"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD,"- BUCHAMAN,

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## LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 2, 1862.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. and brilliant victories; about the prompt GLEHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NOBTH DUKE STELLY, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

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THE BASTILED DEMOCRAT.

BY P. G. FERGUSON. They hore bim to a gloomy cell, And barred him from the light, Because he boldly dared to tell The people what was right. He dared his single voice to raise Against oppression's power, To show, by truth's unerring rays, The dangers of the hour.

They called him by a traitor's name, They called mim by a traitor's name, And with a fendish hate Heaped on his head a load of shame, Such as on felons wait. They dragged him from his peaceful hearth Upon a desput's word, Although the vilest man on earth, Should by the law be heard.

Thus he, a man of lofty soul, Wielding a magic pen, Whose word the people would control, And sway the minds of men, Is by a crazy tyrant's nod Of liberty bereft, Struck by a base usurper's rod---In dark confinement left.

They shut him up, but could not chain His free and fearless soul; The sacred chamber of his brain Was free from their control. They could not bind the eagle thought That from his mind took flight, Ffrom the losson he had targht. Efface the lesson he had taught, Nor bar the truth from light.

For the' within a dungeon damp They shut him from the day, They could not quench truth's airy lamp That burns with fadeless ray. But hark ! upon the sea of life, What sound comes from afar ! It is the harbinger of strife, Of red ensanguined war. Of red ensanguined war.

It is the People's voice that breaks It is the People's voice that breaks Like wild waves on the car; It is the People's tramp that shakes The earth both far and near. Lift up thy head, O martyr brave, Thy chains will broken be; The People come their friend to save-Look up, thou wilt be free!

## LEECHES.

'Tis strange, indeed, in times like these, How many show their feeling And love of country in a kind Of "gently o'er me stealing!" One man goes prating long and loud About our "bleeding nation;" But while the soldiers gape around He robs them of a ration !

Another, with long face he asks A blessing on our forces; He wants a charge to try his hand In contracting for borses! "He's loyal to the Stars and Stripes, He voted, too, for Jackson;" As long as his contract lasts he says, "Old Abe, just lay the tax on!"

Another's oldest brother went To school with Mrs. Lincoln's: To show his love for country he Would furnish it with *tin* cans! He'd like to *cup* old Uucle Sam, And trp that style of bleeding;

subjugation of the South by the North ; even how pleasant it may be to some to float in the common current of excitement ant, if not unsafe it is to stem this tide. But the time is coming, if it be not now, when the man who would render his country a substantial service must do this.-He must look at the whole work before us, and strike for the right regardless of clamor or consequences to himself personally.

than a quarter of a million, of invaluable nent. lives sacrificed on the Union side alone, in the Federal authority within the revolted which I have so little respect. States. Has not then, the experiment of try from its present deplorable condition,

ways; 'and when, after much loss on you.' This prophetic and highly signifi- unless we can do so as a means of ultimate cant sentiment shows that even Mr. Lin- Union and permanent peace. the original point to compromise and settle. found necessary to bring together and re- what it once was. Let Mr. Lincoln try country. If it be intended to subjugate war, then, we should be prepared to make mitted to us by our fathers. The mainthe States in rebellion, and hold them, peace. Whereas, when the time comes for tenance and perpetuation of these shall

and passion ; and especially how unpleas- the terms of the Constitution ? If we do, the Union on an imperishable basis. then it is seen that they are to be the equals of the Northern States, in rights, the Union ? Are we sure that those in sovereignty, and dignity. Does any one authority intend nothing else ? They cerbelieve that such a re ation can be estab- tainly profess nothing else, and I attribute Should a certain number of the States for the Union, and is not directed with subjugate and humiliate the others, then sole reference to that end, then it is the they could not live together as equals and most stupendous fraud that has ever been We have had war for eighteen months, friends, for the subjugated are always the practised upon the world. We all know,

witnessed before. To sustain which a States, therefore, resume their former re- tizans will not be satisfied with that issue. national debt of startling magnitude, which lations, or new relations of Union and in- It might be very important, therefore, to must hang over posterity long into the future, has already been created, and more settlement is to be complete and perma-

addition to the many thousands that have ing up a dishonorable peace; about the like exceedingly to see a popular vote tabeen crippled or diseased for life ; and yet humiliation and disgrace to the North, in- ken in the North, especially in New Enbut little, if any substantial progress has volved in any and every proposition for gland, between the proposition to receive been made in the good work of re-estab- settlement, and there is nothing that is all the States back into the Union, on the lishing the Union, or even of maintaining said about the affairs of the country for terms of the Constitution, which makes

war, as a means of extricating the coun- | loyal citizen who seeks to re-establish the | stitutions as it may choose, and a propobeen already tested-tested at least to How absurd! The sword has been at the Southern Confederacy. It might be such an extent as to prove its futility un- work ; its agency has been tested, vigor- interesting, as well as instructive, to unif we went to war we could not fight al- the war begun, arrayed in grim and re- fully apparent that notwithstanding this both sides, and no gain on either, you agencies to aid in the good work ? In the cease fighting, the identical old questions words of Mr. Lincoln, 'we cannot fight as to terms of intercourse are again upon always,' and we should not fight longer,

coln, before the war began, anticipated the time, in case it did begin, when it would be necessary to put the sword to rest, at least for a season, in order to re-sume the identical old questions about in-tercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the sword could do the whole work, but that inevitably we would have to come back to the original point to compromise and settle.

If then, we cannot fight always, what tain all the States. The State Legisla- this question if he would solve the probamount of fighting is necessary to render tures could petition Congress for such a lem of the nation's imbroglio. it proper to prepare to cease, or suspend, Convention, as provided by the Constitution. There has already 'been much loss sary provisions for it, before the close of render the Union what it was. What I on both sides and no gain on either,' and the coming session. Such Legislatures as mean is, that if the Union, and that only whilst the time to cease fighting may not do not meet in the regular order could be is the object, the sword will never find the be yet, the period has surely come when specially convened; and when the neces- belligerents in a better condition to conother means besides the sword should be | sary number of States petition, it is obli- | summate that work than they are now, employed in the effort to save the govern- gatory on Congress to comply. The body and that other agencies should be promptof the war, and the extent to which it is adjust and settle all the complications tion and loyalty to the Union as it was,

well look the complications square in the loss on both sides and no gain on either,' face as not. The first question is, do we and the identical old question as to terms delicious food. intend-do we desire-to have all the of intercourse are upon us, and we should Southern States back into the Union, on seek so to adjust them as to re-establish

But, it may be asked, is this a war for lished and maintained by the sword alone? to them nothing else. If the war is not it, as the Hindoos do from beef. But the the like of which the world has seldom enemies of the subjugators. When all the however, that many, very many of its par-

should come, to have the soundings on I have heard a great deal about patch- this point taken in advance. I should the States equal and alike sovereign, each It is even held by some that he is a dis-with the right to have such domestic in-Union by other means than the sword, sition to recognize the independence of Lincoln, expressed in his Inaugural, that The sad response is, where they were when about the war for the Union. It is pain-stench. shall exist hereafter on the terms of the

features of the Constitution which they | even in cannibalism there are great diver-What, then, can be done ? and I regret | condemn and abhor. Between the main-

Do not understand me that I would in order to consider terms of reconcilia- tion, and Congress could make the neces- yield the sword or any other means to their enemies. quered provinces, then the sword must be it might be found that we have no compe- be in private or public life.

them a plentiful supply of wholesome and lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples

refuse to eat, except in great extremity, is and I have nothing but fair fruit left .preferred by the Tartars to all other ; and The crop of insects for the next year is dethe flesh of a wild ass's colt was greatly stroyed by the pigs. They root around esteemed by the Romans. As for pork, it is on religious grounds

that Jews and Mahomedans abstain from what manure I spread. The apples help Christians of the East seem to have nearly an equal aversion to it; and the like prevailed till lately in Scotland.

The large shell snail, called escargot, was a favorite dainty with the ancient Romans, and still is so in a great part of the south of Eurcpe, though most Englishmen would be half starved before they bred animals, with judicious snonts, will would eat it.

served up and eaten alive.

Small land crabs are eaten alive in China. The igauana, a large species of lizard, is reckoned a great dainty in some of the

West India Islands. Maize (the Indian corn of America) has been introduced into New Zealand by the missionaries, and the people cultivate and highly esteem it. But their mode of preparing it for food is to Europeans most ously and terribly tested, and how stand veil the hypocrisy of a certain school of is putrid, and then make it into a kind of purpose of giving him light. He carefully aided by other meana. It was a happy thought of President due to the States now that should be in harmony? politicians who have clamored so zealously porridge, which emits a most intolerable

> Human flesh has been and still is eaten lentless hostility. Then why spurn other clamor, they do not intend that the Union in many parts of the world, and that by people considerably above the lowest rank Constitution, if it is to embrace all the of savages-such as the Fijii Islands and States. The ratio of slave representation, an Indian people called the Batta, who are and the rendition of fugitive slaves, are said to have a written language. And sities : some nations eat their enemies and

On the other hand the New Zealanders — before their conversion, who seemed to have considered that the proper diet of mankind is man—seem to have eaten only have considered that the proper diet of mankind is man-seem to have eaten only

Tough Witnesses.

Witnesses in court are not always as manageable as ' clay in the hands of the potter.' Sometimes the dullness of the deponent proves a dangerous weapon to ment and country. Certainly the object thus constituted would be competent to ly employed. I yield to no man in devo- the lawyers, or mistifies the bench in a manner to set the audience in a roar of laughter. to go, should be definitely known to the which now embarrass us." In the midst of and to the principles of government trans- Not seldom a stupid exterior masks the most mischievous cunning, and so to the delight of the lookers on, a brow-beating not as States in the Union, but as cou- settlement, in the absence of such a body, be the object nearest my heart, whether I attorney 'catches a tartar,' and the witness escapes in triumph. The elder Matthews

Here is the annecdote :

elicious food. Horseflesh, which most Europeans would and by September unsound apples are gone,

under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over

the pigs, and the pigs help the apples. I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects as this spring, and I give the pigs oredit for it. In turning the orchard into a pasture, put in pigs-not land pikes, with snouts like levers. You may lose trees as well as insects in that case. But well-

root in a subdued and christian-like man-In Vienna: the large wood ants are ner .- American Agriculturist.

> A CLEVER CHAP.--- A gentleman from the country, stopping at one of the hotels in Cincinnati, entered into conversation with one of the boarders, asking questions about the fair; boarder drew his cigar case, saying-

"Will you take a cigar, sir? 'Well I don't mind if I do,' was the re-

ply The cigar was passed to him; the one disgusting. They steep it in water till it which our boarder was smoking, for the placed the cigar first handed him in his pocket, and took his knife and cut off that end of the lighted one which had been in the mouth of his friend, and commenced

smoking, saying-· It tin't often a man from the country runs afoul of as clever a fellow in the city as you are.'

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

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NO. 47.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE MOULAE AND FIFT CENTS! WHEN SUBSCRIEED FOR IN CLUES OF NOT LEES THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRES! When the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor price to one dollar and and fifty cents in order to syme our-selves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including integ-about twenty five per cent, and still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidy, that we can no longer afford to sail the Weekly PARADOR AND UNLOW At one dollar a year, and must add fity cents or stop the publica-tion, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, in-stead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endesvored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the polities of the State schieved at the late election; and if farlessense in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience a:d a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceshie here-fut to the party or less welcome to the family drole in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrate in the State to lead us bis alf in running our subcription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Belleving that the Democracy of the State foel the necessity of sustaloing a fearles? central organ, we make this appeal to there as sistance with the fullest confidence of success. The same reasons which induce us to raise the price the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be with rifing; and, while

ner callot be found where in have of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club. DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approach-ing session of the Congress and State Legislature, are in-vested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news. TERMS

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

"This damnable seceding !"

Another wants a sutler's berth, "To fight he isn't able: And so he'd like to do his share By furnishing the table! "He loves his dear old country's flag, And Yankee Doodle Dandy," And so he shows his love for them By selling poisoned brandy.

Go where you choose, look where you will, You'll find these army leeches; In church, in Congress, on the stump, A-making Union speeches. Round bar-room fires these wintry nights They drink their whisk y toddy, e shiver, shiver in the camp The men they clothed in shoddy !

Away with all such men as these, Why with all such men as these, Who rob our flag's defenders! To Warren and to Lafayette With all such base pretenders! And if at all our dear old flag Is to be rent asunder, Let it be done by rebel hands, And not by those of plunder!

Is there a heart that never sighed? s there a near that never signed ; s there at congue that never lied ? s there an eye that never blinked ? s there a man that never drinked ? Is there a woman that never fainted Or, is there one that never painted : If so, then heart and tongue and eye Must tell a most confounded lie !

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BIGLER

CLEA FIELD, PA., November 1st, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR : In reply to your favor of the 30th ult., I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not inso expressed myself to friends on all proppublic and private, for this course, one of sections of the State, make special claim to the Senator, at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West recentl, elected, and cannot reasonably claim both a loss. for so long a term.

The other question you ask, 'what can readily answered The usual response is, God knows. Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the Administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have some thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to you crude, and on some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

The sword is the only agency at work. But the sword cannot do all. It is an but cannot build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field ; but it cannot make a union of States ; it cannot repeople estranged and alienated from each in the South on y, as many at the begintheir allegiance. But the conflict turns mentof these ends; but no war of subju- the old Government. out to be with the whole mass of the peo- gation or extermination. ple within the revolted States, old and voung, male and female, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or people to the Union.

You well know that when the present peaceful means to avert the blow. Then our present suffering and sacrifices could see none, so long as the sword is unac- When the family of States again exist disgust. present afflictions and impending ruin.

kept in constant motion, and war and car- tent authority in existence to do the things nage must be the order of the day. New that may be necessary. Neither Congress, levies and fresh supplies may be properly nor the Executive, nor the two together, raised, for it will require a formidable have rightful authority to change the old army in each of the seceded States to ex- or to make new relations among the ecute and maintain this scheme. If ex- States. Congress may submit amendmen's termination be the object, then the sword to the Constitution for the ratification of should have unrestrained license to deal the States, and I believe the present death and destruction amongst the rebels, calamities of the nation could have been in all parts of their country, regardless of sex, or sge, or condition. But neither of but now the disorders of the country are these purposes, if practicable, would re- probably too complicated to be reached in establish the Union composed of certain that form.

Meanwhile, the President and Congress States. But, when the Union is re-established, the South as well as the North should prepare the way for settlement; must be in it; the family of States must indeed, by consulting the people through exist as heretofore, else it will not be the the ballot-box, they might make a settle-Union about which we have talked so much ment, to be ratified by the States thereaf. and for which so many brave men have ter. Let the President propose an armisoffered up their lives. The physical tri- tice, for the purpose of considering some umph of the North over the South, in the programme of re-union and settlement, in field, as the North in the end may triumph, which the feelings and rights of the masses is not the whole of the task. The States in the South shall be duly appreciated and must be brought together; the feelings of provided for. Invite them to come back the people of both sections must be so on the conditions of the Constitution, with constrained and moderated, that they can explicit definitions on controverted points. fraternize and live together, else the Union or on new conditions with the fullest asis gone forever. To subjugate the South- surance of justice and equality when they ern States and so hold them, could sub- do so come. Let him do this, and chalserve no good end for either section, and lenge the rebel authorities to submit such in no way, that I can discover, advance propositions as may be agreed upon, to an the welfare of the North; for so long as unrestrained vote of the citizens of the the South was held their hate of the North Southern States, as he will, at the same would increase, and whilst the North so | time, submit such propositions to a vote of held the South it would do but little else, those of the Northern States, with the tend to be a canoidate for United States | meanwhile its material interest must lan- | understanding that if a majority of slave

Senator at the coming election, and have guish and die. But, in addition, such a States, and a majority of free States acwork is utterly inconsistent with the genius | cept the proposition, its conditions should er occasions. I have a number of reasons, of our institutions and could scarcely fail be binding until ratified, or superceded by to lead to their utter perversion and ulti- the States. Suppose the Confederate auwhich is that the Eastern and Northern mate overthrow, adding to the calamities thorities reject this, or any similar propoof disunion the sacrifice of free govern- sition, no harm could ensue to the Northment. Conquest and empire, however ern cause. Such action would only leave magnificent, could not compensate for such them in a worse light before the world, and the Government at Washington in the

To exterminate the inhabitants of the better. The preliminaries for such a move-South, would be a deliberate emasculation | ment could be readily arranged by combe done to save the country,' is not so of the Union, rendering its reconstruction missioners selected for that purpose. at once impracticable and hopeless, and in-It may be said that we are constantly volve a work of barbarity, from which the Northern people would sbrink in horror. The existence of the Southern and this would seem to be conclusive ; but States, and on some terms of intercourse, it must not be forgotten that they rebelled is highly essential, nay; I will say, indis- because, as they say, the party now in pensable to the welfare of the North. I power at Washington, would not permit am, therefore against extermination, and them to enjoy, in peace, the real conditions against the policy of holding the Southern and covenants of that Union, and that States as conquered provinces. This there is no evidence that they would fare ground can be so easily maintained on better now. Besides, he has studied human purely selfish considerations for the North, nature to a poor purpose, who cannot diswhich will occur to all, that I need not cover that unconditional submission inagent of destruction. It can tear down trouble you with their presentation on this volves a degree of humiliation, to which occasion. I am for re-establishing the they will never come so long as they have Union as it was, or making a Union as any means of resistance. In the effort to similar as practicable, the States to be gain back even the masses, their passions store confidence and fraternity amongst a equals and to be sovereign to the extent and pride, and self-respect, may be wisely the States now are, each to have and en- considered. We must give them some new other. If the war was against the leaders joy such domestic institutions as it may ground, some pretext, if not complete and choose, and, were I in Congress, I should substantial guarantees, before we can exning supposed, then the sword might put sustain that measure of war and that only, pect them to entertain the idea of forsakthem down and the masses could return to that would clearly tend to the accomplish- ing their present leaders, and embracing

I know it may be said in reply to all even contempt with which these sugges- people deride the settlers with using their this, then let the Southern people lay down tions will be perused, by some, in both milk, and ask them why they do not milk their arms and come back into the Union, sections; but I care not. Are we not enlater, we shall have to treat and negotiate. and all will be right again. Would to God gaged in an effort to re-establish and main- and rats are favorite articles of food with The sword alone will nover restore this they could be induced so to do! There is tain the Union, and are not the seceded them.

no guarantee in reason that I would not be States to compose part of that Union ? willing to grant them. But do we see any Then why not endeavor to rescue them calamities menaced the nation, I was for indications of such a return to reason and from destruction, and cultivate good rela. earth worms, and a kind of sea-slug, myself. Says I .... Neighbor, what is duty? I can seen none, and I expect to tions with them?

have been avoided, and as I believe the companied by agents for settlement and as heretofore, they must become our breth-

With much esteem, I remain, Yours truly.

WM. BIGLER. To S. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Philad., Pa.

A Curious Chapter on Food.

The diversity prevailing in different nations in reference to articles of food seems to confirm in its literal sense the proverbial saying that ' One man's meat s another man's poison.' Many an article of food which is in high esteem in one country is regarded in others with abhorrence, which even famine can hardly surmount.

In the Shetland Islands it is said that crabs and lobsters abound, which the people catch for the London market, but refuse to eat even when half starved.

The John Dory is reckoned by epicures one of the choicest of fish, but in Devonas if trying to recollect his third position. shire, where it abounds, and also in Ire-'Come, fellow,' exclaimed Cockle, 'out land, it used to be thrown away as unfit with your story at once. You have not for food. There seems to be some supertold us where was the ass ?' 'My Lord stition connected with this, as it- is said Joadge,' said the witness, with a sudden that a Devonshire cook flatly refuses to sparkle in his eye, 'His honor the Coondress it.

sel is the ass!' Of course the court was Eels, which are abundant and of good in a roar. quality in Cumberland and Westmore-But the lawyers are not the only vicland, and also in Scotland, are regarded tims of facetious witnesses. Now and then by the people there with as much disgust the court ' catches it ' in the most palpable as snakes.

Skate, which is in high estimation in England, in Ireland is hardly ever eaten except by the fishermen. Scallops, on the other hand, which are

reckoned a dainty in Ireland, are hardly ever eaten in England ; and although they are abundant on many of the coasts, a few of the English have any idea that they are eatable.

The cuttlefish (that kind which produces the inky fluid,) although found on our coast, is not eaten by us. But at Naples it is highly esteemed, and travellers report that it tastes like yeal. Cockchafers are candied, and served

up with other confectionary by the Italians.

The hedgehog no one thinks of eating in England except the gipsies, and some who have joined them report that it is better than rabbit.

The sailors in the English and Dutch whale-ships do not eat the flesh of the whale; but those in the French whalers (with their well-known skill in cookery) the Judge, 'go on with the inventory.' are said to make a palateable dish of it. By almost all the lower classes in En-Saviour Jesus Christ-may be yer honor gland venison and game of all kinds are has heard of him ?' The seemingly unheld in abhorrence, and so are fresh affected look of inquiry and doubt that figs. accompanied the witness' words, set the

Bv the Australian savages, frogs, snakes, large moths and grubs picked out from the wood-all of which the English settlers turn from with disgust-are esteemed as dainties; but they are shocked at our eating Oysters.

Milk as an article of food (except for sucking babies,) is loathed by the South Sea Islanders. Goats have been intro-I am fully aware of the indignation and duced into several of the islands, but the their sows. On the other hand, dogs

Those last, as is well known, are often which most Europeans will turn from with there in your soil that makes such smooth,

large apples ? They are a third bigger have been avoided, and as I believe the companied by agents for settlement and as heretofore, they must become our breth-unity of the States preserved for genera-tions, without the sacrifice of principle or it was accompanied by a page companied by a page companies of the p tions, without the sacrifice of principle or it was accompanied by a peace commission What pleasure, then, can we have in their South Americans (both Creole and Indi- the soil.' John replied, with a twinkle in honor, or conscience on either side; pas-sion, prejudice and fanaticism only would nity for settlement. In God's name, I any friends of the old flag, and the old prisoners captured on the prize ships there? My pork brings me fifty cents have been required to give way; and I would ask, should we do less when enga- Government within the seceded States, warned the sailors against eating it, and a pound-eight in flesh, and the balance still think, nay, I am sure that other ged in a war among ourselves? It is idle, they should cultivate the same spirit tow- for a time lived on bad ship beef; but see- in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard means beside war are necessary to save and worse than idle, to delude ourselves ard the North. The absent element of a ing our men thrive on the turtle they began ten years ago with hogs, and since that our country-our whole country-from about the nature of the contest in which substantial Union is fraternity amongst to eat it-at first sparingly and at length time I had no trouble with wormy fruit.resent afflictions and impending ruin. I know how easy it is to talk about war to eat it—at mest sparingly and at length by force, alone, though we may triumph nished by the sword. Again in the words to eat it—at mest sparingly and at length heartily; and when set ashore and libera-Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the trees unless somthing is the matter the trees unless of the trees and cornage; about strategio positions over the South in the field, and we may as of Mr. Lincoln, 'there has been much their capture, which had introduced to with them. The apple-worm and curculio

used to tell a capital story of a witness at the York Assizes-a court which the codmedian was accostomed to attend for the fun of studying character, as displayed

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against a wall and killed it. Sergeant Cockle, well known for his roughness of examination, was perplexing one of the witnesses, who found no other means of extricating himself than by giving a graphic description of the mat-ter in question. Well, my Lord Joadge, said the hesitating clower [12] tall It i- fully as strong and durable as either silver or gold

said the hesitating clown, 'I'll tell you how it happened as well as I can. My It i. fully as strong and durable as either silver or gold -more easily kept clean, more natural to the touch of the tongue and lips, and it is firmer and more serviceable in the mouth, in consequence of our being able to obtain a more periect fit to the cum. This work is not so expensive as gold, but a little higher in price than silver. It will be warranted to give satisfac-tion, or be excha ged for gold or silver work as the patient may prefer. lord, suppose I am the wagon, here I was. Now, my Lord Joadge, there you are, you are the wall. The describer now paused

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and ludicrous manner. Here is a case which will be remembered by a good many people who were present on the occasion, as a veritable fact that they made a world of

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