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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, February 25, 1854.

Selected Poetry.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And where'er you lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.
Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back,
But upon the darkest wave,
Leave a shining track.

Nobly dare the wildest storm,
Stem the hardest gale,
Brave of heart and strong of arm
You will never fail.
When the world is cold and dark,
Keep an aim in view,
And toward the beacon mark
Paddle your own canoe.

Every wave that bears you on
To the silent shore,
From its sunny source has gone,
To return no more.
Then let not an hour's delay
Cheer you of your due;
But, while it is called to-day,
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofly state and power,
Honest fame and hardy health
Are a better dower;
But if these will not suffice,
Golden gains pursue,
And to win the glittering prize,
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you wrest the wreath of fame
From the hand of fate;
Would you write a deathless name,
With the good and great;
Would you blast the fellow men,
Heart and soul imbue,
With the holy task, and then
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you crush the tyrant wrong,
In the world's free fight,
With a spirit brave and strong,
Battle for the right;
And to break the chains that bind
The many to the few—
To enfranchise slavish mind,
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing is lost—
Every good deed, nobly done,
Will reap the cost.
Leaving to Heaven, in humble trust,
All you will do;
But, if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

Political.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The following article we copy from the *Nation*, of the 6th inst. That paper, as is known, is an able, candid but conservative one, and its support of the Missouri bill, and its denunciation of the Missouri bill, are certainly not to be charged to any hostility to the "institution." The editors occupied their present positions at the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, were participants in the discussions of that day, and the solemnity of the compact then entered into, they do not feel at liberty to repudiate. The weeks have elapsed since Congress assembled, comprehending nearly one-third of the duration of a First Session, we may now be allowed to cast a glance back upon what has been done, and look forward to what promises to be done. Less than a dozen acts of comparative significance, comprise the whole body of legislation to the present day. A vast deal of business has been registered on the calendars of both Houses, and much other of equal importance with that has been reported upon is still before the committees of both Houses. We do not know, however, that in this apparently dilatory action any thing should be drawn against the present Congress. In this particular it has not fallen behind its predecessors. The disposition of both Houses will be allowed by all calm observers, to be favorable to an intelligent and discreet discharge of their duty as of any Congress that has met in the past, and until within the last fifteen or twenty years, and until within the last few years, there has been no reason to anticipate any thing like the present Congress. The questions to be brought before them, have been published the proceedings from day to day, and it is needless for us to particularize or to dwell upon the leading measures already before them. An exception to this remark might perhaps be made of the bill for establishing Territories in the country designated as the Nebraska Territory. To the establishment of a Territory over a vast territory which has been recent Government, except such as is generally applicable to all the country, still in possession of the Indians, there would be no objection, of none of them, were it not for an important principle, necessarily connected with the question, which has been brought into debate in the House. The circumstances to which we refer is of the feature proposed by the Committee on Territories, to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and to substitute in lieu of it a provision extending to the Territories except as follows:— "Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, passed March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative."

We shall not now enter into a consideration of the motives, apart from the interests of the Territories in question, which are supposed by many of our contemporaries to have influenced the introduction of this proposition at this time into the halls of Congress. Whatever considerations may have justified the measure in the minds of its authors, it is not possible that they could, if we were made fully aware of them, be such as to obviate the decisive objections that we have to this part of the bill of the committee.

The fundamental objection to this proposition which must strike every mind—the mere suggestion of which, indeed, is enough to startle the true friends of the Constitution in every quarter of the Union—is that it proposes, without circumlocution, the abrogation of a compact hardly less formal than that of the Constitution itself, and which can hardly be deemed of less high obligation than that instrument. And this nullification of a solemn covenant between the United States and the State of Missouri—between the South and the North—is proposed on the ground that this compact was "superseded" and rendered "inoperative" by the "compromise" of 1850.

There is no one in the wide circle of our readers who can hold with more pertinacity than we do to the policy as well as to the durability of the Compromise of 1850. But no one, we should think, would seriously pretend that it is of higher obligation, in any part of it, than the compact which is usually known as the Missouri Compromise.

The bare recurrence to the circumstances under which the Missouri Compromise was ratified will show with how much greater solemnity the termination of that alarming controversy was attended. The discussion and the excitement of the Missouri question continued during the terms of two Congresses, and during of course an equal space of time in the now State of Missouri. The crisis of 1850, on the contrary, broke out on a sudden upon the opening of the Congress of 1849-50, and for a time had certainly a threatening aspect. But, after all, the Nashville Convention, the product of that excitement was but the creature of an hour. Within a very few months, mainly by the exertion of a spirit of pure patriotism, animating a few distinguished individuals on both sides of a certain geographical line, and the good fortune of the nation in its having then at its helm a wise and upright Chief Magistrate, the question was amicably settled, to the nearly universal satisfaction of all good citizens. Of the leaders in this great scheme of conciliation, without citing the names of the living, the nation yet mourns the decease of two great statesmen, CLAY and WEBSTER, the termination of whose earthly career, it can hardly be doubted, was hastened by their almost more than mortal efforts to bring about that auspicious result.

Nor in this connexion can we forbear recurring to the closing scenes of the Missouri controversy more than thirty years ago. Who that witnessed them can ever forget them? Whatever the reader may have happened to think of the political character of Mr. Clay, the chief actor in that scene, no one of any creed in politics can but remember, with respect and even admiration, the fearless independence, the total disregard of party or of self-interest, with which he threw himself into the breach on that occasion, and by his energy and influence restored quiet to a distracted country. Nor should we omit due honor to those fellow-members of Mr. Clay in the same House of Representatives, who, resisting the current of public feeling in States which they represented, assisted him to breast the storm and steer the ship of State into calm waters. The colleagues of those gentlemen, who took a different course, and persevered to the end in resisting the compromise, we have never doubted, acted under a sense of duty which they could not conscientiously disobey. So much greater the merit of those from the same part of the country who dared to differ, from them. The Representatives from Northern States who stood by Mr. Clay on this day of trial of the strength of this Government did not exceed twenty in number. To show of what character they were, it is enough to recall to memory the names of Henry Baldwin, late Justice of the Supreme Court; of Joseph Bloomfield, from New Jersey, an officer of the Revolution and of the War of 1812; of straightforward Ephraim Bateman, from the same State; of Henry Southard, that faithful Jersey Bisc who carried arms through the whole of the Revolutionary war, and had been in Congress almost ever since; of the respected Samuel Eddy, of Rhode Island; of Langdon Hill and Henry Shaw, of Massachusetts; of Henry Meigs, of New-York; of Henry R. Storrs, the distinguished member of the Bar of the same State; and of honest Daniel Udree, of Pennsylvania. It is small honor for those names to be recalled in this manner to remembrance in these columns, but it is great honor to them, and those who, uniting with them, contributed to the ultimate decision, to be remembered in connexion with an event which, in the apprehension of some of the wisest amongst us, saved the country from an intestine war. We cannot dismiss this brief historical reference without invoking the earnest attention of all our younger readers to the fact that Mr. Clay did not lose, by his steady opposition to the restriction upon Missouri, any portion of the public esteem and confidence which he had previously commanded. His lofty independence was recognized and appreciated by the world. By the first President subsequently elected from a Northern State he was selected from all his fellow-citizens to be the Secretary of State, and ever afterwards enjoyed a large portion of the confidence of his countrymen, North as well as South of Mason and Dixon's line.

As regards the Territorial bill now under consideration in Congress, we are informed by an article copied conspicuously into the Government paper of yesterday that it is an "Administration measure," and that "every free Democrat and every patriot in Congress will vote for it." Much as we regret to see so important a statement put forth authoritatively, we should regret it the more could we

believe it. We should regret it as well for the President's own sake as for the peace of the country. But his Message at the opening of Congress forbids us to believe it. He saw, we are sure, with patriotic no less than personal pleasure, that the Congress which assembled here two months ago met in a spirit of harmony towards each other, and of kindness and liberality towards the Executive, rarely witnessed during the last twenty years. The only drawback to this state of good feeling was the feud which had arisen among the New-York Democrats; but that very partially rippled the surface of the calm which pervaded the great body of the Representatives; and every one seemed disposed to give to the new Executive all reasonable support and confidence. Surely this was not a state of things which the President would desire to disturb, much less destroy, by conjuring anew the demon of sectional discord—more distinctly sectional, we fear, in its present shape, than it ever was before. There existed no adequate motive for such a step. The country had not called for it; there had been no expression of public opinion on the subject; it was neither asked for nor looked for. So far from it, indeed, that it took the public entirely by surprise. The country, North and South, was reposing in entire acquiescence and confidence in the great healing act of 1850, and the strife which accompanied its enactment had been long forgotten. It therefore surpasses our ingenuity to discover any motive which could induce the President to disturb this happy quiet.

We are aware that our esteemed neighbor, the *Sentinel*, gives as a reason for the measure, that it will compel certain politicians to 'show their hands,' and the *Union* alleges that 'it is time these compromises were settled forever.' What is meant by the *Sentinel* is not clear to us, and can only be conjectured. Whether it is designed to present an issue to the *Soft* wing of the New-York Democrat, which, obeying their anti-slavery instincts, shall drive them to oppose an "Administration measure," and thus place them in the attitude of antagonism to the President now occupied by the *Hard*, or by the same operation replace these later on the side of the Administration, we do not know; but, be it one or the other, the object sinks into insignificance compared with the magnitude and mischief of the means adopted to effect it. As for the reason assigned by the *Union*, that it is time to settle forever the slavery compromises, the argument is puerile. If a compromise which has stood a third of a century, and answered the most beneficent hopes of its wise and patriotic authors, is to be broken for the purpose of making another which is to endure forever, where shall we find the guaranty that it will last even as long as the one which is abrogated? The sage and patriot William Lowndes (in common with all the statesmen who united with him in the Missouri compromise) yielded to his support because he said it would "give permanent tranquility to the country in regard to slavery." Were he now in life he would stand by his own good word. Honor no less than regard for the public weal would bind him to it, as it should, we humbly but firmly assert, every Southern man who has ever given it his assent and upheld it as a barrier against fanatical or ambitious encroachment on their constitutional rights.

Let us then, in good faith, stand by the Old Compromise.

Nebraska Bill.

We cannot be wrong in saying that the country did not dream at the opening of the present Congress that before 8 weeks of its session should roll around the exciting and dangerous question of Slavery would be opened upon it with all the bitter anger and sectional jealousy which it is calculated to arouse. It has come like a thunderbolt from the Heavens at mid day, thrilling the great heart of the American people, North, South, East and West. It has come when all was peace within our borders—when the country was just recovering from the unhappy contest of 1850, and when fanaticism and faction had ceased to stir and were reposing in honorable acquiescence. Not alone are we asserting that all was peace and quiet without and within—Assurances high and many gave promise and comfort to the people of these States. We extract the following paragraph from the Message of President Pierce:—

"It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But, while the present is brought with promise and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over those who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of July, 1850 will be recalled to us as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But notwithstanding difference of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind through the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

"This repose then was to suffer no shock." If the President could avert it, from which we may reasonably conclude that the object sought to be accomplished by the introduction of Douglas' Bill is ulterior to and has no connection with the policy of the present Administration. As such we may fairly treat it for the present.

The Bill contains the usual provisions of Territorial Bills, and extends the Constitution and Laws of the United States over the Territory of Nebraska except as follows:

"Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by

the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative."

Thus it will be seen that the solemn compact of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, is proposed to be repealed. That Compromise forever excluded Slavery North of the line of 36° 30', consecrating the soil to freedom and its society to free institutions; and we may, in this connection, present the significant fact that the adjustment of 1820 now proposed to be repealed was the crowning measure of a Southern Administration, Mr. Monroe being President and Mr. Calhoun Secretary of State. Moreover, it was supported as a Southern measure in Congress, opposed by northern men as such, not more than twenty northern members voting for it. But one Member of the delegation from this State dared vote for the Bill, and he, Mr. Udree, was burned in effigy in all parts of his district, for the act. But the country then as in 1850, wearied with contention and fearful of its consequences, acquiesced in the settlement and sought repose in its shadow. Almost thirty-four years has that Compromise been recognized North and South, no man or party of men daring for a moment to propose its repeal. All seemed to understand and feel amidst the Anti Slavery excitement since that time, that Constitutional obligations, and national faith demanded the faithful observance of that Compromise in all its parts and to its very letter. And yet now this solemn covenant between the North and the South is proposed to be broken on the ground that it was superseded by the Compromise of 1850! This position we deny, and, planting ourselves upon both the Act of 1820 and 1850, would defend them from misconstruction and violence.

If the Act of 1850 superseded the other it was a fraud—a flagrant fraud—upon the whole country. The proposition was never announced to the people nor discussed in Congress. The Act of 1820 settled the whole question of Slavery in Territories belonging to the general government at that time, and would have been a final settlement of the question, for all time to come, had not more Territory been acquired. The question then to be settled by the Act of 50 had no reference to other than the territory acquired by Annexation and the Mexican war; and though it might have made a free territory South, or left Territory north of the Missouri line open for the people inhabiting it to say whether they would have Slavery or not, still it did not interfere with or supersede the Act of 1820 in such a manner as to abrogate it as is declared in the Bill now before Congress. At most it left the Act of 1820 to apply to all the Territory for which it was originally intended, and to all other not specially excepted from it. Indeed, the Act of 1850 was intended upon that of 1820, and certain concessions were made by the North in the former in consideration of others obtained by the North in the latter. The two Acts thus become one great scheme of Adjustment, each demanding good faith from the other in order to the preservation of their vitality. It is any marvel then that the friends of the Constitution and its Compromises, should be startled at this attempt to abrogate a Compact which can hardly be deemed of less high obligation than the Constitution itself? Why not be fair, open and frank, and declare that both these Acts are radically wrong and unconstitutional, and then at one bold dash sweep them from the Statute Books, and bring the whole question of Slavery in the Territories before the country for a definite arrangement? We want a Compromise that shall be sacred on both sides, such an one we can support,—we will support no other.

We regret exceedingly that the country has been precipitated into this fearful contention. We have heretofore labored to quiet public apprehension, to allay faction and strife, and in common with national sentiment everywhere, were rejoicing that the angel of repose seemed guarding our country's destiny with hope and promise. The voice of faction was hushed, the howl of fanaticism was silent, the waves of sectional discord had pent their fury and subsided with the anger of the storm—Why again gather up the elements of the tempest? Why again send the nation adrift on the merciless billows of agitation and strife? Let him answer who can.—*Montrose Democrat*, Feb. 16th.

John Van Buren and Col. Clemens.

The following correspondence between JOHN VAN BUREN and COL. JAMES CLEMENS, has found its way into the newspapers. It will be read with interest at the present time.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

MY DEAR CLEMENS:—The position I look on the Baltimore platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my truest and best friends, but so long as I knew it to be wise and just I submitted to this loss without a murmur, or even an explanation, which would have saved me but injured our cause. The covenant of peace on the slavery question entered into at Baltimore I thought wise for the country and indispensable for the democratic party. Northern and southern democrats differ, utterly differ, on the whole subject of slavery. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject, it is the only way to avoid a quarrel. This was agreed to be done at Baltimore; and now, in open and palpable violation of this agreement, it is proposed to repeal or supersede the prohibition of slavery in the Missouri Territory, and to repeal it on the ground that it is either already repealed, or never existed, that it was superseded by the compromise of 1850, or is unconstitutional. It is either of the reasons be true, the act is a flagrant breach of party faith, for the absurd reason that the act itself is entirely unnecessary. Could anything but a desire to buy the South at the Presidential altars, dictate such an outrage? Now, these are but two men, who can do any good in this crisis—one is General Cass, the other yourself. If you will agree to the Nebraska bill of last year, it will be promptly and triumphantly passed. I know Gen. Cass is committed to the theory of non-intervention; I am ready for it—I think the theory unsound, it

is an idea of self government, and in expressing the idea you overthrow the whole theory by imposing a self government on the territory. States have a right of self-government—territories have not; but I don't want to argue this. General Cass can surely take the ground, i. e. that the Baltimore platform forbids the enactment or repeal of any law upon the subject of slavery; and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition is unnecessary, because Gen. Cass thinks it unconstitutional, and will leave it to the courts to hold. These views, and the fact that the people of Nebraska want the old bill, and that the House by two to one passed it last year, and that Atchison, of the Senate, went for it, would give Gen. Cass fair standing ground in doing what I am sure he sees to be right. You, as a southern man, could advocate it to insure peace and good will for the South. It is vital to them to live up to their agreement they would be worse off in beat us than to be beat; the sting left behind would be fatal hereafter—do you not think so? * * *

Yours, truly,
J. VAN BUREN.

There is one idea in my head which I ought to have put in my letter—the theory of non-intervention, as applied to the Nebraska territory, demands the repeal of the law prohibiting slavery in Nebraska. The same theory, of course, requires the repeal of all laws of Congress establishing slavery—Now, slavery in the District of Columbia exists by the laws of Congress alone. The Maryland and Virginia laws upholding it are repealed. The non-intervention theory, as now construed, abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia. Upon strict state rights doctrines, too, it would repeal the fugitive slave law.

February 3, 1854.
LETTER FROM COL. CLEMENS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 1854.

To Hon. John Van Buren.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and I agree with you in most of its suggestions. The less that is said upon the subject of slavery the better will it be for all parties, and such I am sure is the general sentiment of the South. We want nothing but to be let alone. We do not expect or desire that the people of the North should fall in love with slavery. We believe the invitation to be a good one—you think differently. Let each enjoy his own opinion, and refrain from any interference with the rights or prejudices of the other. The sentiments which you have heard me express on the stump were not mine only; but those of the Southern people, almost without exception. Agitation in any form is what we object to; and the politician who reanimates a subject which we fondly hoped was buried for ever, miscalculates sadly if he expects to be received with favor by us.

All that I considered necessary in the Nebraska bill was, that it should be an exact copy of the New Mexico bill, except, of course the name and description of boundaries. You are aware that I am fully committed against the doctrines of Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter, yet we both voted cheerfully for the New Mexico bill. It seemed to me to be common ground upon which all reasonable men might stand. It left the subject of slavery where the Constitution left it, and did not invade the province of the Courts to decide in advance what that Constitution meant.

I am too much engaged in professional duties to pay much attention to politics, but I think I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Douglas, will pass, and I think I can foresee the consequences! That they will be anything but agreeable seems clear to admit of a doubt. A flood gate will be opened, and torrent turned loose upon the country which will sweep away in its devastating course every vestige of the compromise of 1850. I do not speak of its immediate effects—I look beyond. For the present it may be looked upon at the South as a boon, and by a portion of the North as a triumph over fanaticism. The world peace will be upon the lips of its advocates every where. Like the Angel of the Lord who stood among the Myrtle trees and said, "Behold all the earth smitten still and is at rest"—even so we shall have it proclaimed that country is at rest—hat all is peace—but I greatly fear that they will soon find they have raised a spirit which will wing its way through storm and tempest to the funeral pyre of the republic.

To abide in good faith by the Compromise of 1850 and the platform of Baltimore, is both the post of safety and post of honor. I repeat, we of the South ask nothing but to be left alone. We have not moved in this matter, but it is we who must suffer, unless Northern men who see and appreciate our position, will do us justice before you own people. You can do this perhaps more effectually than any man at the North, and if it did not imply an unkind suspicion I would ask you to do it. A it is, I do not doubt you, and consider the request unnecessary.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you very soon, I remain very truly, yours, &c.
JAMES CLEMENS

CHINESE LADIES.—Dr. Bowring said, at Liverpool the other day, that there is no lady in China who aspires to a high position, who does not look upon it as a great accomplishment not to be able to walk. I have seen beautiful women carried to their marriage ceremonies on the backs of their slaves, wholly unable to walk from one end of the room to the other. Not long ago an English lady, a friend of mine was introduced into high society in Canton, and the Chinese ladies, not having seen an Englishwoman before, were very curious to look at her feet. They said, "It is very strange, she has very good manners; what a wonder it is that such a savage as that should be able to behave herself in good society; look her great feet!—what could her father and mother be thinking of to let her grow to his size, and to let her leag grow with her person?" One of the Chinese ladies observed, "To be sure, she knows how to behave herself; but you know she has been in our company for some time in Canton."

Miscellaneous.

The *Scientific American* is responsible for the following on razors:—

Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving but if laid by for twenty days, they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stopping from the same hand, and in the same direction, has those ultimate particles of fibers of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cat velvet; but after a month's rest, these fibres rearrange themselves heterogeneously, by crossing each other, and presenting a saw like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion; and they say in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of orbits of motion, and hence a rearrangement, as in one piece; indeed, in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on the polished surface of steel, and stricken gently with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.

A TOUCHING MEMENTO.—Mr. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, thus touchingly alludes to the death of his associate, Mr. Shreve:

"We, the surviving editor of the journal, feel that the prime of life is scarcely yet gone; yet as we look back upon our long career in this city, we seem to behold far and near only the graves of the prized and lost! All the numerous journeymen and apprentices that were in our employ when we first commenced publishing our paper, are dead: our first partner, our second partner, and our third partner are dead; our first assistant and our last assistant are also dead. When these memories come over us, we feel like one alone in midst of a churchyard, with the winds sighing mournfully around him through the broken tombs, and the voices of the ghosts of departed joys sounding dolefully in our ears. Our prayer to God is that such memories may have a chastening and purifying and elevating influence upon us, and fit us to discharge, better than we have ever yet done, our duties to earth and to Heaven!"

A gentleman passing near the meeting house of the colored people in Whitestown, New-York, heard what he describes below:—

"A long-favored gentleman from Africa was kneeling up a prayer, and some white boys in a corner had the ill-manners to laugh, so that the praying members heard them. He had a moment before said very earnestly—'we pray that de Lord will bless all dat is human,' when the laugh occurred, and commencing again, just before the amen, the pious old negro said: 'Oh Lord, we is not in de habit of adding postscript to our prayers, but if the 'pression' 'bless all dat is human,' wouldn't 'take in dese white fellers de ear, den we pray dat you will bless some wot ain't human also, besides.'"

A WRIT.—He sat before a low table, and his pale fingers clutched with convulsive energy, the handle of a knife. His brows were knit, and his lips tightly compressed, while the wild and unmeasured expression of his eyes seemed to indicate the desperate purposes that was flashing through his excited brain. Suddenly he held the glittering blade to his light; he left its edge and tapering point, then with starting energy, he raised the fatal knife on high and plunged it into the breast of a—roast goose, the gray ran out in torrents, and the half famished young gentleman left behind him, as the only monument of his powers, a pyramid of bones.

The *Buffalo Commercial* says:—"The custom of males wearing shawls, adopted to some extent in this region, as well as in other parts of the country, is thus accounted for. A fellow attending a party, accidentally got drunk, and in returning, mistook a lady's shawl for his cloak, in which habitment he was seen upon the streets. This was immediately taken as an introduction of a 'new fashion.' This is not the only fashion which has originated in a manner nearly similar.

A lady was once declaring that she couldn't understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It certainly shortens their lives," said she.

"I didn't know that," replied a gentleman. "There is my father who smokes every blessed day, and he is now seventy years old."

"Well," was the reply, "if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

To REMOVE MARKS FROM TABLES.—Hot dishes sometimes leave whitish marks on varnished tables, which, as they should not be carelessly upon them. To remove it, pour some lamp oil on the spot, and rub it with a soft cloth.

Then pour on a little spirits, and rub it dry with another cloth and the white mark will disappear, leaving the table as bright as before.

A cure for the gonorrhoea.—A ton of anthracite.—To be taken in doses of fifty pounds each, applied to the shoulder, during a journey over these flights of stairs.

ALL IS VANITY.—Frederick—"There, now how very provoking! I've let the prayer-book, home!" Maria—"Well, dear, never mind; but do tell me, is my bonnet straight?"

"Are my steaks ready, fell w?" "Drawed a back at an eating-house." "No," replied the waiter, "but I perceive your chops are."

Knowledge is not wisdom; it is only the raw material from which the beautiful fabric is produced.