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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
DOCTOR JOHNSTON.
The founder of this celebrated Institution, and its only successful physician, for the cure of all diseases of the throat, lungs, chest, stomach, bowels, bladder, kidneys, and all other organs, and all other diseases of the human system, and all other diseases of the human system, and all other diseases of the human system.

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Remedy for
Organic Weakness.
This is a great and powerful medicine, which is the result of the most successful experiments, and is the result of the most successful experiments, and is the result of the most successful experiments.

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Choice Poetry.

TELL ME ALL.

BY MARY E. HEWITT.

"Bless—God bless you! I have none to tell!
Come, wander, sit beneath the vine
Here by my open door,
And tell me what my fathers were,
As the golden days of yore.

"I've read to-day some glowing tales,
Of heroes who fought for the holy cross,
In the wars of Palestine,
Of their valiant deeds, and glittering arms,
And their names blazoned on the air,
With the stirring strains of song.

"I'll tell you of the knights of old,
Who rode the steed, and fought the fight,
And their names blazoned on the air,
With the stirring strains of song.
I'll tell you of the knights of old,
Who rode the steed, and fought the fight,

Select Story.

THE FATAL TRICK.

A TIGER LOOSE.

UPON one evening a party of collegians and young bloods of the town had met together at my rooms, to play and carouse. In fact it was a regular meeting of the Hunters, who assembled twice every week. We kept it up jolly until midnight, having at that time managed to get full of Bacchus, when Somers proposed that we should stroll forth and as usual the town by some well-planned and well-directed piece of mischief. Without any one of us having a very clear conception of our actions or intentions, we had the proposition with drunken rapture and started forth.

A traveling engerie had arrived in town the day before, and among the wonders he had seen was a young bear. The poor animal had been so well beaten that he became very humble, and acquired a number of amusing tricks. On this we were all aware, having visited the menagerie the day before. Just as we passed the spot where the animal is confined, it occurred to me what to report it would be to capture young Bruin and place him in the chemical room, to a touch on the next day, the professor and the class.

No sooner had I made the proposition to the effect that it was adopted, and all volunteered their assistance in carrying it into execution. The tent or pavilion which covered the beast was erected in the yard of the principal tavern. The cages, each containing one or more animals, were ironed frames, standing on wheels by means of which they had been dragged into town. They were arranged around the interior of the tent, forming a circular array of wood and iron. Not imagining that any one would disturb the animals, the showmen and inmates left the tent entirely unwatched. Thus we were afforded a clear field in which to execute our scheme.

After several of our number had been posted as sentinels, the rest crept in under the canvass and entered the arena. It was some time before we could, in the deep darkness of the place, identify the cage in which our friend Bruin had been put to sleep. After stumbling over divers things which lay scattered about, and peering here and there in the dark, we found the object of our search. There in a substantial cage was the dim outline of the animal, his two white eyes flashing droops of fire at being aroused from his quiet slumber.

The next difficulty that occurred to us was the mode of conveying him to the college. Some of the revellers proposed that we should throw a halter around his neck, and so drag him along. We objected to it, not from any point of view, since we had arrived at that point which makes one oblivious of danger, but lest we should be seen by some late straggler, and have our fun spoiled. A better plan was, after much scheming, devised, and one which met with universal acquiescence.

In the tavern yard stood a water hog-head with a sliding lid, fastened by means of lead and staple. We had only to roll this lid down the box from the wheels, open the door immediately in front of the hog-head and drive the animal in. We would then push down the lid of the cage, secure it by means of a rope passed through the staples, and roll our prisoner and prison-house to the college.

our ears were regaled for the next ten minutes with a variety of hideous sounds that wakened fearfully the sleeping echoes of the night. The animal in the hog-head growled, and his voice came like distant thunder, so deafened was it by the wood in which he lay. His fellows had no incumbrance to their voices, and they howled as clearly as though they had been in their native forests.

Fearful of being discovered we remained quiet for some time holding our breath in suspense. But no one disturbed, or thought of disturbing us. The animals, often started a chorus of strange noises during the night, and the keepers thinking nothing unusual to be the matter, merely cursed the unruly beasts for destroying the unity of their rest, and turning back water to sleep again.

As soon as quiet was restored, we slit a hole in the canvass, for we were afraid to emerge by the aperture which faced the tavern, rolled our hog-head through the yard to the back gate. This we unfurling and passed it into the road started at a quick rate for our spot of destination. Over and over went the hog-head, the animal within growling at the rough treatment he experienced, and we nearly convulsed with laughter at the uncouthness of the noise which he made.

At length we reached the back part of the college, when one of our party climbed over the wall and unfurled the gate, we rolled in our prize to the back door of the laboratory, which was the place where our professor of chemistry lectured. We found that in consequence of the narrowness of the passage through the door, the hog-head would not enter. Such being the case, we were then about to start the animal through the open door, when an idea more prudent of us struck the fancy of Somers. Back of the lecture room was a small apartment containing odds and ends, and which was not visited, perhaps once a month. He said rightly, that if we placed Bruin in this apartment he would not be likely to be discovered until some time during the night he would make, attracting attention, the plot would readily be brought to a crisis. We joined our strength, and upon our shoulders up went the hog-head until it was placed on a level with the window of the party, climbed up, heisted up the window and slid the lid of the cage. We shook the hog-head violently, but at first to no purpose. The animal was thoroughly frightened and lay still, or with only an occasional growl. We shook it again and he started. There was but one possible mode of progression, which was right straight forward—and the bruo gave a spring through the window. There was a crash of glass, a howl, and then the terrified animal, crouching in the corner, remained silent. Our little companion closed the sash and leaped down. We rolled the hog-head up to a corner of the yard, and returning to our respective rooms, continued our revelry until near daylight.

It was about noon when I awoke. I hurried on my clothes, passed a wet towel around my head, swallowed some soda water, and afterwards a cup of coffee, and then hastened to the college. It was the hour of professor of chemistry, and I entered the room just as they had commenced to descend upon the subject. The class were all wrapt in attention—for the lecturer was an able man, and was treating upon "Light," a matter of interest and capable of beautiful illustration. He had scarcely finished his short and eloquent exordium, before we heard the crash of bottles, and a low starting growling in the next room. The professor started, and stopped a moment, while those of the class sat in the secret lookout at each other in astonishment. There was a pause of a few seconds' duration and then the professor proceeded.

I began to feel alarmed, as I remembered what had been done the night before. Under ordinary circumstances there was no danger to be apprehended. The bear was tame enough and had been whipped until he had imbibed a proper sense of the superiority of man. But from the sounds, I judged that Bruin had worked himself into the room, only separated from us by a thin partition, full of windows in which were kept the various drugs used in illustrating experiments. There were a great many carboys and bottles of acid in that room. Should he overturn any of these, and their contents touch his skin he would be apt to break through the windows of the apartment, and do some mischief before we could secure him. By the looks of my companions I saw they entertained the same fears.

There was another crash and growl—the professor stopped again, and the class looked around in dismay. Those who were acquainted with the cause of the noise could scarcely keep their countenances. In spite of the alarm under which they labored, there was something so ludicrous in the growl, especially when we figured out ourselves the coming consternation of the class, that they could hardly refrain from laughing outright. The professor, who could not tell from whence the sound proceeded and thought it a trick of the class, reproved them severely, and then continued his lecture. "Gentlemen," said he, "prepare for a brilliant experiment; I will show you a most startling effect.

And he did! Hark! There was a sudden crash as if every bottle in the place had been destroyed at once—a smoke arose up—there was a terrible howl, that made the blood rattle and the marrow thrill; and through the frail glass—Father of Truth! we had mistaken the cage—there loomed forth, infuriated with the burning

liquid which streamed over him—horror! an unmaned royal tiger!

No words can describe the consternation of the class. Petrified by horror—motionless—there we sat. Not a muscle quivered, so rigid were we with intense fear. It was our preservation. Maddened with the pain, the animal rushed on with terrific bounds and meeting with no obstacle, passed down the stairs into the great hall. There as he leaped and rolled and howled in his agony, the eldest daughter of our junior coming with a message, unwittingly entered. She screamed and fell. The tiger frantic with the acid which was eating to his very flesh, headed her not. On he passed, and the girl lived. Better had she died, for never again should the light of reason in those vacant eyes. From that day forth, she was a gibbering, incurable idiot.

On passed the tiger! out through the streets with the post-holes flying to every side for shelter—the post-holes old prison, where the keepers stood wondering at his escape. On he went, while behind him, before and around him rose the mingled cry of man, and children—the tiger! the tiger!

At the extremity of the main street a traveler was riding quietly to his home. He heard the noise behind him, and casting his eyes around saw the noise. He spurred his horse, who started snorting with terror, for he saw the coming of the mighty animal, as well as his master. It was in vain. The tiger noticed not the man. He saw only his terrific steed. One leap—the steed was gone—and he was in the claws into the hind quarters of the horse, who, unmindful of his double burden rushed on, bearing his fearful load as though it were but a feather's weight. The man received no hurt. With presence of mind and coolness most determined—for it resulted from despair—he drew his bow-knife from his bosom, and with one stroke buried it to the hilt in the tiger's neck. The spinal marrow of this royal brute was severed, and he died on the instant. But he did not release his hold. Still, with the death grip he clung to his place, his eyes glassy and glaring, and claws sunk deep into the flesh. On went the horse, snorting, plunging and rearing in mingled pain and terror—on he went until, exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, he fell prone there. Those who came that way an hour after, cautiously and timidly, saw the three stretched together. They made up the horse, and tiger, were dead, and over their lifeless forms was the traveler, insensible, though alive, and still grasping in his hand the friendly knife.

The Kansas Law providing for a Constitutional Convention.

It is enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 1. That for the purpose of making an enumeration of the inhabitants entitled to vote under the provisions of this act, an apportionment and election of members of a Convention, it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in Kansas Territory, and they are hereby required, between the first day of March and the first day of April, 1857, to make an enumeration of all the free male inhabitants, citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and all other white persons residing within their respective counties; and for this purpose shall have power to appoint one or more deputies to assist in such duties, not to exceed one in each municipal township, each of whom, before entering upon his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed by this act, according to the best of his skill and judgment; which oath or affirmation shall be administered to them severally, and be duly certified by a Judge or Clerk of the District Court of the United States, or Judge or Clerk of the Probate Court for the several counties, or by a Judge of the Territory, and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 2. In case of any vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the duties imposed upon such Sheriff by this act shall devolve upon and be performed by the Judge of Probate Court of the county in which such vacancy may exist, who may appoint deputies, not to exceed one in each municipal township; and in case the office of both Sheriff and Probate Judge in any county shall be or become vacant, the Governor shall appoint some competent resident of such county to perform such duty, who shall have the same right to appoint deputies, take and subscribe the same oath, and perform all the requirements of this act as applied to Sheriffs.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, Probate Judge, or person appointed by the Governor as herein provided, in each county or election district, on or before the 10th day of April next, to file in the office of the Probate Judge for such county or election district, a full and complete list of all the qualified voters resident in his said county or election district, on the 1st day of April, 1857, which list shall exhibit, in a fair and legible hand, the names of all such legal voters.

SEC. 4. It shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of each Probate Judge, upon such returns being made, without delay, to cause to be posted at three of the most public places in each election precinct in his county or election district, one copy of such list of qualified voters, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same and apply to said Probate Judge, to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 5. Said Probate Judge shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of receiving said returns until the first day of May next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of the county or election district, and proceed to the inspection of said returns, and hear, correct and finally determine according to the facts, without unnecessary delay, all questions concerning the omission of any person from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said returns, and any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns, and for this purpose shall have the power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and compel their attendance in such manner as said judge shall deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That as soon as the said list of legal voters shall thus have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of the several Probate Judges to make out full and fair copies thereof, and without delay furnish to the Governor of the Territory one copy, and to the Secretary of the Territory one copy; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause copies thereof, distinguishing the returns from each county or election district, to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory, and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record or Probate Judge within the limits of said Territory, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at such place of

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory as soon as the census shall be completed and returns made, to proceed to make an apportionment of the members for a Convention, among the different counties and election districts in said Territory, in the following manner: The whole number of legal voters shall be divided by sixty, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the several counties or election districts, and if any county or election district shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascertained equal to the ratio, it shall be attached to some adjoining county or district, and thus form a representative district; the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such county or district, provided that the loss in the number of members, caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties in the division of the legal voters thereof, shall be compensated by assigning to so many counties or districts as have the largest fractions as many additional members as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives sixty.

SEC. 8. An election shall be held for members of a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made as aforesaid on the third Monday of June next, to be held at the various election precincts established in the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of law on that subject; and at such election no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall appear on said corrected list.

SEC. 9. The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint the places of voting for their respective counties or election districts. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be judges of election at each place of voting. They shall cause a notice of the places of holding elections in their respective counties or districts to be published and distributed in every election district or precinct ten days before the day of election. If any judge of election, so appointed, shall fail or refuse to perform the duties of his said office, the legal voters assembled at the place, and on the day appointed for said election shall have the power to fill such vacancy by election among themselves.

SEC. 10. The judges of election shall each, before entering on the discharge of his duties, make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge of the election according to law, which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths. The clerks of election shall be appointed by the judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the judges or by any of the officers aforesaid. Duplicate returns of election shall be made and certified by the judges and clerks, one of which shall be deposited with the Board of County Commissioners for the county or district in which the election is held, and the other shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory and the one having the highest number of votes in his county or election district shall be the representative for such county or district. And in case of a tie, or a contest in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, the Convention when assembled shall order a new election, as herein provided.

SEC. 11. Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, on the third Monday of June, 1857, being a citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to vote at said election; and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said Convention and no others.

SEC. 12. All persons hereby authorized to take the census, or to assist in the taking thereof, shall have power to administer oaths, and examine persons on oath, in all cases where it may be necessary to the full

and faithful performance of their duties under this act.

SEC. 13. If any person, by means, threats or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall directly or indirectly attempt to influence any qualified voter in giving his vote, or deter him from going to the polls, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not less than \$500, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than six, or by both.

SEC. 14. That every person not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within said Territory, that he is not entitled to vote; and every person who, at the same election, shall vote more than once, whether at the same or a different place, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor exceeding two, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor exceeding six, or both.

SEC. 15. Any person whatsoever who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 17. Said Convention, when assembled, shall elect a presiding officer and all other officers necessary for the transaction of their business, and the members and officers of said convention shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 18. All sheriffs and other officers, for the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, shall be entitled to receive four dollars for each day they are necessarily employed.

SEC. 19. Doniphan shall constitute the First Election District; Brown and Neosho the Second; Atchison the Third; Leavenworth the Fourth; Jefferson the Fifth; Calhoun the Sixth; Marshall the Seventh; Riley the Eighth; Johnson the Ninth; Douglas the Tenth; Shawnee, Richardson and Davis the Eleventh; Lykins the Twelfth; Franklin the Thirteenth; Waller, Breckinridge, Wise and Madison the Fourteenth; Britton and Coffey the Fifteenth; Linn the Sixteenth; Anderson the Seventeenth; Bourbon, McGehee, Dorn and Allen the Eighteenth; Woodson, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hunter the Nineteenth.

SEC. 20. All votes given at the election herein provided for shall be *intra voce*.

SEC. 21. Returns of said enumeration shall be according to the following tabular form:

No.	Name of Legal Voters	Heads of Families	Males	Females	Total

Kean's Last Appearance.
The last appearance of Kean, was in February, 1833, in the play of Othello, his son Charles representing Iago, and Kean as usual, filling the part of the Moor. Until that memorable night, they had never played together before a London audience.

Kean was weak, shivering, and very ill. Another actor stood ready to take up the part, in case Kean should break down before the conclusion. By the aid of steaming hot brandy and water, however, Kean went on pretty well, till the commencement of the third act; but, before the drop curtain rose, he said to his son, "Mind, Charles, that you keep before me. Don't get behind me in this act. I don't know that I shall be able to kneel; but if I do, be sure that you lift me up." Still, he pursued his way without faltering. He went off with Desdemona, and no one observed any change. But on entering, where he says, "What! false to me!" &c., he was scarcely able to walk across the stage. He held up, however, until the celebrated "farewell" which he uttered, with all his former pathos, but on concluding it, after making one or two feeble steps toward his son, who took care to be near him, and uttering the speech "Villain, be sure," &c., his head sank on his son's shoulder, and the tragedian's acting was at an end. He was able to groan out a few words in Charles's ear—"I am dying—speak to me for me!" after which, the audience refusing in kindness to hear an apology, he was borne from the stage.

He grew rapidly worse; and on the fifteenth of May, 1833, he quitted "the stage" of life, without consciousness and without pain.

A new kind of telegraph has been suggested—namely, to place a line of women at the distance of fifty paces from each other, and then commit to the first the news to be transmitted, as a *profound secret*. It is confidently thought that there would be greater despatch accuracy by any telegraph now in operation. We don't pretend to say how it would work though.

SEC. 12. All persons hereby authorized to take the census, or to assist in the taking thereof, shall have power to administer oaths, and examine persons on oath, in all cases where it may be necessary to the full

Be quiet, do! I'll call my Mother
*As I was sitting in a wood,
Under an old tree a lady roved,
Moving in pleasant silence,
Who should come by, but John, my lover,
He proved my hand, and kissed my cheek,
Then hurried me away, and said the other:
"What! I remained, and drove to church,
"Be quiet, do! I'll call my mother!"*

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man, he regrets that it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches for more. If he is elected to some high office he wishes for a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife; and if married, for children. Of these latter blessings some men have too many, some too few, some none at all. Man is never satisfied.

A man once travelling by a stage coach in Michigan, was unfortunate enough to be on a poor road where he was obliged to go on foot and carry a rail to help to pry the stage out of mud holes, becoming exhausted and impatient, he thus addressed "Look a here, old fellow, I've no objections to paying ten cents a mile for my fare, and no objections to go on foot, but I'll be hanged if I carry this rail another rod."

A KENTUCKY LAWYER'S APPEAL.—The thunder rolled, the moon rolled, the stars winked, the sky was a complete web-sternation of the jury—of darkling darkness on that night and yet this era man did, with malice aforethought, steal forth into the quiet shades of a lonely farmer's house, and then maliciously pinched his bride's yeller dog. Convict him, and the prayers of a nation are yours!

SEVED HIM RIGHT.—The Rochester editor had the best reason for kicking a quack nostrum pedlar out of his sanctum. The fellow, with the characteristic impudence of all who ask for newspaper notice, desired the editor to try a box of his medicine, being an infallible cure, and, if found to answer the description, then to certify to its merits in the columns of his paper.

A HAPPY COUPLE.—An American paper—it must be American—to is a story of a wedded couple, who, with one table and one bed, have not spoken to one another for eight years. They are on the best of terms, and no doubt for that reason. The Yankee, however, tells us that "each is too proud to speak first." If such are the fruits of pride, how foolish is it to attempt to teach woman humility.

A funny story is told of a man who stole a five dollar bill out in Indiana. In order to lessen the crime, his counsel tried to prove that the note was not worth five dollars, it being at a discount. The prosecutor said he knew the prisoner was the meanest man in the State, but he did not think he was so ill-fitted mean as not to be willing to steal Indiana money at par.

A country contemporary puffs Ross, the soap man, and his soap, & including as follows: "The manufacturer of the best soap ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have tried it therefore we know."

A young lady fainted the other day at the dinner table, on hearing a certain glib sea captain remark to a lady friend besides him, that he had often been on the bosom of the ocean.

APPROPRIATE MISTAKE.—A dancing master in solicitations for patronage, wished to express his obligations for past favors when the printer made him say:—"Most respectfully offers his thanks."

"Mother," said a little, square-built urchin, about five years old, "why don't the teacher make me monitor sometimes? I can lick every boy in my class but one."

When David hurled the stone at Goliath, the latter must have been surprised, as such a thing never entered his head before!

Picture drawn in our minds are laid in fading colors, and, unless sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.

False shame and fear of blame cause more actions than good, but virtue never blanches but for evil.

Health is the soul that animates all enjoyments of life, which fade, and are tasteless, if not dead without it.

Remember all that is truly good and beautiful in life, blooms around the altar of domestic love.

The notion of a man tall of what kind he is, and the fruits of a tree