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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, January 27, 1855.

Selected Poetry.

[From the "Knickerbocker Gallery."]
THE SNOW-SHOWER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
And dark and silent the water lies;
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In wavering flakes begins to flow;
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.

See how in a living swarm they come
From the chambers beyond that misty veil.
Some hover while in air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail,
All dropping swiftly or settling slow,
Meet and are still in the depth below;
Flake after flake,
Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the milky way;
There broader and brierlier masses fall;
The sullen water buries them all;
Flake after flake,
All drowned in the dark and silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and gray,
Are joined in their fall, and side by side,
Come clinging along their steady way;
As friend with friend, or husband with wife
Makes hand in hand the passage of life;
Each mated flake
Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste
Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
As, myriads by myriads, madly chased,
They fling themselves from their shadowy height.
The fair frail creatures of middle sky,
What speed they make, with their grave so high;
Flake after flake,
To lie in the dark and silent lake!

I see in thy gentle eyes a tear:
They turn to me in sorrowful thought;
Thou thinkest of friends, of the good and dear,
Who were for a time and now are not;
Like those fair children of cloud and frost,
That glisten a moment and then are lost,
Flake after flake,
All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies;
And far away, on the mountain side,
A sunbeam falls from the opening skies.
But the hurrying host that flew between
The cloud and the water no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. POLLOCK.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Custom sanctions, and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such a declaration. All the just powers of the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the power conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective coordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government.—To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the brightest and boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, no pontifical decree can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the Constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to revere home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have the blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by parizan attachments, unswayed by ecclesiastical authority or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation." Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and

privileges can, and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed, and controlled by sound and elevated moral principles—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of State and Nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and the "protection of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning," that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No diversion of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide it to destroy Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams; all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces—the crash of our rolling mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the workshop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plough, the loom and the anvil, unite in the productions of wealth, commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our markets of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be in different to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance the first, and noblest pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the government.

The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union. To make her the first among the cities of our country, should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interest of the Commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources.—Our present system of banking, with its limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual or otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has become a settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Noise of numerous interrelated applications to the Legislature for new banks, and increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, can not be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and cannot be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; and the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital should be limited to,

and regarded by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of imprudent banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of the banks and banking facilities in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy.—Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the rechartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensable necessary and clearly demanded by the actual wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affects the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the Commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditure; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing offices of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the state, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvements—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet, these works, from the defective character of the law authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold.—Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires, their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser may be secured.

It is vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole or part of our public improvements. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from the burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed.—Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other, efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the interests of the State, and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance.—Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective.—The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands a reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public houses and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity every consideration of philanthropy, every im-

pulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood.—Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal.—This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or country where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omni-bus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, can receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania occupying as she does, an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, can not be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to enlarge the one, or to violate the other.—Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own.—The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle fields of the Revolution, attest her devotion, to the great principles of American freedom—the centre truth of American republicanism.—To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State; nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences, resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us from the stain of a grievous constitutional evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watchword and the hope of millions who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the

tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day is, that "I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge as appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other, to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desire to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this will abide the judgment of a generous public; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interest of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

"YOUR ARE A BRICK."—A certain college Professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see that all were present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" asked the professor, looking through his spectacles.

"Your are a brick," was the starting reply.

"Sir," said the professor, half starting out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite that he understood him correctly, "sir did I exactly understand your answer?"

"You are a brick," was again the composed reply.

"This is intolerable," said the professor, his face reddening, "beware young man how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you?" said the student, in'turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the professor, with stifled indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name and I answered your question. My name U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed," murmured the professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. "It was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson, Mr. Brick?"

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The world has never yet beheld anything so adventurous as the spirit of American commerce. To watch it is to witness some of the finest romances of our time. It is the great Asiatic continent that is yet to be made the scene of some of its finest achievements. We have done something in that quarter of the world already. It was an American who first thought of carrying ice to India. Instead of going out in ballast, as was often done then, with dollars to buy some oriental cargo to exchange from place to place, coming home with something very rich indeed, he took out a cargo of ice from Massachusetts pond. A fourth of the cargo melted while the people of Calcutta were learning what it meant, and the rest sold for six cents a pound. The next voyage the buyers were prompt enough; the price was nearly doubled, and yet the ice had no time to melt; and ever since ice has become a regular Indian import from America, 12,000 miles away.

It was an American who first saw the beauty of Manila hemp, though Englishmen had been passing it for years. The American carried home a few bales, and in ten years the importation rose to twenty thousand bales. Already is Persia consulting Kandahar about clearing a way for the Americans and their goods into the heart of the country; and already are the "domestics" woven by the Lowell girls, who build churches and lyceums and get philosophers and scholars to lecture to them—already are these stout Lowell fabrics becoming familiar articles of wear and barter to the mountain tribes of Asia, who have any raw material or merchantable thing where with to pay. The glory of commerce is her civilizing influence.—The influence which America, the youngest birth of time, is destined to exert, through her commerce, upon that mighty Continent where the first man saw the light, who shall attempt to measure?

A GREAT MAN'S PREFERENCE.—I envy no quality of mind or intellect in others—not genius, power, wit, or fancy, but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing, for it makes life a discipline of goodness, creates new hope when all earthly hopes vanish and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life, even in death, and from decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions, palms, and arambas the gardens of the blessed, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, and annihilation.—*Sir H. Davy.*

"The man behind the age was overthrown by the advancing civilization of the rising generation." No he wasn't! He bought two bottles of "ket-top" and got ahead.

"When you feel a little blue, take to philanthropy, dumb-bells, and giving quarter dollars to poor folks. Nothing like agitating the brain, muscles, pulse and heart."

Old Deacon Stafford.

Old Deacon Stafford—or, as he was familiarly called Deacon Jo—was a rigid disciplinarian, and being the senior church deacon, looked after the delinquents with a sharp eye. Deacon Jo was in the habit of parceling out the sermon, giving to each one of the congregation their portion, according as they needed.

One warm Sabbath afternoon, the pastor, thinking that those who had no interest in the subject of religion would most likely fall asleep, prepared himself to preach directly to the church. The deacon was on hand, to "parcel out" the sermon, as fast as it came from the lips of the minister. The pastor commenced with his close fist, perfunctory brethren, plainly but earnestly;

"That belongs to brother Grant," said the deacon.

The next remark was designed for those who went about doing good, but made so much noise and parade about it as to destroy a great part of the good they intended to do.

"That is sister Gumpkins," said Deacon Jo, "no mistaking that."

The pastor continued his sermon, but the deacon who had worked hard during the week, fell into a dozing slumber. Nevertheless, although the body of the deacon was sleeping, the mind was active, and whether ears performed their function or not, each portion was faithfully parcelled out, as though the deacon had been wide awake.

"Finally, my brethren," concluded the pastor, "there is a class of persons who listen attentively to every sermon, but who are so freehearted and benevolent that they do not retain any for themselves but parcel it out among their brethren and sisters."

"That's me, by thunder!" said Deacon Jo, the sound of his voice awaking him "and I deserve it?"

Whether the deacon continued the practice of "parceling out" the sermon afterwards, we are unable to say, but we presume if he did, that he kept a small portion for himself.

A STARR DOG.—A friend of ours has a dog which used to be very smart, he says.

"Tier wasn't anything in all Kentuck," said he, "that could begin with him, 'cept once. One day he started a bear, a regular scouter. He put tight straight off and the dog after him, an' I brought up in the rear. They were soon out of sight, but I followed on for a mile or so, and came out at last on a clearing, where was a log hut, an' a feller setting down an' smoking his pipe as comfortable as possible."

"Did you see anything of a dog an' a bar goin' by here?" sez I to the feller.

"Yes I did," sez he.

"Wall, how was it?" sez I.

"Wall, sez he, taking his pipe out, an' drawing his coat sleeve across his face, "it war about nip an' tug, though I think the dog had a leetle the advantage."

"How was that?"

"Wall, he was a trifle a-head."

M. DE BALZACK, was lying awake in bed when he saw a man enter his room cautiously, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment when he supposed asleep.

"Why do you laugh?" asked the thief.

"I am laughing my good fellow," said M. de Balzack, "to think what pains you are taking, and what a risk you run, in the hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day." The thief "evacuated Flauders" at once.

"Beeches of faith," screamed Mrs Partridge as she heard the term applied to Mexican violations of the armistice.

"Well I wonder what they will have next, I have heard tell of flocks of hypocrisy," and "robots of purity," but I never heard of beeches of faith before. I hope they're made of something that won't change or wear out, as old Deacon Gulgins' faith did, for his was always changin'. He went from believing that nobody would be saved, to believe that all would be, and at last turned out phenologen, and didn't believe nothing. I wonder it is as strong as cassimere?" and she bit off her thread and prepared a needle fall.

THE STAFFERS.—When a man comes home and tries to bolt the door with a sweet potato, pokes the fire with the spot of the coffee pot, attempts to wind up the clock with his bootjack, tries to cut kindling for his morning's fire with an ivory paper-knife, takes a cold boiled potato in his hand to light him to bed, and prefers to sleep in his boots and hat, you may reasonably infer that he has been making the acquaintance of some very friendly people!

"An Irishman going to market met a farmer with an owl.

"Say, mister, what'll you take for your big eyed turkey?"

"It is an owl, ye bast!" replied the astonished farmer.

"Devil a bit do I care whether it is owl or young piece the bird, yes! palpeen?"

"Mother," said a sparian boy going to banlie, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply of the heroic woman. So should it be with all our duties of life. When we cannot reach the height we aim at, add a step, and keep on adding until we reach it.

A TARD REMARK.—I hold it to be a fact, says Pascal, that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another give rise.