The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 24, 1871. NO. 21.

e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

E HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every esday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

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Professional Cards.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business ded to with care and promptness. Office, No. Hill street. [ap19,'71.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ing. [jan.4,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- nal services to the people of Huntingdon and ity.
FERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and w of Philadelphia.
ce on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

LISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
ILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
ril 5, '71-1y.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied essrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services e citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the al Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tion given to the settlement of estates of dece- s.
ice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- don, Pa. [jan.12'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business cuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton r, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ter's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to inds of legal business entrusted to their care. fice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend urveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

R. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- s to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., iers' claims against the Government for back , bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- o with great care and promptness. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

N SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- fully offer his professional services to the citi- s of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- gdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. e Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ffice on Washington street, one door east of the holic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

OBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- l share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

EAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETS
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

XCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.
s received the Prize Medal of the World's Great hibition, London, England. The highest Prizes arded when and wherever exhibited. [Estab- hed in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 37.]

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Whereas the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, was promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eigh-teen hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. That a commission to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SEC. 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the commission shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall report to Congress at the first session after its apportionment a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

SEC. 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the commissioners or other officers provided by this act from the treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of a suitable building for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 38.]

AN ACT authorizing terms of the United States district courts to be held at Helena, Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, required by existing laws to be held at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, there shall be held by the judge of said district two terms of said court in each year at the city of Helena, in said State, on the second Monday of March and September.

SEC. 2. That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of such court to be at Helena as may have been ordered at a previous term or by the district judge in vacation. And a grand jury may be summoned to attend any such term of said court when ordered by the court or by the judge thereof in vacation. In case of a deficiency of jurors, talesmen may be summoned by order of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district judge may adjourn any of the terms of the court provided for in this act, from time to time, to suit the convenience of litigants and to meet the necessities of a business of such terms; and the intervention of a term of such court at any other place shall not preclude the power to adjourn over to a future day.

SEC. 4. That a clerk of said court shall be appointed in like manner as other clerks of the district courts of the United States are appointed, who shall keep his office in said city, and who shall be subject to all the duties enjoined by the law on clerks of the district courts aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That no court shall be held at Helena in pursuance of this act until an instrument in writing, duly executed by the proper authorities of the county of Phillips, agreeing to furnish suitable rooms for the holding of said court, for the term of ten years, without any charge to the government of the United States, shall first be filed in the office of the clerk of said court at Little Rock.

SEC. 5. That the counties of Phillips, Crittenden, Mississippi, Craighead, Greene, Randolph, Lawrence, Sharp, Poinsett, Cross, Saint Francis, Monroe, Woodruff, Jackson, Independence, Izzard, Marion, Fulton, and Boone, in said State, shall hereafter be deemed and be a part of the western district of Arkansas, and there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the western district aforesaid, who shall, from and after the time of his appointment, hold the terms of court at the times and places required by law. Said district judge shall be paid the same salary and in the same manner as the judge of the eastern district of said State. And the terms of the court, now required to be held at Van Buren, shall hereafter be held at Fort Smith in said district, and the present district judge of the said State shall be and remain the district judge of the United States for the eastern district thereof, as if originally appointed thereto.

SEC. 2. That so much of an act entitled "An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as gives the judge of the district of Arkansas jurisdiction over the western district of said State, and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 39.]

AN ACT to create a new land district in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands in the Territory of Washington lying east and north of the following boundaries shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Walla-Walla district, to wit: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British posessions, on the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the line established by the first section of the act of May ten, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to create an additional land district in Wasnington Territory," to the line dividing townships ten and eleven north; thence east to the line dividing ranges nineteen and twenty east; thence south along said line to the Columbia river.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district, who shall be required to reside at the city of Walla-Walla until such time as the President, in his discretion, may remove the site of said land office from said city, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, provided by law in relation to the existing land offices and officers in said Territory.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 40.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to require the holding of additional district and circuit courts of the United States in the District of Indiana, and for other puposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso: And provided further, That a deputy clerk for each of said additional courts shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at New Albany shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at Evansville shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that they shall respectively keep at said places full records of all actions and proceedings in said additional courts respectively, and shall have the same power to issue all process from said additional courts that is now enjoyed by the clerks of other district and circuit courts of the United States in like cases.

SEC. 2. That all actions over which said district and circuit courts have jurisdiction respectively under existing laws may be instituted in said additional district and circuit courts respectively in the first instance by filing the proper pleadings or other papers in the offices of the deputy clerks performing the duties of clerks of said courts respectively, and that all proper and lawful process shall issue therefrom in the same manner as from other district or circuit courts of the United States in like actions, cases, or proceedings.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 41.]

AN ACT to provide for the collection of debts due from southern railroad corporations, and for other purposes.

Whereas certain suits are now pending in the United States courts within the State of Tennessee, against certain railroad corporations in that State, on account of property sold to said corporations by the government, which suits are contested by the defendant corporations; and whereas it is for the interest of the government to speedily adjust and collect the claims of the United States while avoiding litigation and loss by the insolvency of any such railroad: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and required, if he shall deem it advisable, by and with the advice of the counsel of record in such suits for the United States, and Attorney General of the United States, to compromise, adjust, and settle the same upon such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interest of the government.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 42.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana, Missouri, and also a bridge over the Missouri river at Glasgow, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at the city of Louisiana, in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and is shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if the bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and the spans not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear; and piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark to the bottom chord of said bridge: *Provided, also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passing of boats.

SEC. 4. That the right no alter to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said Mississippi river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 5. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the district in which said bridge is situated upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 6. That a bridge may be constructed over the Missouri river at or within nine miles of the town of Glasgow, in Howard county, Missouri, by this said Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, and shall not be less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and shall be subject to the same terms and restrictions as contained in this act for the construction of the bridge at Louisiana, Missouri.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 43.]

AN ACT relating to records of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the record of any judgment, or decree, or other proceeding of any judicial court of the United States shall have been or shall hereafter be lost or destroyed, any party or person interested therein may, on application to such court, and on showing to the satisfaction of such court that the same has been lost or destroyed without fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, obtain an order from such court authorizing such defect to be supplied by a duly certified copy shall thereafter have the same effect as such original record would have had in all respects.

SEC. 2. That whenever the loss or destruction of any such record shall have happened, or shall hereafter happen, and such defect cannot be supplied as provided in the next preceding section, any party or person interested therein may make a written application to the court to which such record belonged, verified by affidavits, showing the loss or destruction thereof, and that certified copies thereof cannot be obtained by the party or person making such application, and the substance of the record so lost or destroyed, and that such loss or destruction occurred without the fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, and that the loss or destruction of such record, unless supplied, will or may result in damage to the party or person making such application, said court shall cause said application to be entered of record in said court, and due notice thereof shall be given by personal service of a copy thereof upon each and every person interested therein, other than the party or person making such application, together with written notice that on a day certain, not less than sixty days after such service, said application will be heard by said court; and if such court shall be satisfied that the statements contained in said written application are true, said court shall make an order reciting what was the substance and effect of said lost or destroyed record; which order shall be entered of record in said court, and have the same effect, subject to intervening rights, which said original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed, so far as concerns the party or person making such application and the persons who shall have been personally served as provided for in this section.

SEC. 3. That in all causes which have been removed, or shall hereafter be removed, to the Supreme Court of the United States, a duly certified copy of the record of such cause was removed, on motion of any party or person claiming to be interested therein; and the copy so filed shall have the same effect as the original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 44.]

AN ACT relating to internal taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident, or like insurance company, nor upon any unearned premium or premiums received for risks assumed by such companies, nor shall any tax be hereafter collected which may have been assessed, or which shall have become liable to be assessed, upon such sums, fund, or premiums prior to the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

THOUGH men boast of holding the reins, the woman generally tell them which way they must drive.

The Muses' Bower.

Written for the Huntingdon Journal.

Rum's Delirium.

BY DR. W. J. MULLIN.

He long had tipped the tempting bowl,
And drank its poisonous dregs,
Till health, and strength, and *reason* gone,
Most piteously he begs
His only daughter—Norah fair—
To come unto his aid,
For deadly terrors haunt his soul,
And make him sore afraid.

"Come! Norah, sit upon your father's knee,
It makes his heart so glad—
No! Go away! Oh! Go away!
Oh Heavens! I am mad!
I see him at the window pane;
He ghastly grins at me—
He comes! he comes! with flaming sword,
Oh! Whither shall I flee?

"But he is gone, now, Norah dear,
Once more make glad my heart—
But hist! I hear a fearful shriek!
My blood runs cold—I shudder—start!
Look! Look! that vengeful fiend,
Oh! There he is again;
He peers at me—his eye-balls glare
Right through that window pane!

"Avaunt! fell fiend—but there are more—
Yes! two! three! four!—
Oh let me out! Oh let me out!—
Throw open wide the door!
But what are these? The room is full;
They hiss, and writhe, and crawl;
They squirm and dart their fiery tongues—
They're on the floor and wall.

"But, Norah dear, your mother's gone;
You are my only child,
She was so good, and I so *bad*,
The thought now sets me wild,
And oft before a throne of grace,
For papa did she bow,
But unrewarded was her prayers,
She's gone to Heaven now.

"Oh yes! she sings an angel's song;
She chants in Heavenly choir,
But I am left—Yes! I am left—
Great God! what means that fire?
Help! help! the house is all in flame,
I feel its angry breath—
It roars! It cracks! The roof falls in!
We will be burned to death!

Bring on your engines! Quick! be quick!
But ah! it is too late
For hose and water can't avert
Our dire impending fate—
You've put it out! Ha! ha! thank God!
Well that is very kind,
But there! a dreadful scene now opes
To overwhelm my mind.

"See how it yawns! that dark abyss—
He comes again! my foe—
A legion devils hurl me down
To everlasting woe.
But I've escaped—they're gone;
The gulf has closed—I'm free;
But no! I hear harsh sounds—
New troubles wait on me!

"They dig my grave! those wicked men—
There stands the ready bier;
The mattock's stroke; the shovel's ring,
Now smite upon mine ear—
The clods! the clods! they tumble in—
In vain with foes I strive—
Help! Norah, help! for Heaven's sake,
They bury me alive!

"Almighty God! Oh! Save me now
From fire, sword and hell,
Or I am lost—forever lost,
And must with devils dwell,"
'Twas thus he raved in anguish wild
Until his latest breath,
His tortured spirit took its flight,
And he lay still in death.

Miscellaneous.

Home Courtesies.

How many of us, brethren and sisters, make home the rag-bone of ill-humors and caprices, and wretched moods of every kind, while we carefully hide them from the stranger! When the guest arrives we slide a chair over the rent in the carpet, and slide a tidy over the worn edge of the sofa-cushion, and lay a prettily-bound book over the ink-stain upon the parlor table-cloth; and so at his coming the flying hair is smoothed, and the sullen look is gilded with a smile, and the sour tone is suddenly wonderfully sweet. Shriveled old Autumn blooms in a moment into rosy Spring. And how is a youth to know that this house, where everything seems to smile, is not always as warm and sunny as he finds it? Yet this young woman, so neatly dressed, so quietly mannered, so fascinating to the young man, may be the most inefficient of human beings. Still he can never know it until it is too late. He cannot put it to the proof. He takes the divinity upon trust. All that he knows is that she is a woman, and that he loves. And whether he thinks that household intelligence and thrift and endless courtesy come by nature, like Dogberry's reading or writing, or whether he assumes that, having a mother, his peerless princess has been carefully taught all the duties of a queen, or whether, as the most probable, he knows only that he loves, the duty of the parent is still the same. * * *

But for the ordeal of the household who come too well prepared? And what parent, what human being who has learned by experience, but would gladly equip every child with the most perfect equipment? No, Dorinda Jane, to whom the youth, crusty at home, will presently come sweetly smiling, it is not the flowing hair, and the graceful dress, and the bloom upon the cheek, and the soft lustre of the eye, that will make home happy. No, nor is it his horses and plate, and the luxury and ease he promises. And you, dear Sir, and Madam, who permit that boor to sit surly at the table, and to growl in monosyllables at home, you who suffer that fair faced girl to grow up utterly unequal to the duties to which she will be called, you are responsible.

Human Ways and Means.

For a long time the measure worms devoured the foliage of the shade trees in New York and Brooklyn, and their regular appearance with the early summer was the annual pest of those cities. Every human appliance and invention was resorted to destroy them, or prevent their production; but in vain. At length, however, the English sparrows were introduced, and under their attacks the worms have entirely disappeared. The divine means triumphed where the human means failed. The fact affords an illustration of value to all Christian workers—to the workers in Sunday Schools among the rest. Our artificial instrumentalities, fit them as we may to the desired end, will do nothing in cutting off the evil that is in the world, in comparison with those which God has appointed and so bountifully supplied. Hearts about us are full of wickedness, homes of woe, communities of wretchedness; and the only agencies that can effect a cure are heaven sent—the word, the Spirit. When shall we learn to place less dependence upon our own contrivances, and more upon the methods which the Master has provided?

Could'nt Spell It.

A Yankee from the green Mountains, visited the city of London. While passing through one of the thoroughfares, his attention was arrested by some specimens of writing paper, exposed for sale in a shop window. Seeing the proprietor of the establishment standing at the door, the Yankee civilly inquired what he did with them nice bits of paper.

"We keep them to tie up gape seed in," said the cockney, snappishly.

"Oh, ye du—du ye? said Jonathan. Passing down the street a few steps, our indignant Yankee saw another merchant.

"I say, Mister, can you tell what that feller does for a livin' what keeps them ere nice bits of paper at the window?"

"Yes, sir. He is a small dealer in paper and a sort of a scribe. He writes letters for persons."

"I reckon he is a very small dealer and that he is a pharisee as well as a scribe. Do you think he will write a letter for me if I pay him for it?"

The Yankee thrust his hands into his pocket almost up to his elbow and walked back.

"I say, mister, they say as how you sell and write letters for folks what can't write. What will you ax to write a letter to my sister Sally?"

"I will charge you five shillings."

"Will ye write just what I tell ye, and spell the words right as we du in Vermont?"

"To be sure I will."

"Well, I guess you may write to Sally."

The Londoner procured a pen, ink and paper, and the Yankee commenced dictation after the usual style.

"Dear sister Sally."

"Rived in town last week."

"Have ye got that down?"

"Yes, go on."

"Thought I'd go into the country and take a ride."

"Well the old mare balked. She would'nt go, so I licked her."

"Well, go on."

"Licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her."

"What is the use of saying that so many times?"

"None of your business. I pay you five shillings—licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her."

"This page is full of licked hers."

"Turn over then—licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her. She would not go then, so I got out and kicked her, kicked her, kicked her, kicked her."

"You are not intending to say that as many times as you said licked her."

"None of your business; I pay you.—Kicked her, kicked her, kicked her. She wouldn't go then, so I sharpened the end of a whip handle, and I pricked her, pricked her, pricked her, pricked her."

"Never mind, I pay you. Licked her, kicked her, pricked her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her."

"She wouldn't go then, so I got out and I" (here the Yankee made a chirruping noise with his tongue and lips which bid defiance to orthography.)

"I cannot spell that."

"O you can't spell that ha? Well ye needn't write any more for me."

"Need not write any more?"

"No more." said the Yankee.

"Not a word to close with?'

"Nary a word."

"You will pay for what I have written."

"Not a red. You did not write down what I told you to."

"Well, sir, what am I to do with all this paper I have spoiled?"

"*Keep it to tie up gape seed.*"

The Work of a Lifetime.

A New York paper in its Sunday gossip undertakes to show what a man consumes in a lifetime, in the way of food. It says: If a man was placed on top of the edibles he had devoured during his life, what an appetizing sort of island he would have to survey. At a low stratum of the geological formation he would find thirty oxen; thrown into the crevaces 200 sheep, and in the gaps nicely stowed away 300 lambs. One hundred and twenty-five calves, closely packed on top of that, would make a fair foundation for upper layers composed of 1,500 fowls, 300 turkeys, 200 geese, and 500 ducks, in which might be stuck like pebbles about 21,000 eggs. Here would crop out an upheaval of game beds, consisting of venison, pheasants, and partridges. There would be a fair resting place for 11,000 pounds of bread, 700 pounds of cheese, and 2,400 pounds of butter. In a fissure might be safely stored the half ton of salt and pepper with the 5,000 pounds of sugar. Through this little island might be flowing a rivulet of 1,000 gallons of milk. Quite a river might be represented by the 4,000 gallons of tea, coffee and chocolate, while several springs of oil, of vinegar and of various sauces might add variety to the scene. Certainly along these water-courses might be seen growing the 6,000 pounds of vegetables which had been necessary to his existence. Of course this island stands in the midst of 5,200 gallons of strong fluids, hardly more than enough to give space to the innumerable fish and the 30,000 oysters he has devoured. One single point strikes us at this stage. Who has calculated the wear and tear on dish, platter, glass, knife, fork and spoon necessary to serve up, to drink, to cut and to label out this most notable amount of food.

Lord Macaulay on the Sabbath.

Of course I do not mean, that the man will not produce more in a week by working seven days than by working six, but I very much doubt whether, at the end of a year, he will generally have produced more by working seven days than by work ing six days a week; and I firmly believe that at the end of twenty years he will have produced less by working seven days a week than by working six days a week. The natural difference between Campania and Spitzbergen is trifling when compared with a country inhabited by men sunk in bodily and mental decrepitude. Therefore it is that we are not poorer but richer because we have through many ages rested from our labor one day in seven, That day is not lost. While industry is suspended, while the plow lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the health of the nations as any process which is performed on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines—the machine compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwright are worthless—is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed corporeal vigor. But to spend Sunday in dissipation pleasures is even more exhautivo to the system than manual employment.

To Parents.

Are your children safe? Say, sober, respectable men and women; are you certain your own dear children are safe?—Look at that drunkard? He is in tatters. His eyes are bloodshot. His features are distorted. His breath is like the hot air from a furnace. His touch is pollution.—From him the very brutes turn in disgust. That poor remnant of mortality was once a sweet and pretty child. He was as fair and as lovely as the infant, who it may be, now sleeps in the cradle at your house.—His mother washed and dressed and nursed and kissed him. She played with him when he was awake, and watched over him with fond affection, when he lay asleep.

His father took him in his arms and with hope and pride folded his baby boy to his bosom. And friends came to that happy home circle, and petted the child, with sincerity congratulating the happy parents. Who for a moment then fancied he could ever be in such a plight as that in which we behold him.

Oh! can you fail to learn and heed the lesson? If you would not witness your children transformed into such loathsome objects, but would have them grow up like thrifty plants, and stand as symmetrical and substantial columns in the temple of State and the sanctuary of God, you cannot begin too early to teach them total abstinence.—*Western Independent.*

A Beautiful Thought.

We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions we ever read:

"Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and pebble go attended by their own shadow. The rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side, the river its bed in the soil; the animal leaves bone in the stratum, the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its epitaph in the stone; not a footstep in the snow or along the ground but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memories of its followers and in his own face. The air is full of sound; the ground is all memoranda signature; and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent."

SLEEPING TOGETHER.—The "Laws of Life" says:—"More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to the electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night, under the same bed clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force, as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law; and in married life it is defied almost universally.

GIVING OUT A HYMN.—A good story is told of the minister of a Methodist chapel in Georgia, who having left his spectacles at home on one occasion, intended to announce to his congregation that the singing would be dispensed with. He arose and said:

"My eyes are dim, I cannot see."

and immediately the chorister commenced singing the words to the "One Hundredth." Surprise and mortification made him almost breathless, but he made an effort to stammer out:

"I meant but an apology."

This line was taken up by the congregation in the same manner, when the dominie, becoming much excited, exclaimed:

"Forbear, I pray; my eyes are dim."

But remonstrance was vain, and the singers went on till, in accents of despair, he again cried out:

"I do not mean to read a hymn!"

a declaration so palpable that it silenced the vociferous singers.

AN old Dublin beggar woman asked a lady the other day for a half penny.

"I've nothing for you," said she; but if you go to the soup-kitchen you'll get a pint of excellent soup."

"Soup is it, ye mane?" bawled the indignant mendicant; "do ye call that stuff soup? Sure I'll jist tell you how they make it; they get a quart of water and then boil it down to a pint to make it strong."

"WHEN I am in pecuniary difficulties," said a pensive bankrupt, "my flowers, all fresh and aparkling in the morning, console my heart."

"Indeed," responded his sympathizing friend; "I should have thought they would remind you of your pecuniary tronbles, for, like your bills, they are all over dew."

"I WILL bet you a bottle of wine that you will descend from that chair before I ask you twice? 'Done!' said the gentleman, who seemed determined not to obey the summons so obediently. "Come down." "I will not." 'Then stop till I tell you a second time."

The round figures of the railroad interest are easily learned and remembered. The whole length of all the railways in the world is 120,000 miles. The cost of the same was in round numbers ten billions of dollars. Those of Great Britain are the most costly, and those of the United States the least so. The railway system of the world is supposed to give employment to over one million persons.

The Washington *Chronicle* says it is thought at the War Department that the Indians are going to be very troublesome this summer. The number of troops stationed on the frontier seems inadequate to protect the extent of territory open to Indian depredations. The Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches are all considered hostile, and are committing depredations in Texas, Kansas and New Mexico.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, incorporated about twenty-five years ago, has a continuous double track railway from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie, with the control of the North Central, and connections with Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha; it is building a road from Washington to Baltimore. Practically, the road is three thousand miles long.