CEO. FRYSINGER & SON, PUBLISHING

LIBWISTOWN, MIFFILIN COUNTY, PENN.

New Series --- Vol. XVIII. No. 15.

### Whole No. 2750.

Lewistown Post Office. Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:

Eastern through. 5 33 a.m. through and way 4 21 p m. Western " 10 38 a. m. 2 30p m. Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p.m. CLOSE. 8 00 p.m. Eastern through and way 10 00 a. m Western

3 30 p. m. 8 00 " Bellefonte Northumberland (Sundays, Wednesdays 8 00 p. m. and Fridays) Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 8 to 9 am. S. Comfort, P. M.

Lewistown Station.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows Westward. Eastward. Baltimore Express, 4 40 a.m. Philadelphia 5 33 " 12 20 a. m Fast Line, 6 26 p.m. 3 50 10 38 Fast Mail, 4 21 " Mail. 2 35 p. m. Through Accommodation, Emigrant, 9 12 a. m.
Through Freight, 10 20 p. m. 1 20 a m. 3 40 a.m. 8 15 Fast 11 00 " 2 35 p. m. Express Stock Express. 12 45 p. m. 10 38 a. m. Coal Train.

Local Freight, 6 45 a. m. 6 26 p. m. Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

#### MIFFLIN COUNTY POOR HOUSE STATEMENT.

John W. Shaw, Treasurer, in account with Samuel Drake, O. P Smith and Moses Miller, Esqrs, Directors of the Poor, and of the House of Employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864.

ry 1, 1864.

To amt of orders on county Treasurer
To eash for 329 bushels 45 pounds corn at 75
cents, sold in March, 1863
To cash for 6 bushels corn, at 50c per bushel,
do 50 bu. oats, at 50c per bushel,
do 315 bu. 45 lbs. red wheat, at \$1.15
per bushel, sold September 23, 1863.
To cash from Jacob Mickey, rent of Henry
Kenagy's house, in Milroy, for 6 months,
viz. from April 1 to October 1, 1863
To cash from Jos. Brower, money loaned
do for 11 bu. 24 lbs cloverseed, at \$7
do for 39 bu. corn at 55c per bushel
do for 13½ bu. oats at 55c per bushel
do for 4 beef hides, weighing 308 ibs.
at 8 cents per pound

at 8 cents per pound Balance due Treasurer

CR.

By the following orders paid for the support of the poor at the Poor House, viz:

Jno. B. Selheimer, stove, pipe and buckets
C. Hoover, esq., fees on orders of rehef William Johnson, shoes william Johnson, shoes
ohn L. Brower, work on farm
. Irwin Wallis, tin ware and repairs
oseph Brower, Steward
ames Broom, mowing grass
, Comfort, esq., fees on orders of relief
or, Thos. Van Valzah, one year's salary

William B. Hoffman, lumber
Henry Zerbe, groceries, molasses, tobacco, &c.
Geo. W. Thomas, esq., fees on orders of relief
Samuel Brower, services as Director
J. W. Hough, 2 bushels cloverseed
John L. Griffith, barbering
James Parker, merchandise
A. Felix, coffins, bedsteads, groceries, tobac-

A. Fenx, conins, bedsteads, groceries, toodeco, &c.
Samuel Drake, services as Director
John Himes, fire wood,
William Butler, meat
James Moore, 134 chestnut rails
John Kennedy, muslin, bacon, &c.
Samuel Comfort, box rent and postage
Annie Smith, cook
Marks & Willis, salt and plaster
F. J. Hoffman, syrup, mackerel, tobacco, &c.
Samuel Bowersox, 100 chestnut rails
Daniel Bearley & sons, 5 plowshares and grate
Martin Triester, work on farm

Frederick Baker, one steer

John Evans, glazing
O. P. Smith, services as Director
James Broom, cutting grain, m oom, cutting grain, mowing and

James Broom, cutting grain, mowing and threshing
Jacob Finkel, 13 flour barrels
Joseph Steidley, hussking
J. C. Blymyer & Co. stove coal
George Blymyer, merchandise
William Bell, esq., fees on orders of relief
Samuel Eisenbise, firewood
A. T. Hamilhon, merchandise
Robert Forsyth, one load of hay,
Jane Ferguson, cook
Amos S. Ealy, repairing pump
Wm. Montgomery, butchering 4 steers
John L. Porter, work on farm
John Himes, one steer
John R. Weekes, 2 plowshares
John Morrison, esq., fees on orders of relief
Crissy & Markley, order book and express
Paid for stamps on bank checks
Amt. of orders paid for poor at Poor House

Amt. of orders paid for poor at Poor House

By the following orders paid for the support of the out-door Poor, viz: Samuel Withrow, grain for Cornelius Berlew Pa. State Lunatic Hospital, support of E. B. Brown, Alda Sellers, Robert Starks and Lyd-ia Adams ia Adams Rachel Shade, keeping Anna Essicks Joseph Jenkins, keeping Ezra Jenkins Joseph Postlethwaite, coffins Samuel Drake, 2 bu. wheat and load wood for

Samuel Brower, expenses of taking Lydia

Mrs. Lightner

Wm. Brothers, keeping Rebecca Applebough in confinement
John Brown, keeping Elizabeth Forsythe
George Ruble, keeping Mary Ruble
Marks & Willis, flour

N. Kennedy, orders to out-door Poor
Henry Zerbe, do do
Dr. S. A. Martin, salary

R. M. Kinsloe, mdse. for Mrs. John A. Sager
Margaret E. Giles, for herself and children
Jon. S. Zook, funeral expenses and Dr. bill
McCoy & Rohrer, mdse. for Malinda Owens
Samuel Brower, expenses of taking Lydia
Adams to Lunatic Asslum.

3 75

Adams to Lunatic Asylum, and bringing E.
B. Brown home
L. Felix. orders to out-door Poor
oavid Heister, flour for Jackson Cornelius

David Heister, flour for Jackson Cornelius and Henry Snowden
John Himes, firewood
Rachel Palmer, attending Mrs. Gasett and child, small pox
Wilham Butler, meat
Jacob Landis, attending John Winn's family John McNitt, rent of house for Jacob Ort
Dr. A. Rothrock, salary
Dr. E. W. Hale, do
N. Wilson, coffin for Anthony Levy
Directors of the Poor of Dauphin county, boarding and Dr. bills tor Sarah C. Bannon
Wm. Kenney, digging two graves

30 00 Wm. Kenney, digging two graves Mrs. Wharton, boarding and attending to Jno.

Demer
Henry Steeley, keeping Robert Carson
F. J. Hoffman, orders to out-door Poor
E. C. Hamilton, shoes
M. Frank, merchandise
Barton Bush, digging grave
Rachel Edmanson, keeping Catharine Gibbings in confinement Marian Norris, keeping A. Levy, (col'd)

Dr. F. S. Kohler, salary Hoar & McNabb, mdse. for Warren Kyes

Wm. Fields, flour for Mrs. Davis Wm. Hardy, clothing for John Peris George Blymyer, merchandise Amt. of orders paid for out-door Poor By the following orders paid for stock and farming utensils, viz: Thompson & Stone, corn sheller and cultiva-John Davis, horse gears John R. Weekes, bull plow and 2 shares O. P. Smith, one horse 212 31 3570 32

Amt. paid for stock and farming utensils Amt. paid for the Poor, brought forward Balance due Treasurer at last settlement Treasurer's per centage Tetal 4069 80 Orders Unpaid. Three orders for 1860 unpaid One order for 1861 do do 1862 do Nine orders for 1863 do

Amt. of orders outstanding, for the years stated, and which have not been presented to the Treasurer for payment

stated, and which have not been presented to the Treasurer for payment 2101 76

We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts and vouchers of John W. Shaw, Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do certify that we find a balance due from the said Directors of the Poor to the said John W. Shaw of one hundred and thirty dollars and eleven cents (3190 11) and that we have cancelled the orders paid by the said Treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, January 13, 1864.

H. C. VANZANI, Auditors.

Joseph Brower, Steward, in account with Samuel Drake, O. P. Smith and Moses Mil ler, Esqrs , Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863, to January 1,

To amt. of orders on Treasurer \$547 50 107 55 655 05 By balance due at last settlement
By cash paid for bringing paupers to and
sending them from the Poor House
By cash paid for oak poles
do do sweeping chimneys
do do toll
do do planting corn
do do lime do sweeping chimneys
do toll
do planting corn
do lime
do repairing pump
do mowing and making hay
do whitewashing
do plants and seeds
do harvesting and reaper
do filing and setting saws filing and setting saws work on farm altering and spaying shoats do work on Brita
do altering and spaying shoats 1 00
do cutting cloverseed 1 50
do cider barrel and making cider 1 75
do pine wood 5 to butchering hogs 6 60
do stationery and postage 7 60
do cutting & mak. clothing for poor 25 00
do one year's sal. as Steward 400 00

Steward raised on Farm-701 bushels wheat, 80 bush-

Steward raised on Farm—701 bushels wheat, 80 bushels rye, 570 bushels oats, 1500 bushels corn in ears, 18 bushels cloverseed, and made 24 loads of hay.

Steward raised on Truck Patch—400 bushels potatoes, 600 heads cabbage, 2½ bushels beans.

Steward Killed—14 hogs, weighing 3140 pounds, and 4 beeves weighing 2123 pounds.

Stock on Farm—5 horses, 12 horned cattle, 1 sow and 5 pigs. 3 hogs and 8 shoats.

Farming Utensils—1 four horse wagon and bed. 1 two horse wagon and bed. one truck wagon, 2 sets hay ladders, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 2 corn culturators, 1 wheelbarrow, 4 shaking forks, 3 dung forks, 4 pitch forks, 3 mowing scythes, sled, 2 double sets plow gears, double set tug harness, single set harness, corn sheller, and grain drill.

double set tug harness, single set hat test of double set tug harness, single set hat test of double set tug harness, single set hat test of set and grain drill.

Work done at Poor House for Paupers -35 shirts, 35 dresses, 18 aprons, 24 chemise, 13 haps quilted, 13 dresses, 12 pairs pants, 8 sheets, 10 towels, 6 pairs drawers, 4 under shirts, 6 flannel shirts, 25 pairs stockings knitted, and 10 barrels soap made.

PAUPERS. Number in Poor House January 1, 1863 Admitted through the year on orders Born in the house 5 00 65 00 12 50 Died in the house Bound out 19 95 Discharged 152 94 20 00 95 50 63 10 Number in Poor House January 1, 1864 Out-door paupers through the year do died do discharged 75 No. out-door paupers Jan. 1, 1864, supported in part by the county

1 80
22 99
Whole No. of paupers Jan. 1, 1864
96
11 77
Whole No. of paupers Jan. 1, 1864
We have also three insane persons in the Penna. Lunatic Hospital, viz: Alda Sellers, Robert Starks and Lydia Adams, supported by the county.
In addition to the above there have been 90 transient paupers, supported for a short time (mostly over night) without orders or entry on the register.

we, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts of Joseph Brower, Steward of the Poor House, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do certify that we find a balance due to the said Joseph Brower, from the Directors of the Poor, on the books, of one hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents (\$107.55). Given under our hands, at Lewistown, January 13, 1864. H. C. VANZANT, Auditors.

A First Class Farmers' Magazine for Penn

1864 THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864 FARMER & GARDENER. DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

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#### Kishacoquillas Seminary AND

Philadelphia, Jan., 27, 1864.-3t.

NORMAL INSTITUTE. THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1863, and continue twenty one weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms and Tu

ition in the English Branches, per session, Day scholars, per session, \$12. Music. Languages and Incidentals extra. In order to secure rooms in the Institute application should be made before the open

ing of the school. For further particulars, address, S. Z. SHARP Prin.

Kishacequillas, Pa.

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

MINSTREL.

BY EMILY J. BROWN.

The halmy southern night is slowly falling O'er vale and mountain's brow, And wrapping in its solemn, dusky mantle Our lone encampment now.

Within his tent your soldier boy is seated, Writing these lines to thee; And this shall be the burden of my letter,

Dear mother, pray for me! I know, in my old home, the lamps are lighted, And friends are gathered there;

But one is missing from that happy circle-There is one vacant chair.

And when you gaze upon the dear ones round you, From care and sorrow free, Think of your boy far off 'mid strife and danger, And mother, pray for me!

Pray that our God, your help in time of trouble, To me his aid will lend, While you bright flag, the emblem of our nation,

I'm striving to defend: And safely from these fearful scenes of carnage Will guide me back to thee-Back to the home for which my heart yearns sadly:

O, mother, pray for me! But should it be my fate to fall in battle, And this bright youthful head,

Which on thy breast so often hath been pillowed, Be laid among the dead, O, pray that to the land of rest and glory, My unchained soul may flee, Where one day we will meet no more to sever-

This, mother, pray for me!

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Constitutional Scruples

The great bugaboo held up to people since the commencement of the rebellion by the self-styled democratic press, has been a professed veneration for the Constitution, which, strangely enough, is always construed by them in such a way as to favor the rebels. The Baltimore American, a paper totally independent of both administration and party, thus hits off these sensitive gentlemen:

There are two Constitutions for which our support is claimed, with high profes sions of regard, by the friends of traitors in National politics and by the friends of Slavery in State politics. For the first of these, the Constitution of the United States, we profess the most earnest regard, and the profound veneration which is due to the work of good and patriotic men. We deem it too sacred an instrument to be in voked for the protection of traitors and the success of treason, as it has been from the breaking out of this Rebellion. It was claimed to admit the right of Secession, too severe for the ringleaders in the sicknes, and a second daughter was sick because it did not prohibit it. President Buchanan claimed he hadno power to "coerce States" under its authority. It was claim ed that the President had no constitution al right to call out an army for the suppression of the Rebellion-that the sus pension of habeus corpus was unconstitutional-that the Proclamation of Emanci pation was unconst tutional-that the Fi nance bill, the Conscription bill, the Confiscation bill, were all unconstitutional No measure deemed expedient by the Govern ment for the suppression of this Rebellion but has had to fight its way through a bar ricade of constitutional objections, manned by Copperheads, who fired off the artillery, and by milk and water Unionists, who practiced rifle shooting at long range and took a pop whenever it could safely be done without damage to themselves. Our Maryland representatives have fired from the loopholes at all of these measures.

We venerate the Constitution of the United States as the solemn league and covenant of a great nation-the ground work of a united, indivisible, self sustain ing nationality-not a mere catch penny bauble, a trick of words to be used by trai tors for the destruction of the very insti tutions it was designed to protect.

Another exchange also exposes the hypocrisy of those who talk of restoring the rebels to all the rights they had before the rebellion. It says:

During the Revolutionary war, all the colonies or States, save New Hampshire, passed acts of confiscation. When the treaty of Ghent was about to be signed, the British Commissioners made strenuous efforts to induce the American Commissioners to pledge themselves to have that act of confiscation annulled or repealed. It was the last labor of love and gratitude which the British could perform for the tories. The British agents felt that they owed this effort to their allies. It was well known that England would receive or shelter the wretches who had aided the Br tish emis saries in their crusade on the colonies. The fate of Arnold was a lesson as to what would be the fate of other tories, and of punishment or loss of property by confiscation, to fly to England for refuge and to the shopkeeper and said : succor. Hence the British agents, at the signing of the treaty of Ghent, were anxious that the confiscation act by which hundreds of tories would be deprived of desirous that these tories should remain in

the better able to work mischief to the great experiment which was then to be tried of man governing himself But the scheme of the English failed. The tories were ester, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg rati compelled to submit to confiscation. Trait ors lands were taken from them, and the young Republic saved the baleful influences of torvism.

There is a coincidence in the part which the British Commissioners played at Ghent, in behalf of the tories of the Revolution, and that which the Democracy (we mean the leaders) are playing towards the slaveholding traitors of the South. The Democratic leaders oppose confiscation, as the last act of aid and comfort which they can do their traitor allies in the South. As in proved to be Ochmsler. the days of the Revolutionary war, a great experiment is about to be tried. The problem as to whether the Southern States can be made prosperous under free labor is to be tested. If the slave holding rebels are allowed to retain their possessions, of course the solution of that problem will be unfavorable to freedom. The same would have been the case at the end of the revo lutionary war, had the tories been allowed to keep their positions and property. The experiment of Liberty and Equality would have then failed, had the tories been per mitted to remain enfranchised. The Brit the Government to re construct the Union, | could not be stopped in time to save him.

ment's sublimest attribute - freedom!

it is the effort, also which is to elevate man

nearer to his God, and secure him govern-

PROPERTY OF A SLAVE HOLDING TRAITOR! It seems to us that every loyal man, be he whig, democrat or republican, must admit that no punishment can be rebellion, and if to secure peace here- with it on Wednesday last. We learn, al after it is necessary to abolish slavery, so, that something of the same nature pre the sooner it is done the better. For had occurred in the three first days of last this the North would not be responsithe God-forsaken institution, it is right ple were first taken with pain in the head,

### TWO SHARPERS

A few days since a stranger called on a merchant tailor of N. Y., and as he entered, thus addressed the proprietor:

' How do you do, Mr. - ?" ' Really, sir, you've got the upper hand of me-I don't know you.'

· Don't know me?' exclaimed the stran ger. 'Why I've been fishing with you many a time up in Windham and thereabouts.

'Have you?' said the proprietor. 'Yes, and I want my coat fixed,' was the reply, 'the buttons and button holes repaired

"Taint worth fixing."

Well I thought I would have it fixed up a little. It will do to go out fishing in, you know. How long will it take to do it? If it should take over an hour I shall not want it done.' 'I can do it in half an hour,' said the

tailor. 'By the way,' said the dodger, 'I've got to go down to the bank, and shall want

a coat to wear' There is mine, take that,' said the obliging proprietor, 'and a better one you never wore in your life.'

bank, it is presumed, but never returned to get his old coat. We have another sharp case to relate.

The stranger took it and went to the

A man went into a certain boot and shoe store, and after dickering about a pair of boots which he had on his feet, trying to beat down the shopman, another man en tered the store, apparently in search of the first comer. The last man went up to the traitors, who would be compelled by fear customer, and struck him a blow on the side of the read. The customer looked up . Would you stand that?"

' No sir,' was the reply. Thereupon the customer returned the their property, should be annulled. They the door followed by the customer and you become cool your pores absorb. Do were anxious for this, because they were shopkeeper, the latter crying to the man not approach contagious diseases with an the colonies, possessed of their property in and went off, and that was the last he and the fire, because the heat attracts the and social standing, that they might be ever saw of his man or his boots.

Singular Suicide.

On Monday atternoon a very singular suicide occurred at Haysville, above Roch road. A German, named Charles Ochms ler, a painter by trade, left his home in Al egheny on Friday last, telling his fam ily that he was going to Cleveland to work Nothing more was heard of him until Mon day, when the engineer of the moon train going west saw a man on the track a short distance above Haysville. He blew the usual signal, but as the man still stood on the track, the 'down brake' signal was sounded, and the train was checked up within five to eight yards of the man, who

He refused to leave the track even then, when the engineer got down and put him off. In about an hour after another engine passed down, and the man was found stand ing on the rack at the same place The engine was stopped with great difficulty, and before it was checked up it had approached within six feet of him. The engineer asked Ochmsler why he did not leave the track when he had heard the whistle, and he replied that he wanted to be killed. He was told to go down to the river and drow. himself if he was tired of living, and not put the lives of other peo ish knew this, and hence their anxiety to ple in danger. He replied that it was too have confiscation annulled. And as the cold to go into the river, and that he British knew what they were after, so also wanted to be killed on the railroad He are the Democracy interested in behalf of was then chased off the track, and caution the traitors If the Pemocratic leaders ed to keep off of it, as the Express would can defeat the purposes of confiscation, be down soon, and he certainly would be they will of course trustrate the desarts of killed if he got in the way again, as it

and re establish peace in all the revolted. The express passes Haysville about three States. If the leaders of the rebellion are o'clock, and, when approaching that piace lowed their possessions-if they dare the engineer discovered by the jarring of remain at home, convinced that the Gov- the train that something was wrong. On enment is too imbecile or too lenient to checking up it was discovered that they hold them responsible, for their crimes, had killed a man, who had been literally the first opportunity which offers will find cut in two, in the middle. The body was these wretches again ready to wage a taken up and placed on the platform of one bloody war on the peace at d prosperity of of the passenger cars. Singularly enough, the nation. The nation understands these the body was identified as that of Ochus facts, and hence the earnest desire on the ler, by his own son, who was a passenger part of all truly loyal men to enforce con on the train, on his way out to Crestline, fiscation. It is the blow not alone to end where he is employed by the company .the most disgusting barbarism that ever Wheeling Intelligencer, 21st uit. disgraced the earth with its presence, but

A Fearful Malady - A disease of fearful and malignant type, which proved fatal in a lew hours, has recently manifested it-If it was necessary and just to confiscate self in the lower part of Bucks county. e property of a tory during and at the end By some it is called 'spotted fever,' but be self in the lower part of Bucks county. of the Recolutionary war, IT IS THRICE its name what it may, it is not only alarm-NECESSARY AND JUST TO CONFISCATE THE ing, but fatal in its effects One case oc curred in Bristol borough about Christmas, and another in Bristol township a few days subsequently This week we are told G. W. Brown, of Falls township, lost a lovely daughter of great promise, after a few days ble. Southern fools plunged the were four persons lying dead in the borough country into a civil war, for the pur- On Thursday the undertaker had eight pose of extending and perpetuating funerals to attend to. Some of these peo therefore they should reap the benefits and some lose their hearing. None survive sixty hours, and many do not last forty eight hours after the attack .- Doylestown Democrat.

To the Daughters of the United States The following from the Poughkeepsian is from the Pen of Josh Billings, who, to use one of his own expressions, is 'limber' at giving advice-but we must say his in junction to the girls-not to be atraid to marry-is quite superfluous. We never yet saw one that was afraid-not much.

Dere Girls :- Keep cool. A blessed futer awaits yu, enny how Take lessons in the piana at onst; piannas are getting skase. Bi awl means larn to play the nu song that has jist cum out, 'when John Brown is over we are father Abraham cum ming with this kruel war several strong. This stanza tok the fust premium at the stat fair. Don't be afrade tew git married. yure ma want afrade. Larn how to knit pudding bags to put yure hair in. Be vartuous, and pretty. Eet slait pensils; tha wil maik yu spri at figgers Let your pet tykoat drag on the side walks, and if enny man steps on them and tares oph the rim. slap his chops at onst If yu heve got a s nall feet keep em hid, smal feet have got out ov fashion. Studdy travels; Tom Moores and Byrons and Gullivers, and wandering Jew's and Valandigham's iz awl fust rate, if yu k n spare the time be luv ly and sweet. Remember one thing, there ain't nothing in this life wurth living for but a rich husband; if yu don't believe me, ask yure ma. If yu hav got red hair yu had better exchange it for blak; blak hair tha tell me iz going tew be worn much ly next year. Don't have enny thing to du with the boys, unless they mean bissiness. If yu don't know how to skate, yu mite as well jine sume travelling nunery at onst, for yure played out.

Useful Hints - Never enter a sick room blow, and the first assailant retreated to in a state of perspiration, as the moment who had the boots, 'Go in!' - and he went empty stomach; nor sit between the sick

A certain green customer, a strang. er to mirrors, and who stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, stopped in front of a large pier glass which he took for a door, and said:

'I say, mister, when does this here boat Getting no reply from the dumb reflec-

tion before him, he again repeated: ·I say, mister, when does this here boat start?" incensed at the still silent figure he

broke out: 'Go to thunder, you darned sassafras colored, shock headed bull calf; you don't look as if you knew anything, anyhow.'

-Gen Grant was lately rallied about the persistent and preposterous use, by a New York paper, of his name for the Presidency. The General replied: "I aspire only to one political office When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena, (his place of residence) and if elected I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot.'

-A witness in Court, being interrogated as to his knowledge of the witness in the case, said he knew him intimately well. He had 'supped with him, sailed with him, and horsewhipped him'

-A waggish spendthrift said: 'Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; now see where I am through my 'Well, where are you?' 'Why, I owe

more than \$3000.

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS

The Soldier's Funeral.

A coffin covered with the Stars and Stripes, in front of the pulpit in the old church, contained all that remained on earth of one whom we had known and loved. Dear young man; but two years before he had stood in this very aisle, making a public profession of the religion of Jesus.

A christian can best afford to be a fearless soldier, for he can look danger and death in the face. William did so. He was in many battles. He always stood his ground like a true hero.

But there was one thing of which William was afraid. He was afraid he should disgrace his Christian profession by yielding to temptation in an unhappy moment; so he writes to his father, Dear father, pray for me; my ter ptations are many. Pray for me that I may overcome them.'

But his days were numbered. He was attacked by a fatal disease, and borne as far as Rhode Island, where his father, of Massachusetts, was summoned to come to him.

'Where is William?' said the father, as he looked round on a company of sick and wounded soldiers, who were obliged to halt on their homeward way. 'That's my name,' answered a feel le voice. Who shall attempt to describe that last fond meeting of father and son? At length the father found voice to say, 'How is it about the temptations of which you wrote to me? Have you been able to overcome?" The dying eyes brightened, and the faint voice replied eagerly, 'Oh yes, father, I haven't tasted a single drop, or fallen into any open sin since I left home.' As he sleeps beneath the flag he loved and defended, we seem to hear a voice from heaven, saying, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them. - American Messenger.

Human Life .- Men soldom think of the great event of death until the shaddows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life; and the cold thought of a tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bedfellows. But the flat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great laws which doom us to dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to-day will to morrow disappear as the footsteps on the shore.

If strength be but human, how weakly were all.

Life is happy at moments. Has ary one ever added these moments together? If so, what is the sum?

Look your misfortunes in the face, and reflect that it is better to be accused of a vice, being innocent, than acquitted of it, being guilty.

-Paradoxical but true.-Half the noise and tumult in society is caused by the stills.