

The Alleghenian.

A. A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
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I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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NUMBER 18.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	Post Masters.	Districts.
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Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. S. LEMONS, Pastor, Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Wesleyan—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

Calvinistic Methodist—Rev. MORGAN ELLIS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

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Catholic—Rev. M. J. MURPHY, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 12 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " at 12 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongsville, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 8 A. M.

The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRENSON STATION.

West—Balt. Express leaves at	9:18 A. M.
" Phila. Express " <td>9:08 A. M.</td>	9:08 A. M.
" East Line " <td>9:59 P. M.</td>	9:59 P. M.
" Mail Train " <td>8:38 P. M.</td>	8:38 P. M.
" Phila. & Erie Ex. " <td>8:12 A. M.</td>	8:12 A. M.
" Emigrant Train " <td>4:36 P. M.</td>	4:36 P. M.

East—Phila. Express " 8:36 P. M.
" East Line " 9:46 P. M.
" Fast Mail " 7:05 A. M.
" Phila. & Erie Ex. " 6:32 P. M.
" Harrisb. Accom. " 11:27 A. M.

Don't stop.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.

Register and Recorder—James Griffin.

Sheriff—James Myers.

District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—John Campbell, Edward Glass, E. R. Dunnegan.

Treasurer—Isaac Wilke.

Police Directors—George M'Callough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahn.

Assistants—William J. Williams, Francis P. Tierney, John A. Kennedy.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner—William Flattery.

Mercantile Appraiser—John Cox.

Sup't. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.

Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkaid.

Burgess—A. A. Barker.

School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, Joshua D. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.

EAST WARD.

Constable—Thomas J. Davis.

Town Council—J. Alexander Moore, Daniel O. Evans, Richard R. Tibbott, Evan E. Evans, William Clement.

Inspectors—Alexander Jones, D. O. Evans.

Judge of Election—Richard Jones, Jr.

Assessor—Thomas M. Jones.

Assistant Assessors—David E. Evans, Wm. D. Davis.

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Constable—William Mills, Jr.

Town Council—John Dougherty, George C. K. Zahn, Isaac Crawford, Francis A. Shoemaker, James S. Todd.

Inspectors—G. W. Oatman, Roberts Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hasson.

Assessor—James Murray.

Assistant Assessors—William Barnes, Daniel C. Zahn.

FREEDOM FOR ALL!

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted—Death and Burial of the "Peculiar Institution"—No More Human Slavery Forever—The Nation Enters upon a New and Better Life.

The following is the Associated Press account of the deliberations resulting in the adoption by the National House of Representatives of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing and forever prohibiting Human Slavery within the United States:—

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. M'ALLISTER said: When this subject was before the House on a former occasion, I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all the means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union, and utterly opposed to secession or dissolution in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. Blair, has satisfied me that nothing short of recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure, I cast my vote against the cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

Mr. COFEROTH addressed the House in favor of the amendment, not, however, speaking for or against Slavery. He argued the power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the States; that the South could defeat the amendment; that it must be submitted to the seceded States, or it would be recognizing their independence; that if this were done, it would apply only to those who adopted it. He also argued that the South would not remain in the Union under the Constitution as it now is, and that they would not come back after four years' fighting. All relating to Slavery should be stricken from our statute books, and then when the people of the South are tired and sick of this barbarous and inhuman war, and demand a cessation of hostilities until it be ascertained if peace cannot be obtained, there will be no obstacles in the way of giving new guarantees to every person who shelters himself under the American Constitution. He also argued that Slavery was the fruitful theme for the opponents of the Democracy. It breathed life and existence into fanaticism, and unless that which sustained and fed fanaticism be removed from the political arena, the country would be entirely destroyed. He was in favor of removing it, and then the people would place in power the Democracy. He gave this vote after much consideration, and as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party. No power on earth should prevent him from voting for the candidates of his party. His desire was the triumph of the party which has made this country great.

Mr. MILLER (Pa.) said he owed it to himself and his constituents to reply to the sentiments of his colleague, just uttered on the floor. He wished to so act that when he returned home, he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been entrusted, having taken an oath to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States. Long as the matter had been discussed here, it was very strange that no man had answered the question, what was to be done with the freed people should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective? Gentlemen on the other side had failed to make out a case. During this administration, the Constitution had been violated in all its important features.

Mr. HERRICK, in the course of his speech, said it was inconsistent to remain stationary when all the rest of the world is moving—change is the universal law of nature. What he had heretofore regarded as impolitic, had ceased to operate. Having at the last session voted against the proposed Constitutional amendment, he would now vote for it. He had no doubt of the power to make the amendment in the manner proposed. In amending it, three-fourths of the States represent the whole. The time has arrived to exercise this power. He believed that if Democratic policy and measures had been adopted, we should not now be engaged in war; but in the late Presidential election, the people had endorsed the anti-Slavery issue. He was prepared to follow them. The question had been settled by the verdict of the people, and, so far as the National Government was concerned, it was

not now a political issue. The adoption of the amendment would tend to restore all that is desirable to the prosperity of the country. He believed the best good of the Democratic party would be enhanced by the passage of the proposition, and that it will open up a way for its triumph in the future.

Mr. BROWN (Wis.) spoke of the dangerous abuse of power of the amendment. He had never been the apologist of Slavery. He never thought that it would be a permanent institution. If he lived in Missouri or Kentucky, he should vote for the abolition of Slavery therein; but as to Congressional action on the subject, it might be different. The question of Slavery under the Constitution was reserved to the States respectively wherein it exists. In conclusion, he caused to be read a substitute which he desired to submit, providing that hereafter every sale and transfer of slaves shall be void, and the slaves shall become free, and, from and after 1850, Slavery shall cease, and Congress shall give compensation for the actual damage and loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. HARDING said truth and principle never change, but men change, and from time to time adopt opinions just as readily as they change their garments. But he would rather hold on to the Constitution, which was the only ark of safety. He denied that there was any constitutional power to deprive any State in the Union of its local self-government. Kentucky had been treated in bad faith. Not one of the pledges made to her had been fulfilled. She had been betrayed, and now it was sought suddenly to emancipate all her slaves. The policy would result in the destruction of the slaves, and the men who proposed to carry it out had no more love for the slaves than Satan has for sinners.

Mr. KALBELENSCH opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortunes are attributable to a disregard of the Constitution. He had not learned his Democracy from his inveterate enemies, and he would not be instructed by them now. This amendment, he contended, if adopted, would stand in the way of peace negotiations and a reconstruction of the Union. He said he should strive to uphold and carry out the pledges which he had made to protect and defend the Constitution. Apart from the question of power this was not the time to attempt an amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed. He denied that the result of the Presidential election was in favor of abolishing Slavery everywhere. No such issue was made up in New York.

The debate having closed, Mr. ASHLEY, who had charge of the subject throughout, demanded the previous question, which was on the motion heretofore made by the gentleman, to reconsider the vote of last session, by which the constitutional amendment was lost for the want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. STILES moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. This was decided in the negative—yeas, 57; nays, 111.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 112; nays, 57.

Mr. MALLORY raised the question that a vote of two-thirds was requisite to reconsider, but the Speaker overruled the point, saying all motions of this kind were governed by the rules.

Mr. MALLORY suggested a postponement of the vote until to-morrow, saying that several gentlemen who wished to record their names were absent. Let the time for taking the question be fixed so that all could have a fair warning.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that it had been universally understood that the question was to be taken to-day. He had consented to the extension of the debate even against the protest of his friends. It came with a very bad grace to ask for a postponement of the vote, considering the courtesy he had extended to the other side and the fair notice given.

Mr. BROWN (Wis.) asked the gentleman to give way in order that he might offer a substitute.

Mr. ASHLEY said he had one himself, which he preferred to the Senate's proposition now before the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Why do you not offer it?
Mr. ASHLEY—Because I will not protract the proceedings.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the following Senate joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 13.
SECTION 1. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION.

SECTION 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the joint resolution.

The Speaker said "Call my name as a member of this House."

The name was accordingly called.

When the Speaker answered to the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX, applause followed his response, and also burst out at other parts of the proceedings, which, however, the Speaker checked, and, calling the House to order, said he hoped a better example would be set to preserve the decorum of the House.

Several members on the Democratic side of the House said those on the other side were as noisy as the persons in the galleries.

Mr. Ganson, who had voted "no" on the question of reconsidering the vote by which the joint resolution was heretofore lost, now voted "aye," and Messrs. Radford and Steele, of New York, changed their votes in the same manner. These changes gave rise to applause, which was promptly checked.

The utmost interest was manifested throughout the calling of the roll, and there was strict attention on the part of the members to their responses, for on the previous vote to reconsider, two-thirds of the members present had not voted in the affirmative, but a large majority of the members present had carried that question. It was, therefore, somewhat doubtful whether the pending joint resolution would be passed.

The votes of Mr. Baldwin (Mich.) and the gentlemen above mentioned, however, gave additional hopes to the friends of the measure.

When the calling of the roll was completed, the Clerk proceeded to read the names, first of those who voted in the affirmative, and next of those who had voted in the negative. The House was now comparatively silent. The result of the vote was noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to the Speaker, who then announced the passage of the joint resolution by a vote of 119 yeas against 56 nays.

Thereupon rose a general shout of applause. The members on the floor kazozaed in chorus with deafening and equally emphatic cheers of the throng in the galleries. The ladies in the dense assemblage waved their handkerchiefs, and again and again the applause was repeated, intermingled with clapping of hands, and exclamations of "Hurrah for Freedom!" "Glory enough for one day!" &c. The audience were wildly excited, and the friends of the measure jubilant. Never was a scene of such a character before witnessed in the House of Representatives; certainly not within the last century.

There was extensive hand-shaking and congratulation in every direction. The proceedings had attracted thousands of persons of both sexes, and having been brought to a close, those on the floor, who had been admitted by the favor of the members, and the occupants of the galleries, hastily departed.

THE VOTE.

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution was as follows:

Yeas, 119—(Democrats 16, in *italic*.)
Alley, Mass. King, Missouri.
Allison, Iowa. Knox, Missouri.
Ames, Mass. Littlejohn, N. Y.
Anderson, Ky. Loan, Missouri.
Arnold, Ill. Longyear, Mich.
Ashley, Ohio. M'Allister, Penna.
Baldwin, Mich. McBride, Oregon.
Baxter, Vermont. McCharg, Missouri.
Beaman, Michigan. M'Indoe, Wisconsin.
Blaine, Maine. Marvin, New York.
Blow, Missouri. Miller, New York.
Boutwell, Mass. Moorhead, Penna.
Boyd, Missouri. Morrill, Vermont.
Broodge, Conn. Morris, New York.
Broomall, Penna. Myers, Penna.
Brown, West Va. Nelson, New York.
Clark, New York. Norton, Illinois.
Cobb, Wisconsin. O'Neil, New York.
Coffroth, Penna. Orth, Indiana.
Cole, California. Patterson, N. H.
Colfax, Indiana. Perham, Maine.
Cresswell, Md. Pike, Maine.
Davis, Maryland. Pomeroy, N. Y.
Davis, New York. Price, Iowa.
Dawes, Mass. Radford, New York.
Deming, Conn. Randall, Kentucky.
Dixon, R. I. Rice, Mass.
Donnelly, Minn. Rollins, N. H.
Driggs, Michigan. Schenck, Ohio.
Dumont, Indiana. Schofield, Penna.

Eckley, Ohio.
Ellet, Mass.
English, Conn.
Farnsworth, Illinois.
Frank, New York.
Ganson, New York.
Garfield, Ohio.
Gooch, Mass.
Grinnell, Iowa.
Grinnell, New York.
Hall, Penna.
Herrick, New York.
Higby, California.
Hooper, Mass.
Hotchkiss, N. Y.
Hubbard, Iowa.
Hubbard, Conn.
Hubbard, New York.
Hutchins, Ohio.
Ingersoll, Illinois.
Jenckes, R. I.
Julian, Indiana.
Kasson, Iowa.
Kellogg, Michigan.
Kellogg, New York.
Kelley, Penna.

Nays, 56—all Democrats.
Allen, Illinois.
Allen, Illinois.
Ancona, Penna.
Bliss, Ohio.
Brooks, New York.
Brown, Wisconsin.
Chanler, New York.
Chay, Kentucky.
Cox, Ohio.
Graves, Indiana.
Garrison, Penna.
Dennison, Penna.
Eden, Illinois.
Edgerton, Indiana.
Eldridge, Wis.
Erick, Ohio.
Grider, Kentucky.
Hall, Missouri.
Harding, Kentucky.
Harrington, Ind.
Harris, Maryland.
Harris, Illinois.
Holman, Indiana.
Johnson, Penna.
Johnson, Ohio.
Kalbfleish, N. Y.
Kernan, New York.
Knapp, Illinois.

Absent or not voting, 8—all Democrats.
Lazenby, Ohio.
Le Blond, Ohio.
Macy, N. H.
M'Dowell, Indiana.
Voorhees, Indiana.

Law, Indiana.
Long, Ohio.
Mallery, Ky.
Miller, Penna.
Morris, Ohio.
Morrison, Illinois.
Noble, Ohio.
O'Neill, Ohio.
Pendleton, Ohio.
Perry, New Jersey.
Pruyn, New York.
Radford, Penna.
Robinson, Illinois.
Ross, Illinois.
Scott, Missouri.
Steele, New Jersey.
Stiles, Penna.
Strouse, Penna.
Stuart, Illinois.
Sweet, Maine.
Townsend, N. Y.
Wadsworth, Ky.
Ward, New York.
White, Ohio.
White, Ohio.
Winfield, New York.
Wood, New York.
Wood, New York.

Immediately after the final vote, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the scene was over.

The Words We Use.

Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry; let home be a home, not a residence; a place a place, not a locality; and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be honest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer. Be what you say, and, within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one was ever a gainer by singularity of words or pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on common air.

When I hear a person use a queer expression, and pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbor, the habit always goes down on the side of deficit, not of credit. Avoid, likewise, all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit (when innocent, which it seldom is) for raw schoolboys and one term freshmen to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk, use the easiest words in their commonest meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be your subject of attention.

Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the bore who is always setting you right; who, when you report from the paper that 10,000 men fell in some battle, tells you that it was 9,999; who, when you describe your walk as two miles out and back, assures you that it lacked half a furlong of it. Truth does not consist in unwise accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression; and there are vague ways of speaking which are truer than strict fact would be. Always remember this.—Dean Alford.

Discovering a Secret.

The lodge of I. O. O. F., at M—, determined to have their lodge room done up clean and nice, and it was unanimously resolved that Mrs. K. should be hired to do the job.

After the lodge adjourned, the guardian, who knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. K., procured a billy-goat and placed him in a closet. He then informed the lady of the wishes of the lodge, and said he wished her to come early next morning, as he would then be at leisure to show her what was and what was not to be done. Morning came and brought with it Mrs. K., with broom, brushes, pails, tubs, &c., prepared and armed for the job, and the guardian waiting for her arrival.

"Now, madame," said he, "I'll tell you what we want done, and how we came to employ you. The brothers said it was difficult to get any one to do the job, and not meddle with the secrets in that little closet. We have lost the key, and can't find it to lock the door. I assured them that you could be depended on."

"Depended on!" said she, "I guess I can. My poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons or the Anti Masons, I don't know which, used to tell me all the secrets of the concrete, and when he showed me the marks the gridiron made when he was initiated, and told me how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a living soul to this day. And if nobody troubles your closet to find out secrets till I do, they'll lay there till they rot—so they will!"

"I thought so," said the guardian, "and now I want you to commence in that corner and give the room a decent cleaning, and I have pledged my word and honor for the fidelity of your promise; and now don't go into that closet," and then he left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his foot on the last step of the stairs than she exclaimed: "Don't go into that closet! I'll warrant there is a gridiron or some nonsense, just like the Anti Masons for all the world. I'll be bound. I'll just take a peep, and nobody will be any the wiser, as I can keep it to myself."

Snitting the screen to the word, she stepped lightly to the forbidden closet—turned the button—when the billy-goat, with a great spring to regain liberty, came near upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the door, but it was full of implements for house cleaning, and all were swept clear from their position down to the bottom.

The noise and confusion occasioned by such unceremonious coming down stairs, drew half the town to witness Mrs. K.'s efforts to get from the pile of pails, tubs, brooms and brushes, into the street.

Who should be first to the spot but the rascally guardian, who, after releasing the goat, which was a cripple for life, and up-lifting the rubbish that bound the good woman to earth, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the degrees?

"Taking the degrees?" exclaimed the lady. "If you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, scared to death, taking things by degrees, I have them, and if you frighten folks as you have me, and hurt them to boot, I'll warrant that they will make as much noise as I did."

"I hope you did not open the closet, madame," said the guardian.

"Open the closet! Ever at the apple when she was forbidden! If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to do it, and she'll do it certain. I could not stand the temptation. I wanted to know it, so I opened the door, and out popped the tarred critter right in my face, and I thought I was a goner, and broke for the stairs, with Sassa butting me at every jump—I fell over the tub, and got down stairs as you found us, all in a heap."

"But, madame," said the guardian, "as you are in possession of the great secret of the order, you must go up and be initiated in the regular way."

"Regular way!" exclaimed she, "and do you suppose I am going through the tarred place again, and ride that critter without saddle or bridle? No, sir, never. I don't want nothing to do with the man who rides it. I'd look nice on a billy-goat, wouldn't I? No, never! I'll never go nigh it again, nor into your hall, neither—and if I can help it, no lady shall ever join the Owl Fellows. Why, I'd rather join the Free Masons, and be fried on a gridiron as long as fire could be kept under it, and be pulled from the garret to the cellar with a halter, just as my poor dead husband was, for he lived over it, but I never could outlive such another ride as I took to-day."

A man came into a printing office to borrow a newspaper. "Because" said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too con-foundedly stingy to take on."