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April 12, 1868—6m.

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ments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife-pointing out a mode of cure of oversimple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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March 22, 1886.—1y.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

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COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866—1y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

MARIE'S CURSE.

THE BORE IN THE SANCTUM.

Poetical.

BY JOHN G. SAXE. Again I hear the creaking step! He's rapping at the door!
Too well I know the boding sound That ushers in a bore. The stoutest of my foes, But Heaven defend me from the friend Who comes but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair, And asks about the news; He peers into my manuscript, RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C., And gives his candid views ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF He tells me where he likes the line, MERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES. And where he's forced to grieve: He takes the strangest liberties,

But never takes his leave. He reads my daily paper through Before I've seen a word; He scans the lyric (that I wrote.) And thinks it quite absurd; He calmly smokes my last eigar,

And coolly asks for more; He opens everything he sees-Except the entry door. He talks about his fragrile health, And tells me of his pains He suffers from a score of ills, Of which he ne'er complains;

On themes like those away he goes-But never goes away! He tells me of the carping words Some shallow critic wrote, And every precious paragrap h Familiarly can quote.

And how he struggled once with death

To keep the fiend at bay;

He thinks the writer did me wrong, He'd like to run him through! He says a thousand plesant things— But never says "ADIEU!" When'er he comes—that dreadful man-

Disguise it as I may, I know that, like an autumn rain, He'll last throughout the day, In vain I speak of urgent tasks, In vain I scowl and pout; A frown is no extinguisher It does not put him out! I mean to take the knocker off,

Put crape upon the door: Or hint to John that I am gone To stay a month or more, I do not tremble when I meet The stoutest of my foes : But Heaven defend me from the friend Who never, never goes!

Miscellaneous.

LOVE, GARTERS AND SAUSAGES

About one hundred years ago a young lady of Amsterdam, named Wilhelmina Terscheling, was riding on horseback through the village of Boxneer, when the horse became frightened and run away.—
The young man who accompanied her, and to whom she was betrothed, cried out that he would give a hundred durant to that he would give a hundred ducats to any one that would stop the horse. The young villagers who were playing

ball near by, seeing a woman in danger, threw themselves before the furious animal. One of them was thrown down and wounded, and two other received contusions. The horse fell, and the beautiful Wilhelmina rolled in the dust.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any other. They will be sent by mail, Franc, on receipt of price. A young man who was passing immediately threw a cloak over the lady before FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. TO The Trade will find our ALBUMS the most Saleany one else had time to perceive a finely turned leg and a pretty garter. Mad. Terschling, on being carried home Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thou-sand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about ad time to reflect, and the result of her reflections was that there must never be

She sent for her betrothed, and said cloak over me?"

two men in the world who had seen her

"M'lle, I cannot stain my hands with the blood of a fellow creature." She then sent for the young man who threw the cloak over her. He promptly

appeared in her presence.
"Monsieur," said she," "I am rich and young (she blushed prodigiously while young (sne of those hypocritical paraphrases by which women speak of their beauty). I am not considered repulsive. I wish to marry immediately. I see that you are surprised I will be frank with you. I have sent to you because you have seen my garter. You have rendered me a great service, Monsier. Without you, all the young men of Boxneer would have seen it, and as I could not have marriedall, I should have killed myself.—

married all, I should have Killed mysell.—
But if you are not free, or I am not so
happy to please you, I will give my hand
and fortune to a man who will kill you.—
Do you accept? Yes or no?"

"Yes a thousand times, yes?" The marriage took place, and like all other marriages, probably; we have no particulars on the subject. The young men of Boxneer were invited to the nuptials, and sumptuously feasted.

At her death, which took place in the

course of time, the following codicil was

found in her will:
"My farm, situated on the borders of "My farm, situated on the borders of the Neuse, will remain forever, whoever may be the proprietor of it, subject to the following condition: Every year, underpenalty of forfeiture, on the 13th of May, tables will be prepared and a tun of strong beer and ells of best sausages shall be served to the young men in Boxneer, as a token of gratitude that they did not see my garters on the 13th of May, 1776."

Until the present time, that is during a hundred years, the wishes of the testa-

a hundred years, the wishes of the testa-trix have been punctiliously executed.— But the present heir, on the 13th of last May attempted to elude them. Under pretext of confirming to the decimial system, he gave twenty meters of sausage nstead of twenty ells, to the detriment of the youth of Boxneer.

Not to lose, they demurred the twenty meters under protest; but this year they have brought a suit against the heir and demand that the case be decided before the 13th of May next.

A PUGENT SERMON.—St. Jerome in one of his sermons gave a rebuke to the women of his day, which has seemed to be so apropos to our own, that it is-circulated just now in Paris quite universally: "Ah! I shall tell you who are the women that scandalize Christianity. They are those who daub their cheeks with red, and their eyes with black—those who plaster faces, too white to be human. replaster faces, too white to be human, re-minding us of idols—those who cannot shed a tear without tracing a furrow on the painted surface of their faces—those whose ripe years fail to teach them that they are growing old—those who chalk wrinkles into the counterfeit presentment of youth; and those who affect the demeanor of bashful maidens in the pres-

ence of grandchildren."

mouth and nose."

Tobacco was first brought into reby the caution he took in smoking it privately, he did not intend it should be copied. But sitting one day in deep meditation, with a pipe in his mouth, he inadvertently called to his man to bring him a tankard of small beer. The fellow, coming into his room, threw all the liquor into his master's face and running iquor into his master's face, and running lown stairs, bawled out, "Fire, help! down stairs, bawled out, "Fire, help! Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke bursts out at his

For the Volunteer. A GENERAL RAIL ROAD LAW.

In the market place at Heilbroun, stands an ancient inn called The Rose. At one Tyranny and usurpation of any kind have with the growth of civilization been everywhere denounced, and the hatred of such evils and curses gave birth to our revolution and to the liberties of our people. Yet it is an alarming and astounding fort that with all our representations. time it enjoyed a great run of prosperity, and this prosperity was owing to the mavelous beauty of its Kellnerin, an orphan girl who had been brought up and adopted by the landlord and his wife. All the gay cavaliers of the neighborhood resorted there and loved to have their wine poured out by the fair Marie, to whose beauty, however, was added a discretion that kept her adorers at a respectful distance. It happened, however, unfortunately for Marie's peace of mind, that Hugo, son of the Count Holfenstein, who had been absent for some years at the courts of Ansbach, came home, and baving occasion to go with his father on a visit to the Teutonic Knights, who had a house at Heilbroun, put up at The Rose. Young Hugo came, and saw, and conquered. An elopement and a marriage, secret of course, under the circumstances, was the consequence. Hugo conducted his beautiful bride to Lowenstein, alonely hunting castle in the woods which his father never visited, and for some time was all to her which she could wish a lover and a husband to be. After a time, however, he was obliged to absent himself on business with his father to pay a visit to the Margrave of An bach, where he had served as page.—

Maric, however, was in a measure consoled, as letter and message for a time were frequent; but when weeks grew into months, and letters dwindled to notes, and became at the same time fower, coldual enterprise, and monopolizing the business of every warehouse and every ton of freight for the benefit of the stocker, and farther between, and at last ceas ed altogether, and that just at the time when she became a mother, the poor girl could bare the suspense no longer and as soon as she was able she left the castle holders.
Attempts have been made in our Legsecretly with her infant son, her anxiety having been increased nearly to madnes by a conversation which she had over heard under the wall of the castle, in which occurred vague expressions relative to a great marriage festivity pending at Weinsberg.
When, after a toilsome journey on foot
when, after a toilsome journey on foot

through the woods, she approached the demesne of Weinsberg, a rough forester accosted her and asked her her business. She was rescued from his rudeness by She was rescued from his rudeness by some lads from a friendly mill, but when he was going away with a broken head he called after her contemptuously, "Take my blessing with you; noble countess; I gave it once before, when I personated the chaplain of Lowenstein, who married you to Count Hugo." She would hardly yet believe her own ears, but hastened on her way to see Hugo free to free and hear her way to see Hugo face to face, and hear the truth, however bitter, from his own lips. So she came at last to the steep winding track which led to the castle of Weibertrue, and as she was stopping to take breath a hundred paces from the gate it opened, and she heard the noise of

an approaching cavalcade. First however came a servant with halbert, who ordered her to get out of the way if she did not wish to be trampled by the horses, as the Herrschaft were coming. But she was rooted to the spot, for there rode her Hugo, who, without look ing her way was pointing out to a gay young lady the landscape under the glories of the setting sun, and comparing it in glowing words with his love, which should last till death. "Hugo, Hugo!" exclaimed poor Mairie, "husband, father of my child!" and threw herself in his

At these words Count Hugo started and turned pale, as well he might, and the Lady Berthagazed with astonishment at the female apparation that barred her way. Hugo, however soon recovered himself, or seemed to do so and said blandly, "Do not be afraid; it is only a crazy girl who goes about here and fancies every voung knight is her husband:' ' and urning to his attendants, he asked them why she had not been put in the madhouse out of harm's way. This heartless conduct roused Marie from the stupor of her anguish, and she uttered a bitter curse n Hugo, praying that his castle might be destroyed till not one stone remained on another, and his first-born son by the proud Bertha might be killed like a dog by the lowest rabble whom his race so much despised. Having uttered this curse, she went away with the intention of drowning herself and child in the Necker, but sank and died at the foot of a willow tree on the way. A shepherd from the neighborhood was attracted by the wailing of the child took it home to his wife, and adopted it, and had a stone cross put at the foot of the willow to com-

memorate the death of the mother. Whether this story is true or not in all its circumstances, the substances of the curse came to pass. The castle is certainly a heap of stones, and the heir of Helfenstein met his deaih in the famous War of the peasants by the hands of the lowest of the people, among whom the story, to make vengeance perfect, places the son of the despised Mary, who was unknown to his half brother the Count. These events are supposed to have occurred some twenty-five years before 1525, the date of the outbreak of the serfs against their feudal masters. Count Hugo of Helften-stein had broken his neck by a fall from he very horse at whose feet the injured Marie had lain prostrate, and was succeeded by his son by the Countess Bertha. who surpassed his father in pride and luxury, as he was well enabled to do by a narriage with a natural daughter of the Emperor Maximilian.

HOLDING BACK THE SHOULDERS .-- For a great number of years it has been the custom in France to give to young fe-males of the earliest age, the habit of holding back the shoulders, and thus expand-ing the chest. From the observation of anatomists, lately made, it appears that the clavicle, or collar-bone, is actually longer in females of the French nation than those of the English.—As the two nations are of the Caucasian race, as there is no other remarkable difference in their ones, and this is peculiar to the sex, and it may be attributed to the habit above mentioned, which, by the extension of the arms, has gradually producted a na-tional elongation of this bone. Thus we see that habit may be employed to alter and improve the solid bones. The French nave succeeded in the developement of a part that adds to health and beauty.

JEWELRY OF A PRINCESS IN THE INTE-RIOR OF AFRICA.—Dr. Livingston, in his recently published account of his voyage ip the great river of Eastern Africa, say the sister of one of the chiefs wore eigh teen solid brass rings, as thick as one's finger on each leg, and three of copper under each knee; nineteen brass rings on her left arm, and eight of brass and copper on her right; also a large ivory ring above each elbow, or seventy-one rings in all. She had a pretty head necklace, and a bead sash encircled her waist weight of the brass rings around her legs impeded her walking and chafed her ankles, but as it was the fashion she did ed against the pain by putting soft rags round the lower rings. So much for fash

The ladies of Columbus, Mississippi, who recently decorated the graves of the Confederate dead in the cemetry of of that city, paid the same mark of respect the following day to the memory of some forty Federal soldiers buried near by.— This act elicis the approval of the press of that city, which claims that the war being over no distinction should be made between the departed heroes.

ing fact, that with all our vaunted freedom, we are quietly and ignorantly sinking into submission to a grinding imposition and despotism from the dominant Rail-Road Companies of our State, as galling and as gross as ever was inflicted on citizens of a free Commonwealth.—Great as the evil is, our Legislatures have became so corrupt and are so wholly under the influence of money, that nothing can be done for our relief; and most of our weekly and daily iournals are so on can be done for our relief; and most of our weekly and daily journals are so entirely in the pay and under the influence of these corporations, that the truth is witheld, and falsehood and fallacy mislead the people. This day the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company controls the interests of Pennsylvania, and it has become a well-known fact that she regularly presents her favorite candidates before the State Conventions of the different political parties, for Governor, and even for the Judges of our Courts of last resort. The Cumberland Valley Rail-Road is assuming and usurping the same power suming and usurping the same power through the length and breadth of this Valley, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, and is grinding down and wipin out of existence everything like individ

although every honest minded man admits the justice and policy of the measure, admits that the public necessities require it, and that it would be greatly to the advantage of every class in the com-munity, yet the power of existing Rail-Road corporations is so omnipotent with that body, that no progress can be made towards its attainment. And this will be the case until the people come to the polls with an indignant determination that no man shall go into either the Senate or House who is not every inch a free man and who has nerve and purity of purpose to carry him through temptation.

Why shall there not be a general rail road law? There is no danger of roadroad law? There is no danger of roads being made except where they are de-manded by the business wants of the community; and if they are demanded by the business wants of the community, should it be in the power of any corpora-tion to say they shall not be had? It is a settled fact that business will always inrease with the facilities for doing it.—
The resources of Pennsylvania are only beginning to be developed, and every Rail-Road that is made will bring nearer to the appropriate the pennsylvania of some fixed. to the markets thousands of acres of coal and lumber, and ore, and agricultural products that have now no means of transportation. What is the great object the State or the Nation has in fostering Rail-Roads? Is it for the benefit of the public, or for the private emolument of the stockholders? There can be no difficulty in anywaying this question.

culty in answering this question. Clearly all public improvements were intended to supply the wants of the people; and this was the great leading object why so much energy and capital have been ex-pended in their introduction, yet this has ceased even to be a subordinate object except so far only as it can be made to in-crease the dividends of the stockholders and the salaries of the Directors. Public wants and public benefits are never spoken of any more. The single question is, how much more than ten per cent, will the stack make the control of the stack make the stack m

Look at a few of the facts But a few

the stock make.

years ago, even in the days when there was no other transportation for freight than the broad-wheeled road wagons, we could certainly find a mode of transpor tation with some security for the safe delivery in good order of the articles.— But now if we want to send a box of goods to some friend or member of our family in the West or elsewhere, we are compelled to enter into a writen engagement with the Rall-Road Companies, re leasing them from all responsibility for negligence on part of their agents, and from all claims for damages except merely that which may arise from collisions of trains, or cars being thrown from the track; with authority to sell our goods if their charges are not paid within twenty four hours after arriving at their destina tion. Their agents may expose them to the weather and have them ruined, or the weather and have them ruined, or leave them at some point on the road; but they claim exemption by reason of their contract, with the privilege to sell within twenty four hours, without even being obliged to give notice of their arrival. We may complain; but they tell us, their terms are the best they will give us. As one of their agents said to a friend the other day: "What will you do? you are at our mercy. We own the road, and can lock the gates at both ends. road, and can lock the gates at both ends. We do not permit any other cars than our own to carry freight." This language was actually used, and it was a perfect quietus. Pennsylvania legislation has given them a monopoly of everything, and they control the people. They have taken from the people every other facility for the properties. taken from the people every other hachity for transportation; they have as they
think secured themselves against all competition, and now they boldly tell us,
"We have you by the throat, and you
must pay us such freight, and comply
with such demands as we choose to exact, or suffer the pelalty of having your goods stay where they are." Who is so dull, that he cannot see that this is but the language of the highwayman with his pistol at your breast. This pistol has been placed there by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and they refuse to take it away by allowing competition. Here is a copy of the contract the Pennsylvania

copy of the contract the Tenna, sign Rail-Road Company requires us to sign before they will move a pound of our reight:

Pennsylvania Rail Road Co.—Station,—
186 In Consideration of the Pennsylvania Rail
Road Company transporting the following described property, viz:—from—Station to
—Station, the same being consigned to—
I hereby release said Company, and each and
every other Company, over whose Line said
Goods may pass to destination, from any and all
Damage that may occur to said Goods, arising
from leakage or decay, chafing or breaking, damage by fire while in transit or at stations, loss or
damage from the effects of heat or cold, or from
any other cause not the result of collisions of
trains, or of cars being thrown from track while
in transit. And I further guarantee to said Company, or Companies, that any and all freight, or
other necessary charges that may accrue as provided by Tariffs of said Road, or Roads, sinall be
paid by Consignee within Twenty-four hours after arrival of said Goods at destination; and in
case such charges are not so paid, the Company
holding said goods may send them to warehouse,
or sell them for charges, without further recourse
to me.—In presence of —witnesses—

This Contract is to be executed in duStp hie original, in every case, to be attached (by being pluned) to Manifest accompanying the Shippent. Duplicate to be retained
by Agent. Any Agent receiving and forwarding
such Goods without this Contract attached to him
with charges, and be held personality responsible
for all charges and damages that may occur—
This Contract (original) requires a five (5) cent
stamp, which is to be furnished by the Shipper.

Another evidence of their tyranny and

Another evidence of their tyranny and usurpation, is found in the fact that they are determined to absorb all the business of the community by driving off every individual from the carrying trade.—
Their officers have arrived at such a pitch of cool and sublime impudence that they boldly tell the community so.— They have now notified the very men who have inaugurated the system of warehouse business along our railroads to the great benefit of our farmers, mer- | cherished sister and brother, -the man | young gentleman gives her a better.

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chants and mechanics, and who have invested every dollar of their capital in their warehouses and cars, that they will drive them out of the carrying trade altogether by taxing their cars and all their freight with such enormous tolls, that they cannot compete with the com-pany. What is this but taking away from them their living? Was the privilege of entering on any man's farm and laying their track over it, ever granted to a Rail-Road Company for such purposes as this? Was it ever contemplated, that privileges like these which are part of State sovereignty should ever be granted to a corporation for the purpose of taking to a corporation for the purpose of taking away a man's occupation and livelihood, after having been induced by the company itself to make that particular branch the business of his life? But this they will do, and are doing. James the II, got the idea into his head, that the people were made for him, and they had no rights except what he chose to grant them; and our Rail-Road Directors are inflated with the same fallacy, and it is time they would meet with the same fate. When they have succeeded in driving off When they have succeeded in driving off every individual from owning a running ear; when they have succeeded in absorbing all the powers and benefits that were intended for the people generally in the creation of Rail-Roads they will apply to the community. "was have your say to the community, "we have you again by the throat. There is now no competition, and we will charge what we please, and you must submit to our ex-

present management of our Rail-Roads.
It is a well known fact that hundreds of free tickets are issued by the officers of the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company, and that scarcely a man about Harris burg who can command any influence at all, that has not one. It is a common thing for members of the Legislature to procure them for their friends. What do such facts prove? They prove 1st. The corrupting influence of Rail-Road Companies in our Legislature. nies in our Legislature; 2d. The use such Companies make of their corporate priv-ileges to corrupt men of influence every where through the community; 3d. That honest stockholders are loosing what the officers corruptly give away; 4th. That the more honest and less conspicuous portion of the community, not favorites, have to make up the enormous dividends the Company declares by paying higher rates for travel and freight than they ought to do, or would otherwise have to do, if it was not for the loss on their army of dead heads and free favorites. In some of the States it is said there is a severe penalty inflicted on Rail-Road officers for granting free tickets to any except the employees and officers of the Company and it is high time that such a law should be passed in Pennsylvania, if there was a possibility of getting the ear of the Leg-

Take another item connected with the

islature.

We have enumerated but a few of the We have enumerated but a few of the evils we begin to suffer. A catalogue of them would make this article too long.—
But we do appeal most earnestly to the people, and to the Democratic party in particular, in whose principles "the greatest good of the greatest number," has always found nourishment, to restrain the impudent overheaving and insclent the impudent, overbearing and insolent encroachments of these corporations.— They are swallowing up all the power of our State, and we are being co and trampeled upon by some of the most reckless and corrupt stock speculators that the world has ever known.

THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

How great the contrast between the present aspect of Nature and that which off his army of winds, frosts, snow, and hail, and Spring has succeeded the mon-arch of desolation. Under her soft and gentle reign, the earth cast aside its wind ing sheet, and life in a thousand forms is breaking forth, in verdure, fragrance, and beauty. The scenes which then wore a chilling appearance, are now bright and lovely, the trees which were shorn of their covering are casting upon the ground their refreshing shadows, the fields and favorite walks have resumed their attractions, the garden, which, like a friend in adversity, was forsaken, again yields its perfume and promises its fruits, and the vegetable creation which looked dead, is revived. So, too, the tuneful tribes whose voice was not heard in our land are warbling there melodies, the tiny myriads have renounced their torpor, to creep on the earth or shine the atmosphere, the streams that were frozen to death-like stiffness, have broken their icy fetters, are moving with a sparkling and cheerful flow, and the cattle, no long-er grave and sullen, are grazing in a

thousand meadows or playing on the hills.

Now, who, surveying for the first time could or would have expected that she would ever revive in bloom, beauty, and activity? Yet, with all the a priori improbability, the fact is indubitable. And with such a surprising display of God's almightiness before us, wherefore should we question the resurrection of the human body? Cannot He who formed man originally from the dust of the earth, re-form him by His omnific word, though dust has long mixed with dust in the grave? Cannot He who, out of a blank, void space, produced this goodly world, with all its beautiful contrivance for the supmort and comfort of its inhabitants, as er dissolved and changed? Who dare say that the power of God cannot effect this that the power of God cannot effect this? That power is, indeed, doing things as great every day. True though it be that the resurrection is a miracle, yet the only difference between these daily occurrences and a miracle, is, that the miracle does not occur every day. It is as great a miracle that men breathe, or that the sun rises, as that the dead body shall be raised. It is as great a miracle that men exist now, as that they shall exist again. Nature and Providence, too, abound with emblems and illustrations of the truth. emblems and illustrations of the truth that through the vale of death we pass to

life. "What is there in death to blast our hopes? ehold the universal works of nature, Where life still springs from death. To us the Su The flow'rs, which winter's icy hand destroyed, Lift their fair heads, and live again in spring Mark with what hopes, upon the furrowed plain The careful plowman casts the pregnant grain, There hid as in a grave, awhile it lies, Till the revolving season bids it rise,

These are not forced analogies, but patent parts of the harmony between the natural and spiritual worlds, which, whilst leeper minds continually recognized, and often presses upon their meditations the question suggested by the Angel in Mil-

Till nature's genial power command a birth.'

Be but the shadow of heaven and things therein

Each to other like, more than on earth is thought.' Such were some of our thoughts as we recently spent an evening hour in the old grave-yard on the South of Carlisle. Beneath its green sod, now studded with flowers which the hand of love has planted, is buried Death's harvest for at least a century. In the silent and crowded ranks of the sleepers, every age, and class, and condition are represented. The aged sire, the fond mother, the blooming bride. the sportive child, the smiling babe, the

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements is serted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in

he neatest style at low prices. of wealth, and the widow of few mites, the Preacher who held up the cross to dying men, the physician who was a dying man himself whilst watching at the sick beds of others,—the merchant whose line, was full of activity care, the jurist whose eloquent lips swayed listening juries almost at will, the Judge whose solemn of fice was filled with dignity and right-cousness, the student whose books were snatched from his hand at an unexpected hour—the sufferer of years, and the vic-

snatched from his hand at an unexpected hour,—the sufferer of years, and the victim of sudden demise,—all,—all\lie entombed in that venerable city of tile dead. Oh! how many crushed and bleeding hearts have there been in that sacred enclosure, as the opened graves were looked into, ready to receive in their cold embrace the mortal remains of those, with whom for the survivors to part, seemed like filling life's cup with unmingled bit terness, or overcasting its sky with clouds of dark and impenetrable gloom! And what other evidence need there be that memory with strongest affection still lingers around those resting places of the gers around those resting places of the departed, than is found in the tasteful marble memorials which have been erected, the beaten—winding paths leading in every direction, which denote the frequent visitor, and the emblematic ever-greens and sweet flowers which bloom

greens and sweet flowers which bloom over almost every grave? It is right that it should be so. Civili-zation has no surer expression than re-spect for the Cemetery. If the bodies of believers at their death, "being still uni-ted to Christ, do rest in their graves un-til the resurrection," it is eminently pro-per, aside from the dictation of affection and refinement that the beds in which they slumber, should be marked with the indications of undying remembrance, and that no craving of commerce or stroke of ambition should disturb the peaceful sleepers there.

We have referred to the sorrow experi-

enced in interment, but oh! how much greater will be the joy of the resurrec-tion. That great event will come. The tion. That great event will come. The renewed face of nature, at this moment, assures us of that glorious period when the promise shall be fulfilled,—"Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and slng, ye that dwell in dust: for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." Courage then, mourning pilgrims, courage. Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in Him who is the "resurrection and the life." Your dead ones, who sleep in Jesus, shall not always be pressed down in the lonely grave by the heavy clod under summer's sun and winter's snow, and autumn's vail. They shall rise again to autumn's vail. They shall rise again to newness of life. Every bursting bud, and blooming flower, and sprouting seed, says so. They shall come forth from their dusso. They shall come forth from their dusty beds without the possibility of being either crushed by violence, or worn away by suffering, or marked by deformity, with the germ of life planted in their nature—springing up into a continual renewal of their vital powers, in the glory of unblemished righteousness, in the unspotted loveliness of a perpetual spring, and in the ethereal and eternal charm of an angelic purity, "and every form and every face look heavenly and Divine."—And you, if partakers of the same precious hope, shall emerge with them from the ruins of the tomb, and the deeper ruins of the fall, not only uninjured, but refined and perfected, with all tears wiped from every eye, to renew the sweet counsel you had taken together, to recount the toils of combat, and the labor of the way, and to approach the Throne of God in company, in order to join in the symphonies of heavenly voices, and lose yourselves amidst the splendours and fruitions of the beatific vision. That will be the spring-time of the new heaven and the new earth whorain dwellet.

righteousness, and hallelujahs will be up on lips long silent in the sepulchre. A. N. THE WHOLE ART OF KISSING.

en and the new earth wherein dwelleth

People will kiss and yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than know how to make diamonds from charcoal. And yet it is easy, at least for me. This little item is not alone for young beginners, but the many who go at it like hunting coons or shelling corn. First know who you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, or the ear, or the corner of the forehead, on the end of the nose, or slop over on her water-fall or bonnet-ribbon in haste to get through.

The gentleman should be a little the

tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss everybody, including little dogs, male or female.

Don't sit down to it, stand up. Need not be anxious to get in a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner and catch a kiss. More persons spoil the sport. Stand firm. It won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take left hand of the lady in your right hand, let your hat go to—any place out of the way. Throw your left hand over the shoulder of the lady, and let the over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side toward the belt. Don't be in a hurry. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder and a handsome shoulder-strap it makes. Don't be in a lfurry; send a little life down your left arm and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right. Let their be expression to that—not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry; her head lies carelessly on be in a hurry; her head lies carelessly on your shoulder. You are nearly heart to heart. Look down into her half closed eyes. Gently yet manfully press her to your bosom! Stand firm, and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal.— Be brave, and don't be in a hurry. Her lips almost open! Lean lightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim; the lips meet; the eyes close; the heart opens; the soul rides the storms, troubles and sorrows of life, (don't be in a hurry;) heaven opens before you; the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky; (don't be afraid,) the nerves dance before the just created altar of love as zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers; the heart forgets its bitterness, and the art of kissing is learned. No noise, no fuss, no squirming like hookempaled worms. Kissing don't hurt; it does not require a brass band to make it legal.— Don't job down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs. Don't grab and yank the lady as if she was a struggling colt. Don't muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her mussed, rumpled, and bemussed. Don't flavor your kisses with onions, gin cock-talls, lager beer, brandy, etc., for a maud-lin kiss is worse than the itch to a deli-

cate, sensible woman. There now is our receipt, free gratis, for nothing. Try it.

An exchange tells of an editor who went soldiering and was chosen Captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, "Frontface, three paces forward," ne exclaimed: "Cash two dollars a year,

in advance.'

How seldom it happens, said one friend to another, that we find editors who are bred to the business. Very, re-plied the other, and have you not remar-ked how seldom it happens the business

12 It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice