

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 10, 1856.

### Local Intelligence.

**YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.**—Pursuant to call, the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Club met at the Club room on Monday evening, Nov. 24, for the purpose of re-organizing as a Republican Club, with reference to future contests. The committee on permanent officers reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

**President.**—E. A. PARSONS.  
**Vice Presidents.**—G. H. WOOD, W. B. DODDS, W. H. H. COOK, W. H. L. A. D. KINSMAN.  
**Recording Secretary.**—L. V. GEIGER.  
**Corresponding Secretary.**—P. D. MORROW.  
**Executive Committee.**—Jere Culp, O. D. Lyon, G. Britton, Wm. Marshall, H. Bowman.

The Club then adjourned to meet at the Court House, Monday evening, Dec. 1.

#### MONDAY EVENING, December 1.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Towanda borough, met at the Court House, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President, E. A. PARSONS; after which the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, CHAS. M. WEBB, Esq., reported the following:

**Resolved.** That the election of James Buchanan, on the 4th of November last, to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, must be regarded as an endorsement, by those who cast their suffrages for the platform which enveloped his identity, of the measures and policy of the present Administration, a policy which Mr. Buchanan most cordially, if true to those to whose hands he received the election, and whereas, we believe a continuance of such policy, and a repetition of the outrages that have been committed upon the citizens of Kansas for the last eighteen months, with the sanction of the Executive, and the acquiescence of the Senate, will tend to weaken, and finally destroy the bonds which hold together the States of this Union.

**Resolved.** That the members of the Young Men's Republican Club of Towanda Borough, and the Republican Club of Bradford County, undaunted by our recent temporary defeat, do this night renew our vows of eternal and unflinching devotion to the cause of Human Freedom; and we here pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow citizens throughout the whole country, to stand fast to the principles promulgated at the People's Convention at Philadelphia, in June last, until their triumph is secured.

**Resolved.** That we hate, as freemen only can hate, tyranny in all its forms; that bestowing upon it the name of Democracy cannot change its nature or its consequences; and that we will fight it while we live, and bequeath to those who are to succeed us, a hatred of it equal only to our own.

**Resolved.** That all honor is due to our noble standard-bearers in the recent election—Fremont and Dayton.—They intimated the standard of Freedom in 1856—may they carry it to a triumphant victory in 1860.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which the Hon. D. WILSON entertained the audience with an eloquent address, in which the aims and tendency of the miscellaneous democratic doctrines were fully reviewed.

The following resolution was then read by G. D. MONTAGNY, and unanimously adopted:

**Resolved.** That the continued and unwarranted abuse of the personal and private character of our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. David Wilson, by an unbecoming and unbecomingly demagogic, paid for by those who fear his bold and manly independence in the cause of freedom, meets with the unqualified condemnation of the great mass of the people of this county—that in evaluation he has their entire confidence and respect.

On motion, adjourned.

**BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association was held at the Collegiate Institute in this place on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th ult. There were present during the sessions of the Association about fifty members, and the discussions and deliberations were conducted with great earnestness and good feeling; were well fitted to promote the great object of the Association.

The association met on Thursday the 13th ult. at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by W. DAVIES, one of the Vice Presidents, and was opened with prayer by Rev. L. W. CHAPMAN.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Coburn, Barnes and Phelps, and Messrs. E. M. COE and E. MATTHEWS were appointed a committee to prepare and report a programme of the business and exercises of this meeting.

Messrs. Guyer, Nichols and Ludwig, and Messrs. Cook and Butler were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the next year.

The Treasurer's report was presented and accepted as satisfactory. The Business Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented a report which was accepted and adopted.

The association then adjourned till half past 1 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committee to report a programme of the business, presented a report which was accepted.

The association then took up the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

**Resolved.** That the frequent visitation of the schools of the officers and inhabitants of the district, is a most important element of advancement, and that we earnestly recommend to parents, directors and teachers to visit the schools to visit and encourage them as often as may be in their power.

The association then took up the consideration of the following resolution:—

The Teachers' class in the Normal Department of the Collegiate Institute were drilled in intellectual Arithmetic by Prof. Coburn.

After music by the choir of the Institute, adjourned till half past 6, P. M.

On meeting in the evening, the discussion, which had been suspended in the afternoon, was resumed and continued by Messrs. Vosburg, Coburn, Rev. D. Cook, and Mr. Davies, when on motion the subject was postponed indefinitely.

It was observed in the remarks made on this resolution, that according to the School Law in Pennsylvania and New-York, school is required to be taught five days and a half in the week, and according to general usage, six hours a day. In favor of the resolution it was urged that such weekly recess was needed in order to secure the interest of pupils in study, and to prevent school exercises from becoming irksome and distasteful; that it was demanded by a due regard to physical development and general health; and especially in the case of many teachers who have been accustomed to hard labor in the field, in view of the peculiarly exhausting nature of school duties, they need such periodical recess to repair the waste of health and secure that clearness of mind and vigor of bodily health which were needed in conducting with ability the work of education.

On the other side of the question it was argued that much of such reasoning was inapplicable to the circumstances of schools in rural districts, although it might perhaps have some force in the case of schools kept on continuously for 9 or 10 months in the year; but as appeared from authentic statistics the schools in this county were in operation on an average only 4 1/2 months, and throughout the State, excepting Philadelphia and a few special localities, only 5 1/8 months. It was argued that physical exercise was amply provided for from the distances most scholars had to walk in going to and returning from school; that there was no harm arising from the present system; teachers had equal opportunities for recreation and self-improvement with those engaged in other avocations and occupations of life; while some testified that the weeks on which they taught on Saturday, had been weeks of greatest profit;—while on the other hand, after an interval of two days, schools were often in a condition of confusion, and teachers had frequently trouble in restoring order and studiousness in their pupils.

An essay was read by Miss Laura M. Cook, on the "Teacher's Influence on Society." The subject was clearly stated and forcibly and happily illustrated. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Miss Cook for her essay.

The following resolution was then taken up:

**Resolved.** That prizes should be given to pupils in our common schools for excellence in scholarship.

Messrs. Colt, Ludwig, Barnes and Coburn spoke on the subject, and pending the debate, the association adjourned till Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Friday morning met pursuant to adjournment—opened with prayer and singing.

The committee on nominations reported and their report was accepted.

The following were offered and unanimously adopted:—

**Resolved.** 1. That irregular attendance of pupils in any school is an evil of great magnitude, inasmuch as it prevents their own progress, and seriously incommodes the whole school.

2. That it is a duty which parents owe to themselves, their children, their country, and their God, to allow their children sufficient time to attend school, and to enforce their constant and punctual attendance.

3d. That teachers should strive to awaken a desire for knowledge in their pupils, make study a pleasure, and thus secure prompt attendance.

Prof. Colt addressed the association on the subject of Reading, accompanying and illustrating the principles laid down on the subject by selected and appropriate exercises of a Reading class.

An election officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted in the choice of Oscar F. Young, of Rome, President.

H. Barnes, of Warren, 1st Vice President.  
C. H. Phelps, of Smithfield 2d "  
C. F. Nichols, of Burlington 3d "  
James M. William, Treasurer and Recording Secretary.

C. R. Coburn, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Young then took the Chair, and the association resumed the discussion of the subject of prizes, and after the discussion had been continued at some length by P. D. MORROW, Esq., Colt, Ludwig, Barnes, Coburn, Vosburg, and Cook, the subject was laid over till next meeting.

The subject was first discussed under a motion approving of giving prizes, and subsequently under a resolution "That the recognition of excellence in study and deportment is advisable, while the holding out of rewards for success in study is evil and deleterious, the great motive being that virtue is its own reward."—The natural principle of emulation was appealed to, as a foundation for the practice of offering prizes. It was maintained that this principle might be so controlled and directed as to be made subservient to the great purposes of education. That our prevailing system of education appealed to the natural sense of fear by means of punishment; but overlooked the more

generous influence that might be exerted by awakening the hope of reward. It was maintained that this principle was recognized in the State as in the instance of the copy-right privilege, which was in a measure a literary prize; that this system had long prevailed in the literary institutions of the Old World; and that its influence had been to produce an enthusiasm in study and to stimulate the indolent to excel. On the other hand it was contended, that the principle of emulation ought not to be fostered and indulged; that while this system might have been of advantage in stimulating a few, it has been greatly detrimental to others; that at best it presents an unworthy motive; that competitors can seldom be on a fair and equal footing—and so mere excellence cannot always be a true standard of comparative merit. That where this policy has been adopted, it has had no evident tendency to diffuse education, and that it is a stimulus only to those who need no stimulus, and who become in many instances victims to this ambitious desire to excel.

Miss F. O. Andrews read an essay on a subject assigned at the last meeting—"The right mode of giving instruction in orthography from the incipient lessons of the abecedarium to the perfect speller." The essayist very justly vindicated the importance of her subject, though often in disparagement spoken of as nothing but "fore part of the spelling book," it was shown to be the first and essential stepping stone to accurate scholarship, a department of an educational course which it required talent and ability to conduct with success. She then sketched a plan for teaching the alphabet and spelling, the results of her own observation, and showing much practical discernment on the subject. The subject of elementary sounds, and the nature and utility of the Elocutionary Chart, were fully illustrated. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Miss Andrews for her essay, and a copy requested for publication in the School Journal.

Dr. Bliss, the President of the Association for the past year, then delivered an address on the subject of "Government." The subject was introduced by a clear statement of the truth that the mind acts according to established laws; that these laws are uniformly the same; that the power to govern is chiefly dependent on a knowledge of these laws of the human mind. This principle was strikingly brought out by a very pertinent analogy; as in civil government, it is an indispensable qualification in the executive or judicial officer, that he be acquainted with the laws of the State; so he who would govern the mind must know its laws. It is this that places government on its proper foundation. The connection of mind with a physical organization was stated and illustrated, and then by a nice and philosophical analysis, the following laws or attributes of the mind were traced—attention, social affection, love of society, appreciation of power, desire for certainty, reason and conscience. It was maintained that the mind is susceptible of moral culture, and demanded special moral training at a very early period. The speaker concluded his address with an extended illustration of the application of these principles to the educating of early childhood, eloquently sustaining the position that Government is of divine origin, designed to promote human dignity; that its principles constitute a well defined and dignified science, and as such, a proper subject of study.

It was resolved that the thanks of the association be tendered to Dr. Bliss for his address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Pennsylvania School Journal.

It was also resolved, that the next meeting of the association be held in Terrytown on the second Friday of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. After music, the association adjourned till half past 6, P. M.

The evening session was opened with music, after which a resolution was offered, recommending that singing be taught in common schools, and that as soon as it can be done, that it be made an indispensable qualification in teachers that they be able to teach music. Messrs. Ludwig and Vosburg spoke on this subject, stating the usage in this matter existing in Germany, advocating it from the fact of an almost universally prevailing fondness for music, and the various beneficial influences flowing from it. The subject was laid over till next meeting, and Prof. Ludwig was appointed to prepare a report on the introduction of music into common schools, to be presented at next meeting.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the teachers of this county, was continued, and the committee were directed and authorized in behalf of the association to publish the address.

The association then attended to the drill of a class in intellectual algebra, by Prof. Coburn.

An address was then delivered before the association by J. Macfarlane, Esq., on the subject of Elocution. The address was highly scientific and practical, as well as seasonable; the elements and the importance of good read-

ing and speaking were detailed; the prevailing inaccuracies in reading, the general deficiency of public speakers, the delinquency of teachers, the imperfection of our educational systems touching this matter, were subjects severally exhibited, and in a pertinent and lively manner illustrated.

The thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Macfarlane for his address, and a copy requested for publication in the School Journal.

The association then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 1/2 o'clock.

The members of the association and the friends of education present, then withdrew to the parlor of the Institute where they in a very agreeable and profitable manner spent an hour in the pleasant and familiarity of social intercourse.

Saturday morning the association met, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Cook. The President announced the appointment of Dr. T. J. Ingham as lecturer for the next meeting, and Washington Strong alternate. Miss E. M. Coe for Essayist, and Miss Julia Horton alternate. For business committee, Dr. G. F. Horton, E. Guyer and Thomas B. Young, and Misses Mary Lewis and Emily Butler.

The subject of Teachers' Institutes was taken up, and after a short discussion of the subject, it was laid over until next meeting.

Messrs. Guyer, Cook, T. B. Young, Colt, Coburn and Davies spoke on the subject. The County Superintendent earnestly advocated the utility and desirableness of Teachers' Institutes, although after much effort on the subject, nothing had been accomplished in this county.—In Orwell and LeRoy a respectable number of teachers had come forward to form Institutes. In the course of the discussion, the expediency of Institutes was called in question, on the ground that Teachers are together but for a short time, and that the results are superficial and transient; and that with organized associations, efficient, and holding frequent periodical meetings, with a permanent county superintendent, and normal schools, Institutes are not needed and not desirable. On the other hand it was maintained that their object was not to give extended and systematic instruction, but to give general directions and information on the subject of teaching, to point out the necessity of more thorough training in teachers, and to inspire them with a just sense of that responsibility. The county superintendent decided with almost entire unanimity, that Teachers' Institutes in the several counties were absolutely indispensable. In New-York, they were required by law, and supported and countenanced by State appropriation. Many teachers had obtained their first ideas of the nature and dignity of their work from these Institutes, and in this way many of the recent improvements in education had become generally known and been generally introduced.

Prof. Coburn then gave in an extended and verbal report, the outline of a good day's work in school. The remarks were eminently practical, the result of long experience, and such as could not fail to be of great value and usefulness to younger teachers. There must be a plan, without following closely the plan of another;—teachers should be at school early, and never allow the school-room to be opened until they are there; see that every thing in the school-room is neat and in order; and especially on the first day of school should in a kind and friendly manner meet the pupils at the door. Teachers should take care that pupils enter the school-room in a proper and quiet manner, and prohibit all playing in the school-room during recess or before the opening of school—a prevailing evil in the schools of this county. School should commence precisely at the appointed hour; the reading of a portion of the Scriptures at the opening was recommended. For several reasons, recitations in mathematics should come first, and arrangements should be such that each class should have its proper share of time, allowing two minutes between each recitation, and fifteen minutes for a general exercise. Classes should be called and dismissed precisely at the time fixed, and perfect stillness required during recitations. Pupils should fully understand that lessons given out are to be thoroughly studied and prepared before coming to recitations.—Teachers should never attempt to do two things at once, nor allow themselves in any case to be teased into an acquiescence with the requests of scholars. No whispering should be allowed in school, unless at the change of classes. Rules should be brief, comprehensive and easily understood. Recitations should be so conducted that it would be impossible for pupils to go through them without learning—if they have not capacity enough to learn, they ought not to be in the class. An important principle, Mr. Coburn in conclusion, prominently held up and enforced, that scholars should always understand that the teacher means what he says.

It was resolved, that the thanks of the association be tendered to the inhabitants of Towanda, who have kindly and hospitably en-

tained the members of the Association during these sessions; and to Prof. Ludwig and the Choir of the Collegiate Institute for the sweet music which has so greatly enlivened the exercises and discussions of this meeting.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Foster, the Association adjourned to meet in Terrytown, on Friday, February 13, 1857.

A man named BALDWIN, while hauling logs on the railroad leading to Nichols' steam mill, in Franklin township, some days since, was fatally injured by his horses becoming frightened, throwing him off in front of the cars, which passed over him, injuring him so that he died in a few hours.

**COURT PROCEEDINGS.**—The December Term and Sessions of the Courts of this County commenced on Monday, the 1st inst., Hon. DAVID WILMOT presiding. The commissions of Hon. AARON CHUBBUCK and Hon. JOHN F. LONG, elected Associate Judges in October, were read in Court, and those gentlemen took their seats. PAUL D. MORROW, Esq., was qualified as District Attorney, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The first day was occupied in the usual preliminary business, receiving Constable's returns, hearing motions, &c.

#### THE GRAND JURY

Was sworn Monday afternoon, and having finished the business laid before them, was discharged Thursday afternoon. The following jurors were in attendance:

West Burlington—Frederick Towanda born—W. Keeler, 2d Johnson, Perry B. Pratt, Pike—Abner Wood. Springdale—S. J. Wheeler. Durell—Wm J. Cole, Joshua Shesbourn—J. Tompkins, A. Kilmer. Bidleman, Wm Campbell. Grantville—Luman Putnam. Wells—James Mitchell, R. R. Smithfield—Hez. b. Crowell. Orwell—Harry L. P. rks. Athens twp.—Constant M. Monroe tp.—J. M. Griggs. Ridgbery—Hiram Dewey. Warren—Wm Vanorman.

LYMAN PUTNAM, Esq., was appointed Foreman. The following is the business done:

**Com. vs. Margaret McNarthy.**—Charged with assault and battery upon Margaret Bernard. Grand Jury return, not a true bill, but the County pays the costs.

**Com. vs. Lewis Bull.**—Indictment for assault and battery upon Dennis Lynch, on the 30th of October. True bill.

**Com. vs. Richard McKail.**—Indictment for assault upon Bridget and Mary McKail, on the 23d of November last. True bill.

**Com. vs. James Sweet and Reed Smalley.**—Indictment for assault and battery on Charles Mead, on the 20th of September last. True bill.

**Com. vs. Jesse R. Covell.**—Indictment for assault and battery upon Oliver L. Elliott, on the 4th of October last. True bill.

**Com. vs. Charles W. Belding and William Ferris.**—Indictment for larceny and receiving stolen goods. True bill.

**Com. vs. Joseph H. Wills.**—Indictment for fornication and adultery. True bill.

**Com. vs. Nelson Olmsted.**—Indictment for malicious mischief in destroying certain goods and chattels of Philip P. Sweet. True bill.

**Com. vs. Hiram W. Cox.**—Indictment for fornication and bastardy. True bill.

**Com. vs. Sheffield Wilcox.**—Indictment for selling liquor without obtaining a license, contrary to the law of 1856. True bill.

**Com. vs. Daniel M. Moore.**—Indictment for selling liquor to minors. True bill.

**Com. vs. N. D. Snyder.**—Indictment for selling liquors to minors. Not a true bill and County to pay the costs.

**Com. vs. E. S. Bailey.**—Indictment for selling liquor without obtaining a license. True bill.

**Com. vs. Edward Bouse, Silas Bouse and Cornelius Bouse.**—Indictment for assault and battery upon Nelson and Ulysses Moody, and for disturbing the elections at Durell polls on the 4th day of November last. True bill.

**IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.**  
The first trial in which a jury was impaneled was

**Com. vs. Wm. Ferris and Charles W. Belding.**—The defendants were indicted in Luzerne County for the larceny of a black mare the property of Wm. Vanorman. An indictment was found against the defendants at the present term of our Court, and Ferris put upon his trial. It appeared that Belding had stolen the mare, and sold her to Ferris, the latter being ignorant of the fact. He was accordingly acquitted by the jury.

**Com. vs. Sarah Cole.**—The defendant was indicted at September sessions for conspiring to abduct the minor children of Ulysses Moody, of Smithfield. It appeared from the evidence that Moody and his wife had separated, their two girls remaining in the charge of the father. It is alleged that Mrs. Cole, who is an aunt of Mrs. Moody, conspired to procure the custody of the children, and aided in their elopement with their mother on the 30th of May last. The jury found the defendant not guilty, and the County to pay the costs.

For the Commonwealth, LYMAN, ELWELL, and PIERCE; for the defendant, ADAMS, MERCER, and DIETRICH.

E. S. Bailey, indicted at the present term for selling liquor without obtaining a license, appeared in Court, and pleaded guilty, whereupon

on the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$15, and the costs of prosecution.

**Com. vs. John Rowles.**—Defendant enters into recognizance to appear at next term.

**Com. vs. Aaron L. Scribens.**—Indicted May session for selling liquor to persons of known intemperate habits. Defendant appears and pleads guilty.

See inside for further Court Proceedings.

**POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.**—The Postmaster General has made the following changes: Alanson Stone, Postmaster at East Herrick, Bradford County, vice J. C. Barnes; Jas. Meller, Postmaster at Canton, vice John Vanuyke, jr. B. B. Tuttle, Postmaster at East Smithfield, vice M. B. Gerould, moved away.

We understand that the Post Office Department is very anxiously engaged in purifying the Post Offices in this county of all pestilent Republicans. In spite of its spies and informers, several heretics are yet retained, owing to the difficulty of finding any proper person to accept the office. As no regard is paid to public convenience, the office being in several instances removed to out-of-the-way places, we have no doubt that in time the last free-soiler will come under the guillotine. The immense importance of this movement may be estimated from the receipts of our country post offices, which will average from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, per quarter!

**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**—Washington, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Interior's Report states, that the quantity of land surveyed since the last report, and up to the 30th of September last, is 16,875,699 acres, exclusive of the Salem sections. The execution of the Graduation Act has raised many grave questions which call for the interposition of Congress. He says it is an important matter, and should be promptly disposed of, either by sanctioning and affirming the action of the Land Office, or directing the patents to be issued without further requirement.

The quantity of lands sold for cash during the fiscal year amounted to over nine and a quarter million acres, and the receipts therefor are \$8,821,114. The total amount of land disposed of is over thirty-nine millions of acres.

He suggests the necessity of further power being granted to the Commissioner of Pensions to suspend, diminish and discontinue pensions, when the reason for granting them has wholly or partially ceased.

The number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2,500.

The report says that during the present administration 52 Indian treaties have been negotiated, 20 of which remain to be acted upon by the Senate. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to nearly 175,000,000 acres. The aggregate of money consideration paid therefor is \$11,184,263 50. The Indians within our borders are supposed to number about 300,000.

The process of the colonization of the Indians has already been attended with the happiest results, and gives promise of steady progress in the amelioration of their physical and moral condition.

**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**—Washington, Dec. 2.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed view of the operations of the Navy during the last year, and its present strength.—Among his recommendations are, for another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extending commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery on Practice ships, and for the despatch of small steamers to survey the Guano Islands, on which Commodore Mervine made an unsatisfactory report. The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeats his former recommendations for building steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews is spoken of as an experiment, and will be continued if it shall work well. The Secretary likewise recommends the employment of assistant pursers with moderate compensations.

A servant girl, writing a letter, asked her master if the next month had come in yet. He laughed. "Well," said she, "what I mean is—has the last month gone out yet?"

An Irish auctioneer, whilst expatiating on the merits of a telescope, sagely observed, "How often has the widow's heart leaped for joy when she has beheld her husband at a distance brought near to her by such an instrument as this!"

A professor of magic, who recently gave an entertainment in an English seaport, was bragging pretty largely of his sleight-of-hand feats in the public room of one of the hotels, after his performance was over. A gentleman present offered to bet him that he would make everything on the table disappear in less than a minute. The professor at once booked the wager, when the other screwed out the gas. The disappearance was complete, and the professor confessed himself "sold."

A Schenectady editor describing the effect of a squall upon a canal boat, says:—"When the gale was at its highest, the unfortunate craft leaped to leeward, and the captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

HOMEY WORTH.—Many flowers are expressive of the most delicate sentiment, but which of them has the heart of a cabbage?

A lively companion—the jumping jack.

A lively companion—the jumping jack.

A lively companion—the jumping jack.

A lively companion—the jumping jack.

A lively companion—the jumping jack.