

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

I WISH HE'D MAKE UP HIS MIND. I wish he would make up his mind, Ma, For I don't care much longer to wait, I'm sure I have hinted quite strongly

That I thought of changing my state; For a sweetheart he is really so backward, I can't bring him out though I try; I own that he is very good tempered; But then he is so dreadfully shy.

When I speak about love and a cottage, He gives me a glance of surprise And if I but hint about marriage, He blashes quite up to his eyes! I can't make him jealous-I've tried it-And 'tis no use by being unkind, For that's not the way, I am certain, To get him to make up his mind.

I've sung him love sonnets by dozens, I've worked him both slippers and hose, And we walked out by moonlight together, Yet he never attempts to propose You must really ask his intention, Or some other beau I must find; For, indeed I won't tarry much longer, For one who can't make up his mind.

..... LOVE IN A STEEL-TRAP.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," we are told but rat traps are not subjects of laughter. even to the blind god himself, as I shall show you in the sequel of this brief story. "But you will go to-night ?"

"Yes I will."

to New York and get married right straight ning she would be his own darling little off the reel ?"

"Yes. When all the folks are in bed and your arms like a ripe apple. Oh! I do so but-. Ah! how he yelled with pain. A love to run away ! Won't it be delightful ?" steel-trap, adroitly placed in the inside, so as

lovers. Mary's father was a prosperous further | iron teeth. of Connecticut, and Mary herself one of the

bed, like a good girl, and I'll open it in the |

morning." She knew it was not of the slightest use to remonstrate. He must by some means, have discovered her design. She could do nothing but weep and bite her lips with vexation.

The next thing the farmer did was to visit the barn. As usual, it had a large wagon door, in which was cut for common use a smaller entrance. The latter was only secured by the ordinary latch inside, which was lifted in the customary way, by thrusting a finger in through a small hole made in the door, beneath the latch, for the purpose.

Farmer Miller remained in the barn long enough to arrange matters to suit his private purpose, and then coming out through the stable that adjoined, or rathert lay, partly beneath it, he walked quietly home, laughing to himself. He first listened at his daughter's ple for their ratification or rejection. I say door, and finding all quiet, retired to his own room and went to sleep.

Just about midnight, a horse and wagon drew silently up, on the road, behind Farmer Miller's barn. Joe Claver got stealthily out of the vehicle, jumped the fence, and crept cautiously around the door of the building in "And if I have old Bob behind the harn, at question. How happy he felt! In another twelve, you'li be waiting inside, and we'll drive moment, Mary would be his own ! In the mor-

wife. Farmer Miller would storm, of course ; but the farmer loved his] daughter dearly, and asleep I'll steal out of the wash-house door, was proud of her. He would, therefore, rego to the barn, get in and disguise myself. lent, forgive, and bless them ! Full of these When you come, put in your finger, lift the delightful anticipations, Joe thrust his finger latch, open the barn door, and I'll drop into in the hole of the barn door to reach the latch,

The speakers were Joe Clavers and Mary to catch any obtruding article, had snapped, Miller. I need not mention that they were and his bleeding finger was held fast with its

It was a cold night, and Joe's feelings may wildest, must light-headed, romantic, inno- be conjectured as he stood there, shivering cent, and affectionate creatures ever made after the "almost divine" model of mother Eve. | from the spot, held a prisoner by the savage in-Joe was a generous, impulsive youth, whose | strument, his lacerated finger occasioning him parents had once seen flattering days, but had exquisite agony, and his heart fairly sinking conceding that they had no right to put it into late been unfortunate, and fallen into com- into his boots with the conviction that day-

EXTRACTS FROM MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE, DEC. 9. "Having thus shown that the Convention at Lecompton had no power, no authority, to form and establish a government, but had power to draft a petition, and that petition, if it embodied the will of the people of Kansas, ought to be taken as such an exposition of their will, yet, if it did not embody their will,

ought to be rejected-having shown these facts, let me proceed and inquire what was the understanding of the people of Karsas, when the delegates were elected ? I understand, from the history of the transaction, that the people who voted for delegates to the Lecompton convention, and those who refused to vote-both parties-understood the Territorial Act to mean that they were to be elected only to frame a constitution, and submit it to the peothat both parties in that Territory, at the time of the election of delegates, so understood the object of the convention. Those who voted for delegates did so with the understanding that they had no power to make a government, but only to frame one for submission; and those who staid away did so with the same understanding.

[Here Mr. Douglas shows from the instruction of the President and numberless promises and solemn pledges by Democrats, that the people of Kansas were assured that they should have a full and fair vote on the whole Constitution. After demonstrating this clearly and satisfactorily, he goes on and says :---

Now let us stop to inquire how, they redeemed the pledge to submit the constitution to the people. They first go on and make a constitution. Then they make a schedule, in which they provide that the constitution, on the 21st of December-the present month-shall be submitted to all the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory on that day, for their free acceptance or rejection, in the following manner, to wit :- thus acknowledging that they were bound to submit it to the will of the people, operation without submitting it to the people, providing in the instrument that it should take effect from and after the ratification, and not before ; showing that the constitution derives its vitality, in their estimation, not from the authority of the convention, but from the vote of the people to which it was to be submitted for their free acceptance or rejection. How is it to be submitted ? It shall be submitted in this form :----Constitution with slavery or constitution with no slavery." All men must vole for the constitution, whether they like it or not, in order to be permitted to vote for or against slavery. Thus a constitution made by a convention that had authority to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, but not to establish a government-a constitution made under a pledge of honor that it should be submitted to the people before it took effect : a constitution which provides.on its face, that it shall have no validity except what it derives from such submission-is submitted to the people at an election where all men are at liberty to come forward freely without hindrance and vote for it, but no man is permitted to record a vote against it. That would be as fair an election as some of the enemies of Napoleon attributed to him when he was elected First Consul. He is said to have called out his troops and had them reviewed by his officers with a speech, patriotic and fair in its professions, in which he said to er acids is magnesia made into a paste with them : "Now, my soldiers, you are going to last in the line of the Randolph family. He the election, and vote freely just as you please. case of prussic acid, however, laurel water, or If you vote for Napoleon, all is well; vote against him, and you are to be instantly shot." ginia, in 1814, he heard of the hopeless illness That was a fair election. (Laughter.) This election is to be equally fair. All men in favor of the constitution may vote for it-all the day of his death he is said never to have men against it shall not vote at all. Why not let them vote against it ? I presume you have asked many a man this question. I have asked a very large number of the gentlemen who framed the constitution, quite a number of delegates, and a still larger number of persons who are their friends, and I have received the same answer from every one of them. I never received any other answer, and I presume we never shall get any other answer. What is that? They say if they allowed a negative counter, and casting his eyes around with a vote, the constitution would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority, and hence der did the man go to that ordered this drink ?" the fellows shall not be allowed to vote at all. Mr. President, that may be true. It is no part of my purpose to deny the proposition that that constitution would have been voted down if submitted to the people. I believe it would have been voted down by a majority of four to one. I am informed by men well posted there-Democrats-that it would be voted down by ten to one; some say by twenty to one. But is it a good reason why you should declare it in force, without being submitted to the people merely because it would have been voted down by five to one if you had submitted it ? What does that fact prove ? Does it not show undeniably that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are unalterably opposed to that constitution ? Will you force it on them against their will simply because A "tough un" is told by the Boston Travel- they would have voted it down if you had consulted them ? If you will, are you going to who was so absorbed in his experiments that force it upon them under the plea of leaving he didn't observe that his own nose was burn- them perfectly free to form and regulate their he liked best, he replied "other people's." ing in the candle, till a companion told him domestic institutions in their own way? Is There are some persons who have a similar that the mode in which I am called upon to reliah for newspapers.

carry out the principle of self-government and popular sovereignty in the Territories-to force a constitution on the people against their will, in opposition to their protest, with a knowledge of the fact, and then to assign, as a reason for my tyranny, that they would be so

obstinate and so perverse as to vote down the constitution if I had given them an opportuni. ty to be consulted about it ? Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people what their objections to that constitution are. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me that the constitution is a good one and unobjectionable. It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his message that that constitution is an admirable one, like all the constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed. Whether good or bad, whether obnoxious or not, is none of my business and none of yours. It is their business and not ours. The President tells us in his message that the whole party pledged our faith and our honor that the slavery question should be submitted to the people, without any restriction or qualification whatever. Does this schedule submit it without qualification ? It qualifies it by saying, "You may vote on slavery if you vote for the constitution, but you shall not do so with-

out doing that." That is a very important qualification; a qualification that controls a man's vote and his action and his conscience if he is an honest man; a qualification cofessedly in violation of our platform.

FARMING VERSUS MERCHANDISING .- It is a its first born." peculiar part of the programme common to high pressure times, says a cotemporary, when speculation riots and drives reason and prudence into obscurity, that men forsake the plow, anvil and work-bench, and resort to the selling of silks and laces, toys and tobacco, rat-traps, grindstones, and ribbons, for a living; it is useless for a man of prudence and experience to urge that bankruptcy is generally the fate of all such as forsake the farm and resort to the counter for a living. Inexperiened in their business, their failure is problem in process of solution ; the first reaction in commerce and currency will sweep them overboard, and they will go down. A successful farmer, possessing a family, has no more right to forsake his well-secured farm boat for a leaky, shaky, cob-web, lace-lined boat, than he has to intemperance or gambling. Stick to your farms ; your lands will never desert you, nor cease to supply your wants, unless you first desert them. POLAR BEARS .- Whalemen have opportunities to become acquainted with the habits of these singular animals that others do not. Captain Walker, of the South America, relates a in the Artic Ocean, forty miles from land. he shot one fifty miles from land. During these long passages across seas and bays, which found in rolls in their stomachs when killed. Capt. Walker took a barrel of bear's oil from the cub which he killed. THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPH FAMILY .- St. George Randolph, a nephew of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, who died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 4th instant, was the was born deaf and dumb, but was highly educated in France. On returning home to Virof his brother, at Harvard College, and immediately became deranged. From that time to known a lucid interval. In a certain hotel in Newburg there is a bar tender, who is in the habit of taking his toddy pretty freely, but always makes it a point never to drink in the presence of his employer. A few days ago, while he was in the act of drawing his "tod" preparatory to taking a drink, the employer came into the room rather unexpectedly. Finding himself caught in the act, he set the tumbler and its contents on the surprised look, exclaimed :-"Where in thun-Connecticut deacon was attaching a very feeble pair of oxen to a very large and heavy load of wood. A neighbor asked him how he expected to get so large a load to market with so poor a team. The good deacon replied that he expected to have some assistance from Divine Providence. His neighbor asked him whether it would not be as well to dispense entirely with the oxen and let Divine Providence draw the whole load.

A HARP SERMON. My Belov-ed Brethring-I am an unlarnt hard shell preacher, of whom you've no doubt heern before, and I now appear here to expound a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, the Scriptures and pint out the narrow way which leads from a vain world to the streets mourneth for its first born-" of the Jerusalem, and my text, which I shall

choose for the occasion, is in the leds of the Bible somewhere between the 2d Chronicles

and the last chapter of Timothy Titus, and when you find it you will find it in these words : "And they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, what the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first born."

Now, my brethring, as I have before told you, I am an uneddicated man, and know nothing about grammer talk and collidge highfalutin: but I'm a plain unlarnt preacher of the Gospil what's been fore-ordained, and called to expound Scripters to a dyin world, an prepar a preverse genaration for the day of rath ; for "they shall gnaw a file and fice unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth for its first born.

My belay-ed brething, the text says "they shall gnaw a file." It don't say they may, but they shall. And now there's more'n one kind of file. There's the handsaw file, rat-tail file and double file and profile ; but the kind of file. spoken of here isn't one of them kind neither; because its a figger of speech, my brethring, and it means going it alone, getting ukered; for "they shall gnaw upon a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth for

And now there be some here with fine close on their backs, brass rings on their fingers and lard on thar har, what goes it while they're young; and thar be brothers here what, as long as their constitutions and forty cent whisky last, goes it blind ; and thar be sisters here what, when they get sixteen years old cut their tiller ropes and goes it with a rush ; but I say my dear brethring, take care you don't find when Gabriel blows his last trump, that you've all went it alone and got ukered ; for and morose ; and a hard plank floor, on which "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth for its first born." And, my brethren, there's more dams besides Hepsidam, Amsterdam, mill dam, and don't-care-a-d-m-the last of which, my dear brethring, is the worst of all, and reminds me of a circumstance I once knew in the state of Illenov. Thar was a man what built a mill on the east fork of Agur creek, and it ground a site of grain, but the man what built it was a miserable sinner, and never guy nothing to the church ; and my brethring, one night than come a dreadful storm of rain and wind, and the fondations of the great deep was broken up. fact which is worth repeating. He found two and the waters rushed down and swept that polar bears, a female with her cub, swimming man's mill dam into kingdom come, and lo and behold, in the morning when he got up, he And Capt. Murdock, of the Nassau, states that found he was not worth a d-m. Now, my young brethring, when the storms of temptation overtake ye, take care you don't fall from must take several days, they live on their own grace and become like the man's mill-not hair, or grease attached to it, as the hair is worth a d-m, "for they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains, of Hepsidam, whar

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a river, and when he got that the ferry boat had gone, and he just rolled up his breeches and waded over-hallelujah for "they shall gnaw whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle

Pass the hat brother Flint, and let every hard shell shell out. Amen.

RURAL ECONOMY.

MEASURING CORN IN THE CRIB .- Arrange the corn in the pen or crib, so that it will be of equal depth thronghout ; then ascertain the length, breadth and depth of the pile, in feet; multiply these dimensions together, and their product by 41. Then cut off one figure from the right of the last product, and the remainder will be so many bushels of shelled corn, and the figures cut off will show how many tenths of a bushel more. For example-in a crib of corn in the ear, measuring ten feet long, eight feet high, and seven feet wide, there will be 252 bushels shelled corn. Thus, 10 × 8 × 7 × 44-252.9. - Rural Farmer.

HORSE STABLES .- Most stables are constructed in direct violation of every law of nature. They are made to slope from the hay-rick, back to the heels of the horse, when a horse's natural position is with the fore-feet the lowest. The hay-rack is so high, the horse is compelled to reach up to get the hay. His natural position, while feeding, is with his head down to the ground. The stalls are so high that he cannot see his companions, while he is naturally gregarious and loves company. In the stables he stands on the floor ; naturally, on the earth. In his natural wilds he is a racing animal; in the stable he is so confined he cannot lie down, and can scarcely turn himself. It is not wonderful, then, that nearly every horse is unsound. Standing with the forefeet the highest, throws the weight and strain on the flexor-tendoms, and destroys the back. Turning the nose unnaturally upward strains the tendons of the neck while he is cating ; and is otten, unquestionably the cause of pollevil. High and seperate stalls destroy his natural social qualities, and makes him sour he is doomed to stand for twenty and twentyfour hours at a time. will produce ring bone. Another defect in many stables is, that they are too tight, with a mow of hay over them. The ammonia arising from the urine has no chance to escape; the horse is continually breathing it, it penetrates the hay, and he is continually eating it. How often do we enter a stable in hot weather, when the ammonial air is so repugnant that we can scarcely breathe it ; and yet the horse is compelled to stand in it, and breathe it, and eat his food which is completely saturated with it. Can we wonder that the horses is subject to unusual and acute and fatal disease? It is more to be wondered that he lives at all under such circumstances. Hay should never be placed over a stable, so as to receive the ammonial gas; but stables should be ventilated above, so as to let the gas and foul air escape. Another error in the construction of stables is the openings for throwing out manure and ventilation. In most stables, the openings are too low and allow the current of air to blow on the horse. The effect is the same as a current of air on a human being, producing cold, fever, cough and consumption. Nor is this all; this current of air, which is all the good air the horse has, comes in from the manure heap, and is but adding more poisonous gas to that already existing. It is wrong morally, as well as economically wrong, thus to treat the horse, one of the best and noblest of the brute creation.

parative poverty. Farmer Miller, as he grew rich, grew am-

bitious. Mary was his only child. He looked to her settlement in the world as a means of his own social advancement, and had already selected in his mind's eye, a suitable match for her. Of course Joe's attentions, therehad suggested to that young adventurer the Mary's attractive presence. This done, he for Iowa. had assured Mary of his resolution to dispose of her hand according to his own notions of feminine happiness.

I need not say that these facts, operating upon the mind of a thoughtless, loving, eccentric, and spirited child, like Mary, had a peculiar effect. That very moment she determined to marry Joe Clavers. He was evidently persecuted ! Persecution only made him the dearer to her. She liked him before, but now she loved him. In fact, the more she thought of it, the more she was convinced that he was an angel, and that perfect idolatry on her part would only be an act of noble devotion.

If Farmer Miller had been a sensible man. and at all disposed to study human nature, he would have adopted perhaps a very different course towards his wayward daughter. He would have introduced his proposed son-inlaw, and forbidden her at the same time, to indulge in the slightest regard for him. The probability is that she would have fallen desperately in love with him at first sight, and given Joe his conge without farther ceremony ; but Farmer Miller had a way of his own, in all things, and he was satisfied that, should Mary feel disposed to play him a trick, he was quite able to manage a Roland for her Oliver. The very next morning after he had, in this

manner, "opened his mind" as he called it, to his daughter, he luckily happened to see Joe Clavers make his furtive entrance into the kitchen where Mary was busily at work, but not singing as usual, for she was brooding over the parental cruelty.

Farmer Miller did not permit many minutes to clapse before he had placed himself in the wash-house, which adjoined the kitchen, so that he might hear all that passed between the discomfited lovers. He did hear the dialogue with which I have commenced this historielle. He possessed himself of the plan of the contemplated elopement, and he was satisfied.

"She is going to run away, is she ?" he said to himself. "I'll teach him a lesson' I warrant me; and as for the little gipsy, I'll settle her business very speedily."

After tea that evening, Mary retired to her little room, her heart beating with anxiety for the approach of midnight. Her surprise may be imagined when, half an hour afterwards, she found herself a prisoner ! She tried the handle of the lock. It would not move! What was to be done ? Could it have been fastened on her by accident ? She called for her father, and he came.

"What's the matter, Mary ?" was his exclamation, without, however, opening the chamber door.

"My door is fast, and I cannot get out ?" "Very well dear," was his reply; "go to of H!

break would only expose him to the farmer's indignation and the village ridicule.

Just at dawn, Farmer Miller, chuckling over the success of his ruse, went down to the barn. There still stood Joe, and not far off the horse and wagon. I need not say how Joe implored pardon, and promised everything fore, did not meet with his appoval ; and while that could be desired to purchase it and sihe was unwilling to be thought sordid enough | lence. Farmer Miller and he finally closed a to reject Joe openly for his lack of means, he bargain. Joe was released. Nay, more, Farmer Miller gave him one hundred dollars, aad propriety of absenting himself altogether from Joe was in New York, before noon, en route

> As for Mary-this incident occurred two years ago, and I have just kissed her first baby. She pleased her father, and seems to have pleased herself, in consequence, quite, as much.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Accidental poisoning although not very frequent, occurs sufficiently often to cause it to be a matter of importance that each individual should know the antidote or counteracting influence to be applied when any case comes under notice. There is often no time to send for a medical man, and many human lives have been lost while waiting for the doctor.

Oxalic acid, or salt of lemons, is often mistaken for Epsom salts, and causes death in a short time ; a safe antidote for this and all othwater, or a solution of common soap. In the chloride of lime, and bi-chloride of iron are effectual remedies. Tartar emetic is another poison often taken designedly or in mistake. and large quantities of warm water should be given to induce vomiting, and powdered Peruvian bark.

For arsenic, the hydrated oxyd of iron is the only cure, in a dose thirty times greater than that of the poison, while for poisoning by lead in any form, sulphate of magnesia, potash and soda are good, and phosphate of soda is a safe antidote. Mercury or corrosive sublimate is counteracted by the white of eggs or milk, and for sulphate of zinc or white vitriol, cream, butter and chalk will act as preventives. For poisoning by copper, the white of eggs, iron filings, prusiate of potash will stay its action, and for sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid, free exposure to the air and a leech or two applied on the head have proved successful.

For all other poisons, such as fungi, poisonous mushrooms, laudanum, strychnine, nux vomica and vegetables generally, it is always safe to administer an emetic.

THE old principle of English law, that "no man shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence," has been abandoned in several of the English criminal courts lately. The judges hold that a criminal should be liable to punishment whenever there is proof of his guilt, without regard to the number of times he may have been acquitted of the same crime for lack of evidence.

ler about one of our distinguished chemists,

It is stated that a worthy minister in Indiana, who had become somewhat mixed up in land speculations, recently announced to his congregation, at the opening of Divine service, that his text would be found in "St. Paul's Epistle to Minnesota, section four, range three west !"

When Sheridan was asked what kind of wine

the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first born."

"Whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first born." This part of the text, my brethren is another figger of speech, and isn't to be taken as it says. It don't mean the howling wilderness, whar John the hard shell Baptist was fed on locusts and wild asses, but it means, my brethring, the city of New Orleans, the mother of harlots and of hard lots-whar corn is worth six bits a bushel one day and nary red the next; whar niggers are as thick as black bugs in spoiled bacon ham, and gamblers, thieves and pickpockets go skitting about the street like weasels in a barn yard-whar they have cream colored horses, gilded carriages, marble saloons with brandy and sugar in 'em-whar honest men are scarcer than hen's teeth; and a strange woman once tuk in your beloved preacher and bamboozled him out of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars in the twinkling of a sheep's tail; but she can't do it again. Hallelujah! for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first born."

My brethring, I am captain of that flat boat you see tied up thar, and I've got aboard of her flour, bacon and oats, and potatoes and apples, and as good Monongehaly whisky as you them not to pack any bacon for the English ever drank ; and I'm mighty apt to git a big market at over three and a half dollars for price for it all. But what, oh my brethring, hogs, as the markets there are glutted with would it all be worth if I hadn't rilidgin? Thar's nothing like rilidgin, my brethring. It's prices still declining. better nor silver and gold jimeracks, and you can no more get to Heaven without it than a jay bird can fly without a tail.

Thank the Lord, I'm an uneddicated man, my brethring, but I've searched the scripters from Dan to Burshebee, and found old Zion right side up, and hard shell rilidgin is the best of rilidgins. And its not like them what expects to git into Heaven by hollerin hell fire : nor like the Universalists what gits upon the broad gage and goes the whole hog ; nor the brethring what takes each other by the seats of the trowsers and tries to lift their selves into Heaven, nor the Catholicks what buys thru tickets from their preests-but it may be likenod, my brethring, unto a man what had to cross | party !""

Hor BREAD .- Dr. Hunting, who has watched the process of digestion through the hole in Alexis St. Martin's stomach, says that hot bread never digests! It tumbles about the stomach until it begins to ferment, and is eventually passed out, undigested, as an unwelcome tenant. Think of this, ye hot biscuit eaters! Hot bread is a first-rate dyspensia producer.

THE BEARD .- What would be said of him who would shave off his evebrows, pull out his cyclashes, or shave his head all over? Such a practice would be pronounced uncouth, unreasonable, unhealthy, and necessarily wrong: yet if the hair of the head pertains to the laws of life and health, who dare say the beard has a less office to fulfill ?- Electic Medical Journal.

The letters from England by the Baltic to agents of foreign houses in our cities, instruct home cured meats, the demand very small and

As impertinent editor in Alabama wants to know when we "intend to pay the debt of nature ?" We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him it will be by an execution .- Lou. Journal.

A goop old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a store keeper, as long as her patience would allow, said to him -"Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to the business."

Ar a late Democart meeting an orator mouned a brandy cask and opened his speech by exclaiming "I stand upon the platform of my