



HARVEY SICKLER, Publisher.

"To Speak his Thoughts is Every Freeman's Right."

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H. S. COOPER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Newton Centre, Luzerne County Pa.
O. L. PARRISH, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co. Pa.
W. M. PLATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Stark's Brick Block Toga St., Tunkhannock, Pa.
J. J. CHASE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
Office at LAW, Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa.
Special attention given to settlement of decedent's estates.
Nicholson, Pa. Dec. 5, 1857—v7u19y1
M. J. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Col. Lecturing and Real Estate Agent. Iowa Lands for sale. Scranton, Pa. 38t.
J. W. RHODES, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office on Toga Street, in Tunkhannock, Pa.
Office on second floor, formerly occupied by Dr. Wilman. v6a30t.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. T. BURNS has permanently located in Tunkhannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens.
Office on second floor, formerly occupied by Dr. Wilman. v6a30t.

DR. L. T. BURNS has permanently located in Tunkhannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens.
Office on second floor, formerly occupied by Dr. Wilman. v6a30t.

PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

By W. RUGER, Artist.
Rooms over the Wyoming National Bank, in Stark's Brick Block, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Life-size Portraits painted from Ambrotypes or Photographs—Photographs Painted in Oil Colors—All orders for paintings executed according to order, or no charge made.
Instructions given in Drawing, Sketching, Portrait and Landscape Painting, in Oil or water Colors, and in all branches of the art.
Tank, July 31, '67—v6p50-4t.

BOLTON HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.
The undersigned having lately purchased the "BREITLER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this hotel and popular House equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.
A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
GEO. J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL, LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.
T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor.
Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

MEANS' HOTEL, TOWANDA, PA.

D. B. BARTLET, PROPRIETOR.
The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country—It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for all.
v3a21-ly.

Commercial College.—The success of Gardner's Business College and Ladies' Academy, at Scranton, has surpassed all expectation. The course of study is more thorough—the terms are cheaper—and give better satisfaction than any other College of the kind in Northern Pennsylvania. Life School, only \$35.00. Clubs at reduced rates. Send for catalogue Paper giving full particulars. Address J. Gardner, Principal, Scranton, Pa. v7u19y1

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face. Also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing:
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
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Detrick's Column.

Spring Trade for '68

Will open on or about the 1st of May, AT TUNKHANNOCK, PENN'A.

C. Detrick,

(SUCCESSOR TO BUNNELL & BANSATTRE.)

Proposes to establish himself permanently in trade at this place, at the Brick store house in Sam'l Stark's Block, where by fair dealing and fair prices he expects to merit and receive the public patronage.

Attention is called to the following in

Dry Goods :

- SILKS,
- POPLINS,
- ALPACAS,
- LUSTRES,
- DELAINES,
- GINGHAMS,
- PRINTS,
- SHAWLS,
- LADIES' SACQUINGS,
- DRESS TRIMMINGS,
- BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
- CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
- GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TOILET ARTICLES.

NOTIONS, &c.

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- SUGAR,
- TEA,
- COFFEE,
- MOLASSES,
- RICE,
- SYRUP,
- CANDLES,
- SOAP,
- STARCH,
- FLOUR,
- FEED,
- SALT,
- PORK,
- BUTTER,
- CHEESE,
- DRIED BEEF,
- HAMS,
- FISH of all kinds,
- BEANS,
- AC., &c.

Hardware,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Cutlery

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Boots & Shoes,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

This branch of business made a specialty. A lot of SEWED ARMY SHOES, A GREAT BARGAIN, SOLE LEATHER.

CROCKERY, STONE, WOOD AND TINWARE,

in great variety.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

The above articles will be kept in full assortment. I mean to make the experiment of goods sold in quantities cheaper than ever before in this vicinity. I shall be happy to see you, and you can depend upon finding bargains in every department. Goods received every week.

Respectfully yours, C. DETRICK.

Poetry.

THE TOILER'S DREAM.

BY STELLA OF LACKAWANNA.

With the sun's flush on her faded hair,
A woman leans from her lattice low,
And a face deep-lined, that was once so fair
In the beautiful long ago.
Care leans from the lattice too,
Close by her side, all gaunt and grim,
Tugging her gown with a fretful frown,
But her gaze is not for him.
Something lures it still beyond—
Off where the sun-mist drapes the hill,
Still nearer she heeds the household needs,
But dreamfully gazes still.

For, white as the gleam of silver sands,
Where the moonlight sports on the silent shore,
A cottage looms, and her patient sire
Rests thoughtfully by the door.
And, humming a cradle lullaby,
Another, and meeker and weaker one,
Folds her babe in its morning sleep,
In the red of the evening sun.

And there—'tis her own child, self she sees
Wandering on with a careless air,
Wreathing flowers from the meadow blooms,
To wind in her shining hair.
But Love went roaming the summer woods
To hide from the yellow and glaring sun,
And her heart was caught in the tangled thorn
Of the web the sly rove spun.

And a shadow falls 'neath the maple trees,
Over the old house bending low,
And a lover talks with his tender eyes;
Ah the beautiful long ago!
And well defined in the moving mist,
The woeful and the won walk side by side,
And she, on the morrow goes forth
From the homestead roof, a bride.

Leans she out from the lattice low
With the sun's flush on her faded hair,
And her sad, face lined with the touch of woe,
Her face that was once so fair.
Care leans out from the lattice too,
Close by her side, all gaunt and grim,
Tugging her gown with a fretful frown,
Till with pain her eyes are dim.

And children shout by the swinging door,
And the weary look is on her brow,
Ah, the household needs perform she heeds,
For her dream is ended now.

"A RATTY" AFFAIR.—Rats, says Josh Billings, originally came from Norway, and I wish they had originally staid there.
They are about as unclean for as a pane in the small of the back.
They can be domesticated dreadful easy, that is as far as getting into cupboard and eating cheese, and knowing pie, is concerned.
The best way to domesticate them that I ever saw is to surround them gently with a steel trap; you can reason with them then with great advantage.
Rats are migratorious; they migrate wherever the have a mind to.
Pizen is also good for rats; it softens their whole moral nature.
Cats hate rats, and rats hate cats,—who don't?

I suppose their iz between fifty and sixty millions of rats in America—I quote now entirely from memory—and I don't suppose there iz a single necessary rat in the whole lot. This shows at a glance how many rats waste there iz. Rats engage in numbers faster than shoe-peds go by machinery. One pair of healthy rats iz awl that enny man wants tew start the rat bizness with, and in ninety daze, without enny outlay, he will begin tew have rats—tew turn out.

Rats, viewed from enny platform you kan build, are unspeakably cussid.
Some years ago, one of the principal thoroughfares of London was regularly patrolled by a beggar, who asked alms of no other persons except old ladies. To these he addressed himself thus: "O! young lady! I have pity on a poor beggar." He was singularly successful in all his appeals. In reply to an inquiry, he explained his success thus: "You see, sir, my plan pleases all the ladies. Some of 'em believed me, and are pleased by the compliment. Others say it's all a sham; and they are tickled by the joke. So you see I get something from all of 'em."

STANTON.—There is great rejoicing all over the country at the final closing of the Court of Impeachment, the acquittal of the President and the failure of Stanton to retain possession of the War Office. The hero of the Andersonville murders will now retire to private life, and may, possibly, fall a victim to remorse, as did Preston King, and Jim Lane.

When General McClellan was a candidate for President in 1864, the Republicans were very indignant because he did not resign his commission as Major General. As Grant is now their candidate we would suggest that he resign his commission as General. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Three important acts passed by Radical "statesmen" are now in the courts, namely, the Registry act, the Deserter act, and the income tax act.

DEATH OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

Sketch of his Life and Public Services.

The fifteenth President of the United States is dead. After an illness of a little more than four weeks—though there have been reports of his failing health for a year past—James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at 8 1/2 o'clock on the morning of June 1st. He was born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 22nd, 1791, and had filled the measure of seventy-seven useful years when he died. His father was an immigrant from Ireland, coming to this country in 1783, marrying Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer, and laboring honestly and honorably to acquire the competence which enabled him to give his son the advantage of a liberal education. James Buchanan was entered at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he was graduated high in his class in 1809, thereafter entering the law office of James Hopkins, in Lancaster, and attaining admission to the bar, November 17, 1812, when he was little more than twenty-one years old. After only four years standing at the bar he was employed, with another counsel, in defending, as he did with success, a judge who was impeached before the Pennsylvania State Senate, in the session of 1816-17. From that time his reputation as a lawyer was made, and his practice and professional profits so increased with his years, that at the age of forty he was enabled to retire from the bar and to devote himself entirely to the political career in which he subsequently became so prominent. Once only after his relinquishments of the law was he induced to reappear at the bar, and that was in a case involving considerable technical difficulties, which nevertheless, he gained for his client. But early in his legal career he had already wooed the more fickle favors which the arena of politics promises far oftener than it confers, and had wooed with a success that won. When he was twenty-three years old he was a member of the State Legislature. He was re-elected to the same position in 1815, and, although a Federalist, during the year of 1812, with Great Britain he warmly espoused the war side, enlisting as a private in a company that marched to the defence of Washington, and advocating from that time till 1815 every measure in and out the Legislature that looked to national defence and the relief of the patriots who had engaged in the war. In 1829, when Mr. Buchanan was twenty-nine years old, he was elected to Congress, and two years afterwards made his first elaborate speech, on the Military Appropriation Bill, and in defence of the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford. His speech in March of the same year was on the Bankrupt Law, which as proposed, limited the benefits of the act to the mercantile classes, while an amendment produced its extension to all classes. This amendment Mr. Buchanan offered solely that it would extend "a demoralizing influence over the whole surface of society," and the bill was defeated by a vote of 99 to 72. Whenever the tariff question came up, Mr. Buchanan expressed, by vote and voice, the preferences he always retained for a system of duties looking to revenue rather than protection. He was opposed to legislation for a benefit of a section. In one of his speeches on the tariff question he said: "If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East nor the West, of the North nor South, I therefore shall forever avoid any expression the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional jealousies, sectional divisions, and, at length, disunion, that most and last of all political calamities." How faithfully he clung to this course through his whole political and public career his record shows. He, however, voted in the next session of Congress for the newly-christened "American System," but solely as a revenue measure, and for the benefit of the then nearly exhausted Treasury. In 1828, after an active participation in the campaign which resulted in the election of President Jackson, Mr. Buchanan was re-elected to Congress, and during the following session succeeded Daniel Webster at the head of the Judiciary Committee. During this session, James H. Peck, Judge of the United States District Court of Missouri, was tried upon articles of impeachment before the United States Senate. The House Managers were James Buchanan, Henry R. Storrs, George McDuffie, Ambrose Spencer, and Charles Wickliffe. Judge Peck was defended by William Wirt and Jonathan Meredith. The case was conducted with great ability and excited much attention. Mr. Buchanan closed for the prosecution, but the Senate refused to convict by a vote of 22 to 21. At the close of his fifth Congressional term, in 1831, Mr. Buchanan temporarily withdrew from the field of politics; but was soon after nominated by President Jackson as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg. In this mission he concluded the first commercial treaty between this country and Russia, securing important privileges to American commerce to the Baltic, and on his return in 1833, he was chosen to the United States Senate. It was the first time, not the last, that Mr. Buchanan had been fortunate enough to be removed from an immediate connection with home politics at precisely the right time, so far as his own personal interests and prospects were concerned. During his absence in Russia, a new tariff had been enacted; the United States Bank war had begun; sectional animosities were rife for the first time in the history of the country; a rupture in the Cabinet had been followed by sweeping removals from

office; there was a general cry of "proscription," and Mr. Clay and his party attempted, unsuccessfully, to enact the Tenure-of-Office bill of that day to prevent removals by the President unless by the consent of the Senate. Mr. Buchanan came bravely to the defence of the President, and declared that personal hostility to General Jackson was the real reason for the attempt to restrict his constitutional powers, claiming the President's right to appoint all officials during the recess of Congress. At this time, in 1835, the slavery agitation, heretofore confined to a small class of people, was beginning to be a matter which excited some public attention. Mr. Buchanan foresaw the dangers this agitation threatened. He desired that Congress should officially declare that it had no power to legislate on this subject. He believed that the suppression of this agitation was as necessary for the happiness of the slave as it was for the security of the master. The abolitionists were responsible for rigors which the very question seemed to compel, and a humane regard for the slaves as well as for their masters demanded that the question should rest where the Constitution left it, in the hands of the slave-holding States. Daniel Webster was brought to this precise view, as is evidenced in his speech of March 7, 1835. In every important question that came before Congress and the country Mr. Buchanan was prominent. He was an enthusiastic sympathizer in the struggle of Texas to achieve its independence from Mexico, and subsequently he warmly argued the admission of Texas to the Union. When the French indemnity question became important, and even threatening, he supported General Jackson's demand for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to increase the navy and to strengthen the frontier defences, in view of a possible war. On the question of the admission of Michigan and Arkansas to the Union there arose a difficulty as to the right of resident aliens to vote, and Mr. Buchanan claimed that such aliens, resident in the Northwestern territory, had the right to the elective franchise. The long and bitter hostility of the Senate to President Jackson was brought to a close with the end of Jackson's second term by Mr. Benton's celebrated expunging resolutions, which were adopted by a decisive vote, and which Buchanan strongly advocated. The Senate thus wiped from its records the history of its animosity to a man whom Mr. Buchanan had consistently sustained from the beginning of his Presidency to its close. During Mr. Van Buren's administration, Mr. Buchanan, still in the Senate, was the leader on the Democratic side against such men as Clay and Webster. He was the champion on the side of an independent treasury, the leading measure of Van Buren's administration. He defended the pre-emption rights of settlers on the public lands. With the election of General Harrison, in 1840, Mr. Buchanan found himself in a minority in Congress and in the country. The independent treasury was repealed; the United States Bank would have been re-chartered, only President Harrison died before he could sign the bill, and John Tyler vetoed it. The subsequent vetoes of Mr. Tyler were so frequent that Mr. Clay introduced a resolution to abolish the veto power, which was opposed by Mr. Buchanan, who justly claimed that this power was the real protection of the people. He opposed the ratification of the Ashburton treaty, not on account of the Northeastern boundary line, as specified, but because he did not think it settled other questions in dispute between Great Britain and this country. The leading feature of Mr. Tyler's administration was the preliminary movement which finally led to the admission of Texas, a step which Mr. Buchanan early advocated, and on which he urged immediate action. In one of his speeches he cited the fact, that if Mr. Jefferson had delayed a single month in the acquisition of Louisiana, that Territory would have been lost, or would have cost the country a war. With the subsequent administration of President Polk, Texas was admitted by joint resolution, though Mr. Buchanan was the only member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who reported favorably on the admission—and this, by the way, was the last act of his Senatorial life. From the Senate Mr. Buchanan proceeded to the Cabinet of President Polk as Secretary of State, and he then had full opportunity to manage foreign affairs according to the views he had sustained in the Senate. To him more than to any other man is due the avoidance of a war with Great Britain on the Oregon boundary question. Both countries claimed the whole of the Northwest-territory. Mr. Tyler had offered a compromise line of latitude 49 degrees north, and Mr. Buchanan felt obliged to make the same offer; but it was rejected. Mr. Buchanan, in an elaborate and able state paper, claimed for this Government the entire territory, and withdrew his offer of compromise. The nation rung with the alluring alliteration, "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" Mr. Packenham was withdrawn as a negotiator; the British Government offered to settle on the terms first proposed by Mr. Polk, and the Senate advised its acceptance. Then came the Mexican war, which in its wonderful series of successes, unbroken by a single reverse, a succession of victories won with small loss of life over always outnumbering forces, and crowned with a victorious and lasting peace, bro't a renouwen to the American arms which no subsequent period of history can efface. Through all this war Mr. Buchanan was the principal adviser of President Polk, and while always watching to seize the favorable moment for an honorable peace, he did much to secure the advantages and

possessions which followed the treaty. His instructions to Minister Slidell, in Mexico, not only secured these advantages, but averted all European intervention. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan, in the prime of his usefulness, retired to Wheatland, nevertheless taking occasion, as opportunity offered, to express his opinions upon the political questions of the day, especially the slavery agitation, and he wrote a letter endorsing the compromise measures which were adopted by the joint efforts of Senators Cass, Clay, and Webster, in 1850. Mr. Pierce became President in 1853, and one of his first appointments was that of James Buchanan as Minister at the Court of St. James. The Central American question engaged his earliest attention, and subsequently our relations with Spain led to President Pierce's proposal to settle all difficulties by offering to purchase Cuba. This negotiation was confided to Mr. Soule, then Minister to Madrid, and it was deemed advisable that the ministers at the Courts of France and England should assist in the conference. Ostend (which named the conference) was selected, but Aix-la-Chapelle was the place of meeting. The result of this conference, which excited great attention at the time, was not a "protocol," as the minutes were called, nor even a proposition to Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, but the papers set forth the importance of the acquisition to this country, the advantage to Spain in selling it at a fair price, and the sympathy of the people of the United States with the inhabitants of the Island. In case Cuba should become Africanized, the effect of our own Southern States would impel an armed intervention, and would justify the forcible seizure of Cuba. All this was talked; nothing was done; but doing all that was talked about could scarcely have created more excitement in this country and abroad. Mr. Buchanan came home in April, 1856. He was hospitably received by the Common Council of this city, and his journey homeward to Lancaster was a succession of orations. The Democratic Convention assembling at Cincinnati in June nominated him for the Presidency, and in November he was elected, receiving 174 electoral votes in nineteen States. Mr. Buchanan announced at the outset that the object of his administration would be to suppress sectionalism at the North and at the South, and to restore a national and fraternal feeling between the States. In his inaugural March 4, 1857, he stated his views on the slavery question and the settlement of difficulties in Kansas. It is unnecessary to revive the history of the Kansas squabble for political power and spoils. Mr. Buchanan sent a special message to Congress on the subject, February 2, 1858, and he gave his signature to the Compromise Kansas bill, which finally passed both Houses. Very soon after this occasion Mr. Buchanan communicated to Congress the gratifying intelligence that the rebellion in Utah had come to an end by the peaceful submission of the Mormons. We do not propose to closely review Mr. Buchanan's administration—especially the last four months of the same, which he has given with his own pen to history as a vindication supported by documentary evidence. It is charged that reasonable vigor and celerity on his part would have suppressed the rebellion. But the peace correspondence with John Tyler, the South Carolina Commissioners, and the letters between President Buchanan and General Scott, have failed to convince the public to this day that the matter of peace or war between the North and the South lay exclusively in Mr. Buchanan's hands. He began to write a review, which was at once a history and a defence of his administration, as soon as he reached Wheatland, in March, 1861. In December of the same year an attempt was made to censure him in the United States Senate, but the resolution was promptly tabled by a vote of 37 to 3. His vindication, which had been prepared more than a year, was not published till November, 1865, and then it excited far less attention than was anticipated. To a partisan press the author served however, as a scapegoat for many of the mishaps and blunders of the war, radicalism finding a relief in falling back upon Mr. Buchanan as the "main cause" of a national disaster, for which he was no more immediately responsible than he was for the latest volcanic eruption in Hawaii. During his retirement at Wheatland Mr. Buchanan has sedulously refrained from receiving public attentions that have been tendered to him by his personal and political friends and his fellow townsmen. A year ago last April he declined in a handsome letter of acknowledgment a public dinner at Philadelphia. He seems to have been content with the full measure of honors his town, his State, and his country have heaped upon him, and he has rested his reputation upon the acknowledged and marked ability with which he has filled the many positions of trust and honor to which he has been advanced. When he went from Washington to Wheatland, to the assembled crowd of neighbors and friends gathered to greet him, and welcome him to his home, he said these words, "All my political aspirations have departed, all I have done during a somewhat protracted life has passed into history. If I have done ought to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon. God grant that the Constitution of the Union shall be perpetual and continue a shield and protection to ourselves and children forever." Words like these are a pertinent lesson to the living and a fit epitaph for the dead who uttered them.

Wise and Otherwise.

Hood calls a baby a Laplander.
The Italians have an ungracious proverb: "So good that he is good for nothing."

The Hartford Times advises people to get up before five o'clock in the morning, and "see Venus, the beautiful morning star." Whereupon a newly married man takes occasion to inform the Times that he can "see Venus without the trouble of rising at that unseemly hour." Happy man!

The danger of procrastinating weddings is thus aptly portrayed:
By one decisive argument,
Tom gained his lovely Kate's consent
To fix the bridal day.
"Why in such haste, dear Tom to wed?
I shall not change my mind," she said,
"But then," says he, "I MAY!"

An Irish glazier was putting in a pane of glass, when a bystander began joking him, by telling him to put in plenty of putty. The Irishman soon silenced his tormentor by saying: "Arrah now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in yer head widout any putty."

"What can be the cause of that bell ringing to-day?" said young Sam to his friend, as they neared a country village. "If I was to express my opinion on the subject," returned Isaac, solemnly, "I should say it is my deliberate conviction that somebody is pulling the rope."

Two brothers, about being executed for an enormous crime, the eldest was fixed without a word. The other addressed the crowd as follows: "Good people, my brother hangs before my face, and you see what a spectacle he makes; in a few moments I shall be turned off, too, and then you'll see a pair of spectacles."

"Come here, sissy," said a young gentleman to a little girl to whose sister he was paying his addresses; "you are the sweetest-thing on earth." "No I ain't," she replied. "Sister says you are the sweetest." The gentleman popped the question next day.

"A cockney being out one day, amusing himself with shooting, happened to fire thro' a hedge. The shot missed the bird, but struck the hat of a man on the other side, who hastily asked: "Did you fire at me sir?" "Oh no, sir," was the reply, "I never hit what I aim at."

"Cuff, can you tell me the difference between an accident and misfortune?"
"I gives it up, Pump; can you?"
"Yes; if an infernal revenue officer should fall into the river, that would be an accident; if somebody should pull him out, that would be a misfortune."

A young lady from the country now on a visit to Boston, writes home thusly: "Now body isn't nothin' at this place now they don't hole up her 'olde, and the hier you holes 'em up, the more you are noticed."

"Did your wife have an income last year?" asked an internal revenue officer of a citizen of Lexington, Ky. "Yes, she had twins—both girls." The officer concluded that it was a pretty liberal income.

An Irishman being asked why he refused to pay a doctor's bill, said: "Shure he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and divil a one would stay in my stumckid, at all, at all."

Old Kise started for home the other night, pretty well tangled, and mistaking a red hided girl for a lamp post he commenced to hug her; but was brought to reason by a smart slap.
"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "O, the ladies' faces, my love."

Fowl culture is receiving attention in Paris. "I have a henry," lately said a great lady to her cousin. "Dear me," replied the cousin, "I thought his name was Charles."

A young lady school teacher, of Frederick city, was endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the terrible effect of the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar. She told them that for seven years he ate grass just like a cow. Just then a small boy asked: "Did he give milk?"

A somewhat juvenile dandy remarked to a lady: "Do you not think, Miss Alice, my moustaches are becoming?" The lady, after a sharp scrutiny, replied: "Well, sir, they may be coming, but I can say positively they have not yet arrived."

When a good wife had prepared an excellent dinner for her husband, and he declared he was pleased with it, she said: "Well, kiss me then." "Oh, never mind that, my dear, was his reply. "The necessities of life we must have, but the luxuries we can dispense with."