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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Churedan Morning, Angust 21, 1836.

"Republicanism and Abolitionism are one and the same thing. They both go for free niggers. If their doctrines were carried out, we would soon have the whole North over-run with niggers, driving white laborers out of em-play and filling up our Poor Houses and Prisons."

We cut the above beautiful paragraph from the Easton Argus. Our friend HUTTER is be coming badly soiled with the grime of niggerdriving. He knows that the assertions he here makes are unqualifiedly false, for no man should know better than himself the true issues at stake. He has been to Kansas, and has some personal knowledge of border ruffianism, and the designs of those who are determined to force Slavery upon that Territory. He once thought of establishing a press in Kansas. What deterred him? Fortunately for him he did not do so, or his materials would have shared the fate of the Herold of Freedom.

Friend HUTTER, you understand perfectly well that Republicanism and Abolitionism are not one and the same thing. You know that Republicanism goes for free white men. Did not the free-state men in Kansas vote to exclude negroes, free or slave, from that Territory, by a large majority ? The Republican parseeks to keep the poor white laborer free, and does not believe in the Democratic doctrine, as promulgated by the Richmond Enquirer, that slavery is the natural condition of the poor, without regard to color.

It is only in the Slave States that the negro degrades labor, and drives white laborers out of employment, filling poor-houses and prisons. The slave-holder, who is used to driving negroes, will not employ white laborers, whom he looks upon as below the negro. The Slave States contain four times as many free negroes as the Free States. They keep the white laborer in a destitute condition, degraded, abject and servile, because he is lorded over by the barons of the land and deprived of the privileges which should be the birth-right of every free-

The Republican party is the White Man's party. It would keep the soil of our Free Territories free from the polluting tread of slavery. It would secure for the white man, and for him alone, the territory of the nation. It seeks to elevate the condition of the White Laborer, by opening to him the enjoyment of all those privileges guarantied by our Constitation, but which in many instances, slavery eems it necessary to curtail.

It is in the Southern States that the place which should be filled by white labor is occupied by negroes. Why is it that our mechans and our laborers do not go South? Simpy because negroes have crowded out white laber in nearly every branch of industry. In the cities particularly, the man who owns half a dozen slaves, derives an income from their labor, and looks down with contempt upon the white man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. He owns, perhaps, a slave who is a skillful carpenter, a drayman, a blacksmith, a waiter, or in some other branch of industry is hired out at good wages per week, all of which goes into the pocket of the master, while a small pittance is returned to the slave upon which to subsist. What a prospect for white mechanics !

Establish slavery in Pennsylvania, and how ong before a similar state of things would exist? Slave labor would not be profitable to any great extent in tilling the soil, but the aising of negroes for a Southern market would e as profitable here, as among the F. F. V.'s Virginia. But the man who had the means buy half a dozen slaves instructed in trades, fould be in possession of a fine income by ing them out, without a day's labor himself. that would be the effect upon white laborers and mechanics, Mr. Argus? And yet that the consummation to which the Democratic rty is inevitably and rapidly drifting.

Once successful in the scheme to extend Fery into the Territories-having crushed the last remains of Freedom at the North, enext demand of slavery will be, that the astitution secures them the same rights in asylvania they enjoy at home. How much ater encroachment upon State Rights would an assertion be, than the strides in that ection slavery has made within the last two

Correspondence.

MILAN, Bradford Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1856. with return the title page of a Buchanan i your Frank on the wrapper for an explanation during the control of the warper for an explanation upon you, or does the pamphlet contain the Please answer at your earliest conventions, respectfully,

Grow, Washington, D.C.

G. A. GROW, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, August 11, 1856.

Yours of the 8th inst., is received, enclosing a Buchanan pamphlet and envelope with my ed thereon. The frank is not my hand writing, ent any such documents. For the only docuy kind that I have sent to your office this sestion for the city P. O. last Friday, the date errors.

Most truly yours,
GALUSHA A. GROW.
Wilau P. O., Bradford Co., Pa.

[For the Bradford Reporter.] THE RIGHT OF PREE DISCUSSION

There seems to be a spirit rife in some portions of our land, in unqualified hostility to the down and prostituted to the base purposes of principles of honest and manly discussion of certain truths; especially if the advocate of those truths dare to stand forth upon his own responsibility, as a man, untrammeled by that prejudice so often attached to some nominal reform, sect or party, the highest qualifications of which consist in an unmanly evasion of principle, and in the exercise of personal invective and false insinuations, indicative only of contracted minds. The self-styled Democratic party vf the present day, with slavery in the lead, with haughty arrogance, assumes to be the only party in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and the only correct interpreters of that instrument. It thus lures many of the weak and ignorant into its support by the plausibility of its name, and its arrogant pretensions. It assumes with that dictatorial power, so common to slavery, to control the freedom of speech in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. It has vainly tried to gag the freedom of the Press in portions of the States by threats, by the use of cudgels, fist-cuffing, pistols, &c .- Having already accomplished it in Kansas, it is ever ready to apply opprobrious epithets to those who presumed to advocate the cause of freedom in opposition to the insolent demands of slavery-calling them traitors to the Union and the Constitution. As if one's patriotism and support of that Constitution founded upon our declaration of "equal rights to all men," were only to be tested by a rigid adherence to the pretensions of Slavery. It calls men "Abolitionists" for opposing the introduction of slavery, by brute force, into territories where it does not exist, or never did exist. If the opposition of slavery into free territory constitute men "traitors to the Union and the Constitution," then were the founders of that Union and the framers of that Constitution, traitors. For the founders of our Union and Constitution were the same men who made that Ordinance, declaring our North West Territory forever free from slavery. They were men from both the free and slave states. In their day it was not counted a crime, or even a sin to speak against the wrongs of slavery. The for Buchanan, but the major part of it will be subject was then freely discussed, all over the land, and the evil sought to be remedied as far as could well be. But in our day, slavery having grown so arrogant under the false garb their acts. Let ground be openly taken by the of "Democracy," drives citizens from their Buchaniers throughout the North in favor of families and homes for presuming to mingle with "Black Republicans" in supporting those doctrines early established by our fathers. It goes into the Senate Chamber, assassin like, al" as that of Fremont.-Erening Post. and fells a Senator in a defenceless position, to the floor, because he advanced arguments in parliamentary debate which its supporters could meet fairly and openly. And the Democratic party, by its votes, acts and speeches, upholds the coward crime. Let those who deny that ' search the record." It calls editors to ac count in a summary manner, with various weapons of coward warfare, for making a simple statement of facts, prejudicial to the greedy designs of Slavery. And yet when met in its chosen field of contest, face to face, it shrinks from the issue with that chivalry growing out of haughty assumptions, without that moral courage growing out of right in a contest with wrong, to back it up. The very fact that slavery has become so sensitive, that it cannot bear to be touched by the hand of free discussion, as vested by right in Congress, and in the people of the States, by the Constitution, is ranks, and the solid opposition columns march one of the surest evidences of its being a great wrong. For truth and right are ever most fair and comely, when exposed to full view .-Truth challenges investigation; but evil ever wishes to keep in the dark. The fact is, it will not bear exposure to the light of candid investigation.-Therefore its supporters are driven to various subterfuges to shield it from the attack of justice. Such for instance as found Wheatland uncomfortable, and has be-'Popular Sovereignty," "Democracy," "Un- taken himself to Bedford Springs for consolaion," "Constitution," &c .- all meaningless terms with them, only used to court popular favor, as they are hurrying down the tide of that Lancaster county can be safely trusted to despotism and ruin by their own misrule. They the strong and bold hearts of the opposition seem, at times, like men who have become reckless in the support of a desperate cause, unable to bear up under the convictions of truth, of right, and freedom-forced to resist by the subterfuge of some catch-word, or by force of the still more weighty reasoning to them-the cudgel. Thus do they seek to trample upon those great birth-rights of Liberty-

freedom of speech and of the press; thinking

to stifle the honest convictions of earnest seek-

ers after truth. They seemingly forget the ad-

monitions of history and philosophy, that the

lever of despotism used to "subdue" freedom.

may turn into a means for subduing themselves.

The right of free discussion should ever be

held in high regard by all Americans; it be-

ing inseparably connected with the principle

then, should all attempts to abridge that right

be scouted by every freeman. I trust the time is yet far distant, when the discussion of principles by candid argument, shall be broken

SHESHEQUIN, August 9, 1856.

We might fill our paper with accounts of votes taken in shops and in railroad cars, in which Fremont largely predominates; but we have not much fancy for such things. They are altogether too unreliable to place much dependence upon. As far as FREMONT is concerned, we can dispense with them, because the enthusiasm which his name has everywhere aroused, makes it unnecessary. The Bucha NIERS occasionally manufacture a demonstration out of whole cloth, as a boy in the woods whistles to keep his courage up. We place the most reliance upon the vote which is to be taken on the 4th day of November next.

"Fifteen States Ostracised."

This is the heading of a foolish paragraph opied by the Journal of Commerce from Gen. Cass's organ, the Detroit Free Press. It is in tended to strengthen the stupid delusion that in order to the constitutional election of a President, he must have votes in every State, and carry some in both "sections"-North and South. Mr. Fillmore is evidently in a state to give anxiety to his friends on this point, if his last Albany speech be taken as any indication of his mental condition.

The pith of the "ostracism" which the Free Press so affectingly laments, is found in the following declaration:

"Fifteen States could not, were he (Fremont) elected have the slightest sympathy with his administration, nor take part in the affairs of the government!"

From this it would seem that a still further condition is necessary to elect a President constitutionally. He must have "sympathy" in every state. But pray let us be informed how much sympathy has been felt with the administration of Franklin Pierce in the Northern States for the last two years and a half? If it exists here at all it must be sought for almost exclusively in the custom-houses, and postoffices, where sympathies are governed by a peculiar set of nerves, radiating from the pocket instead of the heart.

The truth is, that there is far more real symcause of Freedom and Fremont than exists in the North for Border-Ruffianism. Party drill and the hope of spoils will create a large vote, obtained on false pretenses, by specially gloss ing over the villanies of Douglas, Atchison & Co., and by secret disclaimers in behalf of Buchanan, of all sympathy with or complicity in the real objects sought to be secured by the election of Buchanan, as expounded at Richnond and Charleston, and the vote of their chief would be, to say the least, as " section

LANCASTER COUNTY .- When Buchanan was nominated at Cincinnati, it was confidently predieted by his friends that he would carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority, and it was asserted with a chuckle that Old Lancaster, the Gibralter of the opposition, would give the "Favorite Son" a majority, ranging from one to three thousand. So confident were the Buchaniers, and so dispirited were the opponents of the Ebonshin Democracy, that Lancaster was given up as hopeless, by many who ought to have had more confidence in the intelligent Whig voters of that noble county,

The fog has now cleared away, and so far from Buchanan having a majority, it is confidently believed by shrewd politicians, that old Lancaster will give from 4000 to 6000 majority against the "Sage of Wheatland," as his admirers call him! Following the example of Allegheny, Lancaster has united her divided opposition forces, and there is now peace, union and harmony in the Anti-Buchanan with a majestic head, which carries dismay to

the camp of the enemy. A correspondent announces the defection of one of the oldest and most influential Democrats of that county, Dr. C. M. Johnson, whose Democracy has been endorsed by Buchanan himself. He is an experienced stump speaker, and will do good service in the campaign. With defections on one hand, and union on the other, we do not wonder that Buchanan

The eyes of the nation are upon Pennsylvato Buchanan, who represents in this campaign nothing better, and nothing less, than Pierce-Douglas-Pro-slavery Democracy !- Pittsburg

Foreigners in Kansas.—The New York printed in New York city, publishes a letter from Kansas, in which the writer says: "All Free State party to a man."

ABOUT POETRY .- We were conversing with a young lady, some few evenings ago, at a literary reunion, and as she had been introduced as a poetess, we of course touched on poetry. It was not many minutes before she had run through the stereotyped list of favorite authors, when she concluded with Byron, assert ing her conviction that he was the greatest of self-government. In vain would be the poet that ever wrote. We modestly hinted vaunted plea of American citizenship—that that we preferred according that distinguished boon of civil liberty—without the exercise of position to Shakspeare, upon which, with an unthat invaluable right and privilege. How much | "Why, Shakspeare wasn't a poet; his plans

[From the Tribune.] TO THE WORK

Brave Northern hearts, shall it be said Your brethren find a gory bed On plains to Freedom consecrate, Nor you avenge their guiltless fate?

Shall Douglas rule while Freemen die? Shall brutal Brooks your power defy? Shall Kansss fall without one stroke To shield her from the tyrant yoke?

The East, the West, in one long cry, Down, tyrants, down, your reign is o'er, When FREMONT comes you rule no more.

Douglas and Brooks, with all their peers, The pirate crew of Buccaneers, Shall sink before the people's hate, And none but Pierce lament their fate.

Are You a Mechanio?

[From the Speech of Hon. Samuel Galloway.]

I ask you now, fellow-citizens, in all candor, do you reassirm the principles of Franklin and Jefferson, or do you hold to the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform, which provides for the extension of Slavery over the territories of the United States? Years ago James Buchanan would address his fellow-citizens in opposition to the monopolies of a National Bank, or a general system of banking, and they would have listened to him. But I ask you if there has ever been a monopoly so dreadful and per-nicious as the monopoly of Human Slavery? No man here will defend the system of Slavery. James Buchanan will not do it, nor will his followers in the State of Pennsylvania. Then why is it that they are joining hand in hand with those men who are endeavoring to spread Slavery over our fair heritage? "Ah," say these men, "we are for the Constitution and the Union." Yes, these men have become smitten all at once with an extraordinary attachment for this glorious Union.

I love the Union, and I have great faith in its perpetuity. I believe that justice will control this Government, and that the same great principles which underlaid this Union at its foundation will continue to underlie it; and my faith is that among the last things will be wrapped in the general conflagration, when the elements shall melt with fervent heat, will be this glorious old Union, formed by some of the noblest men ever created. [Loud cheers.] Yes, fellow-citizens-we are-we are the friends of this Union. It is because we believe that pathy felt throughout the slave states for the justice is the great pillar that mainly supports this glorious fabric-because we believe that freedom is promotive of the general welfare. that we desire to spread it everywhere; for wherever freedom is, there is a union of sound and patriotic hearts, and wherever such men are, the tyrant must tremble, and his form be stricken down. [Loud cheers.] Ah, I know how it is. Demagogues who discuss this great question, talk about the dissolution of the Union. It has been dissolved several times during the last ten or fifteen years, but phænix like, it has risen more glorious from its ashes.

A few years ago, when David Wilmot and others resisted the introduction of Slavery into Territories, our brethren at the North all at once become affected with a holy horror of disunion. [Laughter.] Their patriotic hearts swelled and heaved with strong emotions [Renewed Laughter.] and it has ever been the case when freemen talked as they ought to talk, that the men of the South, gathering the imagination around Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, Brandywine, and other battle fields of the Revolution, would raise up both hands and beg for the sake of humanity, the fathers of the Revolution, and everything except niggers, to save our glorious Union [loud laughter]; and, fellow citizens, as soon as our men were affected to tears, their backbones relaxed, and they cared in; of this pathetic description of a Union dissolved they would wipe their tears, and say, "Come let us sit togetherbrethren, for the Union has been saved by our patriotic efforts on this occasion. [Renewed laughter.] Fellow citizens, we have become used to this sort of whining, and it has lost its power. The men of the North have discovered that instead of the Union approaching dissolution, Freedom has been gradually lanquestion, fellow citizens, is not one that concerns "niggers"-whether they shall be emancipated or not-it is a question that concerns the very vitality of our country itself. It is a question whether Freedom or Slavery shall predominate; whether a slaveholder for every five slaves shall have a voice equal to three white men ; whether the industrial arts of the country shall sink down to the condition of those arts in the Slave States; whether a poor man shall have the avenues to eminence open to him: whether there shall be a distinction of cause in our country; whether there shall be an oligarchy in our land : whether three hundred and fifty thousand men shall take possession of this land, dedicated to Freedom and convert into one of the most dreadful despotisms that ever disgraced humanity. These are the questions for you to decide my fellow citizens. Talk about the "equality of rights under the Constitution !" Does not every man here know that for a quarter of a century Staats Zeitung, a Democratic German paper, all our territorial acquisitions have inured to the benefit of the South? More square miles of territory have been purchased for the Sonth Free States. The South has now one third more of territorial area than the North, and by these acquisitions the South has gained ten Senators and sixteen Representatives in Congress, while the North has gained nothing during the past quarter of a century by our territorial acquisition; and this day thirteen millions of white people in the North have not as much political influence as six millions in the South. How has this arisen? It has arisen

by a provision of the Constitution which gives to the South three votes for every five negroes. Thus they have acquired and maintained the power they now have. I am for adhering to the Constitution of the United States in all its

am opposed to extending any such aristocratical privilege into any more Territory of the United States. [Loud cheers.] I do not care, fellow citizens, so much about the inequality produced as I do about the bearings of Slavery upon the higher and more endearing interests of the country. Are you a me chanic! If so, have you ever lived in the South? If you have, you have found that there the mechanic is not measured by the same stand up with the tallest man in Pennsylvania, scale the summit of distinction in the South, who roll in luxury and possess wealth, are the monarchical and despotic governments of Europe the poor white men are not more debased than they are in this land, in which our fathers intended that the blessings of free institutions should be as the rain and sunshine of Heaven, which descend equally upon all classes of people. It is this view of the question, fellow-citizens, which makes this question prac-

tical to the laboring men of the South. Where in the South do you see such exhibitions of the power of free institutions in the development of the energies of a man as are exhibited in the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nathaniel P. Banks? [Loud cheers.] Once he was a little boy in a cotton mill working for his fifty cents per day, but he worked amid the generous smiles of Freedom, and he worked upward and upward until by the influence of the institutions of the Bay State, he attained the position as Representative of one of the largest districts in that State, and he is now the Speaker of the popular branch of the National Legislature. this is not a solitary example. In all parts of the North and West you will find men occupying distinguished positions, and who, without patronage or wealth, have, under the generous influences of the atmosphere of Freedom, grown up from obscure boys to be men in the highest walks of science, literature, politics and art. But where, south of Mason and Dixon's line, is there such a result growing out of Slavery? And I now ask my fellow-citizens, who are fathers, what kind of institutions do you wish around and above your families? Whatever my be your political predilections, you will all answer "give me and give them free institutions." And I say for the same reasons give Kansas and Nebraska, and all our Territory now acquired, and all which we may acquire, to freedom. [Cheers.] This, fellowcitizens, is the question to be determined by you at the next Presidential election, and I ask you here to-night are the time-honored principles of the Republican Party right?

after the dutis of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When buisness is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known and now know, many young men, who, if they were devoted to any scientifie, or literary, or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, might rise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Philips, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of High Sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, guishing in this fair land of ours. For this learned to read and write after his eighteenth year of a ship carpenter in Boston. William Gifford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his exclaiming: "Pie jinkons he must pe de dyleisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather

with a blunt awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plow-boy, was observed to have covered his plow and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elments of astronomy while a sheperd's boy in the fields by night And perhaps, it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation at the taverns, were only spent in the pursuit of useful knowedge, the dullest apprentice in any of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of civil offices. By such a course the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local objects and technicalities, might range the wide fields of creation; and other stars from among the Germans in the Territory go with the than is contained in the whole of the fifteen the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that are guilding our country with bright yet mellow light .- Rec. Dr.

> A FRIEND, telling how hot it was in New Orleans, says :- "A vessel loaded with pig lead lay at the levee, discharging her cargo: a nigger would get a pig on his back, and before he could get ashore, the lead melt and of the mind and character; and no two persons run all over him, so that he'd have to be dug of opposite sexes can be perfectly happy in out with a cold chisel."

Ammunition is like a wild horse, which prances unceasingly, until it has thrown off its provisions, however hard they may be; but I rider.

The Early Pioneers of the West

Mr. Ferris, in his book on the Great West, thus sketches the character of the pioneers who began to spread themselves throughout the West, between the close of the Poutiac's war and the commencement of the American Revolution :

The pioneers, living in constant contact with the Indians, necessarily became more than standard that he obtains in Pennsylvania or half savages in appearance, habit and manners : Ohio. Here labor is dignified—there it is de- and frequently the whole savage character was graded. Here a blacksmith at his anvil may assumed. Their ordinary dress was too unique to be forgotten. A coonskin cap, with the and may raise his eye to the highest summit of tail dangling ar the back of the neck, and the distinction. In the South that same black- snout drooping upon the forehead; long bucksmith would be measured by the standard of a skin leggings, sowed with a wide fringed welt. negro of equal skill in the trade of a black- down the outside of the leg; a long, narrow smith. Here all the avenues to competence strip of coarse cloth, passing around the hips and distinction are open to the mechanic and and between the thighs, was brought up, behis children. But in the South if a man is fore and behind under the belt, and hung down, born poor, he lives and dies poor. Those who flapping as they walked; a loose deerskin frock, open in front, and lapping once and a half round the body, was belted at the middle, lordlings, the nabobs, the oligarchs only, who forming convenient wallets on each side for wring their means of competence out of the chunks of hoe-cake, tow, jerked venison, screwpoor negro, and what they don't get out of drivers and other fixings, and Indian moccahim they get out of the "poor white man" of the South. When I say "poor white man" the whole were slung a bullet-pouch and powof the South I do not indulge in any fanciful der horn. From behind the left hip dangled sketch. If you doubt my word read a little a scalping knife; from the right protruded pamphlet called "The Poor Whites of the the handle of a hatchet, both weapons stuck South," which is made up of collations from in leather cases. Every hunter carried an awl. the speeches and writings of distinguished Southern men. That book shows that even in the "whangs," for thread. In the winter, loose deer-hair was stuffed into the moccasins to keep the feet warm.

The pioneers lived in rude log houses, covered, generally, with pieces of timber, about 3 feet in length, and six inches in width, called "shakes," and laid over the roof instead of shingles. They had neither nails, glass, saws nor brick. The houses had huge slab doors, pinned together. The light came down the chimney, or through a hole in the logs covered with greased cloth. A scraggy hemlock sapling, the knots left a foot long, served for stairs to the upper story. Their furniture cousisted of tamarack bedsteads framed into the walls, a few shelves supported on long wooden pins, a chair or two, but more often a piece split off a tree and so trimmed that the branches served for legs. Their utensils were very simple ; generally nothing but a skillet, which served for baking, boiling, roasting, washing dishes, making mush, scalding turkeys, cook ing sassafras tea, and making soap. A Johnny-cake board, instead of a dripping-pan, hung on a peg in every house. The corn was cracked into a coarse meal, by pounding it in a wooden mortar. As soon as swine could be kept away from the bears, or rather, the bears away from them, the pioneers indulged in a dish of pork and corn boiled together, and known among them as "hog and hominy." Fried pork they called "O'd Ned." Unlike the French, who clustered in villa-

ges, and had their common fields, our Yankee settlers went the whole length for individual property. Each settler claimed for himself four hundred acres of land, and the privilege to his clearing. Each one run out his own trees, and cutting his name in the wood. These claims, so loosely asserted, were called "tomahawk rights," and were respected by all the emigrants. Each settler went to felling the timber and chopping house-logs, steeping, meanwhile, under a bark cover raised on crotch es, or under a tree. It is said of one of them that he could hardly stomach his house, after it was done The door way was open, the logs unchinked, and the chimney gaped wide above him : but the air was too "cluss."-he had to sleep outside for a night or two to get us-

A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started for Holland, with two bags of gold pieces. When on ship-board he counted one bag of his treasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as the counted bag had been replaced and tied np, Jocko seized it, and soon found his way to the mast-head. He opened the bag, and after eveing the brilliant gold, proceeded to drop one piece on the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms, vel, for vat come from de vater he does gib to de vater, and vat come from de milk he does gib to me.

A TRUTHFUL ANSWER .- Bunkum, in the Old North State, is undoubtedly the healthiest spot on earth; and it was on that account that some "lower country gentleman" were surprised one day to see a Bunkumite at work opening an ominous looking "hole in the ground." Of course they inquired what he was about?

" Digging a grave, sir." "Digging a grave! Why, I thought people did'nt die eften up here—do they?"

Oh no, sir-they never die but one They never asked that question "but once."

Women e dare pain, poverty and the severest mi forture, with more fortitude than men, but melt at the first harsh words from those they love. With her own heart open before her, no true mother can speak harshly to her child-the tone would rend the little tendrils of affect on that are clinging to her, and like vines in spring, ruthlessly cut, they might bleed with a fatal hindrance to healthy growth.

There are two kinds of love ; animal passion, and platonic love. The first admires beauty of form and feature; the second each other's society, unless their feeling partake of the nature of both.

1 You're doing a smashing business "a. the gardener said to the hailstone