

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 27.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., APRIL 16, 1868.

NO. 3.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance, and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
No paper is returned until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square (of eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK, are prepared to attend promptly to all calls of a professional character. Office—Opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. April 25, 1867-tf.

DR. D. D. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist, Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, STROUDSBURG, PA. Teeth extracted without pain. August 1, 1867.

A Card.

The undersigned has opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Fowler's Building, on Main Street. Parties having Farms, Mills, Hotels or other property for sale will find it to their advantage to call on me. I have no agents. Parties must see me personally. GEO. L. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, Stroudsburg, Pa.

C. W. SEIP, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,

Has removed his office and residence to the building, lately occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq., on Main Street. Devoting all his time to his profession he will be prepared to answer all calls either day or night, when not professionally engaged, with promptness. Charges reasonable. Stroudsburg, April 11, 1867-tf.

DR. A. H. SEEM, DENTIST,

Will be pleased to see all who wish to have their Dentistry done in a proper and careful manner, beautiful sets of artificial teeth made on Gold, Silver, or Rubber Plates as persons may desire. Teeth carefully extracted without pain, if desired. The public are invited to give him a call at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Seip, next door to the Indian Queen Hotel. All work warranted. [April 25, '67.]

S. HOLMES, JR., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT,

Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq. All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates. An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

M. D. COOLBAUGH, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

SHOP ON MAIN STREET, (opposite Woolen Mills) STROUDSBURG, PA. Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage, in a prompt and workmanlike manner. CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., painted and repaired. Feb. 20-3m.

A Card.

Dr. A. REYES JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon,

Has returned from Europe, he is now prepared to resume the active duties of his profession. In order to prevent disappointment to persons living at a distance who may wish to consult him, he will be found at his office every THURSDAY and SATURDAY for consultation and the performance of Surgical operations. Dec. 12, 1867-1 yr.

Itch! Itch! Itch! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

HOLLINSHEAD'S ITCH & SALT RHEUM OINTMENT. No Family should be without this valuable medicine, for on the first appearance of the disorder on the wrists, between the fingers, &c., a slight application of the Ointment will cure it, and prevent its being taken by others. Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by W. HOLLINSHEAD, Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, '67. Druggist.

J. LANZA, DENTIST.

Has permanently located himself in Stroudsburg, and moved his office next door to Dr. S. Walton, where he is fully prepared to treat the natural teeth, and also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth on pivot and plate, in the latest and most improved manner. Most persons know the danger and folly of trusting their work to the ignorant as well as the traveling dentist. It matters not how much experience a person may have, he is liable to have some failures out of a number of cases, and if the dentist lives at a distance it is frequently put off until it is too late to save the tooth or teeth as it may be, other wise the inconvenience and trouble of going so far. Hence the necessity of obtaining the services of a dentist near home. All work warranted. Stroudsburg, March 27, 1869.

Spring Elections.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to serve as township officers in the several townships of this county for the ensuing year:—

BARRETT—Supervisors, J. Wilson Sutton, J. N. Stright; Judge, Charles W. Decker; Inspectors, J. M. Carlton, David Price; Auditor, George G. Shafer; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Sees, Henry Shafer; School Directors, George W. Price, David Bender; Constable, Emory Price; Assessor, Henry Deubler; Town Clerk, James P. Zabriski.

CHESTNUTHILL—Justice of the Peace, Felix Storm; Constable, Kindraus Shupp; Judge of Election, Mathias Frable; Supervisors, Joseph Kresge, Jacob Altomose, Aaron Shupp, Frederick Siglin; School Directors, David Shupp, Robert Snyder; Inspectors, George Miller, E. C. Davis; Assessor, Peter J. Shafer; Overseers of the Poor, Abel Storm, Peter Kresge; Auditor, George W. Everitt.

COOLBAUGH—Justice of the Peace, C. H. Dill; Constable, Simon Gruber; Supervisors, Hiram Warner, Thomas Frantz; School Directors, James Walsh, Hiram Warner, Joseph Dowling, Joseph Wilton; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac S. Case, James Walsh; Auditors, John Warner, A. W. Talman; Judge of Election, Joseph Wilton; Inspectors, C. W. Transue, Samuel Stitzer; Town Clerk, William B. Thompson; Assessor, Daniel Callaghan.

EDBROD—Constable, Anthony H. Berger; Judge of Election, Reuben Frable; Auditor, John Frantz; Inspectors, John M. Frantz, Henry Smith; Assessor, Edward Frantz; Supervisors, Conrad Getz, John Correll; School Directors, Jacob Frable, Nelson Hefelfinger; Overseers of the Poor, Edward Frantz, Peter Frable; Town Clerk, Edward Gower.

HAMILTON—Constable, Wm. McNeal; Supervisors, Emanuel Bittebender, Abraham Shook, James Neyhart, Henry Feuner; School Directors, Abraham Brylan, Evan Spragle; Inspectors, Isaiah Keller, Christian Speer; Auditor, Walter Barry; Assessor, Levi M. Slatter; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Henkil, Michael Super; Judge of Election, Jacob Stackhouse; Town Clerk, Jacob H. Featherman.

JACKSON—Constable, Joseph Heller; Judge, Nelson Bellis; School Directors, Adam A. Singer, Herbert Ike; Overseers of the Poor, James M. Heller, Levi Warner; Auditor, James B. Miller; Supervisors, John Felker, George Miller; Inspectors, John W. Bellis, Joseph B. Possenger; Assessor, Michael Miller.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—Constable, John W. Van Auker; Supervisors, Barney Decker, Washington Overfield; Assessor, E. H. Gunsales; Treasurer, John Hanna; Judge, Samuel D. Pipher; Town Clerk, J. M. Eilenberger; School Directors, Philip M. Peters, Wm. M. Overfield; Inspectors, John J. Angle, William Gunsales; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. Shoemaker, John C. Strunk.

PARADISE—Constable, James Wilson, Jr.; Supervisors, James Heller, Jacob Koerner; Auditor, John A. Transue; Town Clerk, William C. Heller; School Directors, Abraham Gish, John A. Transue, Charles Hilgert; Inspectors, Francis Boorem, George Wagner; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Heller, James Henry; Judge of Election, Charles Hilgert; Assessor, James Heller.

POCONO—Justice of the Peace, Thos. Sebring; Constable, Christian Kresge; Supervisors, Philip Learn, William Spragle; Supervisors, Peter S. Edinger, John Woodling; Judge of Election, John Alberg; Assessor, Dupue Bush; School Directors, Peter S. Bisbing, William Transue; Town Clerk, Jacob Long; Auditor, Thomas D. Barry; Overseers of the Poor, Jerome M. Heller, Samuel Storm.

POLK—Constable, Charles H. Bartholomew; Assessor, James Kunkel; Judge of Election, Nathan Serfass; Supervisors, Dana Roth, Conrad Frable; Inspectors, Stewart Hawk, William Gilbert; School Directors, Reuben Kresge, Freeman Shupp; Overseers of the Poor, John Kunkel, Samuel Anthony; Auditor, Peter Gilbert.

PRICE—Judge of Election, Harrison Sebring; Inspectors, Joseph Price, Daniel Long; Supervisors, Daniel Hayden, Zalmond Snow; Assessor, John S. Bush; Town Clerk, Samuel Postens; Auditor, Jacob Miller; Constable, Perry Price; Overseers of the Poor, Leonard Lesoin, Lewis Long; School Directors, Harrison Sebring, Samuel Postens.

ROSS—School Directors, Peter Graver, Levi Newhard; Supervisors, Charles Buskirk, Charles Correll; Inspectors, Peter Mixsell, Edward V. Buskirk; Assessor, Daniel Andrew; Town Clerk, John Andrew; Auditor, Philip Remel; Judge of Election, Joseph Kresge; Overseers of the Poor, Levi Buskirk, Daniel Andrew; Constable, Dana Roth 29 votes, Peter Lessig 29 votes.

SMITHFIELD—Constable, Lewis Williams; Judge of Election, Edward Brodhead; Inspectors, Johiel Wallace, Simon Myers; Auditor, Benj. V. Bush; Justice of the Peace, Samuel L. Bush; Supervisors, Samuel Alsop, Isaac Labar, Michael Walter; School Directors, David Yetter, Theo. Brodhead; Overseers of the Poor, John Hoffmann, Melchoir Heller; Assessor, Abraham Fenner; Town Clerk, I. R. Transue.

STROUD—School Directors, Charles

Keller, Abraham Featherman; Assessor, Jacob J. Angle; Inspectors, E. J. Mott, P. S. Lee; Judge, John W. Vanfiet; Constable, Josiah Bartron; Town Clerk, Silas L. Drake; Auditor, Robert W. Swink; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, Henry Kautz, David Eekert; Overseers of the Poor, John Frankenfild, George Burd.

TOBYHANNAH—Judge of Election, Frederick P. Miller; Inspectors, William S. Shiffer, B. F. Eschenbach; Constable, Robert Warner; School Directors, S. G. Eschenbach, Jackson Stein, Timothy Miller; Supervisors, A. H. Parr, Jacob Bonser, Jacob Serfass; Auditor, Henry Stoddard 2 years, Charles Blakeslee 3 years; Assessor, John White; Town Clerk, S. G. Eschenbach; Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Blakeslee, Samuel A. Eschenbach.

TUNKHANNOCK—Constable, William Keenhold; Supervisors, Benjamin Schaffer, Peter Bonser; Judge, Jacob E. Altomose; Inspectors, James Kresge, Mathias George; Town Clerk, Amos Keeper; School Directors, Philip Greenmoyer, Frederick Keenhold; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Merwine, Philip Greenmoyer; Assessor, Henry Keenhold; Auditor, Perry Altomose.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT BUSHKILL—School Directors, Jacob J. Smith 3 years, George W. Rodenbaugh 3 years, A. F. Eilenberger 3 years.

"Don't Stay Long."

It is rarely, indeed, that we have read any thing more wuthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband in our land might read and profit by it:—

"Don't stay long, husband!" said a young bride tenderly in my presence one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied, spoke volumes. It told the whole vast depth of woman's love—of the grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife, sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence, every few moments running to the door to see if he was not in sight, and finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, "not yet."

"Don't stay long, husband!" and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in her great arm chair, weeping as though her heart would brake, as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

Oh, you that have wives to say—"Don't stay long," when you go forth think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy life of life, and try just a little to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems seldom replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with a woman's presence will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's look seemed to say—for there in your own sweet home is a loving heart whose music is hushed when you are absent—here is a soft breast to lay your weary head upon, and her pure lips unsoiled by sin, that will pay you kisses for coming back so soon.

Hard to Please. Pitts is a fast man, a sharp man, a business man, and when Pitts goes into a store to trade he always gets the lowest cash price, and he says—"Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find any thing that suits me better I'll call and take this."

Pitts, like all fast men, is partial to women, and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately, Pitts said to himself—"I'm getting rather along in years, and guess I'll get married."

His business qualities wouldn't let him wait, so off he travels, and calling on a lady friend, opened conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married. "Oh, Mr. Pitts, that is an affair in which I am not so greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it with yourself." "But," says Pitts, "you are interested, and my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red, hesitated, and finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world, and morally, financially, and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him, whereupon the matter of fact Pitts responded—"Well, well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better than you I'll come back."

Concerning "hollerin' in meetin'": Aunt Judy, an old colored woman, said to one of her sisters: "Taint de rale grace, honey; taint de sure glory. You hollers too loud. When you gets de Dove in your heart, and de Lamb in your bosom, you'll feel as if you was in dat stable in Beth'lem, and de bressid Virgin had lent you de sleepin' baby to hold."

In Virginia City two mullen stalks and a bunch of thistles are called a grove.

New York is receiving tomatoes from Bermuda, which are selling at four dollars per peck.

THE KUK-KLUX KLAN.

—:—:— OUTRAGES BY THE KLAN IN GEORGIA.

Attempt to Blow Up a Republican Meeting.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—The Republican meeting at Valdosta, Ga., yesterday, was broken up by a band of Regulators or Ku-Klux Klan. Powder was placed under the building in which Dr. J. W. Cluff, the Republican candidate for Congress, was to speak.

Murder of a Radical—Supposed by the Kuk-Klux.

The Columbus papers contain all the particulars of the assassination of George W. Ashburn, with the testimony given by a number of witnesses before the Coroner's inquest. Nothing is known of the identity of the parties. All that is testified to is that a body of men from 25 to 50 in number, all disguised, surrounded the negro boarding house where Ashburn was lodging, broke open his door after his refusal to open it, when a number of shots were fired by a portion of the party, three of which took effect, one in the forehead, of which he instantly died, one in the neck, and the third in the leg. None of the witnesses could identify any of the number engaged in the transaction. The press of Columbus repudiate the idea that any respectable man in Columbus had any connection with it, and intimate that Ashburn fell at the hands of enemies in his own party. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the murderers.

TENNESSEE.

Kuk-Klux Outrage in Maury County.

NASHVILLE, April 3.—Last Wednesday an ex Federal soldier named Graham, well-known in Nashville, was driven out of Mount Pleasant County, Tenn., by a Kuk-Klux mob. He had gone to the place with a view of securing employment as a teacher. While at the Post-Office he was surrounded by a gang of 15 or 20 armed Rebels, who demanded to know where he was from, and what was his business. He politely and frankly answered the questions, when he was told that they had determined that no Radical Yankee who had fought against the South during the war should live in Mount Pleasant, and he must, on pain of death, leave the place within five minutes. He was followed three miles from town, and cursed, tantalized, and repeatedly threatened with instant death. The mob was headed by Nixon, the town constable, who claimed to have 90 men under his command, who would swear that no Radical Yankees should settle within his lines. Mr. Graham returned to this city yesterday.

Outrage by the Kuk-Klux Upon a Peaceable Citizen.

[From The Nashville Press and Times.] A man named Pat. Haney, living near Waverley, on the Nashville and North-Western Railroad, in the early part of the Rebellion, was persecuted for his Union sentiments so much that he had to fly from his home in the dead of night, and walk barefooted all the way to Nashville. He remained here in the Government employ until everything appeared quiet and safe, when he took his family out again to his little farm to pursue his old life of rural industry, as he fondly hoped, in peace. But his Unionism was not forgotten; the services he rendered the Government in his humble way were noted down against him. His patriotism was remembered with feelings of hate and a desire to punish. The hatchet was not buried. Some time ago a mysterious document was left at his house by a troupe of masked cavaliers. The document bore a cross-bone and a death's head, and other mortuary hieroglyphics, and contained a pre-emptory notice to leave. Being a brave man himself, and believing in the power of the law to afford him all just protection in his person and property, he discarded the notice and continued his occupation as usual. About ten days ago he was visited again by another larger body of scoundrels, who dragged him out of his house about 11 o'clock at night, carried him off about three miles, to a creek, in which they dragged him up and down until he was almost dead. His hips and knees are horribly bruised and cut. His hair and beard were plucked out by the roots. He was kicked and beaten horribly, and finally left on the edge of the creek, not able to move or speak. He was found next evening by his wife and her little boy, who had been wandering over the country all day, distractedly looking for him. He is now suffering from a raging fever, superinduced by the barbarous treatment he received at the hands of ruffians too base to live in civilized society.

ALABAMA.

Various Outrages Reported.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel says: Some days ago a gang Kuk-klux left documents at the house of Patrick Iney, a loyal man living near Waverley, Tenn., warning him to leave the country, but he paid no attention to the notice, and went on with his work. Subsequently a large company of men, disguised and armed, dragged him out of his house about midnight, carried him to a creek about three miles distant, tied a rope round his neck and dragged him up and down the creek, pulled out his hair and beard, kicked and

whipped him, and left him lying insensible in the woods. He was found the following evening, by his wife, in a most horrible condition.

We are trustworthily informed by a party just from Tuscaloosa that Mr. Randolph, editor of *The Monitor*, has just murdered a freedman with a bowie-knife. We expected as much from the blood-thirsty articles in that atrocious Rebel sheet. Now what will the military authorities do in this case? We have full confidence in Gen. Sheppard, and hope that he will speedily investigate the matter, and bring the guilty party to immediate punishment by a military commission. If turned over to the civil authorities, escape from proper punishment may be considered a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Allen A. Williams, colored register, informs us that he was taken out by a portion of the Kuk-Klux-Klan of Tuscaloosa a few days ago, who outraged his person in an infamous manner. He bears numerous marks of their treatment, and is in this city, where he has made a proper representation to Gen. Sheppard. In their fight the Kuk-Klux left several of their sheets.

Hold on, Mr. Devil.

In the early days of Indiana the capital was Gordony, and the annual session of the General Assembly brought together about as wild a set of wags as could be found in the State, who had to rely on their own resources for amusement, as there were but few theatres, concerts or shows.

The lovers of mischief had established a mock Masonic lodge, into which they would entice such as were a little green, and take them through a variety of ridiculous ceremonies, to the infinite amusement of the spectators.

On one of these occasions, it being understood that a good natured, athletic young man, about half simpleton, was to be initiated, the room was crowded; and Judge Grace consented to take the role of Devil—a character in which he was peculiarly happy. To make the service more impressive, he had put on a false face and a large paper cap, surmounted with horns, and with some chains in his hand, placed himself behind a screen.

After taking the candidate through a variety of ceremonies, he was brought to a halt before a screen, and told that he had to confess all the crimes he had committed during his whole life. The candidate confessed some trivial offenses, and declared that he could recollect no more.

At this the Judge came out of his hiding place, and groaned and shook his chains. The frightened candidate related some other small matters, and declared that he had disclosed all the crimes that he had committed. At this the groans of the pretended devil became furious; the chains rattled, and the shook his horns in the face of the terrified candidate, who, starting back in alarm, cried out:—

"H-h-hold on, M-mister Devil! I-I-I must tell you, I—I did kiss J-J-Judge Grass' wife a couple of times!"

The groans ceased, and the devil disappeared.

Influences of Newspapers on Children.

A school teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the minds of a family of children, states as the results of his observation that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who are not, are:—

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.
 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.
 3. They obtain practical knowledge in geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.
 4. They are better grammarians; for, having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.
- They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, still more clearly expressed.
- From these simple facts three important things can be deduced:—
1. The responsibility of the press in supplying literature which shall be both healthful in tone and likewise understandingly expressed.
 2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by his parents.
 3. Having once got a good, able paper, no matter what the price, don't begrudge it a healthy support.

A Schoolmaster, endeavoring to instruct one of his scholars on the nature of a miracle, strove to make it plain.

"Now, my boy, suppose you should see the sun rise in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" "The moon, sir." "No, but suppose you know it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you actually saw it in the middle of the night; what should you think?" "I should think, sir, that it was time to get up," was the answer.

"I'll Wait Till it Runs By."

Thousands of years ago a story was told of stupid traveler, who, on coming to a river, sat down upon the bank, saying, "I'll wait till it runs by." A thousand times since people have laughed at the simpleton, priding themselves on their own great wisdom. And yet tens of thousands of times have these people, in reference to the general affairs of life, imitated the lazy ignorance of the fool, and waited for the river to run by.

How often do parents, for example, when they witness exhibitions of anger, falsehood and disobedience in their children, shut their eyes willfully to the consequence of letting the evil go uncorrected, and say to themselves, "He will outgrow it." What is this but waiting for the river to run by? The first lesson which a child learns should be that of discipline. No man can succeed in life or win the esteem of his neighbors, or deserve the approbation of his own conscience, who gives away to petulance, duplicity, or other vices; and it is much easier to check these natural infirmities in youth, rather than in age, as it is to cross a river near the fountain head instead of where it widens into an estuary of the sea. The parent who hopes that such vices will cure themselves, waits in vain for the river to run by.

A merchant finds his trade declining, a mechanic his business falling off, a lawyer his clients leaving him, a doctor his practice ceasing; but instead of going to work resolutely to discover the cause and rectify the error, he sits down, folds his arms, and says, "Luck will turn some day." Does such a man deserve to succeed? Life is a battle, in which victory is with him who fights the bravest, perseveres the longest, and brings the most ability to bear upon the campaign.

When the British marched on Baltimore, did our fathers lie in their beds and trust to chance to save them? No! they went boldly forth to meet the enemy, and the God of battles rewarded them with success. So in the pursuit of life, he triumphs who deserves it most. Wealth and fame are the prizes of those who struggle hardest for them. The only way is to plunge boldly into the current of adverse fortune, breast its waves, and buffet your course manfully to the other shore. It will never do to wait till the river runs by.

In friendship if some unknown cause has produced an alienation, don't say, as too many do, "He may get pleased again as he can," but find out the estrangement, apologize if you are in the wrong, expostulate amicably if otherwise. If you wait till the river runs by, you may wait for ever, and also find the longer you wait, the current runs deeper. In your own family never wait until the river runs by; but if a wife's feelings are hurt, explain and make reparation at once, for life is too short and happiness too precious to be wasted in obstinacy, sullessness or misunderstanding, when a few words will remedy all. Never stand on the shore of cold suffering while green and sunny fields invite you across, in the idle hope that "the river will run by."

Times Have Changed.

An incident recently occurred at Yale, which we think goes very far to establish as a fact that this is a world of changes. A Yale alumni of twenty years' standing, returned, after a long absence, to visit his Alma Mater, and was very courteously received and shown around by Professor T. After having exhibited to his guest most of the modern improvements, the Professor said to him:—

"You have now seen, I believe, all that is in the institution except the gymnasium. Come, let us go up there, and I'll roll a string of ten-pins with you." "What, sir!" exclaimed the guest, starting back in real or simulated amazement. "Why!" exclaimed the Professor, "we have a fine alley in our gymnasium, and I would very much like to go there and roll a string of ten-pins with you." "Roll ten-pins with you, sir," cried Alumnus with a gleam of malicious fun in his eye; "why, sir, I was expelled from college for rolling ten-pins!"

In a western village a charming, well preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She has children; among them a crippled boy, who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly allowed very great "freedom in debate." The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know that they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said:—

"George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you." "Well ma, what is it?" "I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Ma caught her breath, but failed to articulate a response.

Cleanliness of person promotes health of body, and this in turn naturally begets purity of mind and moral elevation. Such persons are quite as much concerned in having the inner and unseen as tidy and as clean as the outer and the visible; they are pure from principle, not policy.

It is stated that six hundred persons have joined the church in Danville during the past winter season.