

Clearfield Republican.

J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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The Republican:

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Business notices not exceeding 3 lines are inserted for \$2 a year.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid charged according to these terms.

BUSINESS CARDS:

DEN AL CARD.

A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row, Sept. 14th, 1858. 172.

DR. R. V. WILSON.

HAVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer professional calls as heretofore.

J. H. LARRIMER, I. TEST
LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law
Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agencies, Ac., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 30.—y

JOHN TROUTMAN

STILL continues the business of Chair Making, and House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, at the shop formerly occupied by Troutman & Rowe, at the east end of Market street, a short distance west of Lill's Foundry. June 13, 1858.

THOMPSON, HARTSOCK & CO.
Iron Founders, Clearfield, Pa. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order Dec. 29, 1851.

L. JACKSON CRANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining his residence on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, 1854.

H. P. THOMPSON,

Physician, may be found either at his office at Scofield's hotel, Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851

FREDERICK ARNOLD,

Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. April 17, 1852.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,

At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield. MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber, July 23, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,

Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1853.

D. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite to that of J. Crans, Esq. my '56.

P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. L. CUTLER,

Attorney at Law and Land Agent, office adjoining his residence, on Market street Clearfield. March 3, 1853.

A. B. SHAW,

RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Shawsville, Clearfield county, Pa. Shawsville, August 13, 1853.

D. O. CROUCH,

PHYSICIAN—Office in Curwensville. May

WM. P. CHAMBERS,

CARRIES on Chairmaking, Wheelwright, and house and Sign painting at Curwensville, Clearfield Co. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 5, 1858.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office. Jan. 1, 1848.—lf.

JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna. ONE door east of Montpelier & Tea Eyer's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice. March 31, 1858.—y.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber, having located himself in the borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do all the work in the above line, from plain ornamentation of any description in a workmanlike manner. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner and on reasonable terms. EDWIN COOPER. Clearfield, April 17, 1857. ly.

YOUR TEETH.

TAKE CARE OF THEM!!
D. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now devoting all his time to operations in Dentistry. Those desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous. N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory. Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

Original Poetry.

Thoughts on Leaving Home

Break gently ye ties that have bound me so long.

To all the dear objects from which I must part,
Break gently, ye tremulous accents of song,
While I leave me from all that is dear to my heart.

Adieu to the village the woods and the stream,
Adieu to that beautiful mountain of blue,
How oft in the progress of life's fickle dream,
My memory shall fondly recall you to view.

Adieu to the school house so low and so white,
Adieu to its pupils so mirthful and bright;
Ah! with them did my spirit its plumage put on,

Nor dream of the canker the worm or the blight.

Adieu to those friends that are dear to my soul,
As its longings for happiness, glory and rest.

May the links that now sever be joined and made whole

By the hand of the Father in realms of the best.

P. M. O. June 1847.
* Ridge of the Alleghenies.

Miscellaneous.

A Terrible Adventure on a Prairie.

S. H. Packard, Esq., an Iowa editor and lawyer, was recently lost in a snow storm between Sioux rapids and Fort Dodge. About three hours after he started a heavy snow storm burst upon him, accompanied by high wind from north west.—Knowing the danger of attempting to cross those large prairies in such a storm, he turned back and attempted to retrace his steps, but soon found that it was impossible for man or beast to face the storm; he therefore proceeded on his journey confident that he could ride to the next house (40 miles by night-fall. But his horse having broken through the ice several times, became afraid to go upon the ice, and he was delayed many times at sloughs until night overtook him at a slough about half way across the prairie; here he found it impossible to induce his horse to go upon the ice, and while searching for a better crossing, the ice broke with him and let him into the water above his knees. He endeavored to get to the shore, but the ice broke at every step, and he struggled on through the ice, snow and water, a distance of twenty or thirty feet before he came to firm ice.

He at once attempted to remove his shoes and stockings, but they were so incased in ice that it was impossible. Convinced that he must remain where he was until morning, and that his only safety was in keeping in motion, he commenced running upon the ice, and continued to do so until daylight the next morning, when having succeeded in getting his horse across the slough, he started on foot, as he thought towards fort Dodge. After walking about two miles and a half he found he had turned around and was going back; he immediately retraced his steps, and walked all day, dragging his frozen feet through snow ankle deep, and at times knee deep, his horse following him, and was again overtaken by night about three miles from a house. Here he left his horse, and started on, hoping to reach the house in an hour or two, but he was so faint and weary that he fell frequently, and was nine hours in walking the last three miles. His sensations during this time as described by him, were peculiar and strange; the road appeared to be embroidered in most beautiful colors, and he stopped and reached to pick up a specimen several times. Satisfied that his mind was wandering, he endeavored to divert his mind from the consideration of this subject; but in vain; if he looked at the side of the road it appeared to be walled up, and covered with hogs lying on their backs! Raising himself, he proceeded, and at length reached the house of a Mr. Welch, about four o'clock in the morning. He was taken in and cared for until the arrival of friends from Fort Dodge.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUDIATED DEBT.

The Auditor of Mississippi, a few days ago, paid \$100,000 to Mr. Goodman, President of the Central Railroad Company, upon bonds issued for the Planters' Bank many years ago. It will be remembered that these Planters' Bank bonds are a part of the repudiated debt that made the State of Mississippi notorious throughout the world. The Louisville Courier says: Our readers must not infer, however, that Mississippi intended, by the payment, to acknowledge and liquidate her repudiated debt. This \$100,000 was only on a five financial scheme of Mr. Goodman, by which he found out, that there was a fund in the treasury that could be gotten for his road, and he got it, perhaps, by making European bond-holders of the repudiated bonds subscribe them to his road. We hope he will continue this process, and gather up all the repudiated bonds of the State, and get the State to acknowledge them on condition that they are converted into railroad stock within her borders. It is better to pay them in this way than not at all, and we doubt not that the holders of the repudiated bonds; throughout the world, would be glad to convert them into the stock of almost any railroad to be constructed there. The debt is worthless now, but it might turn out something through the stock conversion.

"Mr. I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." "Is it for your father?" "Oh, no, it's for the horse—dad doesn't eat hay."

The Moveable Festivals of 1859.

It is well known that Ash Wednesday, Easter, and Whitsuntide, do not occur at the same dates every year, but that they are variable within certain limits, comprising a period of upwards of a month. If the exact date of the death of our Saviour were known, there could be no doubt about the date of Easter, which regulates the other moveable holidays; but all we learn from tradition is that the crucifixion occurred a short time after the vernal equinox, and immediately after a full moon. The question of fixing the period of Easter was first agitated at the Nicæan Council in the year 325. Ascension day and Whitsuntide were equally unknown, but, according to tradition, the former had taken place forty days after Easter, and the latter fifty. The astronomical data afforded by tradition, being too vague to solve the problem, the Council decided that every Easter should be celebrated on the Sunday after the first full moon which should occur after the 21st of March.—Hence it follows that no full moon occurring before the 21st of March can be taken into account, and that Easter can never take place before the 22d of that month. In our century there has been but one Easter falling on that date—namely, that of 1818. In 1856, the full moon happened to fall on a Friday, (March 21,) Easter occurred on the Sunday following, (23d.) In general the circumstances tending to place Easter in the month of March are much rarer than those which make it fall in April; for, out of the fifty-eight Easters of our country, only fourteen have occurred in March. The latest date possible is the 24th of April; for, should there be a full moon on the 20th of March, then the Paschal full moon will occur twenty-nine days later—that is, on the 18th of April—and should it so happen that that day were a Sunday, the celebration of Easter could only take place on the Sunday following—namely the 25th. In 1851, Easter fell on the 20th; in 1810, 1831, and 1832, on the 22d; in 1848, on the 23d, and in 1859, it will occur on the 24th, a very rare case. Easter being once fixed, all the other holidays are easily determined. Thus, the Sunday called Quinquagesima, being the 7th Sunday before Easter, takes place on the 9th of March, when the Carnival begins; Ash Wednesday falls on the 9th; Ascension-day and Whitsuntide have already been mentioned; the Trinity eight days after the latter, (June 19,) and the following Thursday is Corpus Christi day. Several Catholic fast days are also determined by the date of Easter.

DEALERS IN HUMAN HAIR.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller sends the following paragraph in regard to the purchase of human hair in various parts of Europe:—

"The hair season has ended throughout France. I dare say you did not know that human hair was an article in which a great trade is driven. In these crowded countries of Europe as little is lost as in China although we have not yet gotten to eating rats and puppies. An immense trade is carried on in hair in Brittany and the Southern provinces of France, which supply the wig-makers of the world with the materials most used in their manufactures; and these districts are visited as long as fairs are held, by the purchasers of this article. These itinerant attend all the fairs, and carry with them not only money, but ribbons, pinhead pins, and other articles of feminine finery, sure to angle girls' eyes. Never turn up your nose in contempt at red hair again! It sells for more and brings more than any other hair; a head that gives frequent crops of this color, is a source of a fortune to the lucky possessor. The market value of hair is as follows: red, black, brown, blonde. But even their fashion changes! Fifty years ago, blonde was in the greatest demand, and golden blonde commanded eighty-eight shillings an ounce, that is, twice its weight in silver. It appears that the English hair has become a great deal darker than it was formerly, and this change is attributed to the French wars, when a great many English men married Spanish women. Black hair is now the favorite in market, and at least 200,000 pounds are annually purchased in the French departments I have named. The prices paid range between one and five francs to the pound; the 'head' of hair weighs between ten ounces and one pound. The hair is purchased from the itinerant by wholesale dealers, who clean it; when cleaned it is worth ten francs a pound, and when it is ready to be used on wigs it is worth between forty francs and eighty francs a pound. Germany supplies the world with blonde hair; the trade is entirely in the hands of Dutchmen. London alone buys 10,000 pounds of hair annually."

THAT JENNENS ESTATE AGAIN.—An association, (says the Birmingham, Eng., Post,) has been recently formed by a large number of persons in and around Birmingham, who claim to be descended from John Jennens, the grandfather of William Jennens, formerly of Acton, in Suffolk, for the purpose of taking more effectual steps for the recovery of the immense real and personal estates of Wm. Jennens, for the benefit of the decedents allied to. The estates are now held in trust by Earl Howe. A meeting of the association, convened by circular, was held on the 12th, to "consult and advise" upon the immediate steps to be taken for the purpose indicated. It was attended by Mr. Smith, an American attorney, who has visited England with the express object of watching the progress of the pending action at law on behalf of numerous decedents residing on the other side of the Atlantic.—About 40 persons were present at the meeting, and Mr. Abraham Rodes presided. The vast property has been in Chancery for upwards of sixty years, and it was stated to have now reached the enormous

value of from £12,000,000 to £14,000,000. The John Jennens mentioned, was a Birmingham ironmaster, and died in 1843. Mr. Smith laid before the meeting an elaborate statement of the present position of the claimants, together with an explanation of the proposed mode of action, and the probabilities of success. He commenced by advertising the pedigree of the Jennens family, beginning at the time Peter Jennens married his wife Agnes, who had a son, named William. That son became the property of John Jennens, from whom all those in the room claimed their descent. The transaction of the late Countess of Andover, in regard to taking out letters of administration to this property, was next freely commented upon, as was also the conduct of Earl Howe in retaining, as Mr. Smith asserted, property and titles to which he had no claim either by birth or succession. If there was justice in England, and he believed it was to be obtained in her Courts of law, he was firmly of opinion, that the suit that would be brought in the Vice Chancellor's Court, in the next term, could not fail to prove successful.

From the Indian Country.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th, learns by the overland mail, that Major Heintzleman, the Indian agent, had been to the Mojave villages in quest of the woman and two children who were captured by the Mojaves at the time they attacked the emigrating party near the Colorado. But he returned to Fort Yuma without accomplishing the object of his visit.

Col. Hoffman had left Fort Tejon with portions of two companies of cavalry escorting the two companies of infantry who are to be stationed in the Mojave country, at the crossing of the Colorado. Major Heintzleman, who came through by this arrival, makes a highly favorable report of the silver mining in Arizona. A mine in which he is interested, some 25 miles west of Tucson, shows abundance of ore as rich as \$950 to the ton of ore. This mine is now in a good condition to be worked, and large quantities of ore are being taken out. Major Heintzleman bro't in with him a handsome specimen of the silver, which had been extracted, and a quantity of ore which will, it is believed, yield 95 per cent. of pure silver. Near this silver mine is an extensive ledge of what is believed to be richly gold bearing quartz.

From Fort Smith we learn that a large party was making ready to go to Pike's Peak. Arkansas will send out a great emigration to that quarter the coming spring. The Arkansas river at Fort Smith was very low, and boats found the navigation of the river extremely difficult. Mr. Butterfield had hoped to convey the Memphis mail via the river, but was satisfied upon trial that it would not answer. He has, we are informed, disposed of the boats which he bought for that purpose, and will forward the mail to Memphis, as at first, by land carriage, making, however, by his more recent arrangements, greatly improved time.

From Mexico.—WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

It is ascertained from an altogether reliable source that during January the commanders of the British and French naval forces sent a joint note to the Governor of Vera Cruz, in which they say they had been ordered by the Ministers respectively of their Governments, residing in Mexico, to demand: First, the payment of all pending debts due the subjects of France and England. Second, a monthly statement of all import duties. Third, the payment of damages which had been sustained by these subjects in the present Mexican hostilities. Fourth, the repeal of the revenue loans now existing, and the restoration of those in force a year ago.

In addition to the above Admiral Pennau says the payment provided for by the French Convention must be made as if those laws had not been modified taking the former ones as the basis of liquidation; the rates of which were thirty per centum more than the present. The reduction was made for the benefit of commerce.

The Governor of Vera Cruz has replied that these propositions shall receive due consideration. He is disposed to yield what is just, but no more, and considers that a very important principle is involved in the demands, namely the interference of foreign governments to control the revenue question and dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed.

A DISCOVERY.—One by one, in the lapse of years, there come back to us in real facts the mythical legends of olden times, which prove the truth of local history; and in these mysteries—coming down to us from the lips of hoary grandmothers to hisping children—Buckingham valley has occupied a foremost place. It was well known to our fathers in revolutionary days, that the far-famed and fearless fugitives Dooms, had their chosen secret haunts and hiding places, whether they mysteriously retired where hotly pursued by their foes; and on Saturday last two of the sons of Joseph Fell discovered a large cave in the limestone quarry of Dr. Charles Matthews, on the farm formerly belonging to Hugh B. Ely at the foot of the mountain—one of those celebrated secret caves running inwardly about thirty feet. All doubt concerning its early use and purpose is removed by the following inscription handsomely carved in the solid limestone:—

"M. DOAN, 1775."
The discovery has caused a great excitement, and a party started yesterday to make a thorough exploration of it.—Intelligencer, Doylestown, Pa.

"HUSBAND, I have the asthma so bad that I can't breathe." "Well my dear, I wouldn't try; nobody wants you to."

THE SHIFTING SANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—M. Marcel de Serres, a learned geologist of Montpellier, has just communicated to the Academy of Sciences, some curious facts concerning the "dules," or shifting sands existing on the French Mediterranean coasts. These sands, it must be understood, are first thrown upon the shore by the sea; when dry, they are carried inland by the winds, to the distance of several kilometers, covering fields and vineyards to the depth of two or three feet, suffocating vegetation, and transforming the richest vegetation into a desert waste. The only effectual means of counteracting this evil, is to plant tamarisks along the coast, so as to form a barrier; but instances are frequent, where neither plantations nor walls have been sufficient to prevent the sands from covering roads and fields. Last August two houses, several stories high, about a mile from Agie (Herault), were completely buried in the sands. The houses happened to be uninhabited at the time, so that no lives were lost; and, fortunately, a north wind succeeded to the opposite one which had brought the sands, and blew them away again. M. Marcel de Serres, in studying this phenomenon, has discovered that these shifting sands form two distinct zones; the first, consisting of very fine sands, contains very few shells or other organic matter; the second, on the contrary, contains a large proportion of shells, round shingles, and fragments of rock.—The second zone remains near the coast, the former, on the contrary, is carried inland, as before stated. Notwithstanding their disastrous effect, these sands, when mixed with rich mould make an excellent soil for growing the vine.

THE MEANEST MAN ALIVE.—We read in the Buffalo Courier: "An individual in this city held an execution against another, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the purpose of collecting the claim, but that officer finding no property, it was returned unsatisfied. A short time since the creditor discovered a small monument at one of the marble yards in this city, which had been ordered by the debtor to be placed over the grave of a little child he had just buried. Forthwith this worthy exemplar of Shylock waited on the Sheriff and instructed him to levy upon the stone. That officer very properly remonstrated against an act so barbarous and unchristian, but without avail. He was threatened with prosecution unless he performed this unpleasant duty, and the stone was accordingly seized and in due time sold. There was no one mean enough to bid upon it but the creditor, and it was knocked down to him, a little monument of a little child, with the names of the parents and their offspring upon it—the figure of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, in an attitude of repose, surmounting it—was bought by this thing in human form. As we looked upon the stone and listened to the little history connected with it, we could not help thinking that he who had done so base a thing against his fellow deserved no repose in this world or the next."

A new species of inflammable mineral termed "illuminating clay" has been discovered by Mr. Frederick H. Southworth, Mr. Southworth is an American resident of Rio Janeiro. He has tested the properties of this clay and applied the same to the making of gas. He reports that it gives 7 cubic feet to the pound, while coal gives but 3 1/2 cubic feet to the pound.—The article is of the color of clay, and otherwise looks like coal in its pure state; it will burn like wax when held in the flame of a match. It is said to be found in large deposits on the banks of navigable rivers in Brazil, and the discoverer anticipates that it will be used by all gas companies in Brazil, and become an article of exportation. The Brazilian government have taken the matter under consideration.—Mr. Southworth has applied for a patent for the privilege of making gas from this material in Brazil, and it is thought he will obtain it.

A HORSE THIEF KILLED.—The Livingson Sentinel, published at Danville, in this State, relates the circumstance of a horrible tragedy which occurred one night last week. A farmer hearing a noise in his stable, immediately dressed himself and seized a club, and proceeded to the scene of action. He found his stable door open and two men inside. He listened and heard one of them remark "he could not get the bit in his horse's mouth." He immediately stepped to the door and enquired "who was there?" This query was responded to on the part of one of the thieves by the presentation of a pistol to his breast, but without waiting for him to fire the farmer dealt him a blow over the head which almost instantly killed him. The other thief made himself scarce. There was about \$400 found on the body of the dead man, but nothing affording a clue to his identity.—Wayne Co. Herald.

HOW TO EMPLOY LABOR.—Those who have small mechanical jobs to be performed, that they mean to have done, and that they can afford to do at any time, would render the best possible assistance to worthy mechanics by having them done now, when work is slack and winter coming on. Families that have clothing to make up this winter could relieve many seamstresses waiting in want for employment, by putting the jobs immediately into their hands. There is scarcely a family in the city but which has some job or other of work to do, which would not inconvenience them the least to have done now. It is not required that people shall incur useless and idle expenditure to keep others employed, nor is it necessary. The ordinary wants of the season, if now required to be supplied, would go far to relieve labor, and restore a better condition of things.

A QUEER PAPER.—A traveler in Norway, writing to the Boston Recorder, gives an account of the northernmost paper in the world, the Tromsø Times. It is printed at Tromsø, a little island village, of about 4,000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the polar circle.—The summer sun kindly looks at the office windows at midnight, to see that the form are properly set up. The Times is a four-page semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, and is about the size of a quarto book form. The style of type is Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden, and to a considerable extent in both Germany and Denmark. The latter are the only nations which retain the Gothic hand writing.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The annual return of the British navy, as at the 1st of January, shows that it consists of 523 vessels of every description, exclusive of 167 gun-boats. The number of vessels in commission and doing duty in all parts of the globe is 167. There are also eleven line of battle screw-steamers of from 80 to 131 guns each in course of construction, together with other screw-steamers in various stages of progress. The navy is pronounced in a most efficient state, both as regards the number of vessels and the manner in which they are equipped.

A TEACHER AT NEWPORT has been fined \$20 and costs, for inflicting excessive corporal punishment on one of his pupils. A part of the evidence in the case was a pair of pantaloons, which the boy had on when punished. The pants—a new pair, made of stout woolen cloth, and lined—were cut through in fourteen different places, as clearly as if done with a knife. The punishment was inflicted with a cowhide. A man of such angry passions to be a teacher of youth!

"TAKING them one with another," said the Rev. Sidney Smith, "I believe in congregation to be most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances; for the poor keep all the fasts and the rich all the feasts."

"What plan," said one actor to another, "shall I adopted to fill the house at my benefit?" "Invite your creditors," was the reply.

It sometimes happens that a woman hides from a man all the passion she feels for him, while on his part he feigns for her all which he does not feel.

A CONTRAST.—We find in an exchange paper the following contrast of bachelorism and matrimony. It is very clear in its way—a little too hard, perhaps, on the latter class:

"Loneliness, indeed! Who is potted to death by the ladies with marriageable daughters? Invited to tea and evening parties, and told to drop in just when it is convenient? The bachelor. Who lives in clover all his days, and when he dies has flowers strewn on his grave by the girls that could not entrap him? The bachelor. Who strews flowers on the married man's grave? His widow! Not a bit of it; she pulls down the tombstone that a six week's grief has set up in her heart, and goes and gets married again—she does. Who goes to bed because time hangs heavy on his hands? The married man. Who gets a scolding for picking out the softest part of the bed, and for waking up the baby when he gets out in the morning? The married man.—Who has wood to split, house hunting and marketing to do, the young ones to wash and the lazy servants to look after? The married man. Who is taken up for whipping his wife? The married man.—Who gets divorced? The married man. Finally, who has the scriptures on his side? The bachelor. St. Paul knew what he was talking about when he said: "He that marries does well; he that marries not, does better."

EXEMPLARY PATIENCE.—Judge Olin was violently attacked, in court, by a young and very impertinent attorney, but heard him quite through, and made no reply.—After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the hotel where the judge and many of the court had their lodging, one of the company, referring to the scene at court, asked why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow. "Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among which was "the fellow" in question, "Permit me to tell you a story. My father, when he lived down in the country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night, and bark at the moon for hours together." Here the judge paused, as if he had done with the story. "Well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once. "Oh, nothing—nothing whatever! The moon kept right on, just as if nothing had happened."

WEBSTER'S WOOING.—Daniel Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years he lived with her bro't him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is not recorded in the books. Mr. Webster was becoming intimate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when a skin of silk, which he was holding for her to wind, was getting into a knot. Mr. Webster assisted in unravelling the snarl—then looking up to Miss Grace, he said, "We have untied a knot, don't you think we could tie one?"—Grace was a little embarrassed, said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes shed a knot in a piece of tape and handed it to Mr. W. This piece of tape, the thread of his domestic joys, was found after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most precious relics.

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