oil continued Ryery Thursday, Morning by init will have the state of the state on.

TERMS. TERMS, the state of the state o

of lungth in proportion.

'Joh' Privativa—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphiots, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., exe-cated with accurary and at the shortest notice.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE.

THE Allon and East Pennsboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cumberland county, propriet of the Allon and to Assembly, is now fully forganized, atid, in operation under the management of the following Managers, viz:

Daniel Baily, Wm. R. Gorgas, Michael Cocklin, Molchoir Brenneman, Ohristian Stayman, Juhn G. Dunlap, Jacob Jl. Goover, Lowis Hyer, Hopry Logan, Benji H. Musser, Jacob Mumma, Jost-Wickleysham and Alexander Catheart.

Jos. Wickersham and Alexander Cancert.
The rates of insurance are as low and favora-line as any Company of the kind in the State.—
Porsons wishing to become members are invi-fed to make application to the Agents of the Cumpany who are willing to wait upon them at

Gathoany, who are willing to wait upon them at any time.

BENJ. H. MUSSER, Pres.

Awis Hyen, Seetry,

Amount Cocken, Treasurer.

Aug. 10, 265.

AGENTS.

Camberland County.—Rudolph Martin, New Gumberland; C. B. Herman, Kingstown, Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown, Oharles Bell, Carlisle; Samuel Graham, Westpennsboro'; Jus. M'Dowell, Frankford; Mode Griffith, South Middleton; Sanutel Moodbirn, Dickinsor; Samuel Coover. oll, Frankford; aode Grintin, South Middelton; Samiel Woodburn, Dickinson; Samuel Coover, Bent. Haverstick, Mechanicsburg; John Sher-rick; Lisburn; David Coover, Shepherdstown. "York Conty.—John Bowman, Dillsburg; P. Wolford, Franklin; John Smith, Esq., Wash-legton; W. S. Picklig, Dover; J. W. Craft, Pa-rallse.

ngton, radisc, radisc, Hotser & Lochman.

Mainberts of the Company having policies about to expire, can have them renewed by making application to any of the Agents.

Two Splendid Farms For Sale.

Two splendid Farms For Sul-,
The subscriber will soll at Private Sale the
two following discribed farms, to wit.
No. 1. 'Is situated on the north west of Carsise adjoining the inhabited part of said berough,
Containing: 140. acros of first rate lime stone
land, having thereon orected a new large bank
ath, a large may house, a large Cattle stable,
also & comfortable dwelling house & other out
buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and all-under good, post & rail fence.
It is bounded on the North by the heirs of
Saw?! Alexander dec'd., on the East by John
Noble, Wun. D. Seymon's & others, on the
West by John Moore, David Grior, &c., and on
the South by the Public road leading from Carliste to Waggoners Indige.

the South by the Public road roading is Waggoners bridge.

No. 2. is situated in North Middleton Tp., lisle to Waggoners bridge.

No. 2. is situated in North Middleton Tp., 41 miles from Carlisle on the Harrisbing & Carlisle Turnjike road about 11 miles from Middlesce, miles bounded as follows, on the North hy the Conodeguint Creek, on the West by Hvin's heirs, on the East by John Noble & rosse Zigler, and on the South by Abr. Het. Het. Het and the Harrisbing Turnpike road. Containing 25 acres, about 100 acres of limestone and the residue is black slate, about 160 acres of the tract cleared, under good fonce and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is very heavily, timbered; a large portion of the farm is medow, land. The improvements are a large Stone Dwelling house, a large log & frame barm, a stone, Spring-house, and other out buildings, an apple orchard and a large quantity of other fruit trees.

No. 3. Is a small tract of land about a 4 mile west of No. 1., on the Baker road leading from Carlisle to Waggoner's bridge, containing 20 acres of first rate Husstone had, bounded by said road on the north, by John Noble on the south, Brown's helps on the cast, and by Baker on the west.

The subscriber will also sell a number of outlots to suit purchasers. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

ARMSTRONG NOBLE.

Carlisle, Jan. 11, 1856—tile

Carlisle, Jan. 11, 1855—tf

# DRY GOODS

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. THE subscriber has just received a very large assortment of New Spring Goods, to which invites the attention of purchasers, as he is prepared to sell at such prices that cannot fail to please.

to please.

His stock embraces all the different kinds of Goods adapted to the season, such as CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cotton Pant Stuffs, Lincus, Lincus, Lincus, Cassimeres, Co.

Dress Goods.
Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Barage de Latnes, Lawns, Challies, Barages, Bombazines, Alpacas, India Silks, &c. Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bonnets of all kinds such as Satin Straw, Swiss Stray, English Double and Split Straw. Rib-hons of all kinds and colors very cheap.

Hosiery and Gloves.
Mon's and Boys' white, brown and mixed halt
Hose, Ladles' white, black, brown, state and
mixed Hose; Mon's, Women's and Children's
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds.

Domestic, Goods.
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Osnaburg, Bagging, Calleces and Ginghams.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of all kinds;
Women's & Children's shoes at very low prices.

Notice is the state of the stat

### "NEW GOODS! DRY GOODS

AM now recoving from New York and Phil.

Adolphia, an immense stock of new and desirable cheap Goods, to which I call the attention of all my old friends and customers, and the public in general.

Adving purchased most of my Goods from the largest importing houses in New York, I am satisfied that I can give better bargains than can be had at any other house in the county.

Trease Goods.

Dress Goods.

Dress Goods.

Our assortment of new style dress goods is large, complete and beautiful.

Another lot of those elegant and cheap black Silks, Embroidered Phudkerchiofs, Sleeves, Collars, Ruffles, Edgings and Inserting, a stock for extent and price that defles competition.

Muslins, Ginghams, Calleces, De Beges, De Lalues, Tickings, Ohecks, Se., a tremendous slock of Gloves and Toslevy cheaper than over.

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cords, Cottonades, and voyer cheap.

ades, and vory cheap.

Carpeting and Matting. An entire pow stock of Three Ply, Ingrain, Cotton and Yonitian Qarpeting, bought very chean and will be sold very low.

White and colored Matting.

large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemon's

tending to give up the Grocery department, I dispose of what I have on hand in that

Ind at low prices.

I have on hand some Ready-made Clothing, which I will sell for less than cost, as I want to close at out.

Come ione and all to the old stand, East Main street, and select your Goods from the largest and cheapest steek ever brought to Carlisle.

OHARLES OGILBY.

Carlislo, April 5, 1855.

Handbills of every description neatly printed at this office.

Dolanter. American BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE BIGHT BUT RIGHT OR WHONG, OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

AT \$2,00 PER ANNUM.

NO. 13.

ADDRESS

VOL 42.

mooratic State Central Committee the People of Ponnsylvania.

Of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Ponnsylvania.

Fixlow Cirizkas:

Among the duties assigned to us by the Democratic party, we are obliged to address you, sulting forth in a plain and simple manner the issues that will be submitted to the people at the approaching election. A proper regard for the opinions of men requires that we should endeavor to explain to the people the reasons why the Democratic party again ask them to combine in one common cause in support of its principles and chosen men.

The offices to be filled in the coming election, may not, of themselves, be of sufficient consequence to excite popular interest; yet that of Canal Commissioner involves large public trusts, which should only be consided to a man of known experience and integrity. For that office the Democratic party have chosen as their candidate, Annold Plumin, whose past life, both public and private, justifies us in saying that he possesses the experience, firmness and unblemished integrity, which prominently fit him for that office, and render him worthy of your confidence and choice. But far beyond the success of any candidate or the obtaining of any office, are the subjects now before you to be examined and discussed, and by your determination, probably, forever settled.

Their infinite importance, not only to yourselves and to Pennsylvania, but to all the people and States of this confederacy, should stimulate you to a zealous support of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

of the principles and candidates of the pem-ocratic party.

We cannot abstain from dwelling upon these subjects, and by our appeals to your reason and sense of duty to your country and to humanity, we shall strive to rouse you to an effort that shall be worthy of the

occasion and your past history.

The Democratic party of the U. States is the great conservator of this vast political organization, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covered with teeming millions of freemen. To its guardianship has been confided the enstedy of the simple elements of political truth which are at the basis of our institutions. In all the changes of public affairs it has been the proud privilege of that party to stand by the Constitution of the country and to restrain all attempts to pervert its provisions or corrupt its principles. It has been, and still is, the cladel of our liberties and the bulwark of those just doctrines; to establish which the people rose as one man, and with the sympathies of the whole civilized world overtirew an aristocratic and legislative despotsm, and established a government, which, by its mild and humane temper, offered to mankind a hope that, in one land at least, there should be a refuge from oppression and intolerance. This has been the duty of the Democratic party, and with unfaltering fidelity has that party kept its sacred trust. From the first moment—even before, five organization of the government—and while the States were deliberating upon the "adoption of the Constitution of the country, the great men who were afterwards to become the leaders of the Democratic harty exerted their powerful energies and intellects to secure upon a firm foundation, as upon a röck, the principles that are corporated in the body of the Constitution and hits subsequent amendments. Again, we say to the Democratic party belongs the duty of standing resolutely and unfilmchingly by that Constitution and by the purest and most holy of its principles.

The carliest history of this government was identified with the contentions between the great parties whose doctrines were the satisfied with the contentions between the great parties whose doctrines were the satisfied with scheme of grand nationality to be raised on the rulns of Independent States, and at the cost of pop

ing a party of expediency, and relying upon State oraft and political management, and still distrusting the poople, have, under va-rious names and with as various protexts and contrivances, sought by indirect and crooked ways to obtain those ends and alms crooked ways to obtain those ends and alms from which they were driven by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It was supposed that the time had gone by when the people should over be in danger of any open attempt to subvert the Constitutions and its acknowledged principles, by any original political action avowedly directed to such purpose. Implication and forced interpretation of its lutter, were the only means by which the people were sought to be abused, and their government turned against themselves for the advancement and profit of adroit political advancement. That supposition was an error, for now we are again re-

and their government turned against themsolves for the advancement and profit of adret political advancement, and profit of adret political advancement, and profit of adret political advancement, and profit of adret political advancement. That supposition was an error, for now we are again reminded by the action of a new and dangerous combination, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Fellow Citizens, we have again to confront the same issues that were made in 1790, and to fight for the same principles that convulsed this Country then, and in vindicating which Jefferson triumphed, and Madison earned the love and gratitude of a thankful people. The insignificant and minor subjects of difference that have for some time, past divided the public, men of the country, are all obliterated by the magnitude of the question now before you. Your opponents, under a deluding and tempting cry demanding that "Americans shall rule America," have at last, with forced and compulsive candor, acknowledged that they wish to establish two principles.

1. That none but those born in this country, shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

2. That there shall be established a religious test for office.

To reach these ends the Constitution of the United States must be changed or its provisions ovaded; and the spirit of our Democratic Republican forms of government thus altogether subverted. The Declaration of Independence itself charged upon the King of Great Britain, as one of the most scrious grievances under white which we first purpose obstructing the laws, for the naturalization of foreigners, ristesing to pass otherwise the minimum of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws, for the naturalization of foreigners, ristesing to pass otherwise the conditions of, new appropriations of the land." The complaint thus made, was a part of the first public profest of aunited people against arbitrary authority, and, in favor of Huppan Righte, Thy reasons that them prompted this, have, boon over since acknowledged as an a

fidence of mankind, and been the first great-cause of our marvellous success as a peo-

When the defects of the Confederation were apparent, and the necessities of the public called for a more stable and perfect form of Union, the Constitution was adopt-

on on one of the complements provisions was the authority delegated to Congress to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and in the very last clause of the very last section of that instrument the following words were inserted: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Thus sealing, as it-were, the Bond of our Union with the sacred and rutional principle of the Liberty of Conscience and the right of Private Judgment.

When the Constitution was submitted to the States for their adoption, it is to be remembered that New Hampshire, N. York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, all ratified it with a solemn declaration of rights, which they set forth as explanations consistent with it, and which could not be abridged or violated, and which could not saw of the rest of the sake of the sake of their posterity, and for the sake of the Inman race, reasserted the doctrines and dogmas of the Bill of Rightis, and for a while declined to ratify the Constitution were adopted as a part of its toxt, and in all of these proposed amendments were incorporated as allowed to ratify the constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring that "Congress shall make no law respecting that "Congress the Amendments to the Constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring the free exercise thereofy." It is worthy of observation that when In Convention it was propose

Mr. Jefferson, and those of Virginia by Mr. Madison, and both of these were ad-dressed to the Logislatures of the several States, inviting their co-operation to resist these statutes. Some of the Logislatures refused to co-operate with Virginia and refused to co-operate with Virginia and Kentucky, and pronounced these resolutions to be of a dangerous, tendency, and therefore not fit subject for further consideration. To these refusals the Commonwealth of Virginia replied in the form of a Report drawn by Mr. Madison, and adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1799. The object of the Alion law was exposed in these resolutions and in that Report, and the mischlovous consequences of its adoption were fully explained and demonstrated in those musterly papers. In them it was proclaimed to be inhuma, impolitic, illegal and irrational for Congress to restrain the current of emigration that was strain the current of emigration that was setting in towards our shores, caused by the high tides of civil convulsions and pubthe high tides of civil convulsions and public discord that were raging in Europe.

Mr. Jefferson there said that the Alion law will furnish new calumnles against republican governments, and new prelexis for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of Iron, and that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States would, by this proceedont, be reduced as outlaws, and that "the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection to these friendless strangers." It was denotined by Mr. Mallson, in his report, as tyrannical in its spirit, and confuring a despote power upon the President to banish a at alien from a country into which he had been invited as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness, a country where he may have formed the most tender connections, and where he may have invested his outer property."

This law thus resisted, and multified, and

nootions, and where he may have, invosted his online property."

This lay thus resisted, and nullified, and defeated, inover assumed to do more than exercise a restraining power over Aliens; and harsh as it was, had no relation to naturalization, and no man among the hardlest of its supporters at that day, dared to propose the disfranchisement of onlyrants or the abolition of the naturalization laws.—The public that was indigenat at the tyranical apirit of that statute, would have burstout, with one shout of condemnation of any attempt to outlaw freemen and reduce them attempt to outlaw freemen and reduce them to the condition of Blaves, because they to the condition of Slaves, became they were born in another; country and were of another people. Upon the residence to the Allen and Sedition Laws, and in support of the principles amounced in these resolutions and it that Report of '09, was Mr. Jofferson elected and the Democratic party established as an organized clement of po-

litical action in this country. From that day to this, has it been steadinst in its integrity and purity, upholding and vindicating the liberty of this country.

Our Constitution was not wrested from the reluctant hands of lawless kings. It was the free compact of free sovereignities of freemen, indie with each other for their own domestic advantage in the common cause of human redom, and for the perpetuation of human rights. Our commercial and public necessities, and our political principles, all promitted is to encourage emigration, and by its healthful influence have we prespected as a people. We have instituted in our vibilations. once have we prospered as a people. We have indivibiled in our idualitants. We have increased in our wealth and grown mighty with a population that has been driven to us for, shelter and to whom we are pledged before the world to secure the rights of civil and religious liberty, and upon whom we are likewise, pledged as Democrats, to confer the, rights of citizenship as the inclinable right of their madhood. In the making of the laws that govern them they as freemen have a right to participate. To refuse them that right would be impolite, it legal and inhuman. By adopting them we have secured the services of men skilled in all the mysteries of the mechanic arts, and we have despoiled Europe, and European Monarchies of greater sources of national and personal property, individual happiness and public renown, than if we had conquered in a hundred fights. Treat them as aliens, disquality them by statute, and we have in our midst a body of oppressed, unhappy and dissatisfied, men, who would be their degradation among freemen and sink to its level.

There is not an evil complained of in the

There is not an evil complained of in the whole catalogue of agensations preferred against the naturalized, voters of the country, that would be done to our principles' and but people, by the refusal to allow the right of suffrage and the equal right of office to all citizens. In countries where the givernment is a frand upon the people, and the fight of suffrage and the equal right of office to all citizens. In countries where the givernment is a frand upon the people, and the fight of suffrage but a name, restraints upon the rights of citizenship and religious tests may be in sirict harmony with their constitutions; but in this country, dedicated to civil and religious. liberty, laws for those purposes would be violent inconsistencies that must shock all right indied then. We know that there are many, very many, honest and well-meaning melt who wundered off from the proper path, and in their desire to correct alleged abuses of the naturalization laws, have suffered themselves to give their support to this new and perrificus political heresy. To those men we rightle specially appeal, and carnestly entrout hem to passes before they shall aid in furthering projects, the result of which will startle their understandings and appial their hearts. Let them bewere of a political paris, that has been afraid to reveal its principles, and conceals its actions—let them consider how unmanly and irrational nust these men be who would thus secretly unite, and binding each other in the spirit of mutual distrust, by solemn and illegal onths, to carry out a great public purpose; and toproduce a great public prosection. In tynnnical country, in a Democratic and Hereal age, for new thus to conspire in favor of political intolerance and perseculling bigotry.—To the pure minded men who have thus errod and strayed away, do we submit those considerations for their action, hoping that they will yet return to correct views, and sustain the cause of republican libe

ses, and with the hard section domestic tranquility, private prosperity and public liberty. Time will reveal the end and pur-pose of this institution of slavery existing in some of the States of this Union; but while we live under the Constitution, we must abide by its provisions and its selemn compacts. All attempts to regulate this subject by congressional action mast prove abortive and end in timult and disorder.—With us the Constitution is paramount to the laws, and it is disorded into a manufacture of the laws, and it is disorded into a manufacture of the laws, and it is disorded into a manufacture of the laws and its disorded in the laws and its di

the laws, and it is disobedience and insubordination of the worst kind; its strive, by
political agitation, to subvert the one, and
encroach with the other.

Like all other questions of strictly legal
concern, that of slavery should be submittied to the exclusive furisdiction of the people of the territory or place in which it is
principle of local self-government is the basis of all our institutions, and its essential
to political freedom. It may for a time, be
abused and trampled on, as other rights
have been, but men should not, because of
that, be deprived of it. It is for the common
interest of all that each and every citizen
should freely and pencefully exercise the
right; and the principle and practice thus
universally ordained and recommonded by
the founders of our government, will be
firmly maintained by the Democratic party.

J. F. JOHNSTON,

Chairman.

B. There are various modes of preventing colds. Mrs. Sourby uses a raw hide.—
For keepings boys out of the wet, she says there is nothing like it. People who believe in butter candy, will please take notice.

(1) Miss Dubois says, the first time a coat sleeve encircled her waist, she felt as if she was in a pavilion built of rainbows, the windows sills of which were composed of ecoloin harps. That young Jiady should have her feet soaked.

(1) There is no selfishness where there is a wife and family. There the house is lighted by mutual charities; corpything schieved for them is a victory; corything schieved for them is a victory; corything schieved for them is a victory; overything schieved for them is a victory of them is a victory.

[I] The victory over them is a victory over

bony-parts.

13-A wang-sooing a hely at a party with a vory low-necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying that she outstripped the whole party.

## Poetical.

From the Delroit Advertiser. THE SONG OF THE LOCOMOTIVE. BY HENRY M. LOCK, JR.

deware! beware! for I come in my might,
With a scream, and a how! of scorn;
Yith a speed like the mountain eagle's flight,
Where he rides the breeze of morn!

Avaunti dvaunti for I heed you noti Nor pause for the cry of pain; rejoice o'er the slaughter my wheels he And I laugh at the mangled slain!

way—away—o'er valloy and plain, I sweep with a voice of wrath; n a fleecy cloud I wrap my train, As I tread my iron path!

ly bortels are fire and my arm is steel,
My breath is a rolling cloud!
And my voice peals out as I onward wheel,
Like the thunder rearing loud! ll day-all day-do my sinews play,

When the sun's bright rays are cast; t the midnight hour I fly on my way, Like a death flend howling past! bear the wealth of a thousand climes, The pearls of a bring sea, he produce of lands where the church bell

chimes
And the gold of the dark Caffree. roar on the beach of the rolling deep, Where the sea-shells touch my wheels! through the desert land with a how! I sweep. And the yellow harvest fields.

speed through the city's busy streets, Where the thronging crowd are found, And they fly at the sound of my iron feet, Like the flare from the baying hound.

traverse the regions of burning heat, The Equator hears my scream, and I break the silence of winter's retreat, Where the glittering snow fields gleam.

The wild beasts fly when my voice they hear, Through the sounding forests ring, Amough the sounding forests ring, And the sons of men stand mute with fear, Of earth I am the king!

#### A FRIEND.

How many lovely things we find
In earth, and air, and sea—
The distant bells upon the wind,
The blossom on the tree;
But lovitier far than chime or flower,
A valued triend in sorrow's hour-

Sweet is the carrol of a bird, When warbling on the spray,
And beautiful the moon's pale beam
That lights us on our way;
Yet lovelier friendship's look and word
Than moonlight, or than warbling bird.

How prized the coral and shell, And valued, too, the poarl;
And valued, too, the poarl;
Who can the hidden treasures tell
O'er which the soft waves curl?
Xet dearst tell a friend to mo
Than all the earth, or air, or sea.

# Miscellaneous.

## HOME POLITENESS.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress your best, your very best, and by accident tear t, how profuse you are with your "never-minds —don't think of it—I don't care at all. If a usband does it, he gets a frown! if a child he chastised.

is clustised.

Ah! these are little things, say you! They tell mightily on the heart, let us assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologize for—never thinks of such matters—everything is all right"—cold supper—cold room—crying children—"perfectly comfortable."

Goes home his wife has been taking care

room—crying children—" perfectly comfortnble."

Goes home, his wife has been taking care
of the sick ones, and worked her life almost
out. "Don't see why things can't be kept in
better order—there never were such cross children before." No apologies except away from
home.

Brown bread in a famine, well water in thirst,
and a great coat in winter.

Three things as good as their better: Dirty
water to extinguish fire, an ugly wife to a blind
man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

Three things that seldom agree: Two cats
over one mouse, two scolding wives in one
house, and two lovers of the same maiden.

home.
Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely the golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank yon," or "You are very kind." Doubly, yes, three sweet from the lins we love, when heart-smiles were from the lins we love, when heart-smiles were from the words with the place right of of.

Three cases with the place right of of.

Three cases of the same naiden. Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood. Three things that ought never to be from home: Three cases like the right of the lines of the place of the same naiden.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of a short continuance: A boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the same rank of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things of the continuance is a boy's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

fection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before your request is half spoken? Then, with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness. Give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

Again we say unto all—be polite.

# Deal Cently with the Erring.

That man possesses an extremely low and grovelling mind, who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart, instead of denoungrovelling mind, who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart, instead of denouncing as a consummate secondrel, one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so far forget ourselves as to put forth a right hand and sin. Heaven keeps us in the narrow path. But, if yo should fall, where would be the end of our course: if in every face we saw a frown, and on every brow we read vengeance; deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of many; when if a different spirit were manifested towards us, we might have sinyed our career of sin and died an upright and honest manifested towards us, we might have sinyed our career of sin and died an upright and honest manifested towards us, we might have sinyed our career of sin and died an upright and honest manifested to the confines of the grave an erring and unfortunate brother.

We all have some failty—

We all have some failty—

We all have some failty—
We all are unwiso—
And the grace which redeems us,
Must come from the skies.

SEVEN BORN FOOLS.—The angry man—who

# A Bed-Bug Story.

A Bed-Bug Story.

"You see I went to bed pretty all fired used up after a hull day on the old road before the plank was laid, kalkalatin on a good smooze.— Wanl, jest as the shivers began to case off, I kinden felt sumthin' tryin' to pull off my shirt and diggin' their feet into the small of my back to get a hold. Wriggled and twisted and doubled and puckered—all no use; kept agoin' it like all sin. Bimeby got up, struck a light to look around a spell; found about a peck of bedbugs scattered around and more droppin' off my shirt and running down my legs every minute. Swept. off a place on the floor, shook out a quilt, lay down and kivered up in it for a map. No use, mounted right on me like a passel, of rats on a meal tub, dug a 'hole through the kiverid and crawled through and give me 'fits for tryin' to hide. Got up agin went down stnirs got the slush bucket from the wagon, bro't it up and made a circle of tar on the floor, lay down on the floor on the inside and felt comfortable anyhow. Left the light burnin' and watched 'em. See 'em get together and have a camp meetin' 'hout it, and then they went off in a squad, with an old grey-headed Jhe one at the top, right up the wall out on the cilling till they got to 'the right spot, then dropped right plum into my face, fact, by thunder'! Wanl, I swept 'em up agin and made a circle of tar on the cilling, too. Though I lad' em foul that time, but I swan to man, if they didn't pull straws out of the bed and build a regular bridge over it!" Seeing an incredible expression on our visage, he clinched the story, thus: "It's so, whether you believe it or not, and sam of 'em walked across on stills. Bed-bugs are curus creatures, and no mistake' 'specially the Kalamazoo kind."

#### A Pointed Appeal.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, over the signature of "A Mason and Odd Fellow," uses the following pointed and convincing language:

"I am of foreign birth, and of Roman Catho-lic parentage, yet a Protestant in faith and practice, and expect to remain so, unless this k. N. inquistion serves to drive me from the practice, and expect to remain so, unless this K. N. inquistion serves to drive me from the church into the wilderness; for I lay it down as a fixed fact that the child who is wanting in regard for his parents while hving, is worthy of no respect of confidence; and the child who can tolerate abuses of the creed or principles of his parents when dead, is too puerle and mean to merit the esteem or confidence of any man or party. For this reason, then, I despise this midnight monster.

"Again, I am a Mason, likowise an Odd Fellow; and, for very many years, have regarded these men as my covenanted brethren, whose plighted honor bound them to help me in my distresses, defend my fair name, and honor me as an equal. How can they forget and lay aside these first obligations, to swear and enter into a league to degrade me, or any of the hundreds of Masons and Odd Fellows who happen to bo of Catholic parentage or foreign birth?

"These are the emotions of mind under which I am pressing, trying all the time to bring myself to believe that, in the church, my brethren, who advise and pray for me, have not considered!

Sett to believe that, in the church, my brethren, who advise and pray for me, have not considered the matter as it "alfeits soonal redailous, and need but to be directed to a proper contemplation of the spirit of suspicion and distrust it must engender to abandon its unhallowed leadings; and that my brother' Masons and Odd Fellows will, from these hints thrown out in fraternal kindness, see the inconsistency and remove with from these mints thrown out in fraternal kindness, see the inconsistency and unreasonableness of taking a new obligation that, in its effects, tends to annul and destroy the first, the older, the purer, and better covenants of Faith, Hope and Charity, and of Friendship, Love and Truth."

THREE THINGS.—Three things that never become rusty: The money of the benevolent the shoes on a butcher's horse, and a fretfu

tongue. Three things not easily done: To allay thirst with fire, to dry the wet with water, to please all in everything that is done.

Three things that are as good as the best: Brown bread in a famine, well water in thirst,

An amusing reading of a sentence occurred in a recent number of Bizarre. The copy

"Gology will be illustrated with all the rocks and formations from green sand to the lower silurians."

BAD LOOKING GIRLS WANTED.—A gentleman at Elmira wishes to secure the service of a girl to do housework, who isn't run after by more than ten men—who can be contented at home one ovening in a month—who when, she is out will come in before midnight, through some other way than the window—who has in more than three familes of friends and relatives to provide for—and who can get a meal of victuals without seasoning with dirt, hair and feathers. Good looking girls needn't apply, and one over forty preferred.

his neighbor's.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who, for the consideration of a given did not consist in rendering himself to death in order that his heir may feast.

The place who is respectively to be sensitively to hang him.

The hypochondrise—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his two bang quet and then cats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast:

The slanderer—who fells tales for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.

## Odds and Ends.

The victor in an argument can afford to

The reason why so many ladies dodge an offer, of marriage is because the question is popped at them.

Hallucination—to lend a man five dol-ars and expect to get it back again with out osing his esteem.

A friend of ours is about to get up an illmanae in which all stormy and cold weather is to be kept out.

How ignoble most men's lives would ap-pear to themselves if described as the lives of others.

The events of youth are stamped in the memory of ago, as primeval footmarks made in clay are preserved in stone.

To improve the condition of mankind essentially, a way must be contrived for putting old heads on young shoulders.

Obscurity of style usually indicates that the writer is clumsy, or carcless, or crude, or insincere, or ashamed of himself.

The Boston Post says:—"Courage, croakers! A farmer in Iowa has found a chinch bug in one of his wheat fields!"

Insty coulitions are often best met by silence, for the shame that follows the sober second-thought pierces deeper than rebuke.

There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten that lard." "La! mother, it was so greasy that it slipped my mind."

I Mrs. Partington says that sho was much clucidated last Sunday, on hearing a fine concourse on the paredy of the prodigious sun.

Sam Slick describes a Grahamite as a

ΓΛ man advertising for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," says the medicine will be profitable to the undertaker.

A wag thus culogises his musical attainments—"I know two tunes, the one is "Auld Lang Syno," and the other isn't—I always sing the latter."

lie longer in bed.

A young theif who was charged with,

because he had never 'zactly picked them, he always took them as they came.

Busy not yourself in looking forward to the events of to-morrow: but whatever may be those of the days Providence may yet assign you, neglect not to turn them to advantage.

IDA young lady was recently cured of pal-pitation of the heart by a young M. D., in the most natural way imaginable. He held one of her hands in nis, put his arm around her waist, and whispered something in her car.

C7"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly; anything is a means of grace that breaks up pride and leads to repentance." Scene closes with a

[] We asked a hard case the other day, if he had anything stored up in heaven ?" "Sartain, sartain," replied he, "I guess they must be laid up there if anywhere, for I hain't got any laid up at home."

Nover trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, she will tell her Anut Haunah, and Aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret to every one of

The Irishman and an Englishman falling out, the former threatened his opponent, that if he did not hold his tongue, he would break his imprentyable skull, and let all his brains out of his empty head."

DA daudy in Broadway, trying to be witty, accosted the old beliman thus: "I say saw, you take all sorts of trumpery in your cart av, don't you aw?"—"Cs, yes, saw," said old bell, "jump in, quick aw."

conduct I'
To be sure I de, Tom. A true gentleman will always take a joke from a friends

[] If you observe a gentleman with his arm around a young lady, it is moraly certain that they are not married.

Instructive conversation; suggestive si-

icty.

Never permit your energies to alumber, but be always active in whatever field you choose to labor.

The reason why farmers are so long lived is, that every year they renew the hay-day of their youth.

If the whe will fight the devil with his own weapon, must not wonder if he finds him an overmatch.

Good is more esteemed for having been ong desired, affection stronger for having been ong ungratified.

IT To lag to slop, to doubt, or to hang your head in fear, may eventually prove disas-trous to your best interests.

The poor fellow "who couldn't hold his own," has got himself into a worse difficulty by trying to hold another's.

The incapacity of men to understand cach other is one of the principal causes of their ill-temper towards each other.

Men in whom the imagination predominates are apt to convert facts into fictions and live in a world of their own creation.

No man should acquire the art of rea-soning sophistically: it reverts the judgment. Lawyers please copy. "Vell, but that's our business; destroy that, and what then?"

Our imp woke up the other morning and was astonished to see a bed-bug sitting on the back of a chair, pulling pins from his coat, and innocently picking his teeth.

\*\*D' Bob, you are missing all the sights on his side." "Never mind, Tim, I am sighting all the misses on this side."

The story of a man who had a nose so argo that he couldn't blow it without the use f gunpowder, has turned out to be a hear.

gander gutted looking critter, as hollow as a amboo walking cane, and twice as yaller."

A French medical journal states, among other things, that tall men live longer than those of small stature. Of course they do, and

"I say, Pat, are you asleep?"
"Devil the sleep."
"Then be after lendin' me a quarter."
"I am asleep, be jabers."

two men and a boy to look at the top of them.
One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

There are trees in Wisconsin that take

An article in a exchange, announcing the decease of a person, says,—"His remainwere committed to that bourne from whence traveler returns attended by his friends."

The only way for a man to escape being found out is to pays for what he is. The only way to maintain a good character is to descree it. It is easier to correct our faults than to

I find, Dick, that you are in the habit's taking my best jokes, and passing them off your own. Do you call that gentlemanly