Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is pub. THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Thursday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of One Dotar Potago and the price of One Potago and particular in advance. It is intended to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the stamp—"Time Oot," on the margin of the last paper. The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in debt to the printer.

The Agraror is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into nearly every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any Post office within the county limits, and tothose living within the limits, but whose most convenient postoffice may be in an adjoining County.

be in an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper in-

cluded, \$4 per year.

A Wife worth 100,000 Dollars.

It was fifteen years ago this winter that I attended a dancing school in Detroit, with a young lady then residing in the city. I made up my mind some years before, that I would never get married, but it was such pleasant business, I couldn't find it in my heart to "let the girls alone" altogether, so I paid her tuition fee and attended the class in her company, every night. About the middle of the term, several of the young people, ourselves included, were talking in the ball-room, on the subject of matrimony, and I of course became interested as well as the others. On going home that evening I told my companion that I had determined to get married during the spring, and asked her advice in reme.herself. I was joking all this time you just as we were preparing to return to our and waiting women, deny or hide it as you homes for the night. After leaving the hall may. we talked and chatted of different matters on different subjects, till we reached her resihouse, though she strongly urged me to do away, when I happened to remember the promise she had made, and I said:

"Helen, you promised to let me know tospring. Have you made up your mind?"

wasn't for that, I guess I would have no objection."

"Well then, good night," said I. "I didn't think you would do it-but I am bound to marry somebody, and this spring too."

Before leaving her, I engaged to call again the following evening. That night I slept soundly, and the next morning I had forgotcordingly. Towards dusk I remembered my her own housework. agreement to, see Helen, and I thought I would run over for a moment, and afterwards attend the ball.

of besitation I stammered out

"What do you say ?" "I have concluded to marry you!"-she

"I thought if it would suit you, that you go to mother's at Dearborn, and we will be married there."

"Well," said I, "I'll see if I can," and as soon as possible I took my leave.

-I didn't go to the ball that night-I forgot all about it, and sat over the stove till morn ing, thinking of what a scrape I had got myself into. I even forgot to keep the fire going, and almost froze in my seat. When daylight began to peep in the windows, I had made up my mind what to do, I would go over and tell Helen that we must get married immediately or not at all; and if she agreed to that I saw no other way but to submit to my fate.

When I entered the gate leading up to the house I heard her singing a lively song, and my conscience almost smote me for deceiving the poor girl as I had, but I summoned up courage to ring the bell, and pulling up my collar and throwing my head back I anxiously waited for an answer to my summons. She came to the door, and I was again shown into the parlor, and she took her place beside me on the sofa as before.

"Helen," I commenced. "Well, what ?"

"I-I-must be married to-day, or I don't

think I shall be married at all." It stuck in my throat as I said it, for I knew I was telling a whopper; but imagine iny surprise, when she replied:

"Well, just as you please, Henry. You may drive your carriage around about twelve o'clock, and I will be ready."

I gave up. Precisely at twelve I drew up before the door with my carriage, and before

night we were married. Reader, that wife has been worth more

than \$100,000 to me. A widow once said to her daughter, "When

you are of my age it will be time enough to dream of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless girl, "for a second time,"

THE QUESTION is now under discussion at Cambridge: "Which can smell a rat the quickest, the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose?"

E AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

A Chapter on Matrimony.

VOL. IV.

A young lady out West, in a communication to the Sandusky Register, upon the subject of matrimony, says:

"It is a mournful fact that this world is full not. Deny this, as some will, it is neverthethe step which they all want to take, but do have salaries ranging from five hundred to first question to be asked by any sane man, gard to the selection of a wife. She made one? Then he counts the cost of living as horse. no reply for a moment, and I told her if she the woman of his preference would wish, didn't know anybody better fitted for me, I and lo! he finds to his amazement that his would like to have her think the matter over income is vastly too small to support even a and tell me what she thought of marrying modest "modern" establishment; and, somewhat maddened by the reflection, he plunges must understand, and had no more thought of into labor and courts business with an assidumarrying her, than I have now of marrying ity that takes away his health eventually, in Queen Vic. She promised to think of it, hopes of attaining an income that shall enahowever, and I returned to my boarding house ble him to marry and have a home of his and gave the subject no farther thought until own. And this is the secret of the hard, unsome weeks later-and as luck would have ending toil of the young men of to day, who it, on the last evening of the school the sub- are fast approaching thirty years of age; this that. If he is cured, he is worth all I paid ject was again brought up in conversation is the reason of so many disappointed men for him, and even much more as horses go

"But, says some good woman, you do us injustice; for any woman that truly loves a he offered fifty dollars, then one hundred doldence. It was late, and I did not enter the man will adapt herself to his circumstances lars, and at last two hundred dollars for the with the greatest pleasure. But what man so. I had bid her good night and turning of any sensitiveness or high sense of honor, cepted the last offer. The money was paid would take a woman from easy circumstances, and a pleasant and well furnished home, to adorn his four little rooms, and to do his night, whether you would marry me this housework, as the first principles of economy Tompkins. I suppose I can tell you what would demand of him? Few will do it; for, "Yes, said she, I have been thinking about though the woman signifies her willingness it, but I guess I am a little too young. If it to take up with such experience, we are all be glad to hear it. I thought you knew all such creatures of circumstances, that there about it, or you would not have paid so much would be complaining on her part, eventually, money for him." and sickness from over exertion, unhappiness from many cares-all of which would render marriage anything else than pleasant. And so the young men very wisely think-prefer- he had found that infernal long piece of iron, ring a few years of single loneliness, in order to obtain money enough to support a modest fore foot. ten all about my night's adventure. During house of between twelve and fifteen hundred the day I received an invitation to attend a dollars a year expense, rather than to place kins asked very quietly. ball to be held that evening a few miles out a moderately educated woman into the house of the city, and I made my arrangements ac- of six hundred a year, where she must do that enough, for conscience sake?"

women must fit themselves to be such wives since the bargain is finished. I drove that as the young men must have. Else the young | nail into the foot, but the lameness is in the Arrived at the house I met the lady in the men must fit themselves to be such husbands door-way dressed, and I thought in an extra as the women want, and spend the very choicestyle, which I was at a loss to account for, est years of their life in the dismal drudgery though I believe I concluded that she had of a ceaseless toil, breaking down health, company, and I therefore was in hopes that happiness, energy, only to give themselves up they are the same careless, clever, generous, I should not be detained long. Helen wel-to marriage when the best of their manhood comed me into the parlor with a sweet smile, is gone. The women must choose for themand took her seat beside me on the sofa. I selves which it shall be, for the matter is everything if occasion requires or the fit was expecting every moment to see some solely in their hands. Let mothers say to takes them; no sooner comfortable in one stranger come in, and I had not yet become their daughters-put on that calico gown; go town than they make tracks for another, satisfied that we were alone when she said: into the kitchen and prepare dinner; take though they travel on "hair space" means, "Henry, I have made up my mind to have charge of this household, and fit yourself to And to what will they not turn their hands? become a wife and mother. Let the young "We have seen," says an American editor, Had a thunder-clap struck me I could not women cheerfully consent to such service; "one and the same individual of the craft a have been more suprised, and after an instant and instead of lavishing all thought, and time minister in California, a lawyer in Missouri, and money upon the adornment of the body, a sheriff in Ohio, a boatman on a Western seek to accustom the hands to proper indus. canal, sailing a privateer, and a pressman in try, and to school the mind to proper tastes. a large printing office. Nor are the charac-Then there will be no longer complaint that ters confined to any one country. They are "Oh ho, have you! Well, I suppose it is young men "can't afford to marry," and we everywhere the same. We have met them all right—what time shall the event take shall have beautiful, modest houses all around as lecturers, actors, traveling preachers, venus, and women will have loving husbands, triloquists; in fact, everything. We have and all life once more have something of the | met on a tramp in this country, members of might drive around next Sunday, and we will truthfulness and virtue which it had in the this roving profession from all parts of the days of our blessed fathers and mothers, head of the house, and the mother of noble

children." There's some good sense for you, girls.

AMERICAN GENERALS. - Washington was surveyor, and in after life a farmer-"Ex. pressive silence! muse his praise." Knox was a bookbinder and a stationer

Morgan (he of the Cowpens) was a droon that subject.

Greene was a blacksmith, and withal a Quaker; aibeit, through all his Southern campaigns and particularly at the Eutaw Springs, he put off the outward man.

Arnold was a grocer and provision storeceper in New-Haven, where his sign is still to be seen-the same that decorated his shop before the Revolution.

Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not "march through the United States with five thousand men," was a "regular built soldier," but after the Revolution a farmer.

Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen, a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice, when called upon by their country. Marion the "swamp fox" of the South,

was a cow-boy.
"Sumpter, the 'fighting-cock' of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.

A gentleman of Charleston purchased negro girl for a very considerable price, and proaching, asked if he was on a government she was shortly after taken sick and came very near dying. When convalescent, her mistress, who had been very kind and attentive to her during her illness, went again to her chamber, and with the pious view of ascertaining what spiritual or religious impressions extreme illness and the prospect of death made upon the girl, said to her:

"What were your thoughts and feelings when you believed yourself about to die?" "Ah! missus," said Sally, "I was sorry to think how much massa was gwine to lose Hints to Horse Dealers.

Tompkins bought a horse-paid three hundred dollars for him. The horse, after a few months proved to be lame in the right shoulder. Tompkins was distressed about it; tried of young men who want to marry, but dare all sorts of remedies-embrocations, linaments, mustang included, under the advice of less true, as we can easily show. In this the best veterinarians; still the lameness was town, for instance, there are some thirty or, obstinate and grew rather worse. He beforty young men, well to do in the way of came desperate, and hit upon this device to business and salaries, yet they refuse to take sell the horse. He drove an ugly ten penny nail plump into the right fore-foot, and left it not. Why? The large majority of them there for ten days, when he led the tortured animal limping to a neighboring blacksmith seven hundred dollars per year. Now the to be shod. The blacksmith was a dealer in horses, and quite a jockey in his way. After is, can I properly support a wife, if I take a while Tompkins called at the shop for his

"That's a splendid gelding of yours, Mr. Tompkins; pity he is so lame," said the blacksmuh.

"He is, indeed," replied Tompkins, "but he is very lame, and I'm afraid he can't be cured."

"Perhaps not, and may be he can," replied Vulcan. "How much would you be willing to take for him the way he stands, money down."

"Ah, well, I don't know what to say about now; but if his lameness should continue, you see he is worth nothing-not a dollar."

The blacksmith began to chaffer. First animal. Tompkins was persuaded and acand the horse delivered on the spot.

"Now," said the blacksmith, "as the bar gain is finished, I will be frank with you, Mr. ailed that horse.'

"Can you?" said Mr. Tompkins, I shall

The blacksmith produced the nail, and assured Tompkins, with great apparent satisfaction, that while paring down the horse's hoof and had drawn it out of the frog of the near

"Is that all you know about it?" Tomp-

"All!" replied the blacksmith; "all! isn't

"Well, replied Tompkins, "I don't know "Now, what is the remedy? Plainly that as it is. I will be equally frank with you, shoulder I think you will find."

PRINTERS .- The Belfast Mercury, in an article on the craft, says from high to low globe-Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, when it was woman's ambition to become the Germans and Swedes—and all apparently as much at home as in their own country. Ardent lovers of liberty, king-craft and priests find but little favor in their eyes. They are always with the people. When the Chartist excitement was raging in England, the most eloquent and spirited leaders in the movement were printers. When barricades were raised in Paris in 1848, the compositors ver. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture cast their type into bullets and shot them at the royalist troops. When the Americans were at war with Mexico, one of Gen. Taylor's regiments was composed almost entirely of printers, and they were the bravest of his troops."

> CANADIAN YANKEE .-- Over the line, in Canada, they are quite as inquisitive as their Yankee neighbors-probably the South wind carries the infection over-and they are certainly more in danger than the Jersey farmers are at Sandy Hook.

> Some years since, as we learn by a letter from a Canadian friend, the Receiver General was traveling on a steamboat, with considerable funds for the Government, and for the sake of safety and privacy, he engaged the whole of the ladies' cabin. The passengers were all alive to ascertain the reason of this arrangement, and especially to know what business the great man could have on hand to require so much room and money.

> At length one of them, more bold than the rest, volunteecred to introduce the subject, as the receiver was walking the deck, and apcontract.

"Yes!" was the gruff reply.

"A very large one?" "Yes, very large."

"May I ask what it is?" "Yes."

"Well say, sir, what is it?" "Why, you see," said the Receiver Geneal, with great seriousness, "the King of Eng-

land has made a present to the King of Siam, of his half of Lake Ontario, and I am enaged to bottle it off."

No more questions were asked.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS HORSE .-- Studious persons are sometimes surprisingly ignorant how to act on ordinary occasions. A Scottish paper says that Dr. Chalmers came home one evening on horseback, and as neither the men who had the charge of his horse nor the key of the stable could be found, he was for some time not a little puzzled where to find a temporary residence for the animal. At last he fixed on the garden as the fittest place he could think of for the purpose; and, having led the horse thither, he placed it on the garden walk. When his sister, who had also been from home, returned, and was told that the key of the stable could not be found, she inquired what had been done with the

"I took it to the garden," said the doctor. "To the garden !" she exclaimed; "Then all our flower and vegetable beds will be destroved."

"Don't be afraid of that," said the doctor. for I took particular care to place the horse on the garden walk." "And did you really imagine," rejoined the

sister, "that he would remain there?" "I have no doubt of it," said the doctor;

for so sagacious an animal as the horse could not fail to be aware of the propriety of refraining from injuring the products of the garden. "I am afraid," said Miss Chalmers, "that

you will think still less favorably of the discretion of the horse when you see the gar-To decide the controversy by an appeal to

facts, they went to the garden and found, from the ruthless devastation which the trampling and rolling of the animal had spread over every part of it, that the natural philosophy of the horse was a subject with which the lady was far more accurately acquainted than her learned brother.

"I never could have imagined that horses were such senseless animals."

RATHER AMBIGUOUS .-- A great many people find much difficulty in saying what they mean—as much perhaps as some editors find in meaning what they say. A certain witness, in an assault and battery suit, we once heard mix things up considerably, in giving his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came up and struck him, he

"So yer honor, I just hauled off and swiped his jaw. Just then his dog cum along, and I hit him again and dropped him." "Hit the dog?"

"No, yer honor, hit Dennis. And then I up wid a stun and throwed it at him, and it rolled over and over."

"Threw a stone at Dennis?"
"At the dog, yer honor. And he got up and hit me again.' "The dog ?"

"No, Dennis. And wid that he stuck his tail betwixt his legs and run off." "Dennis?" "No, the dog. And when he came back at me, he got me down and pounded me, yer

"The dog came back at you?" "No, Dennis, yer honor. And that's all

I did to him, yer honor, and he isn't hurt anv at all." "Who isn't hart ?"

"The dog, yer honor." This testimony so belogged the case, that

the defendant was acquitted as a matter of

"FARE MA'AM."-"How do you do, said Mrs. Partington, smiling, shaking hands with Mr. Rurbank, in Docksquare omnibus, as he held out his five dexter fingers towards her. "Fare, ma'am!" said he, in reply to her

"Well, I'm sure I'm glad of it, and how are the folks at home?' "Fare ma'am!" continued he, still extend-

ing his his hand. The passengers were inerested.

"How do you like Boston?" she screamed

as the omnibus rolled over the stones. "Fare ma'am!" he shouted without withdrawing his hand, "I want you to pay me for your ride!"

"O!" murmured she, "I thought it was some one that knowed me," and rumaged down in the bottom of her reticule for a ticket, finding at last five coppers tied up in the corner of her handkerchief-the "last war" handkerchief, with the stars and stripes involved in it, and the action of the Constitution and Guerriere stamped upon it.

But the smile she had given him at first vas not withdrawn—there was no allowance made for mistakes at that counterand he went out with a lighter heart and heavier pocket, to catch the other coach.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF MINESOTA .- We have been shown the device of the Seal and Coat of Arms adopted by the Republican Convention of our future State. It represents a waterfull-supposed to be that of Minehaha within a shield, symbolizing the abundant water power in the State. An Indian figure with his face toward the setting sun, and tomahawk and arrows at his feet. Opposite is a figure of a white man, with a sheaf of wheat and agricultural implements. The Indian is represented as asking of the white man whither he shall go, and the white man pointing to the habits of civilized life. In one corner a distant view of Lake Superior and sail: in the other, the Minnesota River and a steamer. The three pine regions of the St. Croix, Misissippi and Lake Superior are represented by three pine trees. The motto to accompany the words, "State of Minesota, A. D., 1857," is in these words: "Liberty and Union."-St. Paul Daily Times.

Communications,

But a few days will pass ere you will be called upon to cast your vote to help decide the great pending struggle. Never before has a State election possessed the importance of the one close at hand. In by-gone days we have been divided upon various questions of State policy-mere questions of dollars and cents, but to-day the canvass presents itself in a different form. One great overshadowing principle prevails and although defunct Americaniem may hold up the shadow of the Pope to betray the masses from the issue proclaim through its great high priest that order reigns in Kansas, yet notwithstanding all these collateral efforts to again delude the voters, all parties impliedly accept the issue: Shall Kansas be given up to the hateful èmbrace of Slavery, in spite of once plighted fuith and the voice of a clear majority of the actual residents? Shall the freemen of Pa. accept the doctrine of Justice Taney, that those who by nature-differ from us in complexion shall be classed with goods and chattels, and that still later idea put forth by James Buchanan, "That slavery now exists in Kan-

To you I shall not stop to argue the deep, damning evil of human slavery. Every one will admit, that to enslave a fellow man, is a great palpable wrong, but must I attempt to prove that a southern slave is a man? Slaveholders themselves concede the point. In the domestic State of Virginia there are seventy. two crimes punishable by death, if committed by an ignorant black man, while only two (!) by an ignorant black man, white only two (!) country? Do they never lack for the com-of these crimes will subject a white man to a forts of life? The evils to which the **Press** like punishment.

the hills—the dogs of the streets and reptiles that crawl upon the earth, fail to distinguish a slave from a house that the same class in the slave from a house that the slave States?" ron's God stands before us, a grant wrong - tience. Hoops for ever! Them's our sen-a national curse; and while all civilized nations are condemning it as a hateful relic of uncient barbarism, this christian and enlightened nation, with a land teeming with churches and school houses-with colleges and academies springing up in every hamlet, knows blindly obey the despotte mandate of the sprawling in an adjacent mud puddle. Cath-

ft not only governs our national elections. absolutely, but intrudes itself upon State righs and exerts all its efforts to influence our State elections. Now this is the issue before us .-David Wilmot with the hope of extending his proviso over all lands not occupied by Slavery, or Gen. Packer to occupy the Executive chair, for the purpose of giving us a Douglas Taney version of the rights of the the ring of the door-bell by the mischievous

people. north this election most directly appeals; for it settles as far as the State is concerned, not dressed in his sprucest manner; he ascended only the question of the rights of the black the steps and gently pulled the bell-handle, man, but will conclusively settle whether nonslaveholding whites have any rights—that is, dear reader, whether you and I have any rights that the general government are bound to respect-whether we in the future shall be brought in degrading competition with slave of young scamps, and has not been seen labor, and an association of ourselves and posterity with those who are bought and sold. egally whipped and scourged, and placed

Young working man of Tioga, here in our corner of Wilmot's benighted district, labor is honorable. No matter if our hands are calloused over by hard manual labor-no matter if our countenances are darkened by exposure to the summer's sun. We are still honored and respected for all of these. Here honest poverty is no crime, and "labor, all labor is noble and holy!" and shall we if designing to emigrate to the great West, be removed from the proud position of free labors ers of the north, and assume the rank and is fast being settled-a large number of young lightened, it may stand once more upon its men from necessity are obliged to seek homes elsewhere, and candidly I submit, shall that mighty land of ours lying between the Pacific and the Mississippi be in the future like homes for millions of free intelligent freemen ? -shall in that vast domain the laborer be considered worthy of his hire, and "all men" held to be "free and equal ?" If so, Wilmot is the man; but if on the contrary, you wish the implements, as if he would direct him in to bring the work of your hands into the field of competition with those that labor for nothing-if you wish your children forever barred from free schools, vote for Gen Packer! Again, in last Fall's campaign, little ing stolen hay from a large stack belonging Tioga was the banner county. How shall to a neighbor. "How many loads did you she tell of the second Tuesday of October? take?" asked the father confessor. "You

NO. XI.

Young Men of Tioga.

sas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States."

ave aristocracy.

ipon our neighbors ledger as property.

unto Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, can look in sorrow's stormy hour. Shall we lose our proud and enviable position may as well reckon the whole stack at once, and concede the hanner to our sister Brad- said the peasant, "as I and my wife intend to

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged 31 per square, of fourteen lines, for one, or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than fourteen lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertising:

3 months. 6 months. 12 mo's
1 Square, (14 lines,) - \$2 50
2 Squares, - 400
2 column, - 1000
1 column, - 1800
3 000
40 00 1 column. - - - - - - - - - - - - 18 00 30 00 40 00

All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked upon them, will be kept in until or-

dered out, and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill, and Letter Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constables' and other BLANES, constantly on hand and printed to order.

fight? Shall we not rather raise than diminish the majority of last Fall? Work just now is what we want. Action will accomplish everything. Republican clubs should everywhere be revived. Class meetings should be held in every school district. The mode of operating should be agreed upon for the day of election. Arrangements, should be made for getting out every voter. Let these things be done and the majority for Wilmot and Freedom in this county shall exceed 3500. Will we do it? Time will tell. FRANK.

AMERICAN WOMEN. - The Press, of Phil. -although the slave-driving democracy may adelphia, criticises an article in Harper's Magazine upon American politeness and says:

"He has told us of what terrible violations of politeness Americans are guilty of. We can tell him what they do not commit.-Travel where you may, all over the Union, in no place will you see an American woman laboring in the fields, (as in France and Germany, like a beast of burden; in no place will you find the habit of beating wives within an inch of their lives so notorious that (as in England) statutes for the express purpose of punishing brutal husbands have to be enacted and rigidly enforced; in no place will you find (as in Ireland) women, with whole families of young children, begging their bread on the highway and in the streets, miserable and starving."

To this the National Era very pertinently responds:

"Is it possible that our sprightly cotemporary never heard of "American women" laboring in the fields? Did he ever travel in a slave, State? Are women never beaten in this alludes occur among the working classes of

Hoors .- With the exception of the comet, a slave from a brute, then will I stop to argue Hoors.—With the exception of the comet, the manhood of the slave. Shall I argue that nothing has afforded a more common mark it is wrong, morally and socially in Jefferson for that portion of the press who deal out says, "It destroys the morals of one party small wit to satisfy weak minds, than hooped and the love of country of the other—inakes skirts. If carricatures and vulgar illusion tyrants of the masters and strikes manhood could have driven them from the streets, they from the bosom of the bondman. Shall I would not be seen; but still they are worn contend that it is wrong religiously and poli- - and . why? Not only because they are tically? In turn, I ask is it consistent for a fashionable, but because they are pleasant man to partake of the sacrament in common and healthy. Physicians have been for with one of his chattels, or for 347,525 years advising ladies not to hang heavy skirts slaveholders to absolutely rule thirteen mil- around their delicate waists, and they nearly lions of freemen of the north -control every unanimously agree that fully one half of the branch of our government-appoint all the pale cheeks and frail forms, looking towards officers and dispense the whole patronage of premature graves, are dependent on them. this people? Shall I insist that it is not pecu- Now, at the first step of reform, they are niarily profitable? I have only to point to met with sneers and ribald jests—with fool-the dilapidated plantations of Virginia—the sterile wastes of the Carolinas, and the gene-May the ladies brave the arrows of weak May the ladies brave the arrows of weak ral features of poverty and decay that envel- scribblers, and stick to their hoops, knowing ops the whole South. At every corner of that healthy roses will soon paint their this question you please to raise, the South- cheeks, and healthy bodies reward their pa-

> An old toper after indulging quite freely in his accustomed beverage, amused himself in teasing a mettlesome horse. The animal not fancying his familiarities suddenly reared, and the disciple of Bacchus found himself ering himself up, as composedly as his situation would allow, he shouted to his son who was standing near by: "John, did you see me kick that 'ere hoss?"

> "Why no, dad : the hoss kicked you!" "Reckon not, John. One or tother of us got badly histed. 'Tain't me John, for I am here!"

A certain lady had been much annoyed by boys, and determined to be fooled no more To the free young working men of the by going to the door. In the course of the forenoon her minister called to see her,

when the lady shouted from the entry-"I see you, boy; if I catch you I'll wring your neck!"

The frightend gentleman immediately rushed down the steps, through a small crowd

An Englishman speaking in favor of his own country, said to Dr. Thompson:

"You have no coal; and it is this that gives England its manufacturing imporance."

The doctor replied:

"We are not altogether destitute of coal. We have one small bed called the field of Illinois, which is larger than the whole of England. If you will wait till we scoop some of it out, and then bring your Island over, we will drop it in and annex you."

As a rose, after a shower, bent down by teat drops, waits for a passing breeze or a file of the poor white of the south? Tioga kindly hand to shake its branches, that, stem, -so one who is bowed down with affliction, longs for a friend to help him out of his sorrow, and bid him once more rejoice. Happy is the man who has one to whom he

PRECOCIOUS.—Little Sis—"Oh, Bobb, I'm egoin' to have a hooped dress, an oystershell bonnet, a pair of ear-drops, and a baby !" Little Bub-"The thunder you is! Well, I'm going to have a pair of tight pants, a Shanghai coat, a shaved head, crooked cane. and a pistol!"

A peasant went to a priest to confess havford? or shall we come up manfally to the fetch it all away before we stope"