TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Over three week and less than value aper square for each insertion.

3 months. 6 months. 12 months.

Six lines or less, \$1 50.....\$3 00.....\$5 00

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Two squares, \$\, 5 \, 00 \, 8 \, 00 \, 10 \, 00 \\
Three squares, \$\, 7 \, 00 \, 10 \, 00 \, 15 \, 00 \\
Four squares, \$\, 9 \, 00 \, 13 \, 00 \, 20 \, 00 \\
Half a column, \$\, 12 \, 00 \, 16 \, 00 \, 24 \, 00 \\
One column, \$\, 20 \, 00 \, 30 \, 00 \, 50 \, 00 \\
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, \$\, 30 \\
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$\, 51 \, 75 \\
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

cording to these terms.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER. CHEAP CORNER. BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HAT'S & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

# TEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN. JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., fur-

nished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1850–1y.

ROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of UROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best. He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance stall building.

[Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

TEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE. D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fushionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines. (all colors.) Spring Delains, Braize Delaines, Braizes, all colors: Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons. Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks. Zeuber. French Working Cotton. Linen and

Ties, Stocks, Zepher. French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss. Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and

Indersleves in town; Barred and Plai lin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numer-

sailles for Capes, and a variety of thinks do on the mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

IIATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

THAIS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cherpers assortment in town.

IIARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS. CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS. BRUSHES, &c. CAR. PETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT. SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

## DIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by FISHER & M'MURTRIE. This stock has been selected with great care, and the

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdics, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpacas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls,

round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c. We have a fine selection of Mantillas,

Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves. Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c. Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satincts, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blank-

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metapolitics is the place to secure assignment and desirable tropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

\$10,000 REWARD!! MOSES STROUS,

WILLIAM ONES STROUS,
Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to
call and examine for themselves.
His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets,
Vests, Pants, &c.

Vests, Pants, &c. BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and
examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I
can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are lookcan accommodate who does not only ing out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for MOSES STROUS.

Goods. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859. ROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market princes.

DOOK BINDING.
Old Books. Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION
MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS: BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.



WILLIAM LEWIS,

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 28, 1859.

NO. 14.

# Select Poetry.

TO A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

My husband, 'twas for thee I left My own, my happy home; For thee I left my cottage bowers, With thee in joy to roam: And where are all thy holy vows, The truth, the love, the trust,

That won my heart ?-- all scattered now. And trampled in the dust. I loved thee with love untold,

And when I stood beside Thy noble form, I joyed to think I was thy chosen bride. They told me ero I was thine own.

How sad my lot would be; I thought not of the future, then-I only thought of thee.

I left my home, my happy home, A sunny-hearted thing, Forgetting that my happiness A shadowing cloud might bring. The sunny side of life is gone

Its shadows only mine-And thorns are springing in my heart, Where blossoms used to twine. I do not blame thee for thy lot, I only pray for thee,

That thou may'st from the tempter's power (Oh, joyful thought!) be free; That thou may'st bend above my grave, With penitence sincere, And for the broken-hearted one Let fall a sober tear.

# A Variety.

Senator Douglas in Ohio---His Passage Through Ohio and his Receptions by the People.

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Times.] Senator Douglas having snatched a few

days' time from the cares of his family in Washington, he consented, in response to the invitation of the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio, to make a flying visit to that State, where as our readers already know, he has delivered a speech at Columbus and one at Cincinnati; and met the people in hundreds and thousands at other points on the line of the railways. He has availed himself of this brief absence to pay a hurried visit to Chicago. He arrived here on Sunday morning. It was reported throughout the city on Saturday that he was expected to arrive that evening and at about the time of the arrival of the train from Cincinnati, the people had assembled in crowds at his hotel to give him welcome. And as soon as it was known that he was actually here on Sunday morning, hundreds of his old friends and numbers of stranthe Tremont House. The Senator looked in fine condition—he appearing even younger and more buoyant than ever-and received the spontaneous greetings with all his accustomed ease, and in turn greeted such as called on him with all his habitual freedom and cordiality. All day yesterday the Tremont House was thronged with people anxious to pay him their respects and to express their entire approval of his public course, and their confidence of the success that is sure to result to him and to the good cause. We understand that he has declined to receive any public demonstration, although he has been importuned to appear formally before the masses—he preferring to rest from his labors for a few days preparatory to keeping firmly on his hip." his appointment at Worcester, in Ohio, where he will speak on Friday next. But little rest he will get, judging from the course of things yesterday. As we have already intimated, he has thus far been obliged to hold one continued reception, night and day, speaking almost literally, since his arrival. But as no man can do this better than he, so he does it with less effort and less fatigue. He is always glad to see the people—as the people are delighted to see him and shake him by the hand-so true is it that he who champions the rights of the people will always have the people's support.

And what we see here, has been witnessed everywhere along the route from Washington. Our readers are already familiar with what demonstrations of respect and affection awaited him on his arrival at Pittsburg; they have read of the crowds that met him at the depot; how they carried him, as if by force, to a hotel, and demanded a speech; and he spoke to them the words of a patriot and a statesman. Pittsburg, a Pennsylvania city, was ablaze with excitement. It was the same everywhere else on the line of his travels. The Democratic Executive Committee, of

Ohio, had announced him to speak in Columbus—the capital of that great State—on Wednesday. On his arrival he was met by a committee of hundreds of citizens, with companies of the military and bands of music, and escorted to his hotel. The multitude assembled to hear and see him was immense. All the towns in the vicinity appeared to have poured for the occasion all their populations into Columbus. This demonstration was most complimentary to Senator Douglas; and, considered other than in its personal aspects, was most cheering to the cause of sound Democracy. And the people of Columbus responded to the sentiments of Senator Douglas' speech in a manner that showed that their hearts were in the work. The speech has been widely published already, and is being answered from all sections with the applause of a convinced and ready people. From Columbus, Senator Douglas started for Cincinnati, where he had an appointment to speak on Thursday. But the people would not permit him to pass thus rapidly. At every station on the Little Miami railway crowds had assembled, and he was called out with cheers, and at several places, where the

make brief addresses. At Dayton, being ill, he was obliged to beautiful—as we told him when he asked us uous, full of incident and ramified intrigue, stop—but notwithstanding the state of his how we liked it. Blest if he didn't make out like a well-written romance of many good-

continued scene of triumphal reception. At there was of lords and gentlemen, to be sure!" Hamilton, companies of artillery and bands of music, with upwards of fifteen hundred people, met him at the station house, called him out, and he made a speech. And at Cincinnati, this, or something like this, was

repeated. At Cincinnati, Senator Douglas was received with a noble salute and a splendid discharge of rockets. There was collected at the depot, and in all the streets leading to it, deed, was the multitude that it was next to impossible for the committee and their distinguished guest to make their way. A magnificent barouche, drawn by four horses, was in readiness to receive Senator Douglas, and soon he was moving towards the Barnet have, would be to reduce the damages. He House. He addressed the people in Court was mighty pleased to hear himself praised, and the temple are still; there is square, which is fine and large, capable of and seemed just as proud of our approval as no breathing; the body is not cold as a management of the state of the wrist, and the temple are still; there is a square, which is fine and large, capable of and seemed just as proud of our approval as no breathing; the body is not cold as a management of the state of the same of the state of the same of t This immense space was filled and packed! He spoke for an hour and a half, eliciting at frequent intervals the most enthusiastic shouts of applause. At the close, rockets were sent why I think so."

| All the secretions are fully stopped, the nails have ceased to grow, so have the hair and the up, cannons were fired, and music was heard throughout the city. Afterwards he was given a serenade at his hotel. The next day he visited various parts of the city, attending the Mechanical and Horticulture fairs.

On Saturday night he left for Chicago. At Lawrenceville, in Indiana, though it was dark, hundreds of people had assembled, and he was greeted with music and a cannonade. Bonfires lighted up the scene. At the banners and the big guns—and the plumes Greensburg the people were all out, and notwithstanding it was raining at the time, he the virtuous wars and fair women—honors, made them a speech. When the train was decorations and rewards. O, farewell, everyagain in motion, cheers went up, and lasted thing! Alas, the poor fellow's occupation's till it was out of sight. He reached Indianapolis at midnight, and it was raining still; but the crowd, which was dense and excited, seized him and literally carried him out of the cars to the American House, when he spoke to them for ten minutes. When he was again in the cars, the cheers, as in the other down his cheeks—and not two minutes aftercases, followed him till he was beyond the reach of the voices, which were indeed mul-

titudinous. Such is the account, unexaggerated and simple, of the passage of Stephen A. Douglas from Washington through Ohio to his home in Chicago. Can there be any mistake as to how the people feel?

A Reminiscence of Erskine. I am told you remember the late Lord Ers-

"I remember him well, sir," was his reply. man that he became. He was about nine or months, according to the compact or agreeten years my senior. For a long time no one ment he enters into with his employers. knew who he was, and he used to go by the This man, far from being a mountebank, is gers in the city collected, completely filling name of the Rampant Madman. Most peoen their refractory children."

"I'll send for that mad gentleman," they would say. He staid in this very place where you now are. He never staid long at a time, but he paid us a visit pretty often." "What did he do that people thought him

mad?" "Do, sir? Why he would stand at the very edge of the cliff where the flag-staff now is, and talk by the hour-sometimes for two or three hours together; and so loud would he speak at times, that you might hear him a quarter of a mile off, his right arm moving above his head, and his left arm clenched

(The old man stood up and imitated the

great orator's attitude.) "At low water he would go and stand on was done he would put it on, and sometimes laugh heartily. He used to talk like a man who had something on his mind which he could not divulge to his fellow-creatures; and yet he did not seem to care who heard him speak. I and several other young men have been within six or seven yards of him, and although he saw us, he took no more notice of us than if we had been a parcel of sticks or stones, and went on talking just the same. He had been down here off and on for more than three years before it was known that he was the famous barrister, Erskine, and then it was only by accident that we knew he was not mad."

" How ?" "On one Sunday afternoon he brought down with him a young gentleman, of about twenty years of age, who walked about the pier while Mr. Erskine was making a speech out upon the rocks. One of the men on the pier remarked to this young gentleman, What a pity such a fine man, and such a pleasant man when he is calm, should be so mad." Whereupon the young man roared with laughter, and then let the cat out of the bag, by saying who his friend was. It was afterward that I and several others then here, but gone to their account, came to know him 80 well. And a right merry gentleman he could be, too. Lord bless us, sir, swift as time flies, it seems only as yesterday that he would come done here say to us as he made his way to the cliff, with his hands in his breeches' pocket, and walking like a sailor. (he had been in the navy, you know, sir,) 'Come along, my lads, and be the jury! I am going to make another speech.' And a

most beautiful thing it was to listen to him." "One minute he would make you laugh heartily, and the next moment he'd bring the water into your eyes, by the tender way in which he'd allude to a fading flower, or a sickly child."

"There was one case in particular I re-

"And did he deliver that same speech?" I asked.

and some things were added; but it was, in his favorite minister, and the several granevery railway station between Dayton and the main, just what he had said standing out dees of the Maharajah's court were converson them rocks yonder. There was no silly pride about Mr. Erskine, sir. As soon as | dinary dreams and trying to form some idea the case was over, and he was coming out of of a thing so marvelous, he described it very court, his quick eye caught sight of us; and happily by comparing it to one of those up he comes, puts out his hands to each of us, musings, which every one has at times, when and says, 'What! you here my lads? Well, the mind in full vigor indulges in the flow tremendous crowds of citizens—so dense, in- follow me.' And he walks off to an old public house near the court, called the Chequers, and orders two bottles of port wine for us; and while we were drinking it, explained to cious friend who rouses them from so ageeaus how it was not possible for him to win the ble a state of half-suspended consciousness. day; and that all the effect his speech would holding forty or fifty thousand persons. - anybody's else. I don't think, sir," contin- corpse would be, but is cooler than that of ued the old man, "that Mr. Erskine felt any

> up his eyes, shook his head and stretched forthehis hand, in such a way that you might | have taken him for a street parson. It was a most serious part of poetry. It was something about 'Farewell the drums and fifes, gone!' All of a sudden, sir, he shuts up the book, claps it under his arm, whistles a jig, and dances to it, and remarkably well, too, did he come the double shuffle. Another time, when he was reading poetry, I saw him work himself up till the tears actually rolled wards he was playing at rounders with all

the little boys on the beach."
"And did Mr. Erskine know," I asked the old smuggler, "that at first you all thought he was mad!"

"Yes, and was very much amused at it."-Household Words."

### A Marvelous Story.

There is a man, a very strange man, among the Sikhs of India, a Fakir or Faqueer, too
—one who gains his livelihood by putting on the appearance of death, and suffering him-"I knew him long before he was the great self to be buried for three, six or twelve held in extraordinary respect and veneration ple were frightened at him, and the mothers by the Sikh people. The stories that are used to make a sort of Bogey of him to fright- told of this man are truly wonderful, and try to sift the matter how you will, the marvel only increases. Both natives and Europeans are alike perplexed; every one in the East has heard of his extraordinary powers! every means that the skeptical could employ has been tried to detect the imposture which has been suspected; but still his credit remains unshaken to the last. One of those who have witnessed his prodigious feat, is Captain W., the political agent at Loodianah, who stood by when he was disinterred after a burial of ten consecutive months, and his body seemed then as it had seemed at first, to be in a state of suspended animation. In this country it was considered a most wonderful thing, and very justly, when a dozen years ago, a young Irishman allowed himself to be locked up in a chamber for three weeks those black rocks out yonder, and talk, seem- and seals to be placed on the door and winingly to the waves. When he began he never | dow, and agreed to stay there in that confinestopped till it was all over, and I have seen ment without meat or drink. This feat, as the perspiration rolling down his forehead far as could be seen, he did perform, accordeven in cold weather. He never kept his hat ing to the attestation of several medical genon while he was speaking, but as soon as he tlemen, writers for newspapers, and others. But look at the difference. In the case of this Indian, instead of the confinement in a

spacious room, the body is put into a bag is tied up and sealed with several seals by men of the highest credit and distinction. Then it is put into a box, and the seals are again applied to the box. This, one would suppose, were test enough in all conscience. Not at all. The box is put into a stone grave or vault, then over that stone vault the earth is completely thrown, and grain is sown in the very sod which covers the living body of this bold and marvelous experimentalist.

Reader, do you marvel? What think you of this? If this be a really cunning man, who fences with the sharp eyes and looks and thought of five millions of people, and does this for fifteen or twenty years without being caught tripping, it cannot be denied that he into collusion with his confederate in the trick, if trick there be? Men of the highest rank, doubtful of his powers, and among these the celebrated Runjeet Sing, have seen him buried at the commencement, and have afterwards after a suspended animation of twelve months' continuance. As far as all human observation could go, that extraordinary man had air, for the space of one entire year; and there he was, at the end of this singular experiment, alive again and hearty!

that a vigorous body and sound constitution can bestow. He is always ready to repeat his surprising performances—in fact he lives by them. He gains his bread by living under ground in a close grave.

He says, that during the time he lies thus, in a state of suspended animation, he has the member. It was an action brought against most beatific dreams that can be conceived. son, for carrying off his wife. It was most men, but they are long, durable and contincinnati, and left on Friday. The progress | that speech in court before the judges and the | earth is opened to restore him to the world. | prize certainly.

thence to his place of destination was one regular sworn jury; and such a crowd as He does not regret the time he looses by these interments, for the fictions of his teeming brain which pass through his fancy have to him a far greater charm than real life.-"Yes. In parts it was a little different, One day when the great Runjeet Sing, with ing with him upon the subject of these extraorthe mind in full vigor indulges in the flow of its inventions, and which are so agreeable to the patient, that the most amiable and kindest men are ready to denounce the offi-

When the Fakir is taken up after a burial. other living men, except over the seat of the "One day he was walking along the sand, spouting of poetry out of a book—he was learning of it, for he read it over and over again—and while he was doing so, he turned again—and while he was doing so, he turned again—and while he was doing so, he turned to see the sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated Wilstein was doing so, he turned to sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated Wilstein was doing to he was doing so, he turned to sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated Wilstein was doing to he was doing so, he turned to sensation of death. "If I had strength to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," were the last experience the sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated Wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy again.—and while he was doing so, he turned to sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated Wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy again—and while he was doing so, he turned to sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," we sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," we sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," we sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," we sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," we sensation of a swing, or of the celebrated wilstein was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I would write how easy and the was doing to held a pen, I wou one just landed after a long voyage. But gradually he recovers his health and good spirits, and enjoys amazingly the wonder and admiration he has excited.

The Sikhs look upon this man as a superior being, gifted with a supernatural faculty, and they take great pride in his powers of bodily endurance. After the disinterment, they always exhibit the greatest joy, and celebrate the occasion by the discharge of guns and letting off fireworks.

The Rajahs and Sirdars, and other men of state load him with presents. They do not cation. The stream was transparent, the distrust him as we should do, but rather glory in him as a specimen of the miraculous, vouchsafed to their own privileged country. He is said to be very rich, and is the only rich man among the Sikhs who would dare to be so long away from court, for fear of his place being filled up during his absence.— He is also the only one who does not suffer the baleful effects of slander and calumny when out of view; for, as his peculiar merit does not interfere with the progress of other men, they leave him unmolested in his glory.

## Sleeping Together.

by the want of pure air.

The most destructive typhoid and putrid fevers are known to arise directly from a number of persons living in the same small

Those who cannot afford it, should therefore arrange to have each member of the family sleep in a separate bed. If persons must sleep in the same bed, they should be majesty, I intimate to you that your wife died about the same age, and in good health. If the health be much unequal, both will suffer, but the healthier one the most, the invalid suffering for want of an entirely pure air. So many cases are mentioned in standard

medical works, were healthy, robust infants and the largest children have dwindled away, and died in a few months from sleeping with grandparents or other old persons, that it is useless to cite instance in proof. It would be a constitutional and moral good for married persons to sleep in adjoining | The consequence is that bears are becoming

rooms, as a general habit. It would be certain means of physical invigoration, and of advantages in other directions, which will readily occur to the reflective reader.

Kings and queens and the highest personnges of courts have separate apartments. It is the bodily eminations collecting and concentrating under the same cover, which are most destructive of health, more destructive than the simple contamination of an atmosphere breathed in common.—Hall's Journal killed in the same way a short time since. of Health.

THE VALUE OF A LOTTERY PRIZE.—A New

Orleans letter in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, relates an incident which illustrates in a striking manner the evil that may be prodoes his feat in a workmanlike way. Buried duced by one lottery ticket. A young man for twelve months under ground, with corn of good family in New Orleans, who is pagrowing over his body! How is he to enter sionately fond of gambling, was playing cards with considerable ill-luck, and as a last throw, having lost all his money, staked a lottery ticket. He lost. After the game was over, the winner having no faith in lotteries, proposed to throw dice for it, at twenty-five cents been present when the body was taken up a chance. A bystander, "a poor fellow who saying, how much that does harm to others after a suspended animation of twelve months' never owned a hundred dollars in his life," or ourselves, and then we cannot doubt it accepted the offer and won the ticket. A few again. We talk too much. When, then, days afterwards the Havana steamer arrived, we are incited to talk rapidly, let us check lived without food, without drink, without and lo! the ticket had drawn \$25,000. The ourselves, partly to prevent our saying what original owner, who had thus thrown away a we should afterwards repent of, and partly fortune, on hearing the news was taken with to give ourselves perfect command over any an attack of brain fever, and is even now in motion unless we can bid it stop as well as This wonderful man is now about forty-five a sad condition; it is feared he will remain go on. It is quite as needful in taming a years old, and enjoys all the ruddy health an idiot. The lucky drawer of the prize im- horse, to teach him to pause at our bidding mediately invested a round sum in an assort- as to move on. Let us learn then to comment of flashy jewelry and garments, and has | mand our tongues by denying them, by not been leading ever since a life of continued revelry; he has become a fast man, and is | do so, and thus obtaining a victory and powfollowing fast the road to ruin. The disbeliever in lotteries cannot forgive himself, and whenever he meets a friend stops him and tells him the story. It has become such a delay would admit of it, he was compelled to a Mr. Somebody or other, by a lord's eldest These dreams are not like those of ordinary mania with him that his friends avoid him lars to help to pay the funeral expenses of and turn the corner as soon as they see him the child's father, whose coffin stood in the coming. He has had several quarrels at the gaming table, where the sight of the cards voice and severe cold, he was not allowed to as how the defendant was the ill-used party, depart until he had spoken here also. He and not the man as had lost his wife. Expression and severe completed and brought to a close, behere surrendered himself into the hands of pensive as traveling was in those days, five cause he is in the very midst of them, when an idiot, started another on the road to ruin, one. the Democratic Executive Committee of Cin- of us went up to London to hear him deliver the term of his probation comes, and the und crazed a third. A terrible price for one

Hints to a Prayerless Mother. As a little boy sat looking at his mother

one day, he said, "Grandpapa will be in heaven! Mary will be in Heaven! Baby is in heaven!"-Here the child paused and looked very sol-

"Well, dear," said the mother, "what about mamma? Will not mamma be in heaven?"

"Oh! no, no." "Why do you say so?" asked the mother, deeply afflicted.

"O, you do not pray, so you will not go to heaven.

"Yes, my dear, I do; I often pray for you when you do not see me-very often, in-

"Ah," said he, "I never saw you; then kneel down, and let me hear if you can pray."

The mother knelt by her child, and prayed aloud for herself and little one, and that day learned a lesson she never will forget. Mother! are you going to heaven? Do your little ones think you are going, by all

they observe in your conduct? Are you leading them in the way to heaven? Do they often hear your voice going up to the throne of God for them? Those who do not pray on earth, may pray when the earth has passed away, and their prayer then will not be answered. The rich man prayed for one drop of water-a very small request-but he did not obtain the boon he asked. May you be anxious to pray now that your prayer may be heard and answered.

#### The Approach of Death. The article on "Death," in the New Cyclo-

pedia, has the following: As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which does not admit to the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to con-

tinue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a happy state of feeling on the approach of death. "If I had strength ring his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: "Methought my life only hung upon my lips; and I shut my eyes to help to thrust it out, and took a pleasure in languishing and let-

A writer in the London Quarterly Review, records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning, declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffoday brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it .--A sleepy sensation which soothed and gratified him made a luxurious bed of a watery

ting myself go."

EXPERIENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.—The following is an extract from Count Goulfalleonier's account of his imprisonment:

"Fifteen years I existed in a dungeon ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; during nine I was alone? I never could rightly distinguish the face of him who One sleeper corrupts the atmosphere of the shared my captivity, in the eternal twilight room by his own breathing, but when two of our cell. The first year we talked incespersons are breathing at the same time, santly together; we related our past lives our twelve or fourteen times in a minute, extract- joys forever gone, over and over again. The ing all the nutriment from a gallon of air, next year we communicated to each other our the deterioration must be rapid indeed, es- thoughts and ideas on all subjects. The third pecially in a close room. A bird cannot live year we had no ideas to communicate; we without a large supply of fresh air. Many were beginning to lose the power of reflection, infants are found dead in bed, and it is attributed to having been overlaid by its pa- we would open our lips to ask each other if rents; but the idea that any person could lay it were possible that the world went on as gay for a moment on a baby or anything else of and bustling as when we formed a portion the same size, is absurd. Death was caused of mankind. The fifth we were silent. The of mankind. The fifth we were silent. The sixth he was taken away-I never knew where -to execution or liberty. But I was glad when he was gone; even solitude was better than the pale, vacant face. One day (it must have been a year or two after my companion left me) the dungeon door was opened; whence proceeding I know not, the following words were uttered: "by order of his imperial a year ago." Then the door was shut, and I heard no more; they had but flung this great agony upon me, and left me alone with it."

> A FAMINE AMONG THE BEARS.—The fact that an unusually large number of bears have made their appearance in many sections of Virginia and Pennsylvania this season has heretofore been referred to. The Rockingham (Va.) Register says: There is said to be little or no mast in the mountain this season, exceedingly troublesome in the settlements. They have come down from their retreat in the mountains, and are playing sad havoc with corn fields, cattle and sheep. Mr. Senger, living near Mole Hill, in this county, had several cattle killed by the animals near the Richlands, a few days ago. Mr. John Miller, living near Hoover's Mill, on the South Fork, in Pendleton county, also had a number of sheep-about half his flock-They are also destroying the corn fields with-in their range. The fields of Messrs. David Gladwell and Peachy Gordon, three or four miles from Rawley Springs, show marks of the teeth of the half-starved bears coming down into the settlements,

> THE TONGUE.-Let us often deny the tongue. "No man speaks safely," says a great saint, "but he who is silent willingly." It is impossible for persons to talk as fast and as much as they do without folly and sin. We talk too much. If we doubt this, let us think for a moment how little we say which is worth speaking at times when we are tempted to er over this unruly member.

A Brooklyn lady accompanied a little beggar girl to her home and left five dolcorner of the room: but coming back unawares to get her handkerchief, she found that

True modesty is a discerning grace.