COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 18.—NO. 37. BLOOMSBURG COUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864 VOLUME 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty.—This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

Sarah B. Lambert, Greenpoint, Kings co., New York.
Oct. 15, 1864.—3m.

EYE & EAR.

Professor J. ISAACS, M. M., OCULIST and AURIST formerly of Ledon, Holland, is now located at No. 511 PINE Street, PHILADELPHIA, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. ☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.
July 2, 1864.—12m

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO. of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, No. 204 Market street above Sixth, Philadelphia,

In addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article at the very lowest price it can be sold for so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand of the latest style and best qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 25 per cent. below credit prices.

Remember the Crescent, in Market above Sixth street no 204. JONES & CO.

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES—SECRETS FOR THE MILLION!

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings, DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorder of every kind with never failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of Dr. Hunter has long been and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his VADE MECUM. It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy securely enveloped will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P.O stamps.

Address, post paid, Dr. Hunter, No. 3 Division Street, New York.
May 21, 1864—y.

WELLS SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL Cases. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upwards of 200 cures the past month some of the very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only Celebrated remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure, in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vesical Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, General Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness of the Loins and General Prostration of Nervous Debility, &c., a disease which is principally from youthful excesses or Self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Stricture, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Ask the Experienced or taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

DRYAN, M. D.
No 76 Cedar St., New York.

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelopes:

THE FIFTEEN THOUSAND DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and loss of power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 12, 1863—ly.

LADIES FANCY FURS!

AT JOHN FAREIRA'S OLD ESTABLISHED FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 Arch St., above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selection of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR in the city. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves & Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I therefore solicit a call from my friends of Country and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th., south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I have no Partner, nor connection with any other Store in Philadelphia!
Sep. 10, 1864.—3m.

MANHOOD!
How Lost, How Restored.

JUST published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 BOWERY, New York, Post office box 4586.
June 18, 1864.—ly.

BLOOMSBURG SKYLIGHT,

Picture Gallery.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and neighborhood, that he has taken the large room at the Exchange Block, extending over Barney Stohner's Bakery, and the Bookstore where he has put in a large Skylight. It is only by Skylight that good pictures can be taken and can especially groups where each person can be taken just as well as separate.

He has gone to considerable expense to make his establishment a first class one, and he therefore solicits a liberal patronage to enable him, to constantly introduce the mode & improvements of the art.

☞ Country produce taken in Exchange for pictures

HENRY ROSENSTOCK.
Bloomsburg, 1864] [Nov. 6

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand at his Hat and Cap Emporium, on Main St., Bloomsburg, an assortment of different kind of leather, such as fine calf skins, morocco, (red and black) and linings all of which he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves.

JOHN K. GIRTON.
Bloomsburg, May 24, 1864.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
Of every description, for sale at this office

Select Poetry.

SOBBING AND SIGHING.

"Why sit you desolate, whence comes this sorrow,
Why o'er your pallid cheeks do the tears flow?
Bind up your tresses now, hope for bright morrow,
Yield not to saddess—come banish your woe."

So spake a thoughtless one to a sad mourner,
Sitting disconsolate, buried in gloom;
Killed were her cherished ones, slain in the battle,
All crowded—unconfined—the trenches their tomb.

Hark to the laden breeze! sobbing and sighing!
Widows and orphan's moans, borne on the gale;
All o'er our stricken land, mothers are crying—
Northern and Southern their dead ones bewail.

God! bring us back again peace and reunion;
We our Exemplar hail! Hail Prince of Peace!
Good will, not vengeance, inviteth communion;
Then, all this sobbing and sighing will cease.

THE "BEST" COME AT LAST.

AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; by Noah Webster; L L.D. Thoroughly revised, and greatly enlarged and improved, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., L L. D and Noah Porter, D D. Springfield: G. & C Merriam. 1864. For sale by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin. Pp. 1840.

We have won our scars, if not our spurs in the great Dictionary war; and have urged, with an honest conscience, the use of Webster unabridged, as having, in many important points, superiority over Worcester, and every competitor. We never claimed, however, that the Webster was perfect; indeed, we have had perpetual consciousness of some imperfections in it, which materially alloyed its excellence. We have regarded it as immeasurably superior to any other manual in its definition—in an important respect, the great thing in such a work—while we have felt that in the department of etymology it was far behind the age, as must necessarily be true of any work compiled almost before the recent science of comparative Philology came into existence at all. We felt also that Worcester—poor and unimportant as of its pictorial illustrations were—had yet an advantage in having them incorporated into the text, where the hasty glance could grasp, at once, any contribution made by them to the comprehension of the term which they were intended to present to the eye. We should have publicly refered to these—and other—defects, and urged some action on the part of the Messrs Merriam upon them, had we not known that another edition—or rather, an entire reconstuction—of the work was in process in the hands of a multitude of competent scholars who would, in due time, give us a Webster, with its excellencies hightened, and its defects removed, that should satisfy the needs of the time, and be the unquestioned indispensable companion of the scholar's libary table. This work has now been accomplished, and the new American Dictionary—spite of the war, and the paper famine, and every other obstacle—lies before us.

We will endeavor briefly to indicate those features by which this edition differs from the best that has preceded it.

1. In the department of Etymology.—As we have said, this was defective in former editions judged by the standard of the present. While eminently successful and respectable thirty years ago, the immense progress of research in this direction, and the (almost) creation of the science of Comparative Philology, with its new light from Indo European sources, has made it indispensable that in this respect the Dictionary should be re written. Accordingly the services of Dr. C. A. F. Mahn, of Berlin—whose eminence as a comparative Philologist is well known, were secured, and he has spent five years in reviseing and recreating this department of this Dictonary; which is now confidently regarded as unapproached in excellence by any other work of the sort, whatsoever.

2. In the department of definition, where Dr. Webster's greatest excellence was manifested, there has been also great improvement made for this issue. Not only are new words defined, and newly-current senses of old words [e. g. "contraband" in gen, Butler's sense (by the way, is this definition right? Is not a "contraband" a *freed* slave; and, if not, it is necessarily a *negro* slave?)] added, but Dr. Webster's tautologies (if that is not too harsh a term) are remedied, and his specifications of sense often rendered more natural and significant by arrangement. A single illustration will point out what we mean.

HOLINESS.

[Edition of 1859.]	[New edition.]
1 The state of being holy: purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes. ¶ *Who is like thee glorious in holiness?*—*Exod.* xv.	1 The state or quality of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. *"We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities."*—*Rogers!* ☞ Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity, or integrity of moral character.

2. *Applied to human beings*, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness but not perfect. *"We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities."*—*Rogers.*

3. Sacredness, the state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship, applied to churches or temples.

4. That which is separated to the service of God. *"Israel was holiness unto the Lord."*—*Jer. ii.*

5. A title of the Pope, and formerly of the Greek Emperors.—*Encye.*

"Who is like thee...glorious in holiness!"—Exod. xv: 11.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.

His Holiness—a title of the Pope of Rome and also of Greek Bishops.

A slight examination will convince any one of the superior neatness of the condensation of the new edition with its omission of the 2d head of the old definition, which was merely the main definition, right over again. We might add many much more forcible illustrations of the same point which we have marked, but we have not the space for them.

It should be added, under this head of definition, that this edition has received the benefit of the most careful revision of experts in science and art: e. g., Capt. Craighill, late Professor at West Point, has gone over the whole category of military terms; Hon. J. C. Perkins, those relating to the law; Prof. Dana, those in the department of natural science; Dr. Lowell Mason and Mr. J. L. Dwight, those treating of music, &c. &c.

3. In the matter of pronunciation, great pains have been taked to indicate the proper utterance of each word according to the best standard of taste. Several new diacritical marks have been introduced, and the secondary accent has been indicated where it occurs, by a lighter stroke than the primary. A "synopsis of more than 1300 words differently pronounced," also, furnishes, at a glance, the material of a comparative judgment of the weight of evidence.

4. In the matter of Synonyms, the admirable articles prefixed by Prof. Goodrice to the edition of 859 are here distributed through the text, while lists of synonymous words without comparative expositions are added to every term inviting such treatment.

5 In the matter of Pictorial Illustration, this edition now stands immeasurably in advance of the last, or of any other manual of the sort. Every word, whose sense could be made clearly by an illustration, it has been intended thus to expound to the eye, by a beautifully clear wood engraving wrought into the text—We have no room here to give the details of our examination, but the result of a comparative view of these illustrations, and those in Worcester, impress us with the fact that these are much the more useful as they surely are abundant, of the two, and are conceived tiously designed, not for pictorial ornament to the pages, or for the cheap accumulation of cuts which may be counted; but for the strict purpose of illustrating the meaning of words defined. It is a very marked feature of superior excellence for this Webster, also, that these 2,000 cuts—so many of them as could be made useful in such repeated use—are inserted a second time in the Appendix in groups and classes, e. g., all of architecture, together—where the eye, at a glance, can compare the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles, &c., as it could not without difficulty, were each only given in connection with the word with which it belongs. Some idea of the fullness and value of this feature may be gained from the knowledge of the fact that they are 340 cuts thus grouped under the head of Botany, 260 in Ornithology, 193 under quadrupeds, 130 under Ichthyology, 100 under Heralpry, &c., &c. New engravings, also, of a size impossible to be inwrought into the text, are here gived, and add very much to the value of this new unequalled eature of this work, e. g., Solar System, Ship, Steam Engine, and the human Skeleton.

6. One of the most important and valuable peculiarities of this new Webster remains. It is the wonderful richness of its appended tables. Prominent among these is one wholly new, which would alone repay the purchase of this Dictionary, viz., An Explanatory and Pronouncing Vocabulary of names of noted fictitious persons, places, &c., &c., by Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler—occupying more than fifty large quarto pages, in fine type. The use of this will be seen at once. You meet in your reading with the term "the nameless city;" you turn hither, and find it a synonym for ancient Rome. Somebody is likened in the newspaper to "Mrs. Malaprop," or "Martin Mar Prelate," or the "Wizard of the North:" you turn hither, and discern at once the allusion. Or you can't make out who "John Doe and Richard Roe," are in the Court Reports; or who the "Father of his People," or the "Father of History," or the "Father of Letters," or the "Father of Tragedy," or the "Irrefragable Doctor," or "King Log," or the "Lake Poets," or "Kit North," or the "Northern Giant," or "Peeping Tom," or the "Royal Martyr," or "Timothy Titcomb," or "Gail Hamilton," or "Yellow Jack," or "Zadkiel" may be; you open to this table, and your curiosity is satisfied. Such a work has long been a desideratum in our literature, and the entire reading public owe thanks to the publishers for securing and incorporating here what else we should all have been compelled to buy as a separate work, and consult as a separate volume.

The student will not fail to notice, also, the improvements introduced into the pronouncing vocabularies of Greek and Latin, and Scripture proper names; the new and most useful Etymological Vocabular of modern Geographical names; the table of Abbreviations and Constructions used in Writing and Printing, and that of Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing, including astronomyical, botanical, mathematical, medical signs, &c., &c.

We must not forget, moreover, to call attention to Prof. Hadley's "Brief History of the English Language," in the introduction, which is an admirable monograph; nor to the apt additions to the Vocabulary, making this edition now include upwards of 114,000 words, or more than 10,000 more than Worcester, or any other in the language; nor to the evident care bestowed upon the important department of Orthography, with "Rules for spelling certain classes of words," from the pen of Mr Arthur W. Wright. Take it all in all, this Dictionary is not only now "the best," in every sense, which the market affords to the scholars, and to every man & woman who reads, but it is a magnificent monument of American scholarship and learning. Scores of most competent pens have been employed in bringing it to its present excellence; and let no man fail to see that it is not an old work revamped for the market, but a *new work* conscientiously and most laboriously prepared. It adds to our own enjoyment of it, that Yale scholarship is so largely represented in it, Prof. Porter having edited it, and many of its professors and graduates having labored on it.—*Western Congregationalist, Oct. 8, 1864*

Invasion of Bears.

The citizens of Minesota are at present in a state of excitement arising from a rather unusal cause. It is not the stirring news from Phil Sheridan, not the advance of Grant nor yet the rebel invasion of the West, which disturbs their equinanity; neither is it an onslought of Indians on their unprotected towns. It is none of these, and yet it is the inroad of an enemy no less savage, cruel, or remorseless than the red man, one of the most pestilent and dangerous foes of civilization—the American Bear. It seems that a large number of these animals have recently invaded the settled portions of Minesota, rendering travel dangerous. The Anoke Star says that about sixty-four of the bruin species have been seen during a week within an area of one mile from their public square. Many have been killed, but in some of the encounters with the four-footed foe the slayer has not come off unscathed. Mr. Twitchell, of Anoka, in company with a friend, attacked a bear near Sand Creeks, and succeeded in shooting him down.—Supposing him to be effectually crippled Mr. T. approached him with an axe to despatch him, when the bear sprung upon his assailant, and striking the axe from his hand, attempted to seize him by the breast. In stepping back, Mr. T. tripped against a small bush and fell, and as the bear fell on him, plunged his hand into the mouth of the beast, and though terribly bitten, held the infuriated monster while Mr. Blenker despatched him with the axe. Mr. Twitchell was shockingly lacerated on his arms and hands, and badly bitten in the right thigh. The St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat says:

"From every street corner the cry is still they come! Scarcely a team comes in from the country but brings a defunct bruin or his belt. In fact, it seems that all the bears outside of Wall street have congregated in around St. Cloud, but whether it is a convention called together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to adopt some plan to prevent further encroachments of the white man, we are unable to tell. At any rate, the entere family including young, and old, and the result is that bears are as plenty as parrie gophers, and far less timid."

☞ Captain Ericsson has invented a gun which throws a ball eight miles.

Cap't. Speake's Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

At the earliest possible moment after camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afoot, and Captain Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to "the patch." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopottami, and we were, therefore, obliged to await the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed, and, after a long delay, we were about to "bag" a hippopotamus, when an attendant perched in a tree about a half a mile distant began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immedlately drew into cover, and awaited the coming of the latter.

We were not long delayed, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoodoo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flanks were soon presented to us, and each selecting his object, fired. M Coll shot a fine young buffalo, whilst Captain Grant was equally successful with a hoodoo, and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of one or two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure, that finished our sport, at least for that day. I had sprung forward immediately after firing in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wanted to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim, and pulled the trigger of my second barrel. At the moment of my doing so a wild cry of alarm, uttered by one of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing around, my eye chanced to range up in the foliage of the tree beneath which Capt Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous. My feelings may possibly be imagined, as I beheld an enormous boa constrictor, whose head and neck projecting some distance into view, showed that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly towards me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunder-bolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, the folds of the monster would have crushed my strong frame into a quivering pulp. I fell, seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange indescribable scuffle ensued.

In the midst of this strife I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim, and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with what a vividness the thought shot across my mind that this second victim was Captain Grant, my noble companion. At last, after being whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb.—Instead of that I saw Captain Grant leveling his rifle towards me, while standing beside and behind him were the blacks in every conceivable attitude and most intense suspense.

But in a moment I comprehended all The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow, between him and which I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left forearm only had been caught in between the buffalo's body, and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb laid just in front of the shoulder at the root of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jammed as it were, by the immense pressure of the serpent's body, that it was like iron in harness.

As I saw Grant about to shoot a terror possessed me, for if he refrained I might possibly escape, after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But should he fire and strike the reptile, it would, in its convulsions, crush or drag me to pieces. Even as this idea came to me, I beheld Grant pause. He appeared to comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that my life depended on the will of the constrictor. We could see every line of each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted or spoken, or even whispered to him, had I dared. But the boa's head was reared within a few inches of mine, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom; so I stared, stared like a dead man at Grant and at the blacks.

Presently the serpent began very gradually to relax his folds, and after tightening them several times as the crushed buffalo quivored, he unwound one fold entirely. Thus he paused. The next iron like band was the one that held me prisoner; and as I felt it little by little unclasping, my heart stood still with hope and fear. Perhaps, upon being freed the benumed arm, uncontroled by my will, might fall from the cushion like bed in which it lay. And such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. Oh, how hardly, how desperately I struggled to command my self! I glanced at Grant, and saw him handleing his rifle anxiously. I glanced at the negroes, and saw them gazing as though petrified with astonishment.

I glanced at the serpent's loathsome head and saw its bright, deadly eyes, watching for the beast reptile lossened its fold on my arm a hair's breath, and now, a little more, until half an inch separated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand but dared not take the risk. Atom of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second fold was removed entirely and the one was easing.—Should I dash away now or wait a more favorable moment? I decided upon the the former; and, with lightning speed, I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the instant. For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome and sinking down I remained in a semiconscious state several minutes.

When I fully recovered Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up and pointed out the boa, who was still writhing in his death agonies. I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while around the thickest portion of its body, the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpant that was ever authentically heard of.

HOW HE GOT THE APPLE.—When the Hon. William ——, now M. C., was a boy at school, his bench was shared by an urchin named Muggs. The teacher had instituted a rule that any scholar seen eating during school hours should come on to the floor and finish eating what he had begun, to the merriment of his fellow-pupils. One day Bill brought a fine large apple from home, and laid it on his desk; and so tempting was the fruit to Muggs that, in consideration of his best-slate pencil, Bill promised him a "taste" when he should eat it at recess. Not many minutes after this Bill's attention was called another way, and Muggs, watching the opportunity took the apple, and purposely commenced munching it, directly before the eyes of the teacher. "The young man who is eating an apple come on to the floor and finish it," said the teacher. Muggs obeyed with well-feigned reluctance, blinking at Bill under the arm that shaded his roguish eyes, while Bill shook his fist and vowed vengeance the very first recess.

WHAT MARTIAL LAW HAS DONE.—It was thought that, when martial law was proclaimed in Kentucky, guerrilla bands would be expelled from the State, and the people would be allowed to repose in quiet. Time has furnished a result entirely different. The State was never so fearfully disorganized as now. The policy has proved ruinous in the extreme. Kentucky is overrun by guerrilla bands, and the authorities seem powerless to furnish relief. The people are insulted, robbed and plundered by the lawless desperadoes.

☞ A man down on Cape Cod, who seperated from his wife, married a second woman, with whom he lived a year and a half, and then died. His first wife took possession of the estate. The second wife sued her for services during the time she lived with the deceased, and, after hearing the evidence, last week, a good natured Cape Cod jury gave her a verdict, allowing her two dollars per week.

☞ An Eastern editor heads his list of births marriages and deaths thus:—"Hatched, Matched and Dispatched.—The rascal's face deserves to be scratched.

☞ H. H. Dodd, the escaped Indiana conspirator, has been heard from. He is in Canada.

About Great Men and Boys.

Among the mountains of California stands some of the most wonderful trees ever discovered. They tower no more than three hundred feet, or taller than the highest steeple in this country. There they stood hundreds of years before civilized men ever saw them. But they were just as grand while alone in the solitude of the unbroken wilderness, when only visited by the winds, and wild beasts, and birds, and the equally wild Indians, as they are now, when travelers flock to admire the stateliness. So all truly great men possess the same nobleness of nature before, that they do after the world has discovered, acknowledged, and applauded it. Those who long for opportunities of becoming great, forget that greatness is in the man, not in the opportunity. The opportunity only gives occasion for greatness to exhibit itself. Washington possessed the same high qualities when he told the truth and loved his mother, and when he headed the American armies, and presided over the councils of the nation. A man may be great, though circumstances confine him to a narrow sphere, just as a ray of light is as pure, as cheerful, and as much the child of the sun when shining in a rude hovel, as when flashing from the mirrors of a palace. Goodness, courage, devotion, manliness, patience, perseverance, reverence, and love, will make a boy great, though he live on the most secluded farm in the back woods. There are thousands of such boys—many of them will read these words for their encourangment. The day may come when their noble qualities will be wanted in the public service, and all men shall see and appreciate their worth. But if not, they are still rich in enduring wealth, and let them remember also, that life only begins in this world.

Marry for a Show.

In the following we find displayed a volume of honest and wholesome good sense, unusual to such commodities. "Put a pin here," good swains and lovers:

"To the question often asked of young men as to why they did not marry, we sometimes hear the reply: "I am not able to support a wife." In one case in three perhaps, this may be so; but as a general thing the true reply would be: "I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live."

"In this again we see a false view of marriage—a looking to the appearance in the world, instead of a union with loving woman of her own sake. There are very few men of industrious habits, who cannot maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil as they are not content to begin life humble, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way in the world he by industry in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by fine houses and fine clothes."

A Shrewd Fellow.

In 1822, M. Labouchere, then a clerk in the banking house of Hope & Co, Amsterdam, was sent by this patrons to Mr. Baring, the London banker, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in the affair so much ability as to entirely win the esteem and confidence of the great English financier.

"Faith!" said Labouchere, one day to Baring, "your daughter is a charming creature; I wish I could persuade you to give me her hand."

"Young man, your are jokeing; for seriously you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of a simple clerk."

"But said Labouchere, "If I were in partnership with Mr Hope?"

"Oh! that would be quite a different thing; that would entirely make up for all other defficiences."

Returned to Amsterdam, Labuchere said to his patron:

"You must take me into parnership."

"My young friend, how can you think of such a thing? It is impossible. You are without fortune, and—"

"But if I become the son-in-law of Mr. Baring?"

"In that case the affair would be soon settled, and so you have my word."

Fortified with these two promises, Mr. Labouchere returned to England, and in two months after married Miss Baring, because Mr. Hope had promised to take him into partnership, and he thus became allied to the house of Hope & Co. His was a magnificent career.