAVE MONEY.

A LIFE SKETCH.

BY SYLVANUS CODB, JR.

The following sketch of real life so plainly exhibits a lesson which might be profitably followed by many of our people, that we give it to the reader simply as it occurred, only concealing the real names of the parties concerned. And as the story bears its own moral,

we will not tire you with any "reflections."

John Poland and Anson Byman bought
farms adjoining each other. The land had formerly been owned by one man who had carried on the whole, employing a heavy force in the work. When the two friends bought the land, it was as equally divided as possible; and after the line of separation had been run, those who had worked much on the land declared that they would not give the "toss of a copper" for a choice between the two farms. The old buildings were almost useless, so new ones were erected, and at the same time both men commenced farming in earnest. They were poor, having paid their last pennies for the farms, and being obliged to run some in debt to get stock and tools.

In all respects the two men commenced evenly. They were both married, and while Poland had one son and two daughters, Lyman had one daughter and two sons.

"Look ye," said Lyman, as the two sat together after their farming operations were at. I'm determined, if I have my health, to lay up a thousand dollars, clear of everything,

in five years." "That is rather a short time for such a purpose," returned Poland.

"Not a bit," cried the other, enthusiastically. "I'm not going to wear my back bone away for nothing. I'm going to lay up mo-

"So I hope to do," said Poland; "but money isn't the first consideration."
"What's the reason it isn't?" asked Ly-

"If you have money you can have everything. Money is the key that unlocks all doors—the card that admits you to all places. "O! give me a thousand dollars and I'll be

"So I must have a thousand dollars," remarked Poland; and then the conversation took another turn.

One day a man came along who had some splendid young cattle. They were of as pure English Breeds as ever imported and came very high. Poland saw him passing and away money so. Your barn is large enough hailed him. Our friend was anxious to grow a fine stock, and he knew that he must com-

mence in the right way.

The owner of the stock said he was willing a fine young pair, male and female, two years old, which he would sell for two hundred dollars. Poland offered his note on six months, together with a bill of sale of the cattle as se- | you shouldn't have." curity. The owner was satisfied, and the bargain was made. The animals were bro't two animals he had bought a year and a half lock, four years old, brought him three hun-home, and Poland was not disappointed in before, and the calf they had yielded him, dred and ten dollars. His twenty acre field

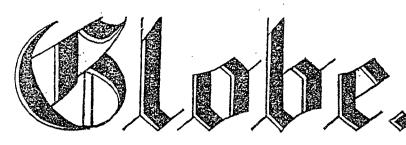
his purchase. heard the price which his neighbor had paid amount of stock over and above the stock for the new stock. "Two hundred dollars owned by Lyman. He turned the subject of for a two year old bull and heifer! Why what on earth could you have been thinking of Poland? Why-I wouldn't have given seventy-five dollars for 'em no how. My cows will give as much milk and make as much butter and cheese. I tell you plainly you'll readily lent him the money he needed.

never see that thousand dollars if you launch out in that way." "But, my dear sir, I am determined to have the best stock I can get," returned Poland, earnestly; "for those farmers who have made the most money have made it from stock. I assure you it's one of the greatest failings our farmers have that they are content with small, poor cattle, when, by a little

trouble and expense, they could have better." "My stock answers my purpose at any rate," resumed Lyman. "I can't afford to pay two hundred dollars for a pair of two year olds, and one o' them a heifer at that, when for fifty dollars I can buy one of the best cows in the country."

"You have a right to your own opinions." "Aye-and I'll have my thousand dollars too," laughed Lyman, as he turned away. It was only a week after this that the can- | principal, and there it lies."





WILLIAM LEWIS,

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 23.

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HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

vasser for an agricultural newspaper stopped at Lyman's house; but the host couldn't afford to take it."

"Hadn't you better?" ventured his wife. " No. We take the Village Pickings, published right in our own town, and that's enough. You know what I told you, Dolly-I must have that thousand dollars!"

"Then you won't take it?" said the agent. "No, sir. Can't afford it. But there's my neighbor Poland—he'll take anything that anybody offers him."

"I've called on him, sir, and he told me I'd better stop here. He said you were taking no agricultural paper." "And did he subscribe?" "Yes-and paid me the money."

"I tell ye, Dolly, Poland's thousand dol-lars'll come out minus;—now you mark my Dolly Lyman said nothing, for she was

troubled at that moment by the thought that her husband was exercising a spirit of penuriousness which looked mean; but she did

"Hello! what ye doing?" cried Lyman as he saw Poland commencing to run a fence across his field. "I'm going to throw out just half of this

field into pasturing," returned Poland.

"What?" exclaimed Lyman, hardly able to believe what he had heard. "Throw off half your field? Why—that won't leave you with more than twenty acres to till."
"I know it,—and that's all I want. I am

determined not to waste my time and energies in swinging a scythe over forty acres of land after five and twenty tons of hay when I can get forty tons from twenty acres."
"Crazy as a March hare?" muttered Ly-

man, as he turned away. Ere long Lyman was met by another surprise. He was at the hotel in the village one day, and there learned that his neighbor Poland had engaged all their manure for four years; and that he was to pay for it with wood, butter, cheese and such other articles of produce as might be wanted.

"Dolly, what do you suppose Poland has been and done now?" "I don't know, I'm sure," returned the

wife, looking up.
"Well, I'll tell you:—He's been and en-

ed him what he meant. "I mean to bring my farm up," said the latter.

"But I get manure enough for two acres of corn every year, and that's enough," said Lyman.

"For you it may be, but I wish to manure more. Our land was well run out when we took it, and in order to get it up to its fullest capacity, we must be prodigal of rich dress-

ing."
"Well," said Lyman, with a sort of pitying expression,—"go ahead; but if you ever see your money, let me know."

"I'll give you a good account, never fear," replied Poland, laughing. "I must feed my land if I would have it feed me. We haven't got land here like those rich alluvial bottoms in the west. My lands need nursing now." But Anson Lyman couldn't see the use of wasting money in that way. He thought the commenced. "I have set my mark to aim | man who would first cut down his tillage land one half, and then go off and buy such a quantity of manure must be little better than foolish. He wasn't such a fool, at all events.

> was cutting and hauling wood to the village for two dollars and a half per cord, "poor' Poland was hauling his to the tavern to pay for manure which he hadn't got yet! It was on the first day of April that Poland

> came to see his neighbor. He wanted to borrow a hundred dollars for six months, or for a year if he could. "What ye going to do with it?" asked Ly-

> man. "I want to make some improvements in

> my barn cellar, and also enlarge the building by putting on a tie up, thus throwing the cattle out of my main barn." "I declare, Poland, it's too bad!" said Ly-

man, pityingly. "Here, I've laid up over two hundred dollars clear eash, and you are worse off than nothing—in debt. By the jingo, John, I don't want to see you fooling -as large as mine is with double your land to empty into it. If I lend you a hundred dollars what assurance have I that I shall The owner of the stock said he was willing ever see it again? I'd rather let it go where to sell, but he must have his price. He had I know it is safe. I shouldn't want to sue you, and I might not get it without. Your | wholly opened. Poland had raised quite a adequate to the conception of this inspiring farm is as good as mine, and you have no more need to be borrowing than I have,—or,

John Poland didn't say anything about the for which he had been offered, within the "Phew!" broke from Lyman's lips, as he week, four hundred dollars. He owned that conversation as quickly as possible, for he ed him back a heavy interest upon all that the shrubbery which decayed in autumn, and and noble. The men of trades—the real James Frazier, deceased, requesting permiswanted to hear no reason from his friend for

not lending him the money. That afternoon he went over to see the man of whom he had bought this new stock, who

"What a fool!" said Lyman, as he saw the carpenters at work tearing away one whole side of his neighbor's barn, preparatory to adding an apartment capable of accommodating forty-five "head of cattle." However, Poland worked on, and tried in vain to get his neighbor to listen to some of his advice. "Don't talk to me," cried Lyman, at the end of the second year. I've got four hun-

dred dollars at interest. How much have you got?" A thousand or so," returned the other. "Eh! What do you mean?"

"Why, all the money I have laid out on this place is on interest." "Oho-aha, ha, ha, ha,-and how much interest have you realized?" "So far I've let it all run at compound interest—put the interest right in with the

you can raise fifty dollars now in cash." "You are right, Lyman-I could not raise | for you have money."

Ere long Anson Lyman was astonished to find that his neighbor had subscribed for a third newspaper, besides buying a lot of many might follow with profit.

But, take your own way.

and his dellars came back to him with interthat were again brought together and clothed with flesh, was also regarded by the speaker as pointing to the general resurrection of the books for his children.

"What's the use?" he said, as he sat in his neighbor's front room, and saw a large pile of books on the shelf. "I want my children to learn to work—not to be spending their time over books. They get schooling

enough when our school is open."

"So I mean that my children shall learn to work," returned Poland, "but that shall not prevent them from becoming well educa-

"You shall see when the time is up?" "We shall," returned Lyman, as he turn-

ed towards home. Mr. Lyman had not fully realized how much corn Poland had received from the land he had manured so heavily and so care- this time by a variety of circumstances, which The speaker here offered several speculaland he had manured so heavily and so carefully; and on the second year he only noticed it was needless to detail. Upon the import- tive suggestions respecting the probable mothat his neighbor had extraordinary good ance of this doctrine, he, as a minister of the tives of the Saviour in speaking thus to his luck! with his wheat, getting about ninety Gospel need hardly dwell, as it might justly bystanders on that occasion. The great fact

piece the present owner had plowed up and dressed.

"Been poling some hay on here," said Lyman, as he saw the huge bunches of hay nearly as thick as they could stand.

"No—this was all cut from these three acres," returned Poland.

Lyman counted the bundles, and then estimated their arrays are wight and area.

timated their average weight, and upon reckoning up he found the land had yielded not far from four tons to the acre! He had just "Well, I'll tell you:—He's been and engaged all the manure made at the tavern stables for the next four years! And he's got to haul wood, and let his butter and cheese go to pay for it!"

On the same day he saw Poland, and ask-old him whet he meant to the manure made at the tavern short of two tons per acre! He had first dress-doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached that he had doring evidence of the truth of this doctrine. If the resurrection is not true, mockery, and while they were unable to disprove its truth, they used every means, as stables had aid great stress upon this doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached it at Athens, the philosophers received it with mockery, and while they were unable to disprove its truth, they used every means, as they supposed, to render it impossible by according to his own prediction, and at the same time from the dead doctrine. If the apostles had aid great stress upon this doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached doctrine. If the resurrection is not true, mockery, and while they were unable to disprove its truth, they used every means, as they supposed, to render it impossible by according to his own prediction, and at the doctrine. If the apostles had aid great stress upon this doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached doctrine. If the resurrection is not true, mockery, and while they were unable to disprove its truth, they used every means, as they are according to his own prediction, and at the same time for the first doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached doctrine. It is a then same from the doctrine. It is a the head obtained to the prove its truth, they used every means, as they are according to his own prediction, and at the same from the doctrine. It is a then and according to his cover we take the prove its truth of this doctrine. It is a the head octrine. It is a then according to his cover we take the prove its truth of the according to his cover prove its truth of the co not let his money go any such "experiments"

upon his place. The five years came around and Anson Lyman went on that day and sold fourteen | the consciences of men-even greater than | resurrection? bushels of corn in order to get fourteen dol- the immortality of the soul. Talk to a man

lars to put with nine hundred and eighty six of his soul, and he heard you as if you were plicable of all doctrines, but the proofs of its dollars which he had at home. dollars which he had at home.

dollars in money."

"Aha—I thought so."

"But, Anson Lyman," said Poland, almost sternly, "are your eyes not opened yet?
"Opened! What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean that my farm to-day will sell for one thousand dollars more than yours will. Look at my hay-mow. There are nearly he should ask and answer in this, and the tion, but the immortality which had been twenty tons of hay; you have not ten. And, discourses which were to follow upon the brought to light by Jesus Christ was comsix hours, take seven hundred dollars cash; that had fallen down—not the uprising of a the just and unjust." but no such money can purchase them of

"Ah, Lyman, you have been saving money, but you have taken it from your farm without returning anything for it."

"Never mind-l've get my thousand dellars, and I've got my farm, as good as it was the day I bought it.

"Not quite, Lyman." "How so ?"

"You've taken off two hundred cords of good wood." "Well—so you took off some."

stock of noble cattle from his first purchase, truth. and commenced to sell to the beef market. Two hundred dollars was the least any one of them brought when fatted; and one buldred and ten dollars. His twenty acre field was like a garden, yielding, such as was mowed, an average of three tens to the acre. In short, his whole farm was under the best of training and improvement, and now yieldover a thousand dollars for stock and pro- dead, but had merely suspended its life func-

duce; and he was offered five thousand dol- tions. In order to make this analogy perhave found a purchaser at fifteen hundred! | the plant by the roots, burn them to ashes, | "Dolly," said Anson Lyman, sinking into a chair, "I've been a fool!—a fool! I say." ers need not be informed that were this course "Why-Anson-what do you mean?

"Mean? Look at Poland's farm." "I have looked at it from the first, An-

"You have? And what have you seen?"
"Why—I'saw that John Poland was making a comfortable home for himself and family, and increasing the value of his farm tenfold."

"I did tell you so, husband, and you said I was a fool.' "I remember. Well-never mind-'tisn't too late now."

"And why didn't you tell me so?"

On the next morning Mr. Lyman went over to his neighbor's and frankly said,— "Poland you must help me. I want to learn to be a farmer."

it without selling something which I do not wish at present to part with."

"I thought so. But, take your own way."

But, take your own way."

Lot you have money.

And Lyman commenced. The thousand dollars was nearly expended in the work, but in the end he found himself the gainer,

Interesting Miscellung.

Rev. Mr. Duffield.

As a prelude to the dectrine about to be as follows:

both of the just and unjust."

in many instances being too slightly regarded by professors of Christianity. But the other of the Gospel itself. day, a good Christian had remarked to him in reference to this subject, "that the body was a minor matter;" and he, for one, felt it his duty to revive its importance. It had

persecutions.

vers ways. The presentation of this doctrine had al-"Well, Poland, I've got the prize!" said let it be concerning his outward being, and great. In the af-Lyman, entering the farmer's barn in the afternoon. It was early spring, just five years We had the evidence of the missionaries to rection was briefly considered by the speaker.

from the day on which they bought, I've prove that the enunciation of the resurrec- It is possible that this general uprising of got the thousand dollars; now what have tion of the body caused the wildest emotions our decomposed bodies was intended as a among the heathers, even when every other grand, final, distinguishing exhibition of "Well-I have not far from four hundred appeal seemed to be made in vain. He was God's power; or, again, it might be designed prepared to admit that in very many respects | to perpetuate the human race in this immorwe were prone to think too much of this out- | tal way, as, without this resurrection, a link ward, perishable tenement of clay; but as of its perpetuity must necessarily be broken; bedies that were designed again to rise from or it might be designed merely to make the the dead, we did not think enough of them. immortality of man doubly perfect.

What, then, was the doctrine of the Resurdifferent body, for nothing could be said to rise again that had never fallen down. This which we now exist is again to be united with the soul that now inhabits it.

mentous subject.]

reason, or of revelation only. In the first Adam was made a quickening spirit."

place, we might observe that this had not The speaker closed by saying that the "Aye—but what I took from my wood lot put back upon my field. I did not take it had been this dread of eternal mortal annihad been this dread of eternal mortal annihad been this dread among the ancients of the soul, but ment. the belief in the immortality of the soul, but | trine, and, in due time, would have its fulfil-Time passed on, and at the end of another the custom of embalming the bodies of their five years the eyes of Ansom Lyman were dead. The truth was, reason alone was in-

It was a lesson that no man could draw from any exhibitions or phenomena in the natural world. It had been oft attempted, he knew, but there was a flaw in the sim-

The illustration frequently employed of failed in one very important point, viz: That dom the geniel influences of the vernal sun would return to us in vain. This doctrine purely of revelation; and inasmuch as reason prices of man to alter or amend it. Upon the exact antiquity of this revelation | pendent.

there were some differences of opinion. Jos had evidently embraced this doctrine in its fulness when he declared, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."-These expressions of Job were indeed won-

derfully significant. Many more passages of Scripture were live too long.

"Yea, and there it will lie. I don't believe and you can begin far more easily than I did, in the minds of other sacred writers. Some in the minds of other sacred writers. Some critics had affirmed that Isaiah was the first sacred writer to whom the doctrine could be traced. The remarks of Ezekiel respecting the "shaking of the dry bones in the valley;" body at the last day. The same might also be said of the declaration of Daniel, that, 'those that sleep in the dust shall awake; some to everlasting life, and some to everlast-

The first avowel of this doctrine by the Saviour we found recorded in the 5th of John the discussed, Mr. D. read the portion of Scripture about to be discussed, Mr. D. read the portion of Scripture upon which the discusse was and papers, and new tie ups and such like."

As a preside to the doctrine about to be discussed in the 3th of 30th the discussed, Mr. D. read the portion of Scripture upon which the chapter of St. the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Paul's letter to the Corinthians, from the 12th to the 26th verse inclusive. The special text of Scripture upon which the discourse was based may be found in the latter clause of and papers, and new tie ups and such like."

"You shall see when the time is up?"

"You shall see when the time is up?" eight years' standing, but which miracle was "There shall be a resurrection of the dead evidently considered incomparable to that which should one day be performed upon our The speaker remarked, in opening, that his mortal bodies, virtually enduing them with

sion to open his eyes on the third year.

One evening just at sundown, he went over into Poland's field, where the men were just finishing making up a three acre piece where the grain had been the year before—the first piece the present owner had played are and to constitute the chief article and basis of our faith; it was indeed our great are in their graves shall hear his voice," was consolation and hope. Pre-eminently had evidently, upon Christ's own admission, the marvel of the universe. The resurrection with Him was no secondary affair—it was a doctrine of the resurrection of the body was

But whither were we to look for the evidences of the fulfilment of this Scriptural promise? Was it to the fact that Enoch and Elijah had been taken in their bodies to been the hope that the body would one day spring forh pure from the tomb; that sustained the martyr in the darkest hour of his from the dead? No! neither of these, nor all of them combined, but to Christ's own The apostles had laid great stress upon this RESURRECTION, were we to look for the great

same time declared that at the last day He would raise up all, what more complete eviways been attended with great power upon dence could we ask in proof of the general

This doctrine was avowedly the most inex-

In the heathen system, already referred to,

In view of all this, then, the doctrine of We should regard these bodies in death as er; sown a natural body, to be raised a spir- gical.—Erie Dispatch. In the second place, it would be interest- itual body, even as it is written, "The first ing to inquire whether this was a doctrine of man Adam was made a living soul; the last

The speaker closed by saying that the doctrine of the resurrection was a glorious doc- not, it excites, but does not irritate, conse-

ler and shield of individual independence. But to those of weak and languid stomachs, As an unfailing resource through life, give it is manifold healthful to use cayenne penyour son, equal with a good education, a per at meals than any form of wine, brandy, good honest trade. Better any trade than or beer that can be named, because it stimunone. Though there is an ample field for the adoption of every inclination in this rebility.—Hall's Journal of Health. spect. Learned professions and speculative employment may fail a man, but an honest the revival of spring was very good and handicraft trade, seldom or never—if its posbeautiful, so far as it went, but the analogy sessor choose to exercise it. Let him feel, too, that honest labor crafts are honorable he had expended. During one fall he took which again came forth in spring, was not creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind—cannot slave again. It seems that Willis has tried be dispensed with; they, above all others, in to live among the Abolitionists, and having lars for his place, whilst Lyman could not feet; it would be necessary for us to pluck up | whatever repute they may be held by their | become convinced that negro freedom is a most fastidious fellows must work at the oar of human progress, or all is lost. But few ers need not be informed that were this course | brownhanded trade-workers think of this, | Mr. Thomas as his master .- Richmond Enuniversally adopted with the vegetable king- or appreciate the real position and power they compass.

Give your son a trade, no matter what forwas hence not one of natural religion but tune he may have or seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade, and an education—at any had not discovered it, it was not for the ca- rate a trade. With this he can always bat- I approached the fair young bride in the tle with temporal want, can always be inde-

> Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

Poverty is not a shame, but the being ashamed of it is.

Live virtuously, my lord, said Lady Russell, and you cannot die too soon, nor

Printer's Language.

In the following illustration of a printing office dialogue, there is decidedly more truth than poetry:

Foreman-You fellow with the big mouth; what are you at now?

Compositor-I'm setting 'a house on fire!' nearly done. Fore.—What's Kirkbride about?

Compositor-He's engaged on a 'Horrible Murder.' Fore.-Finish it as quick as you can, and help Morse through with his telegraph .-

Crosby what are you trying to get up?
Crosby—'A panic in the Money Market.'
Fore.—Miller, what are you distributing?
Miller—'Prizes in Perham's Gift Enter-

Fore.—Stop that, and take hold of this Runaway Horse.'

Fore.—Riley, what are you at? Riley—'Trying to climb a greased pole.'
Fore.—Too late to finish that. You'd bet-

ter commence 'Jumping off the Court House.' You chap on the stool, what are you on?

Compositor—On the 'Table' you gave me.

Fore.—Lay it on the table for the present

-have no room for it.
Ward—Shall I lead these 'Men of Dela-

ware county?'
Fore.—No. They're solid, of course.— Wilson, what are you doing with the 'Principles of Democracy?'

Wilson—Trying to justify them. Fore.—You can't do that; so correct the This was the subject of a discourse preached, by special request, in the Coates Street Presbyterian church, lately, by the pastor puting it Jack-Justifying the 'Compromise Meas-

ures,' which my sub set. Reynolds-Do you want a bold-faced head to 'Jenny Lind's Family?'
Fore.—No; such things go in small caps.
Devil Pete, have you got up that 'Capital

Pete-No; sir-I'm out of sorts. Fore.-Well, throw in this Million of California gold,' and when you get through with it, I'll give you some more. Tobin, have you finished the 'Coalition?'

Tobin-Yes, sir, the 'Coalition' was up, but it is now knocked into pi. Fore.-Justify it if you can. Dunn, what

have you got?

Dunn—" Nothing to Wear."

Fore.—Well, then, never mind that—take

his 'Clothing for the Poor.' Foreman to the Editor-Sir, we want more

Editor-Go to the "devil." And he went, but found the "devil" had gone over to Hughie's after a cent's worth of molasses candy to treat the office, and yon-der he is—(looks out of the window)—confound his ugly picture—playing marbles in the street. Exit the foreman down stairs, talking to himself.

A printer is necessarily a punster.

TO MAKE OLD SILVER AS GOOD AS NEW .--A desideratum long sought for has now been achieved---that is, a means of perfectly cleaning articles of silver without injury to the metal. It is the discovery of Professor Bottger, a German. Take a glass or glazed vessel sufficiently large for the purpose; fill it with a strong solution of borax or of caustic potash; drop into it an inner vessel made of zinc, and pierced with holes as a sieve. Then take your silver, and plunge it into liquid, moving it up and down, being careful that at each plunge it comes in contact with the zine. The effect is magical; for under the combined action of the solution and of the electricity evolved by the contact of the two metals, the silver loses all its dirt and discolorations, and becomes as bright as when first manufactured. Should it not be convenient to use the inner vessel of zinc, the cleansing may be accomplished by sinking the silver in the solution and stirring it about with a small rod of zinc. It is essential to success that the two metals touch each other frequently:

A Tough Story.—The yarn we published some two weeks ago, in relation to a plant growing from a diseased limb of a boy near Ithica, N. Y., is confirmed by a Dr. Hawley, rection? was the first of a series of questions | the body was left entirely out of the ques- of Geneva College, who further adds, that two plants grew out of the limb, one of which, after growing seven inches in height, bore a flower resembling the China Astor, one half, and then go off and buy such a quantity of manure must be little better than colish. He wasn't such a fool, at all events. During the following winter, while Lyman by Lesus Christ was complete, and provided for the material as well as the spiritual man. His was indeed a hay from twelve acres, which I have now reported then you will cut upon your whole lowever. the word resurrection signified to however, the word resurrection signified to however, the word resurrection signified to however. forty acres; and you know my hay is worth stand up, as contradistinguished from the eral resurrection might be to bring the en- on being exposed to the light expanded into far more a pound than your hay is. I told prostrate position of the body in the tomb, tire man before the judgment seat of Christ, a flower of a beautiful grayish purple." We you I had five more head of cattle than you and had hence been used to signify the re- thus verifying the enunciation, that "There are inclined to believe all this a stupendous had. For these five creatures I can, within newal of life, or the rising up of something shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of heax: Yet it may be so-man is a species of vegetable, in one sense-but it will be hard to find people who will believe without the resurrection should not be with us a bare | seeing it, especially since the York Yankees doctrine, was, hence, that the actual body in admission, but a firm soul-thrilling reality. are famous for indulging in Silver Lake snaik stories, and such like. If the story is true, seed sown in corruption, to be raised in in- the case is one of deep interest to the phy-[This sentence may be said to be the gist corruption; sown in dishonor, to be raised in | siologist, and affords a field for a diagonis of and pith of Mr. Duffield's view of this mo- glory; sown in weakness, to be raised in pow- a new character, both botanical and physiolo-

> Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coatings of the stomach, red pepper does quently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use from time immemorial, as it GIVE HIM A TRADE.—If education is the corrects that flatulence which attends the great buckler and shield of human liberty, large use of vegetable food. Persons in well developed industry is equally the buck- health do not need any pepper in their food.

> > A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—A petition was presented to Judge Hudson of Greenbrier county, on Tuesday, signed by old Willis, a free negro, formerly belonging to sion of the court to suffer him to become a grand humbug, he desires to choose another master in the State of Virginia. He selected quirer.

> > Nestern correspondent says: I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, course of the evening, and after congratula-ting her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now, she hoped she would not eatch it on the way down.

Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder them from being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.