THE POST.

Published every Thursday Evening by

JEREMIAH CROUSE, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, Payable within six months, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Subscriptions outside of the county PRYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The Post.

VOL. 8. MIDDLEBURG SNYDER CO. PA., JANUARY 19, 1871. NO. 45.

Advertising Rates.

One column one year	$60.00.
One-half column, one year,	30.00.
One-fourth column, one year,	15.00.
One square (10 lines) one insertion	75.
Every additional insertion	50.
Professional and Business cards of not more than five lines, per year.	5,00.
Auditor, Executor, Administrator and Assignes Notices	2,50.
Editorial notices per line	15.

All advertisements for a shorter period than one year are payable at the time they are ordered, and if not paid the person ordering them will be held responsible for the money.

J. P. CRONMILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Middleburg, Pa., Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. [Jan 3, '67tf

A. C. SIMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa., Offers his professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 17, '67tf

J. W. KNIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Freeburg Pa., Offers his Professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Jan 17, '67tf

WM. VAN GEZER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewisburg Pa., Offers his professional service to the public. Collections and all other Professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

GEO. F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewisburg Pa. Offers his Professional service to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Jan. 3, '67tf.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL, (Successors to J. F. & J. M. Linn,) ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa. Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

CHARLES HOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa., Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two door north of the Keystone Hotel. [Jan 5, '6

SAMUEL ALLEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa Offers his Professional services to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Collections made in all parts of the State. He can speak the English and German language fluently. Office between Hall's and the Post office.

L. N. MYERS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW Middleburg Snyder County Penn'a Office a few doors West of the P. O. on Main street. Consultations in English and German. Sep. 6'71

J[illegible]R, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewisburg Pa., Will attend to professional services to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 3. '67tf

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Persons in need of a good and durable Sewing Machine can be accommodated at reasonable prices by calling on on SAMUEL FAUST, Agent, Selinsgrove. [Jan. 24, '68

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Middleburg Pa., Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. [March 21, '67

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK. SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST Selinsgrove Penn

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa., Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms. March 12, '68t

DR. J. F KANAWEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa Offers his professional services to the public. 6-38tf

F. W. SCHWAN, M. D., SURGEON & PHYSICIAN, Port Treverton Pa. Offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and vicinity. He speaks German and English. [April 16, '68

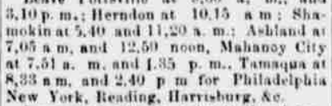
F. A. BOYER, Jr. AUCTIONEER, Freeburg Snyder Co. Pa., Most respectfully offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer. Having had a large experience, I feel confident that I can render perfect satisfaction to my employees. [Jan. 9, '67t

B. T. PARKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNY, MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa Office in Court House, [Sept.15, '67tf

LEWIS BREMER'S SONS TOBACCO WAREHOUSE No. 322 N. THIRD S PHILADELPHIA. 6,33]

MERCHANT HOUSE. H. H. MANDERBACH PROP'R J. C. NIPE, Clerk. Nos. 413 & 415 North Third Street, Philadelphia

MILLER & ELDER WHOLESALE BOOK SELLERS Stationers, Blank book Manufacturers and dealers in Wrapping, Blasting, Curtain and Wall papers Paper Bags &c General Job Printers No. 324 North Third street above Race Philadelphia Pa.



READING RAILROAD—Winter Arrangement, Monday Nov 21 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North west for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia &c.

Trains leave Hrrisburg for New York, as follows: at 8.10, 8.10, 10.50 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on the the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50, 5.50 and 10,00 p. m., respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.10 a m, train, without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00a m, 12,00 Noon, and 5,00 p m. Philadelphia at 8,15 a m and 3,30 p m; Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p m trains from New York, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8,10 a m, 2,50 and 4.05 p m, stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations: the 4,05 p m train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, Leave Harrisburg at 3,40 p m

East Pensylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30 a.m., 12.45 noon, & 4.45 p.m. Returnig, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a.m. 12.25 Noon 2.55 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a m, connecting with similar train on East Penns. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p m, stopping at all stations

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m.; Herndon at 10.15 a m; Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.20 a. m.; Ashland at 7.05 a m, and 12.50 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.35 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.33 a m, and 2.40 p m for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R R at 8,15 a m for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation train: Leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a m passes Reading at 7.30 a m, arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p m, passing Reading at 7.25 p m, arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train Leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m, returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m, and 6.15 p m for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45, 9.05 a m, 3.00, and 5.30 p m; returning leave Schwenksville at 7.00 and 8.20 a. m, 12.50 Noon, and 4.30 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 7.40 a m, and 6.20 p m, returning leave Mount Plessant at 7.00 and 11.25 a m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Brideport at 8.30 a m, and 2.05 and 5.02 p m, returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a m, 12.45 noon and 5.15 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 5.00 p m, Philadelphia 8.00 a m and 3.15 p m, the 8.00 a m train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00 a m; Harrisburg 3.10 a m and 4.05 p m, leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m and and 8.45 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a m, and 10.05 p m for Harrisburg at 5.00 a m for New York, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p m for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and excursion tickets, to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

Reading, Nov. 21, 1870.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,— Nos. 812 & 814 Market Street, (Above Eighth,) PHILADELPHIA. KLECKNER & CAWLEY, PROPRIETORS. [6,51tf Terms $2 00 Per Day.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, OR, THE UNWRITTEN WORD.

By DANIEL MARCH, D. D., author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and langage shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding.—"Rich and varried in thought." "A haste." "Easy and graceful in style." "Correct, pure elevating in its tendency." "Beautiful and good." "A household treasure." Commendations like the above from College Presidents and Professors, ministers of all denominations; and the religious and secular press all over the country its freshness, purity of language, with clear open type, fine steel engravings, substantial binding, and low price make it the book for the masses. Agents are selling from 50 to 150 per week.

We want Clergymen, School Teachers smart young men and ladies to introduce the work for us in every township, and we will pay literally. No intelligent man or woman need be without a paying business.

Send for circular, full descriptoon and terms. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 16 S. 6th St, Phila. 139 Race St. Cin. O. 60 Monroe St. Chi. 503 N. 6th St. Louis oct.1.—4m or 102 Main st Springfield. Mass.

WASH. GRANELLO, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market St. Middleburg Pa.

HAVING located in this place I would respectfully inform the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity that I am prepared to repair CLOCKS AND WATCHES cheap and expeditiously. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. GRANELLO. Middleburg, Nov. 24 1869.

CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON MANUFACTORY.

Ware Room and Store on Pine Street, Factory on Snyder Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

If you want to hear and see fine toned and beautiful Organs and Melodeons call at our Ware room and Store. We use none but the best material in making instruments. Try one of them and you will be satisfied.

Every instrument is warranted for five years. Dealers, Agents and Ministers of the Gospel, are invited to correspond with us and send for price list. We are also agents for the best New York and Philadelphia Pianos.

Violins and Accordeons from 50 to $15. Violin Strings, Sheet Music, Picture Frames, &c., &c., always on hand.

Pianos and Accordeons correctly tuned and repaired.

Call on, or address by letter E. Z. SALEM & CO., Sept. 1, 1870. Selinsgrove, Pa.

SELECT POETRY

IT NEVER PAYS.

It never pays to fret and growl
When Fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will push ahead
And strike the braver blow,
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In drudging after gain,
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain;
An humble lot,
A cosy cot,
Have tempted even kings
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not of contentment brings.

It never pays! a blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song,
For age and youth must lesson this truth.
That nothing pays that's wrong
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success,
While what is right
In Heaven's sight
Is always sure to bliss.

From the Miltonian.

Old Northumberland County Annals.

TOWNS OF SAME.

Allow me to give your readers some brief notes of important historical events in the history of old Northumberland county, which originally included its now adjoining counties of Montour, Columbia, Snyder, Union, Lycoming, Centre, Sullivan, &c.

1772—March. Northumberland county was erected out of parts of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton. This same year (1772) the following towns were laid out and settled viz:

SUNBURY was laid out by John Lukens the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

NORTHUMBERLAND was laid out by Capt. John Louden and William Patterson, who soon after sold out all of their lands and town-plot to Reuben Haines, a wealthy brewer of Philadelphia. Sunbury and Northumberland were called so after towns of the same name in England.

1785—LEWISBURG, now in Union Co, was laid out by Ludwig or Louis Derr, a German, after whom it was at first called "Derrstown," and then "Louisberg," and lastly "Lewisburg."

1787—CATAWISSA, now in Columbia county, was laid out by William Hughes, a Quaker from Berks county, its first settlers being Quakers.

1791—MILTON, in the present county of Northumberland, was laid out by Andrew Straub, who soon after built a little log gristmill near the mouth of the Limestone Run, near the centre of the town, which caused his town to be called Miltown," afterward contracted into Milton.

1795—WILLIAMSPORT, now the city of Williamsport, in Lycoming county, was laid out by Michael Ross. Some say it was called "William sport" after William Hepburn, Esq., one of the first Associate Judges of the Lycom county Court, while others give a different account of the origin of its name—a dispute which I have no time to investigate.

1797—MUNCY, now in Lycoming Co., was laid out by Benjamin M'Carty. Its first name was Pennsborough and it bore that name for twenty-nine years, or until 1826, when it was incorporated into a borough by the name of Muncy.

1798—MIFFLINBURG, now in Union county, was laid out by——Youngman, after whom it was called "Youngmanstown," but was soon after called "Mifflinburg," in honor of Governor Mifflin, of Penna., I persume.

1798—SELINSGROVE, now in Snyder county, was laid out by Anthony Selin, a man of Swiss decent, and was called after his name.

1800—NEW BERLIN, now in Union county, was laid out by——Long, after whom it was called "Longstown for fifteen years or until 1815, when its name was changed to New Berlin by an act of our Legislature directing the Court of Union county to be held there.

1800—JERSEY SHORE, now in Lycoming county, was laid out by Jeremiah and Reuben Manning from the State of New Jersey. The Mannings called their town "Waynesburg," but as their first settlers were Jerseymen they preferred calling it Jersey Shore, and it was finally, in 1825 incorporated as a borough by the name of Jersey Shore

1801—DANVILLE, now in Montour Co., was laid out by Daniel Montgomery, Jr., after whom it was first called Dansville. But in 1803 it was contracted into Danville by our State Legislature establishing it as the place for holding the elections of the townships of Mahoniug and Hemlock.

1802—BLOOMSBURG, now in Columbia county, was laid out by Ludwig Eyer, after whom the town was called "Eyersburg" until——when it was changed to Bloomsburg from its being the burg or town of the township of Bloom.

1803—MIDDLEBURG, now in the county of Snyder was laid out by John Swineford, after whom it was called "Swinefordstown," but its name was the same year changed to that of Middleburg.

1834—LOCK HAVEN, in Clinton county, was laid out by Jeremiah Chuch and called so after the Pennsylvania Canal Locks and the haven or basin of water on the opposite side of the river from Lock Haven.

1834—SHAMOKIN, in the coal regions of Northumberland county, was laid out by "The Shamokin Coal Company" or some of its leading members.

I have some doubts whether I have given you the exact dates or years of the founding of the towns of Danville, Mifflinburg, Middleburg and Shamokin, but I come as near the time as I could. Newspaper editors who copy this in their papers, can easily add a few notes at the end of it, showing the correct dates, if I have erred in dates, and so complete this brief general view of the leading towns in the valley of the Susquehanna river.

This short sketch of our towns will show you how the first settlements in old Northumberland county extended out Northward and Eastward and Westward and Southward from the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland. For most if not all of these sixteen towns had more or less of country or farm settlements around them before the said towns were laid out. RUS.

December, 1870

Young Men, Save Part of Your Income.

Again and again we urge upon all young men, who are just starting in life, to make it an invariable rule to lay aside a certain proportion of their income, whatever that income may be.

Extravagant expenditures occasion a very large part of the sufferings of a great majority of people. And extravagance is wholly a relative term. What is not at all extravagant for one person may be very extravagant for another. Expenditures—no matter how small in themselves they may be—are always extravagant when they come fully up to the entire amount of a person's whole income.

The mode of living is almost entirely a matter of habit. It is just as easy to get along on three-fourths of your income—whatever the amount of it may be—as on the whole of it, if you only think so, and restrict your expenditures accordingly. A young man who afterward became one of the wealthiest merchants in Philadelphia, housekeeping on a salary of three hundred dollars a year, but he laid up a part of that three hundred dollars; and he made it a rule of his life never to increase his expenses so fast as his income increased.

The thousand inconveniences of debt, embarrassment and dependence may all be avoided by a firm and undeviating adherence to this rule.

One great aid in pursuing the course we have recommended, will be found in keeping an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures. By frequent reference to this you will see just what you can afford to expend, without encroaching on our rule; and you will also see what of your expenditures you can most conveniently curtail, or cut off entirely.

There is a great deal, too, in reflection and foresight, in the expenditure of your money. It is a very common remark that one person will make the same amount go twice as far as another. This is owing to the the employment of greater prudence and judgement in buying. Almost any amount of money can be thrown away and scarcely anything obtained for it, by a thoughtless, careless spendthrift.

We despise skinflints. But economy and meanness are by no means identical. On the contrary, as it is easy for any one to see, an unselfish, judicious economy—a wise saving—furnishes not only the means of independence, but of benevolence and generosity also.

A WINDY orator in our Legislature, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, wondering what the point of order was. "What is it?" asked the speaker. "I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

Andrew Jackson's Mother.

An anecdote relative to the parting with his mother in his outset in life illustrates a prominent trait in the attributes of his nature at that time. The writer heard him narrate this after his return from Washington, when his last term in the Presidential office had expired.

When about to emigrate to Tennessee, the family were residing in the neighborhood of Greensboro, North Carolina.

"I had," he said, "contemplated this step for some months, and had made arrangements to go, and at length had obtained my mothers consent to do it. All my worldly goods were a few dollars in my purse, some clothes in my saddle-bags, a pretty good horse, saddle and bridle. The country to which I was going was comparatively a wilderness, and the trip a long one, beset by many difficulties, especially from the Indians. I felt and so did my mother, that we were parting forever. I knew she would not recall her promise; there was too much spunk in her for that, and this caused me to linger a day or two longer than I had intended.

"But the time came for the painful parting. My mother was a little dumpy, red headed Irish woman "Well mother, I am ready to leave and must say farewell," and her emotion choked her.

"Kissing at meeting and parting in that day was not so common as now. I turned from her, and walked rapidly to my horse

"As I was mounting him she came out of the cabin, wiping her eyes with her apron, and came to the getting over place at the fence 'Andy,' said (she always called me Andy) 'you are going to a new country, and among a rough people. You will have to depend upon your-self, and cut your way through the world. I have nothing to give you but a mother's advice. Never tell a lie, or sue anybody for slander nor assault and batterry. Always settle them cases yourself.' I promised, and have tried to keep my promise. I rode off some two hundred yards to a turn in the path, and looked back; she was standing at the fence wiping her eyes. I never saw her after that." Those who knew him best will testify to his fidelity to his last promise he made his mother.

Passing Events.

The year 1870, which has just closed, has been, as all must admit, one of the most eventful of the nineteenth century. The changes that have occurred in this country during the past ten years are numerous and important; but the upturnings in Europe the past six months were not only less expected, but more violent when they came. They may be very properly compared to the sudden rise of a terrific storm. When the French nation accepted the dynasty of Napoleon III, it was the general opinion that the crisis in European affairs was thereby delayed, if not altogether averted. In the early part of last year Napoleon III. occupied a towering position as the Emperor of France, and in a great measure dictated to the nations of the earth, but now lies in the dust, being held in contempt even by the people whom he so recently ruled. The continued success of the German armies has inspired them with the highest martial spirit. They have achieved for Germany the most astounding military successes, and suddenly she finds herself elevated to a pre-eminent position among the nations of Europe.

Events perhaps not less important than those mentioned above have taken place at Rome. History for centuries past does not chronicle changes of such magnitude as have occurred there. The dignitaries of the Romish Church from all parts of the earth amidst gorgeous ritualistic ceremonies, conceded to the Sovereign Pontiff at attribute belonging only to the Most High; but to-day we find him shorn of the temporal power which he has yielded for so many years, and id which he gloried, subject in a great degree to the political authority of people whom he dispises.

Our own country has apparently suffered from those signal overturnings upon the European Continent. Nevertheless, we must be indirectly sufferers to some extent, for it is impossible for any people of any nation having commercial dealings with us to suffer and we remain unaffected by their misfortune.

Apart from foreign influences, our own country has not made much progress. Every branch of industry and trade is more or less impeded by the heavy burthen resulting from the late rebellion, and much dissatisfaction is expressed in various quarters relative to taxes. The unfortunate condition of the currency is also to be greatly deplored.

While from many quarters startling facts have reached us of trouble misfortune, and ruin, we have abundant reason as a nation to be grateful for the measure of advancement made during the year past. We have enjoyed peace. Our harvests have yielded abundantly. A kind Providence has turned many of our trials into fruitful sources of good. May we not, therefore, look forward with strong hope that whatever gloomy clouds that now darken our national sky will, in due season, be dispersed before the growing intelligence and persevering efforts of our people!

The Diamond Fields.

The late English papers contain advices from South Africa, which shows that all that glitters is not diamonds. An Englishman who has been to the diamond fields writes to the London *Times*.

"Fresh vegetables are not to be obtained, and firewood is very scarse. A liberal allowance of lime juice is the only preventive to scurvy. Fat for frying and cooking will be difficult to obtain, as the cattle slaughtered are usually lean. As to the result of working much harder than any British convict, under a burning sun, upon the simplest fare, and surrounded by all the waifs and strays of both black and white society, the average earnings appear to come up to about £200 per annum. Of course, there is a chance of obtaining a great prize, and of which the public always hear, but of those who have spent their uttermost farthing and worked like galleys salves for many months, barely subsisting on the meagre fare and who quietly retire, scarcely likening to one to their ill-luck, no one ever hears.

"The cost of passage to Durban, journey thence Thiel, and outfit in England, Durban, Maritzburg and at the fields, may be estimated as follows:—

Outfit in England, £12 17s; steerage passage to Natal, £16; liquors on board £4; steward, 10s; landing at Durban, 10; outfit in Durban, about £17; 14 days in the hotels at Natal, at 10s per day, £7; coach to Maritzburg, 15s; cost of transport of self and goods from Maritzburg to diggings, including extra goods, £15; food during journey, 35 days, at 1s-6d., £2 12s. 6d. provisions for self and servant, bought at Maritzburg, about £20; cost of making a cradle at the diggings, £5—making a total of £100 4s. 6d.

"This is an outside estimate, and should in no case be exceeded, while if the intended miner gave up providing himself with provisions and native servant, trusting to what he could obtain at the diggings, eschewed all liquors, and was careful to check all unnecessary expenditures, the cost of arrival at the diggings equipped for work could be reduced to £70. If a rifle and amunition were taken, there would be a further cost of about £20, and £1 per barrel duty to pay at Durban.

THE WIFE—If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company, even if that reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated, speak not an angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes; and if he is perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. If the wife is careful how she conducts, speaks and looks, a thousand happy hearths would cheer and brighten our existence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom sorrow and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to to please her husband, and to make home attractive.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—No young woman ever looks so well to a sensible young man as when dressed in a plain neat modest attire, with but little ornament about her. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a lady would spend as much time in improving her mind, training her temper and cherishing kindness, mercy and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at least be recognized among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance.

American Weeds.

It is stated that there are now no less than two hundred and fourteen weeds, which have been introduced into the United States from foreign countries, and principally from England. As a proof of the rapidity with which useless plants are accidentally brought over the seas, it is said that in 1837 there were only one hundred and thirty-seven foreign weeds known in this country. As far back as 1672, a curious little volume called "New England's Rarities," gave a list of twenty-two plants, which the author considered had English sprung up since the had kept cattle in New England. The author mentions the 'plantain,' which he says the Indians call the 'Englishman's foot,' as though produced by the tread of the white settlers. The common "yellow toed flax," it is stated was originally introduced into the provinces of Pennsylvania as a garden flower, by a Mr Ranstead, a Welshman, residing in Philadelphia, from whom it has derived the name of "Ranstead weed." In 1758 this weed had overrun the the pastures in the inhabited part of the State of Pennsylvania, and was the cause of the bitter complaints from the agriculturists of that day. Chickweed, it is stated, was introduced in South Carolina as food for canary birds, and in ten years spread for upwards of fifty miles, and now occupies the outposts of civilization. The "Scotch thistle" is said to have been brought to America by a clergyman who carried with him a bed stuffed with thistle down, in which some seed remained. Feathers being cheap in the new country were substituted for the down, which was soon emptied out, and the seed springing up filled the country with thistles. Another account says some enthusiastic Scot introduced the thistle as an emblem of his country, which soon made itself at home and became a nuisance.—*Phila. Ledger.*

DISTRIBUTE YOUR WEALTH.—It is the fashion with those who are bountifully supplied with the world's goods, to put off the exercise of benevolence until death summons them to shuffle off this mortal coil. It has been well said that a generous, upright, liberal, patriotic and useful life, proves a greater benefit to the community than testamentary bequests of hoarded gold, however large. Therefore, it is best to spend intelligence, time, and as far and fast as one can afford to do so, gains of all kinds as you go. The harvest sowed by the wayside as you travel on will be a cheerful sight, seen even from the edge of the grave. Grateful society is courteous enough to eulogize gifts made at the last moment, and to attribute to the givers the finest of motives; and yet it would not harm the possessors of fortunes to ask themselves wherein lies the merit of parting with the surplus earnings that cannot be kept. A wise beneficence will prefer to purchase the blessings of mankind by manifesting itself whilst free from the compulsion of necessity.

A CALAFORNIA editor warned by recent events, turns over a new social leaf in these words: "All men's wives who have hitherto enjoyed the advantage of our acquaintance, are hereby notified that this ceases to-day never to be renewed. Somebody perishes ingloriously every day for being upon speaking terms with married women, and we do not care to have our term come round. Deeply gratified for the past forbearance of aggrieved husbands we make our bow and retire. Hereafter our nods and smiles will be lavished upon girls and widows exclusively; no others need apply. Whoever shall attempt to introduce his own wife, or that of any other man's, will be regarded as a conspirator against our precious life, and ane subjected to abuse in the columns of this journal."

BOYS READ THIS.—A boy was tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch. "You need not be afraid,' said one of his companions, "for if your father should find out that you had taken them he is so kind that he would not hurt you. "why I would not touch them. It is true my father would not hurt me, yet my disobedience I know would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else." A boy who grows up with such principles will be a man in the best sense of the word. It betrays a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every