LEHIGH REGISTER.

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HAINES & DIEFENDERFER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X. Allentown, Pa., September 17, 1856. NUMBER 51.

S. SWEITZER'S
Piano Forte Manufactory,

ALLENTOWN, Pa., WARE ROOM, No. 122 West Hamilton street. Constantly on hand a superior assortment of ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, of the latest and most approved styles, including such as have four round corners, with backs finished and polished in agreement with the front, scroll feet, &c., warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Second-hand Pianos taken in part payment for new ones. Aug. 20—3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

(SEAL) IN the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county. In the matter of the account of Jacob and John Moser, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles, which were of Jacob Moser, late of the township of Lynn, in the county of Lehigh, deceased.

And now, August 11th, 1856, the Court appoint S. J. Kistler, Esq., auditor to audit and resettle the above account and make distribution according to law.

From the Records.

Test:—J. W. MICKLEY, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of John Moser, in Lynnville, Lehigh county, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

Aug. 27. —3t

Candidate for Sheriff.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the request of a large number of my friends, from various parts of the County, I again offer myself (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) as a Candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office faithfully, justly and impartially, to the full satisfaction of those who placed their confidence in me.

CHARLES B. HAINES.

Recorder of Deeds.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of RECORDER OF DEEDS, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority at your hands, I will endeavor to attend to the duties of the office with punctuality and fidelity.

JOHN J. THOMAS.

Recorder of Deeds.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by a large number of my friends and acquaintances, and in view of a sense of duty to appropriate the benefits accruing from the office for the use and behoof of the widow and children of Charles Gross, deceased, late Recorder of the County, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration for the office of RECORDER OF DEEDS, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to attend to the duties of the office with faithfulness and punctuality.

GEORGE T. GROSS,
(son of the late deceased Recorder.)

DR. H. A. GRIM, A. M.

OFFICE AT THE
EAGLE HOTEL,
NO. 3 WEST HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Allentown, Feb. 6. —1y

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st of September.

During the vacation extensive additions have been made to the Academy Buildings.

The School Rooms in all departments are spacious, convenient and attractive, and the play-ground is fitted up with suitable gymnastic apparatus.

The public are assured that the utmost exertions of kind, judicious and experienced teachers, will be made to secure the improvement of the pupils.

TEACHERS:

I. N. Gregory, A. M., Principal.
Mr. L. J. Hartshorn, Assistant and Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. Paola J. Hartshorn, Assistant, English and Classical.
Mrs. I. N. Gregory, } Music, Piano and Guitar.
Miss Louisa F. Chipman, }
Miss H. J. Hartshorn, Preceptress.
Miss S. R. Gibson, Primary Department.

RATES OF TUITION PER QUARTER.

Primary Department	$1 00
Common English branches	4 50—5 00
Higher " " with Latin or Greek,	5 50—6 00
Higher " " with French	7 50
Music—Piano	8 00
Use of " for practice,	2 00
Music—Guitar,	6 00
Use of " for practice	1 00
Drawing	3 00
Painting (Pastel)	6 00

Aug 13. —6t

A NEW STORE

WITH A LARGE AND ENTIRE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

At No. 41 West Hamilton st., corner of Eighth street, formerly occupied by Joseph Stopp.

GUTH & SCHLAUCH have just opened a new Store at the above named stand, opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, with an entire new stock of Goods, selected with great care in New York and Philadelphia. It can be relied upon that their stock is the most fashionable in town, as they have none that has been stored on shelves for a number of years, but all is direct from the cities. The immense stock comprises every variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, from the richest of Italian Silk to the cheapest of home manufacture. Therefore call and examine for yourself before purchasing elsewhere, as they challenge any store to sell cheaper than they do.—All business done on the CASH SYSTEM, without regard to person.

April 23. —1y

DR. SCHULTZ,

OFFICE No. 58 East Hamilton street, a few doors below Pretz, Guth & Co's. Store. Meal times at the American Hotel.

GREAT RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT!

$50,000 LOST AT EASTON.—Great Fall of the Railroad Bridge—two locomotives precipitated into the Canal—One man killed and several wounded. Accompanying this terrible disaster there still was a strick of luck to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for its occurring at the time it did—on Tuesday afternoon, because on the following morning some 30 or 40 cars were about being loaded by merchants in New York and Philadelphia with new style Fall and Winter Goods, all of which were to pass over the Bridge the same afternoon, directly to Allentown, and there to be unloaded at Joseph Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 35 West Hamilton street. It is evident that if these cars, with their heavy freight, had been shipped in time to get on the Bridge, that their immense weight would have broken down the entire structure, and precipitated their contents into the Delaware, and thus would have incurred a loss to the Company of between $300,000 and $400,000; and not this alone, but the citizens of Allentown and vicinity would also have felt the loss, because if this immense quantity of cheap goods would have been lost, it would certainly have caused a scarcity, and a rise of 20 per cent. But by the aid of luck and the telegraph the intelligence of the accident was communicated to Philadelphia, and Stopp consequently had his goods loaded during the three successive days, on steamboats, canal boats, wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, backs of niggers, &c., and now they have commenced to land at his new Store House. His clerks are now engaged both day and night in unpacking and selling goods. As I passed by there last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, I stepped in, and to my astonishment found perfect mountains of goods piled from floor to ceiling. I passed back through the Store and saw a pile of about 500 Shawls, of all colors and prices—from $25 down to 37½ cts. a piece. On the other side I saw about 4000 yards fancy De Laines; and a little further along about 6000 yds. of twilled Persian Cloth; on the other side I hit my elbow against 14 or 15 cart loads of Calico, and a little further along there was a pile of 8 or 10,000 yds. shirting and sheeting from 5 to 2¼ yds. wide. I then looked for men and boys' wear, and on one side of the store saw many thousand yards of cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, &c., of all colors and prices.—I then began to get towards the rear end of the store, and my eyes fell on carpets, oil cloths looking glasses, window shades, glass and queensware. By this time I began to get pretty tired and sleepy, and as I turned around at the end of the store I made a mis step and down I went, head over heels into the cellar. When I opened my eyes and my senses were restored, I saw a stack of salt in one corner from floor to ceiling; on the other side there was the nicest sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, and mackerel I ever laid eyes on. I asked one of the clerks some of the prices, and after I was told, I felt disgusted on reflecting that I had so long been a fool by paying double prices for my goods elsewhere. It was almost daytime now, and I determined after breakfast to send you these facts for publication in the Register. In conclusion I will say, both one all, great and small, go to Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 35 West Hamilton street. SAM.

Sept. 3. —tf

BONNETS, BONNETS, BONNETS.

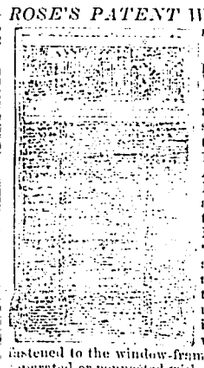
WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we have just received a large and elegant assortment of *FALL AND WINTER BONNETS*, Ribbons, French and Domestic Flowers, Ladies' Dress Caps, Children's Hoods, &c., from the most fashionable openings in New York and Philadelphia. We are satisfied that our goods cannot be equalled by any other establishment in town for beauty and style, as we have them made after the most approved French patterns, and are acknowledged superior to any in the country. We return our sincere thanks for past favors and hope for a continued share of patronage, as we flatter ourselves that we can give satisfaction both as to price and style, to all who may favor us with a call. Country Milliners supplied at City prices.

MRS. STOPP & CO.

N. B.—A good experienced hand can get employment by calling on the undersigned. A good girl, to do housework, is also wanted.

Sept. 3. —tf

ROSE'S PATENT WINDOW BLINDS.



THE subscribers invite the attention of the public to their new patent VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS, which they are now manufacturing, and selling wholesale and retail, at their Factory, No. 125 West Hamilton St., Allentown, Penn. These Blinds are far superior to any other ever manufactured, and are secured by Letters Patent, bearing date "Rose's Patent." They are greatly superior to all others in the market, as they are constructed with upper and lower leads, in such a manner that when the upper head is fastened to the window-frame, the lower part may be separated or connected with ease. A little child can take the Blind down, clean and replace it. This is a great advantage when it is remembered that with the old style of Blinds, a mechanic was always necessary to take them down or put them up. In other particulars, too, they exceed for beauty and convenience all others. This improvement will be attached to the old-fashioned Blinds on reasonable terms.

Orders are respectfully solicited. Persons wishing to secure Patent Rights of the above in any part of the Union, can do so by addressing the undersigned at Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

ROSE & HUMBERT.

Allentown, Sept. 3. —3m

FURNISHING GOODS.—We have in Store Linen Sheetings, Damask Table Diapers, Table Cloth, Pillow Case Linen, Marseilles Quilts, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all widths, Furniture and Apron Checks, Ticking, Flannels, &c.

GUTH & SCHLAUCH, 41 W. Hamilton St.

FAMILY SECRETS.

The foundry-bell rang, and Matthews hastened home to his breakfast. The first sound that met his ears on opening the door of his house, was the squalling children, while his other senses were regaled with a bad smell of ashes and steam, and the sight of his wife in the act of mopping up a puddle of brown and white slop, which was spreading itself over the floor. The character of poor Matthew's domestic comfort generally might be seen in his wife's toilet on the morning in question. Her uncombed hair sticking out under the border of a dingy night-cap, her gown opened behind, apron hanging by only one string, and boots dirty and unlaced, completed the appearance of the thorough slattern. Her husband was up to work regularly at six, but she lay in bed till the last minute, and then all was hurry to get breakfast ready in time. On this morning, as usual, she brought down the baby, which, uncomfortable in its wet night-clothes, lay screaming in the cradle. A little boy, tired of being left alone, had crawled to the top of the stairs, and there sat crying in turn. Mrs. Matthews had made the coffee and put the milk on to boil, and had only just run up to smack the noisy, undressed urchin on the stairs, when she heard the milk boiling over, and hurrying to snatch it off the fire, she upset the coffee pot, and was mopping up the wasted beverage as her husband entered. She eyed him with an angry frown, meant to show that she was not afraid. He said nothing, and looked around. On one side was the supper things of the night before; on the other, the extinguished fire; in front the table covered with dust, and the sloppy floor. He turned on his heel, and went to breakfast at a coffee house, which he had visited so often under similar circumstances, that he looked upon it as a much more comfortable place than his own house.

Richard Cooper, also a workman at the same foundry, went to his breakfast at the same hour. No sooner did he open the door leading into the kitchen, than a little girl the picture of cleanliness, ran for a kiss, and a little boy, just able to crawl, seemed eager to jump from its mother's arms. Richard's wife was a tight and trim body, always neatly dressed, never looking slatternly, even when at work. The room was cheerful and clean, breakfast quite ready, the bright coffee-pot stood steaming on the hob, and a dish of porridge and milk on the table for the children. Richard snapped his fingers to the little boy, kissed the girl, lifted them both into their chairs, and sat down opposite his wife, looking and feeling very happy. His half-hour's visit to his family every morning sent him to his work with renewed hope and confidence. The secret of his comfort and good temper lay in his wife's habits of early rising and prudent management.

Milking Cows by Machinery.

The Scientific American gives an account and an engraving of a new invention for the dairy which is applied to the milking of cows. The milking is done by means of a crank attached to a shaft, on which there are four elastic arms of steel, the end of which are furnished with rollers. On one side of the ring in which the rollers move there is an elastic pocket, into which the animal's teat is placed. The back of this pocket is stiff, so that when the rollers revolve they will come in contact with the front part of the pocket and press it, with the teat, against the back part. The teat thus pressed is relieved of its milk, which flows down through the pocket, and through a hollow case of the instrument into a tube, and thence into the milk pail. The American says that nothing can exceed the simplicity of this device. Its size is convenient, and its cost not great. If desirable the instrument may be made with two pockets, so as to milk two teats at a time. The inventor of this improvement is Mr. H. A. Reeves, of Williamson, of Wayne county, New York.

Boiling a Tea-Kettle.

Which is the most trying to a woman—a greenhorn of a servant girl, or a stove that won't draw, the very day she expects company? Mrs. Jones hired, the other day, a Miss McDermott, just from Cork. Miss McDermott was ordered to "boil the tea-kettle."

"The what?"

"The tea-kettle."

"An' do you mane that?"

"Certainly. If I did not I would not have ordered you to do it—and be quick about it."

"Yes Marm."

Miss McDermott obeyed orders. In about a half hour afterwards Mrs Jones resumes the conversation.

"Where's the tea-kettle, Bridget?"

"In the dinner-pot, marm."

"In the what?"

"In the dinner-pot. You told me to boil it, an' I've had a scald on it for nearly an hour."

Mrs. Jones could hear no more. She had a rush of blood to her head, and went into a swoon. The last we saw of her she was being carried in an arm-chair up stairs.

OUR COUNTRY.

The thirty-one States, nine Territories, and District of Columbia, comprising the United States of America, are situated within the parallels of 10 deg. east longitude and 48 degrees west of the meridian of Washington, and extending on the Atlantic coast from 25 degrees, and on the Pacific coast from 32 to 49 degrees of north latitude, and contains a geographical area of 3,306,865 square miles, being about one tenth less than the entire continent of Europe. They contain a population at the present time of 25,000,000 of whom 21,000,000 are whites. The extent of its sea coast, exclusive of islands and rivers to head of tide water, is 12,660 miles. The length of ten of its principal rivers is 20,000. The surface of its five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railway in operation within its limits is 30,000 and their cost $7,000,000.—The length of its canals is 5000 miles. It contains within its limits the longest railway upon the surface of the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 731 miles in length. The annual value of its agricultural productions is $2,000,000,000. Its most valuable product is Indian corn, which yields annually $400,000,000.—And in surveying the agricultural productions of our country, we are not struck with their abundance, but with their great variety. Our territory extends from the frigid region of the north to the genial climate of the tropics, affording almost every variety of temperature and every kind of grain and vegetable. Her productions range from the cold ice and hard granite of the north, the golden corn of the west, to the cotton and sugar of the south: and nearly all in sufficient quantities to supply our domestic consumption and furnish large supplies for exportation, thus furnishing nearly all the value as well as the bulk of our foreign commerce: suggesting thereby the irresistible conclusion that agriculture is the great transcendant interest of our country, and upon which all other interests depends. The amount of its registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,407,010. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $6,000,000. The amount of its foreign imports in 1854 was $267,970,647, and of exports $230,976 157. The annual amount of its internal trade is $6,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural,) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the income of its inhabitants in $1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is $5,000,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world. The value of the gold produced in California is $100,000,000 per annum. The surface of its coal-fields is 133,132 squ. miles. Its receipts from customs, lands, &c., in 1854 was $61,337,574, and its expenditures $43,543,263. Its national domain consists of 2,174,188 square miles of land. Its national debt is but $50,000,000. The number of its banks, at the present time is about 1100, with a capital of $300,000,000. Within her borders are 81,000 schools, 6000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3800 churches. Only one in twenty-two of its white inhabitants is able to read and write, and nineteen of its twenty-one millions of white inhabitants are native born. Its mountains are among the highest, and its prairies are among the most beautiful and extensive upon the globe.

A Snake Combat.

Combats between the rattle and black snakes are certain if they meet, and the black snake is with rare exceptions, the conqueror. Upon seeing each other, these animals instantly assume their respective attitudes of defiance, and display the great difference in their organization. The rattlesnake coils itself up, ready for attack or defence; the black snake, being constrictor, moves about from side to side, and is in a constant state of activity—naturally exciting each other's passions. The rattlesnake finally settles down in a glowing exhibition of animosity, its fangs exposed, and its rattles in constant agitation. The black snake, seemingly conscious that the moment of strife has come, now commences circling round its enemy, absolutely moving so swiftly that it seems but a gleam of dull light; the rattlesnake attempts to follow the movement, but soon becomes confused, and drops its head in despair; then it is that the black snake darts upon the back of the neck of its deadly foe, seizes it between its teeth, and springing upward, envelopes the rattlesnake in its folds. The struggle, though not long, is painful; the two combatants roll over in the dust, and get entangled in the bushes; but every moment the black snake is tightening its hold on its adversary, until the rattlesnake gasps for breath, becomes helpless, and at length dies. For a while the black snake still retains its grasp; you can perceive its strong muscles working with constant energy; but finally, it cautiously uncoils itself, and quietly betakes to the water, where, recovering its energy, it dashes about a moment as if in exultation, and disappears from the scene.—*Harpers' Magazine.*

Checked Perspiration

Is the fruitful cause of sickness, disease and death to multitudes every year. Heat is constantly generated within the human body, by the chemical disorganization, the combustion of the food we eat. There are seven millions of tubes or pores on the surface of the body, which in health are constantly open, conveying from the system by what is called insensible perspiration, this internal heat, which having answered its purpose, is passed off like the jets of steam which are thrown from the escape-pipes, puffs, of any ordinary steam engine; but this insensible perspiration carries with it, in a dissolved form, very much of the waste matter of the system, to the extent of a pound or more every twenty four hours. It must be apparent, then, that if the pores of the skin are closed, if the multitude of valves, which are placed over the whole surface of the human body are shut down, two things take place.—First, the internal heat is prevented from passing off, it accumulates every moment, the person expresses himself as burning up, and then large draughts of water are swallowed to quench the internal fire—this we call "*Fever.*" When the warm steam is constantly escaping from the body in health, it keeps the skin moist and there is a soft, pleasant feeling and warmth about it. But when the pores are closed, the skin feels harsh, hot and dry. When a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result. What then checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest, after exercise, or getting our clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so.—Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open door or window, has been the death of multitudes.

The great practical lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this:—When you are perspiring freely, *keep in motion* until you get to a good fire, or to some place where you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.—*Hall's Jour. of Health.*

Keep Cool.

Burton, tells a capital story of "The Yankee in Hell." His description of some of the characters he found "down below," is laughable in the extreme. Nebuchadnezar, the king of the Jews, he describes as good at "all fours," and particularly expert in the preparation of "salad." The introduction of the Yankee to his infernal majesty is peculiar.

"How d'ye dew, folks," said the stranger, puffing away at a long segar; "is the boss devil at hum?"

His majesty locked sulphur and saltpetre at the intruder.

"Reptile!" he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, that rumbled and reverberated in the depths of a pit without a bottom, "who are you that dare intrude upon our sacred privacy."

"Whew," said the stranger, "don't tear your shirt! why, what on earth is the use of your goin' off at half cock in that way? Why do you jump for afore you're spurred? there aint such an almighty occasion for you to get your dander so awful riz, jist as if you was goin' to burst your biler. Seein' that your climate's rather of the warmest, it would only be doin' the civil thing if you jist said, "Mister, toe your mark, and take your bitters."

"Worm, hence to your appointed place in the yawning gulf! there in the hottest flame."

"Waell, I guess not!" drawled out the man, with imperturable calmness. "I've got my ticket, Mister, from the regular agent, and I don't choose a berth so nigh the injine."

GOOD BYE.

There is hardly a greater perversion of the meaning of a phrase in the English language, than is contained in the term so often used in parting with friends, "Good-bye," words which, in themselves, have no meaning whatever. In olden times it was customary among pious people, when parting from those they loved or respected, to commend them to the protection of God. The phrase in French was "a Dieu," to God—Anglice, "adie," and now used by thousands without a knowledge of its meaning. The old English form of expression, "God be with you," a most beautiful expression when taking leave of a friend, is superseded by the corruption of "Good."

☞The O News is 'down' on some of the young men to have a piece of looking glass in the inside of their hat, and while pretending to be praying with their face in their hat, are quietly and slyly looking at the faces of the girls behind them reflected in the glass.

☞One of our "boys" was this morning wishing that to-day were to-morrow. The "devil" consoled him with the reflection that to-day was to morrow, yesterday.

☞A landlady, in Philadelphia, it is said, makes her pies so light that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle, after eating a moderate sized piece.

Original Family Recipes.

PANCAKES.—Make a thin batter with flour in a quart of milk, break in six eggs, add a little salt and a spoonful of ground ginger, sweeten to taste, and put in a glass of spirits, put a little butter into your hot pan, and a large spoonful of the batter, move it round till it covers the bottom, when one side is done toss it over and fry the other, send the cakes up with grated cinnamon and sugar.

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—Put a gallon of water to 1 lb. brown sugar, mixing it with half the water cold, half boiling hot, when about milk warm throw in a toast well browned, cover with canvass or glass, when it has done working, stop the vessel and put it in a warm place, it will be fit for use in three or four months.

SEED CAKE.—Take 13 eggs, leaving out the whites, beat an hour with a pound of white sifted sugar; add two ounces of carroway seed and grated lemon peel, beat it well, and stir in three-quarters of a pound of flour, well dried. Put in a wine glass of spirits, butter the pan and bake an hour.

A BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Pare and quarter four large apples, boil them tender, with the rind of a lemon, in so little water that nothing may remain when done but the juice, add the crumb of a small roll, 4 oz. butter, melted, the yolks of five and whites of three eggs, the juice of half a lemon, and sugar to taste, beat all together, and lay it in a dish, then beat the two remaining whites to a froth and throw it round the edge of the dish, grate a little white sugar over when baked.

TO MAKE TOMATO WINE.—Take small, ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them into a basket or tub, wash clean, then mash well, and strain through a linen rag, (a bushel will make five gallons pure:) then add two and a half to three pounds of good brown sugar to each gallon: then put it into a cask and let it ferment. If two gallons of water be added to each bushel of tomatoes, the wine will be as good.

BOILED FLOATING ISLAND.—Set a quart of milk to boil, then stir into it the beaten yolk of six eggs: flavor with lemon or rose, and sweeten to taste; whip the whites of the eggs to a strong froth. When the custard is thick, put it into a deep dish, and heap the frothed eggs upon it. Serve cold.

THE TIDE.

The tides form an exceedingly interesting part of the subject of physical astronomy. The ocean covers more than half the globe; and this large body of water is in continual motion, ebbing and flowing alternately: that is, if the tide be supposed at high water mark, it will, after a short period, subside, and flow back for about six hours when it will be at low water mark.—The time of high water, however, is not always the same, but is about three-quarters of an hour later each succeeding day, for near thirty days, when it begins as before.

☞ONE OF TOM MOORE'S OBITUARIES:

Here lies John Shaw,
Attorney at Law;
And when he died,
The Devil cried,
Give us your paw,
John Shaw,
Attorney at Law!

☞"WHO is that lovely girl?" exclaimed the witty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend, Counsellor Grant.

"Miss Glass," replied the counsellor.

"Glass," reiterated the facetious Judge, "I should often be intoxicated should I place such a glass to my lips."

☞SHARP LAD.—"Thomas, of what fruit is cider made?"

"Don't know, sir."

[redacted]

weeks."

☞JAMES says the quickest way to reach the "seat of war," is to sit down on a "hornet's nest."

☞The man who thought he coaxed a lawyer to take a dollar less, is now trying to set fire to an iceberg with a cigar.

☞A close observer of the fashions remarks that ladies' dressesare fuller *behind* than he ever saw them *before.*

☞The stain of Iron-rust upon stone may be removed, it is said, with vinegar applied with a hard brush.

☞God hears the heart without the words, but he never hears the words without the heart.

☞What grows less tired the more it works? A wagon wheel.

☞India rubber pies are said to go farther than any other kind in use.

☞Honesty is the best policy.