

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

NUMBER 146

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TOWANDA:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

For the Bradford Reporter.
Messrs. Enron.—If there be none in these parts to whom the following in any measure applies, none can be any measure offended by its republication. But as the disease is often idiopathic, (i. e., if I understand the term, springs up of itself in the system, without any external influence from without), the young may well put upon their guard against contracting it. The disease, to shake it off, from the very beginning.

EXPERIENCE.
A Sad Disease.—A correspondent of the Western Citizen Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, nor small pox, but is sympathetic with the morbid condition of the patient. The disease is periodical—the agent is impalpable about Church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher comes along his way, the disease is not near so general. This, by the way, is rather an awkward confession for the reverend gentleman to make.

The Night is Come, Beloved.
—forth, beloved, into the dim night,
Take thou thy way; oh! cheerless is the dark,
And lovely dost the savage north wind bite,
And thralldom's thy surly voice doth bark.
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Miscellaneous:

Lectures to Laboring Men.—No. VI.

Another bondage is upon thee cast,
Sue that wretched out by thine own erring hand."
Effects of the Tariff, and Mercantile Systems Combined.
A Protective Tariff incidentally increases the price of the products, which we give in exchange for the protected articles?
In other words, if the manufactured articles which one portion of the community has to sell, are increased in price by a protective tariff, it does not also increase the price of the articles which they pay with, by creating a home market?
Some contend theoretically for the affirmative of this question; and it must be confessed, if the theory be true, it does away in a measure with the objection, that a protective tariff increases the price of the articles protected; for when a barrel that is worth \$3 and a barrel of our worth \$3, a protective specific duty on hats of \$2 each, raises the price to \$5, and if this incidentally raises the price of flour, also to \$5, the exchange would still be even; and neither set of interests would be injured, though it must be confessed it would be hard to determine who would be benefited by the new arrangement. But if the hat were raised in price by the tariff to \$5, and the flour still remained at \$3, it would be easy to perceive who would have the worst of the bargain.
We have carefully compiled all the manufactures that are increased in price by the operation of the tariff, and have found that at first cost they amount to \$216,810,448, as we previously stated. We have also carefully computed the number of persons employed in the manufacture of these particular goods, and find they amount to 300,000, including women and children. This number of persons aided by machinery, add enough labor, to say one hundred millions of dollars, and make up the value of the various manufactures. The remaining labor in the United States are engaged in the various other industrial pursuits, but perhaps the tenth part in the various branches of agriculture.
Now the theory is, that a protective tariff by increasing the prices of these manufactures, incidentally increases the price of agricultural products given in return, by creating a home market. If this be true, the tariff leaves us just as we find us, and no one is injured; but if, when the barrel that is raised from \$3 to \$5, by the tariff, the farmer still has to pay in flour at \$3, if the manufactured articles are increased in price 40 per cent, and the fruits of agriculture remain the same, then the increased price of wheat, is an unmitigated tax on community.
To determine this question, volumes of abstract theoretical arguments have been wasted, and when it really appears to us, that the truth is only to be ascertained by a careful observation of facts. The latter demonstrates; the former makes only probable. If men would content to come down from theorizing stills, & engage in the more humble process of observing the existing facts, truth would often be made plain, where we are now groping our way in the maze of conjecture. Then let us view a few facts in connection with this question.
The protective policy was ostensibly commenced by the act of the first Session of the Congress going into effect, on the first of

July 1816. In that age, the people were not prepared so immediately to commence operation under a new law of this kind, as they are now, so that a year would most likely elapse before any considerable effects could arise from its operation. In the three months of the year 1817, six months after the act went into operation, flour averages in Philadelphia about \$14 per barrel. But now it commenced falling, and for the year 1818, the average was \$9.96, for 1819, \$7.11, for 1820, \$4.72, for 1821, \$4.78.—In four or five years after the act passed, flour depreciated more than \$9 on a barrel, or 200 per cent! The above facts are taken from a table in Hazard's Register Vol. 1, 1830; and from a table of prices from 1790, to 1838, published in the Pennsylvania. Prices now appear to have begun to adjust themselves again to the new state of things, and flour raises gradually to an average of \$6.82 for the year 1823, though much of this year, flour sold for over \$7 per cent! But the protectionists, clamorous for higher and more duties, got a new tariff law passed in 1824; and now prices of agricultural produce began to decline again, so that in 1825, flour sells on an average for the whole year, for \$5, 10, in 1826 for \$4.55. Flour now raises again gradually, to an average of \$5.60, in 1828, \$6, 33, in 1829, but the more enormous protective tariff of 1828, goes into operation at this time, and in 1830, the average price for flour was, \$1.83; & afterwards it rose again to an average of about \$5.70, per barrel until 1836 when the excessive expansion of paper money and speculation, drew off men from industry, and produce rose in consequence of a scarcity, and a redundant currency, and the more moderate taxes of the compromise act. August 10th 1840, before the passage of the late tariff, flour was quoted at \$5.75, or \$6 per barrel in New York City. Through April and May of 1841 it stood at one dollar less at least.

Now let us suppose the full effect of the protective tariff took place in 1818. If you could look back from this year to 1790 inclusive, for twenty nine years, we find the average price of flour, for the whole period is \$8.50 per barrel; and if we begin from this period, and count forward to 1843, including the latter year, twenty five years, the average price for the whole period, is no more than \$6.00, the former price exceeding the latter by 41 per cent.

We have also consulted the tables of prices for the leading articles of agricultural produce, such as cotton, pork, beef, corn, &c., and find the variations in prices correspond to the above. For instance in 1816, the average price of cotton, was 29 cents per pound, and it commenced declining from year to year, until in 1823 it brought 21 cents; and it came down again in 1827 to 9 cents. Cotton is now from 5 to 8 cents, probably average 6. These facts must be looked upon as curious circumstances, to say the least, if they do not stand in the relation to each other of cause and effect.

But perhaps we should take one more view of the facts in relation to this matter, viz. We have demonstrated that goods were higher in the United States, by the amount of the tariff, than in other countries at the same time, which imposed no taxes on the same kind of goods. But now, if our agricultural produce, though lower in fact than previously, is higher, at the same time, than in those other countries, then it would, or at least make it probable, that protective duties on goods, raise the price incidentally of produce, *unintentionally* bring higher at the same time than in a neighboring country by the amount of the tariff. *Is agricultural produce maintained at the same relative elevation at the same time?* is the question to be decided by facts and observation.—We say that all experience and observation go to prove the negative of this position. One of the most familiar instances of this kind, has fallen under the observation of every one living in the northern portions of our Union, bordering on the Canada. Though for many years, all the leading articles of merchandise have been from 30 to fifty per cent higher, on this side; yet produce has been no higher.—Ten barrels of our flour would buy as much merchandise of particular kinds, on that side, as fourteen or fifteen would on this. One hundred bushels of our wheat would pay for as much of these articles of merchandise there, as 140 bushels would on this side. Can any one believe that if our tariff were doubled, it would raise the price of our produce here, any higher than in Canada; or, relatively higher than in any other part of the world? Or if our tariff were entirely abolished, can any one bring himself to believe that our agricultural produce would fall below that in Canada, relatively lower than in any other part of the world? But we have some of the most striking specimens of this law of trade in continental Europe. There the duties on merchandise, vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, in the Hanse Towns and Gibraltar, through all the intermediate per centum up to 100 per cent in Spain and Italy; and through all these states and kingdoms from the Baltic down around the Peninsula, and into the Mediterranean, there is no difference in the prices of agricultural and other surplus products, but what arises from the quality, accessibility of the port &c., all of which are referable to the natural laws of trade, the same as the difference between New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Chicago, in America. The most striking contrast in the prices of merchandise, frequently occur, by just crossing an imaginary line, amounting in some places to 100 per cent; and yet in such instances there is not the least difference in the prices of agricultural and other redundant products. We will take for instance, Cadiz and Gibraltar. The latter is a free port, and is not farther from the former by sea, than New York City is from New Haven. Cadiz is subject to the duties of Spain, amounting to about 100 per cent, and merchandise is nearly that much higher there, than in Gibraltar, and would be quite, if it were not for the enormous amount of smuggling carried on there; but the prices of agricultural and all surplus products, are the same in both places.

The average foreign prices at twenty four export markets, being \$1.27 per bushel. By this it will be perceived that in Rotterdam, in Holland; and Antwerp, in Belgium; Paris, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, in France; where the tariffs and merchandise are much lower than in Spain; and lower than in Leghorn, Naples and Trieste, in Italy; and Odessa in Russia; in the former place the price of wheat is still higher. The table of the British Almanac, for 1842, also contains the prices for other agricultural products, in these farming countries, such as rye, barley, oats, &c., and the same general rule holds good.

So you will perceive that in the agricultural states of Continental Europe, where the protective and revenue duties on manufactures vary from nothing up to 100 per cent; and where, according to theory, a corresponding variation should be produced, in prices of produce, yet we find in the latter no variations, but what is attributable to difference in transportation, and the quality of grain, as we shall show hereafter; except what seems to be a variation in favor of the higher price of produce in countries imposing the lowest duties on merchandise.

One would suppose if high duties on imports, could incidentally increase the prices of the redundant productions of a country, our trials in this country, and the more numerous experiments of Europe, would afford us at least a solitary instance of it. Thus we have compared the prices in this country at different periods of time, and we have found, as a general rule, that when we have increased our import taxes, agricultural products declined in price; and moreover we have compared the price of produce in the different agricultural countries, at the same time laying side by side, in which the most excessive disparities exist in import taxes and prices for merchandise; and we find if there be any difference, produce is highest where the tariffs are lowest. If these be facts, as we have stated them, we see no other inferences that can be drawn from them, but such as are unfavorable to the theory of protection, as it is called.

Many of these truths, have come within the observation of every one present, and many of them are now under each of your observations, viz. that the prices of goods are higher where the tariff operates, than where it does not, and yet the prices of surplus produce are the same. But we have extended the field of observation and history much wider than intended, and find the facts all in agreement, and tending to prove that the benefits of tariffs are all a false unsubstantial theory—hollow vision.

Unless the facts are different from what we have stated them; unless they are all the very reverse from what we have stated them, it must be conceded that experience is all against the theory; and how, in view of all these obvious facts, men should let a mere theory like this, take such a deep hold on their minds, is one of the most unaccountable phenomena of the age. It seems having nothing to recommend it but its venerable monarchical origin.

TO GUARD AGAINST SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—It is a fact better ascertained than can be accounted for, that fixed oils, when mixed with any light kind of charcoal, or substances containing carbon, such as cotton, flax, or even wool, which is not of itself inflammable, heat by the process of decomposition, and after remaining in contact some time at length burst into flame. This spontaneous combustion takes place in waste cotton which has been employed to wipe machines, and then thrown away and allowed to accumulate into a heap. We have known an instance of the kind in a manufactory for spinning wasters, where the wools, or "alubbings," as it is termed in Yorkshire, was thrown into a corner and neglected. It then heated, and was on the point of bursting into flame, when the attention of the workmen was directed to the heap by the smoke and smell. In cottonmills, the danger exists in a still greater degree, and it is believed that the destruction of many cotton factories has been occasioned by this means.—The cause of this peculiar property of fixed oils deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it.—Scientific American.

A Gem, from Fanny Forester.

[The following touching stanzas, were written to her mother, by Mrs. Juncox, previous to her departure as a Missionary, a few weeks ago.]

Give me my old seat, Mother,
With my head upon thy knee;
I've passed thro' many a changing scene,
Since thus I sat by thee.
Oh! let me look into thine eyes—
Their meek, soft, loving light
Falls, like a gleam of holiness,
Upon my heart, to-night.
I've not been long away, Mother,
Few suns have rose and set
Since last the tear-drop on thy cheek
My lips in kisses met.
'Tis but a very little time, I know,
But very long it seems;
Though every night I came to thee,
Dear Mother, in my dreams.
The world has kindly dealt, Mother,
By the child thou lov'st so well;
Thy prayers have circled round her path,
And 'twas their holy spell
Which made that path so dearly bright,
Which strewed the roses there;
Which gave the light, and cast the balm
On every breath of air.
I bear a happy heart, Mother;
A happier never beat;
And even now, new buds of hope
Are bursting at my feet.
Oh, Mother! life may be a dream;
But if such dreams are given,
While at the portal thou stand,
What are the truths of Heaven?
I bear a happy heart, Mother!
Yet, when fond eyes I see,
And hear soft tones and winning words,
I ever think of thee.
And then the tear my spirit weeps
Unbidden fills my eye;
And, like a homeless dove, I long
Unto thy breast to fly.
Then I am very sad, Mother,
I'm very sad and lone;
Oh! 'tis no heart whose inmost fold
Opens to me like thine own!
Though sunny smiles wreath the blooming lips,
While love tones meet mine ear;
My Mother, one fond glance of thine
Were thousand times more dear.
Then with a closer clasp, Mother,
Now hold me to thy heart;
I'd feel it beating 'gainst mine own,
Once more, before we part.
And, Mother, to this love-lit spot,
When I am far away,
Come oft—too oft thou canst not come—
And for thy darling pray.

CUNNING AND MEMORY OF THE HORSE.

A curious instance of the cunning and memory displayed by the horse is exemplified in the following anecdote from the Plain Englishman. The late General Pater, of the East India Service was a remarkably fat man; while stationed at Madras he purchased a charger, which, after a short trial, all at once betook itself to a trick of laying down whenever the general prepared to get upon his back. Every expedient was tried without success, to cure him of the trick; and the laugh was so much indulged against the general's corpulency, that he found it convenient to dispose of his horse to a young officer quitting the settlement for a distant station up the country. Upwards of two years had subsequently passed, when, in the execution of his official duties, General Pater left Madras to inspect one of the frontier cantonments.

He travelled, as is the custom in India, in his palanquin, (a covered couch, carried on men's shoulders.) The morning after his arrival at the station, the troops were drawn out; and as he had brought no horse, it was proper to provide for his being suitably mounted, though it was not easy to find a charger equal to him a powerful horse for the occasion, which was brought out duly caparisoned in front of the line. The general came forth from his tent and proceeded to mount, but the instant the horse saw his advance he flung himself flat upon the sand, and neither blows nor entreaties could induce him to rise. It was the general's old charger, who from the moment of quitting his service, had never once practiced the artifice until his second meeting. The general, who was exceedingly good humored man, joined heartily in the universal shout that ran through the whole line on witnessing this ludicrous affair.

GOOD ADVICE.—The following excellent advice is clipped from a corner of the Scientific American, whether original there, or not we cannot say:

The Editor's Advice to his youthful readers is—Read books which contain real, solid information, though they may appear dry at first.—Don't spend your time poring over the miserable cheap novels so plenty at the present time. The more you read them the bigger fool you will be. They are unworthy the attention of an intelligent being, and are the great drawback upon the intellectual advancement of the young. One old study history, which can be found in almost any house, is worth more than the whole of them.

PRETTY FAR GONE.—During a heavy fall of rain, a fellow who had taken a drop too much, happened to deposit himself underneath a water spout. He thus "lying alone in his glory," ever and anon exclaimed—"Not a drop more, gentlemen—'not a drop more."

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior. The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

A Sign in the Newspaper.

NEIGHBOR SHOEMAKER!—I see you have a fine stock of boots, booties, and shoes on hand—all sorts, sizes and qualities,—cowhide, calf skin, superfine and extra superfine—for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children. You wish to sell them, I suppose?
"Yes."
"I perceive you have got a shingle over the door with the words, 'Boot and Shoe Store,' inscribed thereon. That I presume is to inform the public of your occupation, and invite them to give you a call?"
"Yes."
"Well, some few of those who pass along this street will doubtless notice your sign, and perhaps come in and trade with you. But a great many people will traverse the streets of this city who will not see your sign, and they may be in want of shoes too. You need another sign, Mr. Shoemaker."
"That's a fact, I did not think of it before."
"Go then, the first thing, and get an advertisement in your newspaper. Tell the people where you are, and what you are about, and what varieties of shoes and boots you keep for sale, and that you will be glad to see them."
"Thus, instead of barely notifying those who pass along by your shop, you will inform the people all around—not only those who pass the other streets, but the farmers and their families away back on the hills—the ladies, mechanics, workmen of the other towns—and hundreds of others;—and my word for it, one such sign in a newspaper, will be worth a dozen over your door!"
"Faith, I'll try it before I'm a day older."
"And you, Messrs. Tailors, Tinkers, Cabinet makers, Saddle and Harness makers, &c.,—you've all got your shingles over your doors, as though that would notify every body in creation. Had you not better try a sign in a newspaper, as well as neighbor Shoemaker?"

CAPITAL ADVICE.

Neal's Gazette advises the following "cool" and reasonable advice—heed it, and you will be well repaid:
"In the first place, don't gormandize. We hate a glutton at all times, but especially in summer. It is monstrous to see men, when the mercury is up to 90, cram a pound of fat meat down their throats. Don't you know that animal food increases the bile? Eat sparingly, and be sure to masticate well what you eat. Don't bolt your food like the Anaconda. Take exercise in early morning. Ah! what fools we are to sweat in bed, when the cool breezes of the morning invite us forth, and birds and the dew and the streams are murmuring in their own quiet way, pleasant music, which arouses a kindred melody in the soul.
Be good natured. Don't get into an angry discussion on politics or religion. There will be time enough to talk the former over when the weather becomes cool, and as for the latter, the less you quarrel about it the better. Bathe often—three times a week—every day. The expense is nothing to the benefits derived. If you would enjoy health, have a clear head, a sweet stomach, a cheerful disposition, put your carcasses under water every day, and when you emerge use the crash vigorously for five minutes. There is nothing like the pure bracing water. We never dip beneath its surface without thanking God for having placed such a health promoting element within our reach."

CURIOUS CUSTOMS THREE CENTURIES AGO.

Heavy tables, formed of planks laid upon trestles, massive oak benches or stools for seats, and floors strewn with straw, formed the accommodations which satisfied the princes and prelates of our early history. Even in the time of Elizabeth, the comfort of a carpet was seldom felt, and the luxury of a fork wholly unknown. Rushes commonly supplied the place of the former, and the fingers were the invariable substitutes for the latter.
Harrison, writing in the time of Elizabeth, thus describes the furniture in use immediately before his time:—"Our fathers (yea, we ourselves also) have been full of straw pallets, of rough mats, covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dogswain or hop-horn-log (I use their own term) and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster or pillow. If it were so that our fathers or the good man of the house had, within seven years after his marriage, purchased a mattress or flocks-bed, and thereto a sack of chaff to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the town, that peraventure, lay seldom in a bed of down or whole feathers. As for servants, if they had any sheet under them it was well; for seldom had they any under their bodies to keep them from the prickling straws that ran off through the canvass of the pallet, and raised their hardened hides."

PAPER.—The first paper mill in England, was erected in the year 1587, by a German who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, being 258 years ago. About 140 years from that time, a paper mill was erected in New England, in the town of Milton, Mass. on a site adjoining the Neponset river, near the lower bridge. An act to encourage the manufacture of paper in New England, was passed by the general court of Massachusetts, on the 13th of September, 1728, and a patent was granted to Daniel Henchman and others, for the sole manufacture of paper for ten years, on the following conditions, viz.: During the first 15 months to make 140 reams of brown paper, and 60 reams of printing paper. The second year, to make 50 reams writing paper, in addition to the first mentioned quantity, and so on, that the total annual produce of the various quantities, may not be less than 500 reams per year. Such is the origin of the first paper mill built in New England, and probably the first in America. And such was the commencement of that now in valuable and extensive branch of New England productive industry, on which so many thousands depend for support.—Essex Constal.

A TRUE MASTER.—One day, when the people of Athens desired Euripides to retrench a certain passage from one of his tragedies, he came upon the stage and exclaimed, "I do not compose my works to learn of you, but to teach you."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—It is stated, that any person who practices writing an hour or so, with carmine-colored ink, in a strong light, will find ordinary black letter print to appear green for some time afterwards.

THE OLDEST SOVEREIGN.—In consequence of the death of the Pope, the oldest sovereign in Europe is now Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born June 5th, 1771. The next in age is the King of the French, born October 5, 1773.

HARD TIMES.—The times are so hard, and the payments so rare, that some of the city girls complain that the young men can't even pay their addresses.

ROUND SHOULDERS.—Persons who carry weights on their heads, as fish women in the streets, are remarkable for holding themselves erect and straight, and never have a stoop or curved spine. One of the most effectual means of removing stooping, and even of checking incipient lateral curvature of the spine, is by making the patient carry weights on the head, gradually augmented; this compels all the muscles, by which perpendicularity is produced and preserved, to exert themselves, and by this exertion they grow; and as the body cannot be allowed either to bend forward or to either side, the muscles gradually pull all the bones and ligaments into their proper position, and keep them, as well as themselves, in due posture.—In fact, lateral curvature is caused by disproportioned strength, or exertion of different lateral set of muscles, and by relaxation of ligaments, and can only be cured by producing a contrary state, by exercise and well balanced perpendicularity of the spine; never by artificial machines nor by mere rest. The peasantry in those parts of the country where it is customary to carry burdens on the head, are remarkable for their erect stature and ease of motion. This is well seen about Aveyron in France.

GETTING THE MITTEN.—Most young men are acquainted with this familiar expression, and that too, by sad experience. Now we know that this thing of "getting the mitten" is by no means so agreeable as it is "cracked out to be;" and produces no very pleasant sensation in the mind of the ardent lover. When an answer to the anxious "Miss, will you accept of my company?" she says, half poutingly and half good humoredly, "I shan't," none but those who have been similarly situated can form any conjecture of that peculiar sensation which it naturally creates. The victim feels—O dear! he feels all over. He would gladly exchange places with a mud turtle or bull-frog, for then he might find some friendly hiding place wherein to conceal his devoted love.—The soul seems for a moment to secrete itself somewhere between torrid zones, and the heart that but a few minutes before bounded like the deer of the forest, is now endeavoring to hide its blushing face between the liver and the kidneys. However, if he is a man of sound sense he will attach no blame to the fair one who has thus repulsed and thwarted his design, but after a few momentous perturbation of mind he will come to the natural and honorable conclusion that if she don't want to go with him, he certainly cares nothing about her company.—And furthermore, as it commonly takes two to make a bargain, and as the man generally makes the proposition, we think, it perfectly just that she exercises her own liberty and choice in all such matters.

A NEW WAY.—A young man having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, and feeling such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing it to the fair empress of his heart, resolved on an issue. He went to the clergyman, and requested that the bans of Marriage might be published, according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears, she filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment. He bore the sally with fortitude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, he could go to the clergyman and forbid the bans. After a moment's pause she took wit in her anger and said, "As it has been done, it is a pity that a shilling should be thrown away."

TO ASCERTAIN A HORSE'S AGE.—Every horse has six teeth above and below; before three years old he sheds his middle teeth; at three he sheds one more on each side of the central teeth; at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore-teeth. Between four and five the horse cuts the under tusk; at five will cut his upper tusk, at which time his mouth will be complete. At six years the grooves and hollows begin to fill up a little; seven the grooves will be well nigh filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown hollows formerly were. At eight, the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth; the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding; the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at top.

LUCIFERIAN.—"I wonder how they make Lucifer Matches," said a young married lady to her husband, with whom she never agreed. "The process is very simple," he replied "I once made one."
"Indeed, and how did you manage it?"
"By courting you," was the brief and satisfactory reply.

SHARP RETORT.—A lawyer, while arguing a point of law before a rather heavy judge, not long since, was interrupted by the latter with, "I do not understand you, Mr.—"
"I find it very difficult to make your honor understand anything," was the quick reply of the counsel. His honor took snuff and looked over his minutes.

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