

W. LEWIS BY

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE,

Per annum, in advance, "" if not paid in advance, are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the ex-piration of the term subscribed for will be con-

sidered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.										
			•		nser			2 i	ins.	3 i
Si	x lir	ies or	less,				25		$37\frac{1}{3}$	
1	squ	are. 1	6 lines,	brev	vier	, ⁻	50		75	1 2 3
2				.66	•	1		1	50	2
3	**		•	. **		1.	50	2	25	3 12
					- 3	3m.			6m.	
1	squ	are, l	previer,		S:	3 (00	\$5	00	\$8
2	ů		"		:	5 (00	8	00	J2
3	**		**		7	7 1	50	10	00	15
4	"				· 6) (00	14	00	23
5	"		" "		- 13	5 (00	25	00	38
10	"		"		ານ	5 (00	40	00	60
0	F	Profes	sional	and	Bu	siı	less	Ca	rds	not
ceeding 6 lines, one year, - \$4										
Executors' and Administrators' Notices, 1										
	Aud	litors'	Notice	s,	-			-		1

REQUIEM.

Gone thou art in youthful sweetness, Time's short, changeful voyage is o'er; Now thy beauty in completeness Blooms on heaven's unfading shore ; What to us is life behind thee? Darkness and despair alone ! When with sighs we seek to find thee, Echo answers moan for moan. anders and an an an anna a an anna an mar a an a sach

SPEECH OF MR. GETZ,

OF BERKS COUNTY,

On the Bill to Amend the Law of Libel. In the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker-As a member of the profesdown to us, unchanged, through many genevery publication of any nature affecting the character or reputation of an individual, no it was made with good motives and for justifiable ends; but is estopped at the very threshold of the trial, by the absurd maxim— "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." proved by the nature of the act itself and its has seemed to be, have made this subject one irresistible inference, is essential to consti- tion of Rhode Island declares that tute the offence. Even the taking away of human life is not held to be a crime, unless malice enter into the deed. Upon what principle of justice and equity, then, I ask, sir, are publications of a libellous nature made exceptions to this general rule, and their anthors puulshed for the commission of a malicious act, when, in fact, malice may not have been in all their thoughts? And by what rule of reason and common sense is the important distinction between the individual. who has no character to be defained or destroyed, and him whose reputation is dear as life itself, entirely done away with, and punishment meted out alike, whether the evil termine the law and the fact." deeds of a scoundrel be exposed, or the char-Campbell, one of the most distinguished jurists of England, in writing upon the law of

We may prize the leather-breeches of our grandfathers, as curious relics of the olden time, and treasure them in our closets with filial veneration. But, were we to drag them from their places of repose, and attempt to wear them in place of the garments which custom now sanctions, I apprehend, sir, we would not only find them extremely rough We d 00 and inconvenient, but expose ourselves to public ridicule. It is just so with many of 00 00 the customs and laws of our forefathers. One after another they have outlived their use, 00 and their inconvenience and absurdity have exbecome apparent. Change is the inevitable lot of all things human; and no where do 75we see it more strikingly exemplified, than in our criminal jurisprudence. Even the Common Law, which Coke styled "the per-fection of human reason," has been so modified and changed by statutory enactments, that were he to come to life again, and resume the profession he so richly adorned, he would have to begin his studies anew. Why should this law of libel be made the single exception, and continue to stand upor the books, when its policy and justice have long since ceased to exist ? Nay more, sir, why should the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in republican America, retain it, when even monarchical England, the country whence we derived

it, has totally repudiated it? The fact may not be generally known, but it is neverthe-

less matter of legal history, that in the year 1843, the English House of Lords appointed sion which the bill now before the House most a select committee, composed of its most closely concerns, I ask to be heard in its fa-eminent members "learned in the law," to vor. Our existing law of libel has come consider the whole subject of the law of libel as it then existed; which committee, after erations, except so far as judicial decisions, taking the testimony of four of the Judges of which stand in conflict with each other, may the highest Court of the kingdom, together the highest Court of the kingdom, together be said to have changed it, or, to speak more with that of numerous other witnesses familproperly, involved it in uncertainty. It is, I jar with the question, made an elaborate rebelieve, the solitary instance yet remaining, port, in which the opinion is unanimously of the old English code governing public expressed "that various alterations in the exwrongs, which has been suffered to escape is ing law are imperatively required, both for the modifications demanded by the changing the safeguard of character, and the protection circumstances of the times. By the provis- from vexatious proceedings of those engaged from vexatious proceedings of those engaged ions of this law, as our Courts usually rule, in communicating useful information." The report was accompanied by a bill, containing substantially the provisions of the bill now character or reputation of an individual, no matter whether it be true or false, or with what motive published, is presumed to be malicious, and punishable as a crime. The defendant, in a public prosecution for libel, is not allowed to rebut that presumption, by showing that his publication is true, and that it was made with root motives and for instiposes, is no novelty, at which the most con-servative stickler for "things as they are," need take alarm. But it is not necessary to "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." look beyond our own country for precedents Now, sir, in every other criminal case of to warrant a modification of our law of libel. which our laws take cognizance, the motive Several of the States, more alive to the im-press in its fullest extent, than Pennsylvania

HUNTINGDON, MAY 21, 1856.

mine, cast repreach upon the wisdom of the character, but to protect from malicious pros-**\$1** 50 past, to which we are so largely indebted for *ccutions* those who, in the honest discharge much that is valuable in our modern litera- of their duty, publish what is true, for pubof their duty, publish what is true, for pub-lic information. It maks no change which time and experience, and the example of of making love to the Syracuse belles, and No paper discontinued until all arrearages ture and law. But I have a greater regard lic information. It maks no change which for the demands of the present, and the ne- time and experience, and the example of cessity it lays upon me to turn aside from the States around us, have not shown to be right marrying a woman, &c. There is no doubt of musty records of a by-gone age, and meet and proper. I, therefore, appeal to the mem-the wants of my own day and generation.— bers of this House—all of whom, I doubt not, want is said to be perfect. She is English, is are willing to acknowledge some indebtedness supposed to be about 40 years of age, went to the press-to pass it, as an act of plain, under the name of Alfred Guelph, and receibut long delayed justice to the people's truest | ved remittances from England, part of which friend and most faithful servant-THE NEWS-

Live within your Means.

We don't like stinginess. We don't like 'economy," when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself of every amusement, every luxury, every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make iceberg of himself—to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows—and to deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions-merely that he may heard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about.

But there is yet an economy which is every and informed her of his suspicions that she man's duty, and which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with ser questioning finally admitting that she happiness, and which must be practiced, if was a female. A partial examination was the poor man would secure independence. It is every man's privilege, and it becomes

his duty to live within his means; not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the since Saturday evening last. man, we admit, and should never be taken into the account in our judgment of men. But competence should be secured when it of age, with marked features, prominent nose, of the 2d inst., are making the most for the can be; and it almost always can be, by the high cheek bones, black hair, worn long (for wheat, and are doing for it all which can be practice of economy and self-denial to only a a man) and curling at the end, and apparent-done; but in many places, and especially tolerable extent. It should be secured, not y brushed and oiled with care. She wears where the snow was blown quite away, it has so much for others to look upon, or to raise a glazed cap, blue coat, blue shirt, dark vest, been winter-killed. Where it has been pro-us in the estimation of others, as to secure snuff-colored pants and gatter boats, and a tected by sheltering f rom woods prevailing the consciousness of independence, and the shawl over her shoulders; speaks with con-coustant satisfaction that is derived from its siderable confidence but is not very commuacquirement and possession.

We would like to impress this single fact upon the mind of every laboring man who may peruse this short article---that it is possible for him to rise above poverty, and that the path to independence, though beset with toils and self-sacrifice, is much pleasanter to the traveler than any one he can enter upon.

The man who feels that he is earning something more than he is spending, will walk the streets with a much lighter heart and enter his home with a much more cheerful countenance than he who spends as he goes or falls gradually behind his necessities in acquiring the means of meeting them.

Next to the slavery of intemperance there is no slavery on earth more galling than that of poverty and indebtedness. The man who is everybody's debtor is everybody's slave, and in a much worse condition than he who serves a single master.

For the sake of the present, then, as well as for the sake of the future, we would most

A Woman Married to a Woman.

A person was brought up before the Police goes to the support of a sister in Syracuse .--In reply to a question, "Are you a male or female ?" she answered : "Your officers can tell you," or "have told you." She refused of Genesee wheat as the finest grain grown to give any more direct answer to the inunder the sun.

quiry in relation to her sex, and was commited for further examination. The Standard says that a few weeks since Erie to the Ohio, the fields are covered with he assumed the garb of a man, and made the beautiful are related to the bea ted for further examination.

she assumed the garb of a man, and made the beautiful green plant, now some six or eight the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief courtship they were It is the conviction of the farmers and others, married by Rev. Mr. Gregory of the Episco- that unless some unforeseen disaster checks pal Church, and the parties have since resi-ded together as husband and wife. The mar-turity, one of the largest crops that have been riage ceremony was performed about three gathered will rejoice the farmer next autumn. weeks since, and the bride's father suspec- The Toledo Blade has information that the ting there was something wrong about his wheat crop looks finely, and is growing with new son-in-law, obtained a private interview, was not what she pretended to be. At first she claimed that she was a man, but on clomade at this time by the father-in-law and crop. There is not the slightest indication he immediately arrested her and placed her in the watch-house, where she has remained assure us that the prospect of excellent crops

We have not learned the proper name of MICHIGAN.—The soft, seasonable showers this singular woman. She is about 40 years of iew days past, says the Detroit Advertiser nicative.

It is understood that when this eccentric ations, are generally cut off, not for this year woman first came to the house of the bride's alone, but the trees are killed outright. In father, she was attired in female apparel, and conversing with farmers of observation in her clothing was changed to man's attire, Oakland, Livingston, Genesee and Kalamawith the knowledge of the family. The pro-bability is that the family supposed her wo-man's dress a disguise, and that she was as-same thing is true, and even upon the Detroit suming the proper habiliments of her sex. river, a choice and favorite exposure for peaches, they are mostly killed. In speak-The ludy's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman husing of this subject the Lansing Republican band, and claims that the arrest is a conspisays: "We notice that many of our neighracy against them. They were allowed to bors have cut down their peach trees, the meet in one of the ante-rooms of the Police severe winter having killed them to the Office, and embraced each other with the ground. No more peaches in this vicinity greatest marks of affection. for years."

The Justice, as we have already remarked remanded her for further examination, as it is understood that other charges will, probably, be brought against her.

Happiness.

ise of an abundant crop. This is generally true of our State, though the plants may There is one fact which it is not likely the perhaps be winter-killed upon some of the earnestly urge upon every working man to live within his means. Let him lay by something every day—if but a penny, be it a dition. The man of robust health often com-ly. The De Sete Farmer, publiched in Lather

VOL. 11, NO. 48

Order in School.

There is often a very great error commit the 3d inst., says: In this region the crop ted in allowing any of the exercises of the looks well, but is thin in some places, on ac- school to proceed while the order is in any count of the sowing of the grown wheat last degree below the proper standard. Let every fall. Farmers put on one-quarter more seed teacher, on the first day and first hour, and per acre, in order to make up for what was defective; but they say that, after all, some fields show that the germinatiog principle order before any exercise is commenced, and was affected more extensively than they sup-posed. We here strangly for a good, sound entirely suspended unless this standard is crop of Genessee wheat this year, that the maintained. But, how long should the teachreputation of our flour may be restored, and er wait for quiet to be restored ? The spirit the farming community again be able to speak of our advice on this point may be gathered from the following reply of an Eastern railroad superintendent to the conductor of a train. "How long shall I wait at-----station for the up train ?" "Wait sir, until the axletrces of your car-wheels have rusted off; then get a new supply, and wait till they rust off." So, let the teacher wait until the solid walls of his school-room shall crumble to decay, before proceeding with any sort of exercises in a disorderly school. Neither reading nor spelling, algebra nor philosophy, are mat-ters of such infinite consequence that they are to be taught at the expense of martyrdom of everything else valuable. But we have The Toledo Blade has information that the one method to suggest, by way of securing and maintaining this order, and we then dismiss the topic. It is the imperative, never-ceasing duty of the teacher to provide every child with something to do. All of the study-hours of each class, with the specific time set for the preparation of each lesson, should be most carefully and judiciously ar-ranged by each teacher. It is idle to expect that the simple announcement of a lesson to young child will be sufficient to insure its proper proportion of attention, in comparison with, and in connection with, all other duties and lessons. It is indeed, scarcely safe to leave this to the option of the older pupils in any school. If not absolutely required, the practice should be very strongly recommenled, to the most mature students, to have fixed hours for preparation for each recitation. with all the younger pupils, we regard this, in connection with what has been previously said respecting communication, as a sort of starting-point to future success. -[Ohio Journal of Education.

> BE SINCERE.—The great thing to be be at-tended to in prayer, that which is the very essence of it, is reality! Every sentence must be the vehicle of truth. All falsehood is wicked; never is it so wicked as in prayer. The utterance of lies, direct in the face of God and truth, is the very climax of iniquity. As the Searcher of hearts, he "desires truth in the inward parts." He is preeminently "the God of truth, by whom actions are weighed," and to whom "all things are naked and open."

Another Awful Fire.

One of the most awful fires that ever occurred in Philadelphia, took place on Thurslay a week between 1 and 5 o'clock. It commenced in the large paper warehouse of Jessop and Moore, No. 24 North Street above Fifth, whence it speedily spread to Comnerce, then crossed to Sixth, then to Market where the destruction was terrible. The wind was blowing strong at the time, rendering all efforts to stay the flames abortive. It is estimated that the entire loss will reach nearly \$2,000,000. One fireman was killed, one stabled, and several others seriously in-

libel, uses the following language: "It seems to me that the ground upon which it is said that private defamation is criminal, is wholly fallacious. The ground generally alleged is, that it leads to a breach of the peace. I do not think this is so, either on principle or in practice. On principle, I think that defamation is a crime like theft or battery of the person. * * * In practice, prosecutions for libel are uniformly instituted and conducted by the party injured, and merely with a view of vindicating the character of the party injured, or of having revenge upon the libeller, and not in the remotest degree with any view to the protection of the public peace."

But, take another view of the subject. The newspaper, to which the law of libel now chiefly applies, is a publication of comparatively recent origin. When this law took its rise, it had no existence; and even so late as when Blackstone wrote, it had not assumed the character and importance it now possesses, in England and in the United States. The newspaper, sir, has grown to be a mighty power in the State. In England, it takes rank, in influence, at least, with Queen, Lords and Commons; and is dignified as "the fourth estate of the realm." In this country it is the great vehicle of information upon every topic of public interest-the medium of free interchange of thought-the censor of the conduct of public men-the sentinel upon the watchtower of liberty-the advocate of the people's rights, and their defender and champion against monopoly, oppression, and wrong, in all their protean shapes. And yet, sir, this newspaper, which was unknown when the law of libel originated, is now almost the only object of its pains and penalties. Is not the thing a palpable and monstrous absurdity? I have a high veneration for antiquity, and would not, by any word of any license for the malicious defamation of

i of constitutional regulation. The Constitu

"In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, unless published from malicious motives, shall be sufficient defence to the person charged."

The Constitution of New York contains this liberal provision:

"In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to de-

The Constitutions of New Jersey, Missisacter of an honest man be maligned? There sippi, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and I may have been a reason for this law at the know not how many other States-for time time it had its origin-for I would not so far did not allow me to consult them all-conquestion the wisdom of our English ances- tain, word for word, the Article I have just tors, as to say that they adopted any law quoted from the Constitution of New York .-without reason—but, sir, I contend that such Now, sir, the object of the bill before us, is reason, if it ever existed, does not now exist; simply to make our Pennsylvania law of libel and when the reason of a law ceases, the law conform, in some degree, to what is the presitself should cease. I have high authority to ent law of Eugland, and the constitutional or sustain my position on this point. Lord statute law of, I think I may safely say, at Campbell, one of the most distinguished ju- least one-half the States of the Union. And why should this not be done? Is the press of Pennsylvania less respectable-less fit to

be trusted with the liberty which is its vital element, than the press of our mother country or of our sister States? Surely not, sir. The people we represent do not fear their press, else it would never, under their patronage, have grown to the influence and power it now holds. Honest men have no cause to fear it. They never shrink from the truthand the truth, honestly and fearlessly uttered. for public information, is not, and never can ibel. The very mission of the press, is the truth; and it is only the canting hypocrite, the crafty demagogue, or the smooth-faced villain, who dread it. For such as these, it is not our business to legislate.

If, sir, it ever was the policy of the law to encourage suits and prosecutions for libel, its policy at the present day clearly is to discourage them. In support of this assertion, let meask you who are the persons that we now find most ready to take advantage of the libel law? Not men of good report, who have established for themselves a rame and reputation which command the respect of the community. No, sir ! not these-but your sneaking rogues and notorious evil livers, who, with the view to extort money, or the thirst for revenge, come into court and demand reparation for injury to character, when character they never had. I appeal to every lawyer who hears me, whether, in his experience, it is not one of the rarest things to see a prosecution for libel instituted by a man whose claims to respectability are undisputed ? If this be so--if those for whose protection the old English law of libel was established, no longer avail themselves of its provisions, why retain it for the benefit of a class whose exposure by the press is often one of its most imperative, although unpleasant duties? The bill now before us is not designed to afford

penny-it is better than nothing; infinitely plains of trifling and even imaginary diseabetter than running in debt, a penny a day, ses as much as the confirmed valetudinarian; or a penny a week.—If he can earn a dollar let him try, fairly and faithfully, the exper- be a pauper, stinting himself and dreading iment of living on ninety cents. He will like poverty, as the day-laborer, who has no cer-

"People will laugh." Let them laugh.-"They will call me stingy." Better call you stingy than say you do not pay your iebts. —

"They will wonder why I do not have better furniture, live in a finer house, and attend concerts and the play house." Let them wonder, for a while, it won't hurt them, and t certainly won't you. By and by you can have a fine house, and fine furniture of your own, and they will wonder; again, and come billing and cooing around you, like so many tivate cheefulness, contentment, benevolence pleased fools. Try the experiment. Live within your means.—[Maine Farmer.]

Ancient Relics.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS." The lowa State Gazette says while the workmen were engaged, yesterday evening, in the excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes' new buildings on the corner of Main and Valley streets, they came upon an arched vault some ten feet square, which on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault are about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement, or some other indestructible moitar.—The vauius about one cing— feet deep from the base of the arch. The cing— "Forever let my grateful heart." and we venture to say, are the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long ! We will examine these interesing relics more thoroughly this morning, and vive our readers a more particular account of hem to-morrow. The vault and skeletons will not be disturbed further until this afternoon, and all who desire to look upon the remains of this race of giants, should do so this morning.

TRUTH IN CONVERSATION .- The love of truth is the stimulus of all noble conversation. This is the root of all the charittes .--The trees which spring from it may have a thousand branches, but they will all bear a golden and generous fruitage. It is the loftiest to acquiro-willing to 'communicate, and ter curiosity, but passionate for glorious knowledge. Speech without it is but a babble;

rhetoric is more noisy but less useful than the tinmen's trade. When the love of truth fires up the passion, puts its lightning into the brain, then men may know that the prophet is among them. This is the spring of all heroism, and clothes the martyr with a flame that outshines the flame that kills him .--Compared with this, the emulations of argument, the pungencies of sarcasm, the pride of logic, the pomp of declamation, are as the sounds of an automaton to the voice of man.

ITLady in hoops-Little boy can I go through this gate to the river ? Boy-Perhaps, a load of hay went through

this morning.

a man with millions of wealth may as really poverty, as the day-laborer, who has no certainty in the morning that he may have bread enough during the day to satisfy his hunger ; he who acquires fame and influence may be even more dissatisfied than the one who is hopelessly struggling to attain the same emi-

nence; in social life, they are by no means the most happy who have the most conveniences; envy and jealousy are by no means confined to the neglected. Thus through the whole circle of human experience, they seek

happiness in vain who seek for it in outward circumstances. The mind is its seat. Culand above all, godliness, which includes the others, and happiness, which the world pursues after in vain, or at least as large a share of it as is consistent with our present fallen condition, will come of itself. This is a semore effectually than the empirical prescriptions of the world. - [Presbylerian.

CA clergyman in Pittsburg, Pa., lately married a lady with whom he received the substantial dowry of ten thousand dollars, and a fair prospect for more. Shortly afterout a hymn, read the first four verses and was proceeding to "read the fifth, commen-

when he hesitated, balked, and exclaimed : "Ahem ! The choir will omit the fifth verse," and sat down.

The congregation, attracted by his apparent confusion, read the verse for themselves, and smiled almost audibly as they read : "Forever let my grateful heart

His boundless grace adore, Which gives ten thousand blessings now

And bids me hope for more."

CUT THIS OUT .- A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette," alluding to the numerous cases of death, from accidental poisoning, adds :

I venture to affirm, there is scarce even a an invaluable certain, immediate remedy for more willing to receive-contemptous of bet- such events-nothing more than a dessert It acts as an emetic; is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making the simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end.

> BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.---An exchange asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages.

Our opinion is that it all depends on the ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five we think are rather hazardous.

be the day before your wedding.

The De Soto Farmer, published in Jackson county, says the prospects of farmers in Southern Illinois, for large crops, were never better than they are this season. Every field of wheat looks well. Grass begins to afford pasturage. Half of the peach crop is injured : apples promise finely. In the tim. jured.

The Growing Crops.

NEW YORK .- The Rochester Democrat of

OHIO .- The new crop of wheat in Ohio

inches high, and without a bare spot in sight.

astonishing rapidity in the southern and

south-western portions of the State. Speaking of the prospects for good crops

this year, the Urbana Democrat says : As us-

ual, the farmers in some sections of the coun-

try are beginning already to predict a short

of such an occurence. All our country friends

blasts, and where the snow lay undisturbed

upon it, the crop hardly ever looked better.

The peaches, unless in very sheltered situ-

was never better.

ber districts there is little injury to the trees. MARYLAND.-The Elkton papers note a great improvement in the appearance of the wheat crops since the late rains.

WISCONSIN .- The Wisconsin papers say that the wheat is growing with astonishing rapidity in the southern and south-western portions of that State.

Suspicion.

Suspicion is the infant lion, that time and age maketh terrible, and that goeth abroad seeking what it may devour. 'Tis the poison that lurketh upon the tongue of the serpent, the Scorpion that woundeth with its sting. The suspicious individual is always a contincret worth knowing. It will operate far uous line of rats. He sees, hears, nor dreams of anything in which he does not "smell a rat."

The most harmless action of his neighbor, under his suspicious and inquisitive disposition, is made a matter of serious investigation, because he knows there is something in the wind, for he saw his neighbor Mr. E. ward, while occupying the pulpit, he gave speaking confidentially to Mr. G. this very morning in the market. He puts that and that together and connects this whispering in the morning with something he heard in the bar-room last week; and he is satisfied that there is something wrong somewhere.---But the most terrible part of such a man's character is, that he places such faith upon the ally supreme.

corollaries he drew from his false premises, that he does not hesitate to give wing to the base suspicions of his mind, and is frequently the means of bringing about a disaster which would never have happened but for him.

Many a happy fireside has been rendered desolate-many a prosperous young man brought to ruin-many an amiable and vir-

tuous young woman has been driven to despair by the fiendish innendoes of the suspicious. No man however upright and honest

-no woman, however irreproachable-no maiden however pure, is safe in the neighcottage in this country that does not contain borhood of the suspicious man. He has all the curiosity of Paul Pry, without his good nature, and the malignity of the devil, without spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tum- his talent. Rotten to the core of his heart bler of warm water, and drank immediately. himself, he has no faith in the virtue and honesty of others, and in consequence, his life

is, at the best, a prolonged misery. If you cannot speak well of what you dis-cover in another do not without just cause speak ill of it-never let suspicion be breathed upon the air, for it taketh the semblance

of reality and flieth abroad to do evil. Enlarge rather than diminish the mantle of

Charity; and Earth with her tongues, and Heaven with her harps, will sing an anthem to your praise.-Butler Herald.

By EDUCATION men become easy to lead, The longest day is now discovered to but difficult to drive-easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

"Boss, I want twenty-five cents," said a jour printer to his employer.

"Twenty-five cents! How soon do you vant it ?'' "Next Tuesday."

"As soon as that ! You can't have it. I have told you often that when you were in want of so large a sum you must give at least four or five weeks' notice."

CA gentleman was promenading one of our fashionable streets with a bright little boy at his side, when the little boy called out :

"Oh, pa, there goes an editor !"

"Hush, my son," said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man ; God only knows what you may come to yet."

Speak kindly to the young. Oh, cast not a cloud o'er childhood's hours. Enough of sorrow will come by and by to sadden the spirit, and we do wrong if we cherish not the fresh young heart in its joyfulness and purity.

"Let the miser have his gold, and the man of honor his emblems of renown, but let my portion be the boon of friendship, secured within some faithful heart, in which peace, contentment, and every virtue, reign perpetu-

CAn Exchange, speaking of a drink he once had occasion to indulge in, says he couldn't tell whether it was brandy or a torchlight procession going down his throat.

IPIt is a common remark that those men talk most who think the least, just as frogs cease their croaking when a person brings a ight to the water side.

Exceedingly modest young lady-Isn't this a very pretty baby, Mr, Brown ??? Brown—"Yes, my dear, boy or girl? Young lady—"He belongs to the female persuasion, sir."

CFA Southern editor has purchased a race horse an expense of \$2,000, for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers.

Jealousy-Tormenting yourself for fear you will be tormented by another.

Time's chariot wheels make their carriage road in the fairest face.

The remembrances of past happiness, are the wrinkles of the soul.

What is it you must keep after you have given it to another? Your word.

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? My dear, I love you still.