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" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

Churedan Alorning, Geptember 17, 1837.

Selected Boetry. DIFFERENCES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. The King can drink the best of wine-So can I: and has enough when he would dine-So have I; And cannot order Rain or Shine-Nor can I. then where's the difference-let me seeetwixt my Lord the King and me?

Do trusty friends surround his throne Night and day Or make his interest their own? No. not they. Wine love me for myself alone

Bless'd be they ! And that's one difference which I see Betwixt my Lord the King and me. Do knaves around me lie in wait

To deceive.

fawn and flatter when they hate, And would grieve cruel pomps oppress my state, By my leave?

No! Heaven be thanked! And here you see e difference 'twixt the King and me He has his fools, with jests and quips,

When he'd play; He has his armies and his ships Great are they : But not a child to kiss his lips,

Well-a.day! And that's a difference sad to see etwixt my Lord the King and me. wear the cap and he the crown What of that ?

leep on straw and he on dow What of that ! d he's the King and I'm the clown-What of that? happy I, and wretched he,

haps the King would change with me

Miscellancous.

THE OUTPOST. A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

owards the latter part of the year 1751, reach, aided by vast bodies of the Huand Iroquois Indians had begun to make lyes very disagreeable neighbors to the sh and American colonists in Northern inis and Ohio, and the Northwest portion ew York State-the French by their ennents on the frontier, and the Indians r numerous forays and savage barbariall who were unfortunate enough to fall

beir hands put a stop to these aggressive proceedrs, numerous bodies, both of the "regulars" the colonial militia, were dispatched to the ral points assailed; and among the rest, onel Henry Innes, with a company of thiren, among whom were a party of some s small outpost, or log fort, which at this d stood within a few miles from the north of the Allegheny river.

laving arrived safely at their quarters, the post to make it as comfortable as circumaces would permit; and this being done, order once more restored, sentries were ed at all the advanced points of the stawhile the strictest vigilance was both ened and exercised by day and night.

Among the Virginia riflemen who had volered into the company, was a tall, manly, looking fellow, who from his fatal and un ag skill as a marksman, bad received the ewhat awe inspiring nom de plume of Death. On the contrary, he was the very

His rich fund of mother-wit, large social passed over in silence, which otherwise orders ?" erbaps he might not have gotten over so

much more than a week, ere Death, in of his excursions for game discovered that acte qualities he had never seen before.hi to render himself still more certain of the

need scarcely say that the invitation was that manner. a ragerly and joyfully accepted, and as of-

was marked by two events, which, though their arrival. affecting the welfare of the little commu-If at the fort, were of widely different de-

s of importance. hen sadly wanting in the items of woodcocks, threw far up the pass.

This last circumstance struck such dread in-to the breasts of the rest of the company, that no one could be found willing to volunteer to take the post—well knowing that it would be only like signing their own death-warrant to do so; and Col. Innes, not wishing to willfully sacrifice the lives of his men by compelling

unoccupied for a night or two. It was on the third night of the desertion of the post, that our hero, Death, was returning to the fort, after paying a visit to Stanhope farm. The moon was up, but her light of them; but strange to say, one of the five was almost obscured by the dense mass of who did not fall, was the chief whom Death clouds which at every few minutes were driven aimed at. This unusual event was owing to by a pretty stiff breeze over her face, while to the following cause ; the branch on which the huge trees, now in full leaf, creaked and he had steadied his arm in firing, had suddengrouned, and bent their tall forms to and fro, ly yielded at the moment he discharged his as the heavy gusts rushed whistling in among

Our hero had approached within a hundred vards of the termination of the forest that skirted the small open space in which the fort stood, when suddenly he paused, and crouching down on his hands and knees crept cautiously forward a few paces. Having remained in this position several minutes, he again quietly retreated in the manner he had advanced, and plunging into the forest again, emerged at a point considerably lower than where he had intended to leave it before.

Col. Innes sat reading, alone, in his private apartment, when an orderly entered and informed him that one of the men wished to

Send him in," said the Colonel; and at the next minute our friend Death had entered, and made his best bow to his commanding

"Well, what scrape have you been getting into now?" said the Colonel when he saw who his visitor was.

"None, Colonel," replied Death; "but I have come to ask a favor."
"Let us hear it," said the Colonel, "and

we will then see what we can do.' "Well, Colonel, it is simply this-if you will put the 'rifles' under my orders to night, with it for minutes after. and let me occupy the deserted post, I will not only clear up the mystery of the disap-pearance of the four sentries, but make the post tenable in future.'

" But how ?" said the Colonel, in intense

"I guess, Colonel," answered Death, "You had better let me have the men, and order us Stanhope Farm was the scene of such mirth. off, and I'll tell you the whole affair after. promise that no one shall receive a scratch if hey follow my direction implicity."

"Yes you are a strange man," said the lonel, "but I think I will let you have your own way this time. When do you intend with Lieutenant Henry Morgan.

In about an hour's time," answered Death. " Very well, I will give you the necessary orders so that you can start when you think proper. And what is more, if you perform all have promised, and don't cause me to repent having humored you, you shall have poor Campbell's place."

Hector Campbell was a brave but very head strong young Scotchman, who had occupied the post of Lieutenant at the fort. In a sudden freak of daring he had volunteered to en Virginia riflemen, was ordered to occu- stand sentry at the fatal spot from which three sentries had already so mysteriously disappeared, and he paid for his rashness with his life. "Now, my lads," said Death, as, in about

an hour after his conversation with Colonel e company set about righting up the old Innes, he approached the deserted post, at the head of a dozen riflemen who had been temporarily placed under his orders. "I will tell you what we are going to do. The long and short of the affair is simply this, it's a gang of them cussed, theivin' Iroquois that have circumvented and carried off four of our men -shooting them with their arrows and then

decamping with their bodies. "To-night, as I was returning to the fort. I suddenly thought I heard the sound of several voices, and creeping on my hands towards with whatever justice the name had been | the spot, got nigh enough to see and hear that ed to him for his skill, his disposition cer- about a dozen Iroqueis were then and there entitled him to no such terror spreading arranging their plans to surprise the fort tonight-intending to steal in upon it by the point which their cussed deviltry had rendered so easy an access. I only stopped to learn rensities, and constant good nature render this, when I hurried to the Colonel, and asked him a general favorite with the men; him to place you at my disposal and here we the never failing stock of game which are. I did not say a word to him about what still enabled him to supply the mess-table I had learned, being determined that if poofficers with, not only recommended sib'e, the "rifles" should have the honor of their good graces, but caused many a exterminating the variets. And now I ask short coming " of his to be winked at von, are you willing and ready to follow my

Every man cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and with quickening pulses and san-The company had not been stationed at the guine hopes, the little company again moved

forward The post consisted of a long, narrow space, a small farmhouse, some three miles or so bounded on each side by a rocky bank, while ant from the fort, there lived a certain Miss its extreme end was closed in by a dark and ster Stanbope, whose equal in beauty and impenetrated looking forest. The bank on each side of the pass was thickly covered with brush and underwood, and among these Death be called the day following under cover now carefully concealed his men; taking care a pretence of having forgotten his powder- to arrange them so that their are would not cross each other, and bidding them not to fire leath was invited to come again, by Far- until he given the signal; and after they had Staahope, who happened to be from the fired not to stop to re-load, but clubbing their te parish as the father of our hero; and rifles, to jump down and finish the struggle in

With steady alacrity each man took up the as circumstances would permit, complied post assigned him; and in another mi nute the spot presented the same lone, still and The second week after this occurrence took solemn appearance it had worn previous to

The little company had begun to grow very impatient, and Death himself, to fear that the Indians had either rued the attempt, or else The first was, that Death had either sudden- had changed their plan of battle, when sud-List all his skill as a marksman, or that the dealy his quick eye detected the form of his the had removed to a safer and more dis- crafty foes issuing in a crouching position his generosity was often tired by visitors askthe neighborhood, for the officers' larder had from the deep shadow which the lofty trees ing him (just to see what 'he would say) to

reats was, that in regular succession, four in single file from the wood, and with quick asked, "Why, Jacky! why didn't you give cat-like stealthiness of movement advanced up him the dog?" "Say nothin', say nothin', mothe without leaving the slightest trace to the pass; their files in trail, and their faces ther; when he goes to get the coit, I'll set the Tale the mystery of their disappearance, and bodies and rendered still more ferocious dog on him."

store for them.

The foremost of the band, whose command ing stature, wolf-teeth, collar and eagle tuft at once proclaimed him as chief, and advancthem to go, enjoined double caution to the re-mainder of the sentinels, and left the fatal spot which Death was hid, when the latter with startling distinctness imitated the cry of an owl and discharged his rifle.

Eight of the Indians fell by the volley which the riflemen now poured upon the remainder piece, thus rendering harmless his otherwise unerring aim

Uttering an imprecation at his ill luck .-Death sprung down the bank with the rest of his companions, and with one bound he reached the side of the Iroquois chief. They grappled and fell heavily to the ground, clasped in fearful embrace, and darting glances of savage hatred at each other beneath their knitted and scowling brows.

'Keep off," shouted Death, as he saw one or two of his companions in the act of stooping down to assist him, "keep off! and if he masters me let him go."

Over they rolled, and writhing and straining but seemingly neither obtained any advantage of the other. At last the head of the Iroquois suddenly came in contact with the point of a rock that protruded from the bank, stunning him so that he relaxed his vice-like grip of Death's throat; and the latter thus released, springing to his feet finished his career by bringng the heavy breech of his rifle, with sledgehammer force down upon his head.

The remaining four Indians had been likewise dispatched; and the victorious riflemen (none of whom had received any wound worth mentioning,) now sent up such a shout of triumph for the victory that the old woods rang

As Col Innes had promised Death was promoted to the vacant post of Lieutenant; and now dear reader, we beg to inform you that our hero and the uncompromising veter-an General Morgan, of revolutionary celebrity was the one and the same individual.

About a fortnight after this eventful night, good eating and dancing as could be disposed of during the twenty four hours ; and though we think it superfluous to do so, we will add the marriage the beautious Hester Sanhope It distingushes him from all others, and caus-

The Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High address. They state that in 1855, after the most patient and careful examination of several points in various quarters of the State, they have fixed the location of the School in Centre county, on the southern slope of Penn and Nittany valleys, within, perhaps, five miles of the geographical centre of the State, where the land is limestone, fertile and beautiful .-As a place for practical agriculture, nothing more favorable could be desired; and it is sufficiently removed from those intrusions and annovances of a town or public place so preindicial to the pursuit of study, or the security of a well managed farm or garden.

Two hundred acres of this land were gener ously donated to the Institution by Gen Jas Irvin, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres upon each side, at any time within five years, at sixty dollars an acre; and in the meantime to have possession of the whole, upon the payment of the interest upon the value of the last mentioned two hundred acres. The Board of Trustees took possession of the whole, and having appropriated of it, to the apple and peach orchards, 21 3-4 acres; to smaller fruits, 5 3-4 acres ; to the gardens and nursery, 16 1-4 acres; and to the campus, 12 1-2 acres. A system of record of all the doings on the farm has been arranged, and the plan of education is believed to be as perfect as possible.

Several of the buildings have been complet ed and others are in progress. The Legislature at its last session, appropriated \$50,000 to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their plan ; twenty-five thousand of which i payable only upon condition that a like sum shall be raised from some other source. There is no other mode of raising this sum than by private contribution or that of County Agricultural Societies throughout the states. This sum contributed, will place the Institution in a prosperous condition, and encourage the Board of Trustees to prosecute the work to speedy and active operation. No such school, as is here contemplated, has ever yet existed amongst us; and it is most confidently anticipated, that whilst we are getting up a farm which will be a model for farmers-whilst we will be testing and disseminating the most valuable seeds and plants throughout the whole length and breadth of the State, having the guarantee of such an institution for their character and quality, we will be imparting to youth those principles of natural science, which, when intermingled with the practical operations of the farm, will give character to them, and dignity to their calling. Frederick Watts, Esq., of Carlisle, is the President of the Board of Trustees, to whom all communications upon the subject may be addressed.

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and give them one or both of his pets. One day, acknown acting it to the week past—and the "Three, six, nine, twelve, thirteen," countne told a genue man a genue man and a told a genue man a genue man and a told a genue man a told a genue man a genue man a told a genue man a genue man a genue man a told a genue man a ge

The Fighting Preacher.

We have heard an excellent story of a revrend gentleman, once a citizen of Pittsburgh He was what the ladies call " a dear good man," and young misses " a duck of a fellow." His charity was not confined to those who were his immediate followers, and in all the private relations of life he bore the character of an honest upright man It is said, hower-

er, that he possessed a violent temper, and when anything disagreeable occurred, behaved in a manuer by no means clerical. On one occasien, a member of his congrefor using language in the pulpit highly improp-

er in itself, and altogether unbecoming one professedly devoted to the service of his Divine Master. The clergyman replied that he was him in that manner.

To this, a blow was the only reply. A dreadful fight was the consequence, which continned for the space of thirty minutes, at the end of which the layman cried!

Hold, enough !" The battle ended, and the preacher with an njured face, walked home in triumph.

News of the quarrel spread like wild fire through the congregation. Old ladies put on their bonnets and ran over the city to hear all the particulars ; fast young men called on the reverend geutleman complimented him highly for behaving so well, and left him with the assurance of their great regard and distinguished consideration.

The Sunday following the church was filled to excess-all anxions to hear the minister's explanation. People of all ranks, all conditions men, women and children-saints and sinners -professors of the manly art of self-defence all individuals who till that time knew not what the inside of church was made of, were assembled there.

Just as the great bell struck for the last time, the clergyman entered the church .-Deliberately he wended his way to the pulpit, and calmly contemplated the scene before him. The choir sung the psalm commencing with

Rlest is the man who shuns the place,

After which the preacher made a short and fervent prayer. He then took his text, and delivered the following address, which was handed to us by a gentleman who was pres-

Brethren-We are commanded to love our enemies and respect those who despitefully use us. It is our duty to do so. Forgiveness that the course of this " merry making" was is the finest quality in the christian character. es him to be looked upon with respect and admiration. He who is able to forgive an injury is more than a man, because he rises far above his fellows, and is conscious of possessing parts to which others are strangers. In endeavored to over-look every little injury I successful-thus proving that the immortal and that the christian arises far above mere man. But my dear brethren, it has not always been the case. Frequently my proud heart and violent passions prevail over the commands of wisdom, and the voice of prudence. A few days since I forgot my position and struck the offender. I am well aware of the fact that we are commanded when smitten on the right cheek to turn to the left : and I only think it only proper to do so ; but my brethren when a man undertukes to care in my head, I'm there !"

The sporting characters present gave three terrific yells, which created so much confusion

A Pracoctous Youth.—Some time during drainage during winter. the last year, a young sprig of the law was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His father gave him a hundred dollars to purchase a library of books, and told him at that time, but by industry, prudence, and immediate enforcement of

" All right, dad," said John, "give me your memorandum."

The next day at twelve, pa did not appear, and John immediately served a writ upon him and put a keeper in his house, just as the old man was to dinner. That is what we call an instance of "sharp practice."

TRUE PITH, - The force of language is apt to be much injured by the multitude of words. A respectful farmer in Berkshire county has the singular happy talent of not saying a word too much. A voung man wishing to obtain his consent to marry his daughter, called upon ploughing with his oxen. It was, past doubt, a fearful matter for a difficient man to broach, and the besitating lover, after running a parallel to the furrows several times round the field and essaving with all his courage to utter the important question at last stammered out :-I-I-I've been thinking, Mr .---, that -that as how-I-I-I should be gi-glad to-to-m-marry your daughter." " Farmer-Take her and use her well-

NEGRO HUNTERS IN TOWN .- An application was made by a distressed "chattle" owner on Wednesday evening to one of our Lieutenants of Police, for aid to securing the two lively

Whoa have Buck."

The officer indignantly told him that he had no such duties to perform, nor would he perform them if he had.

specimens of his personal property at large

Shau't I want some help to get the two boys away from the city ?" "Well, I rather guess you will," was the significant reply .- Chicago Press.

Harvesting Corn--Hints for the Season

From present appearances and the best inormation within our reach, we think it may be pretty safely predicted that over a wide range of our country this is not destined to be a great corn year. A large part of the growing corn is too late to fully mature, unless we have an unusually warm September and October, a circumstance hardly to be expected .-Therefore it will probable be the safer course for most farmers to cut up and shock their orn as soon as it will any way answer-that is, if it can be done before receiving much ingation, as passionate as himself, reproved him jury from frost; by so doing they may save much in the value of fodder, and much corn would ripen in the shock that would be nearly ruined by frost.

We have several times seen corn cut up, governed by his own sense of propriety, and and tied in moderately sized bundles and slung that he would permit no puppy to speak to across poles over the barn floor, where it has dried perfectly, and the fodder was much better than it would have been had it been shocked in the field. We have seen various methods of shocking corn in the field. Some put a dozen large bundles into a shock; such large stacks do not dry well. Others cut and stand it round a hill purposely left uncut. We have seen corn very safely stocked by only using five bundles to the stook-one in the centre, and one on each of the four sides : a band of rye straw was tightly tied around the whole some four feet from the ground, and the tops of the stalks bent over and tied down. Such should accustom themselves to sleep with a part stooks stand better than larger ones, and also of the window open. Early rising, and the dry much better.

Corn, when harvested before it is properly probably will be the coming harvest, is sometimes injured when stored in large quantities in the crib or the slatted corn house. If dry, windy weather follows after the corn has been cribbed or housed, it generally dries well, but if long continued damp or rainy weather succeeds, the corn is very liable to heat and mould &c., injuring its mealing qualities. To guard against such a loss, we have known farmers to hour's sleep after dinner is often necessary inhave a tight box stove in their corn houses, and they kept up a brisk fire a portion of the time during the damp weather, thereby drying their corn very fast, and saving it from in-

The labor of manuring, ploughing, planting and hoeing an acre of corn is no trifling job in many situations of the country, and it should , be the aim of the farmer to make the most of this labor, and not cheat himself out of a portion of his work by suffering his corn or corn

September-Work to be Done.

FARM.—If grain crops be not already sown hey should be attended to early in the month. Wheat and winter rve cannot be sown too earmy short chequered career, I have always ly, as the roots must have time to penetrate soil to a sufficient depth to prevent their being thrown out during winter. Corn should now be gathered, and proper preparations made for fattening of stock for sale. Root crops require strict attention, and if planted in rows as they should be the cultivator may be frequently run between them this month with profit.

Potatoes should be dug as soon as their skins refuse to slide when hardly pressed upon by the thumb ; this is a better guide for ascertaining when a notatoe is rine than to judge by the fading of the vines. Budding may now be done with advantage. Stiff, hard lands should now be ploughed and sub-soiled, leaving the land ridged for disintergration by frost during winter. The farmer has now more time for ploughing than in the spring ; his cattle that the services immediately concluded for are stronger, and a little work will not hurt them before fattening. Timber may be cut this month Look to your barn-yards, and see them properly arranged for saving their

Light sandy soil should not be ploughed in the fall. Select your ears of corn from thrifty stalks while standing for next year's seed, being careful to take from such stalks only as bear more than one ear. Save your corn stalks payment of all sums that might be his, he had well, as by proper treatment they make good no doubt but that he would get along. A few winter fodder. Use cooked feed for hogs; and days after, the old man dropped into John's remember that weeds in the hog pen will save office and borrowed fifteen dollars of the mon- time and produce better results than if left er he had given him, promising to pay it at standing during winter. Large quantities of headlands, peat, &c., &c., should be placed near the stables, barn-yards, &c., for full composting; and proper quantities of bone-dust, salt, and other materials intended to be added to the compost should be in readiness.

KITCHEN GARDEN,-Collect onion pips tended for re-planting in early spring. are grounds intended for spring gardening, ploughing and sub-soiling deeply. Use the manures this month, long and deeply buried, or, at least, not merely placed beneath the surface, so that in the spring ploughing, by using the same plough, the manure will be thoroughly mixed throughout the soil, instead of merely occupying the surface, or being then him one when he happened to be in the field, all turned under, as would be the case with the drawing of an artist instead of a blistershallow fall manuring.

Keep the hand and horse cultivator busi- ence to your anger. ly at work among the turnip and other root

selecting cloudy or wet weather; select cucum-cumbers for pickling, as the first frost will fin-ish them. Weed out spinach, hoe and earth disappointment behind the transparent mark up celery on dry days and not even while wet of affectation.

Herbs should now have a thorough dressing. el and generally repaired in time to kt the putply of shutters, straw mats, &c., &c. Cut claiming : "La, Sally, how white he was ! down parsier, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ONCHARD —Building may still be done, for which see chapters from!Downing in our vol. i. Strew lime around apple trees. Cleanse bark of fruit trees with the wash directed in former numbers. Remove mean whiskey stin."

Part Tom ? did you get that black eye ina fight?" "No! I tripped on an orange ped! Ned exclaims with a grin. "Orange ped! guess you mean whiskey stin." caterpillar's eggs from the ends of twigs.

Sleep and Light.

Sleep is the most powerful restorative of the system. It renews the daily ebb of life, and arrests its happy flow, recruiting the exhaustion produced by its drains and toils, and tear. There is no invariable rule for all persons with the respect to amount of time of It is regulated by the age, constitution and habits of the individual. During the en-tire period of the growth of the body, the more sleep the more food it requires to repair the wants of the structures, and to restore their sensibility and irritability, exhausted by the incessant activity of the waking period. Hence those who use much exertion sleep soundest. In the prime of life waste is not so great, and a less supply is necessary. In old age, when the waste of the vital powers is least of all, there is the smallest necessity for sleep. But the very extremes of life unite in sleeping away most of the time. Too little sleep, relatively to the activity of the body, ex-hausts the irritability of the system, inducing duliness, sluggishness, unwieklness and corpulance. Eight hours for youths and six hours for adults is about an average for sleep.

For sleep to be speedy and perfect, all cares emotions, and thoughts should be laid aside with one's clothes. And every external excitement of the nerves, as by sounds, lights, etc., withdrawn as far as possible. Nightcaps had better be dispensed with, and people habits it inculcates, are conducive to health and longevity. Necessitating early retirement ipened, and dried in the field, as much of it to rest, induces regularity of hours and habits -withdraws from many temptations to baneful couviviality and excesses, and facilitates the advantageous employment of the early morning. It is improper to rest for the night on a full meal ; two or three hours after supper is the best time; the body rises lighter and more refreshed the next morning. During the middle of the hot days of summer, an dulgence, especially to those engaged in laborious pursuits, and cannot be otherwise than beneficial to health.

A few hours taken from the usual morning rest will be replaced by an hour's sleep in the afternoon. This was the practice of John Hunter, and is the custom of the inhabitants of the south of Europe. A horse hair mattrass is in every way preferable to a feather bed. Overload or deficiency of bed-clothes is equally to be avoided. During the day they fooder to be injured or wasted though negligence or lack of care on his part.—[Country] should be taken off and left to air on the pack of chairs, &c., as is the usage in Italy. Light is an agent indispensable to health. Vegetable as well as human being, deprived of its influence are blanched. The former are also changed in their taste and other proper

> The flesh of the latter is rendered soft, flabby, pasty, and sallew. The tissues are infiltrated with pale liquids ; the blood abounds unduly in serum; the fibrine and coloring matters are in defect. This is observed in persons who work under ground, prisoners immured in dungeons, in the inhabitants of narrow, dark streets and lanes, in the cretins of the deep shaded Alpine valleys-and in the natives of polar regions, who are for more than balf the ear, without the light of the sun.

> Those, on the other hand, who are constantly exposed to the rays of the sun, or who go entirely naked, as the New Zealanders, tho Mexicans, the Pernvians, the North American Indians, have thick rough, freekled, deep red. tawny skins-florid blood, muscular bodies, perfect forms. These are the united results of constant isolation and exercise. The application of these facts to the physical education of youth must not be lost. Lympathic, scrofulous cannot be too much in the open air. Too much exposure to the sun, however, especially of the naked head, produces headache, apo p'exy, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, insanity, &c .- Philosophy of Mineral Waters by Dr. Biliriene.

> A YANKEE STOIC .- Up in the New England hills lives an old farmer, quite remarkable for quiet humor and stammering speech. It is related of him that he once sold a pair of oxen, and a few days afterwards the purchaser returned, complaining that they were stubborn and vicious, and that he could do nothing with them when he came to work them. "Die they never," he asked, "give you any

trouble ?" N-n-no," was the repiy, What, never troubled you?" N-n-no! you d-d-d-on't s-s-s-up-p-pose I'd

let s-s-s-uch a little thing t-t-t-trouble me, do Bor It's better to brew beer than mischief to be smitten with a young lady than with the rhenmatism-to fall into a fortune than into the sea-to be pitted with a mother-in-law than the small-pox-to cut a tooth than a

friend-to stand a dinner than an insult-to shoot partridges instead of the moon-to have and to nurse the baby at any time in prefer-An unloving woman is an impossibility Part the roots of all herbaceous plants for unless we can imagine a pillar of ice to stand ncreasing the number, about October 1st, against a July sun. But all women love and

ART CRITICISM .- An elderly Pennsylvania Look at your sash frames, and have them glaz- woman with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of Girard, in the College building. ty harden before they are wanted; have a sup- the other day, startled the bystanders by ex-

Manure trees that base fruited ladly this Paramon A man who has perther property Bor reputation to lose,...