OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA CO.

President Judge-Hon, William Elwell. Associate Judges- { Irm Derr, Peter K. Herbein. Peter K. Herbein.
Proth'y and Cl'k of Courts—Jesse Coleman.
Register and Recorder—John C. Freeze.

Allen Mann,
John F. Fowler,
Montgomery Colc.
Sheriff—Samuel Snyder.
Treasurer—John J. Stiles.

Auditors—{ L. B. Rupert, John P. Hannen.
Commissioner's Attorney—E. H. Little, Mercantile Appraiser—Capt. Geo. W. Utt. County Surgeon Lead. A. Domiti. County Surveyor-Isaac A. Dewitt. District Attroney—Milton M. Traugh. Coroner—William J. Ikeler. County Superintendent—Chas. G. Barkley, Assessor Internal Revenue—R. F. Clark.

John Thomas, S. B. Diemer, J. H. Ikeler, J. S. Woods. Assistant Assessor-

Collector-Benjamin F. Hartman. NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, (NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,) BLOOMSBURG, PA. THE undersigned has just fitted up, and opened STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

Rathie place, where he is prepared to make up new Ten WARE of all kinds in his time, and do repairing with neatness and dispetch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES of various patterns and styles, which he will sell upon terms to suit ourchasers.

Give him a 'll. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

Bloomshurs, Sen. 9, 1866.—1v. Bloomsburg, Sept. 9, 1866 .- ly.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

The undersigned is about fitting up a

PLASTER MILL

at the PENN PURNACE MILLS, and will offer to the public ONE HUNDRED TONS BEST Novia Scotia White Plaster.

prepared ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers, at any time from the first of March waxt.

Conswigen Inc. 22, 1887. Catawissa, Jan. 23, 1867.

ROOT AND SHOE SHOP. OSCAR P. GIRTON,

Respectfully informs the public that he is now pre-pared to manufacture all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES, at the LOWEST Possible Prices;

at thort notice and in the very best and latest styles.
Mr. Girton, (as is well-known in thoomsburg.) ba
had many years of successful experience with a reputation for good work, integrity and honorable deal ung unsurpassed.

RF Place of business on South Bast Corner of Man and from etrects, over J. K. Girton's Store.

Bloomslurg. Oct. 10, 1866.—2m.

CORKS HOTEL.

GEO. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

Ci.O. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently under gone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travolling public that his accommodations for the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only bit substantial food, but with at the delicacies of the season. His wine assistance, the casept that popular beverage known as 'McHenry', purchased direct from the importing houses, affective thankful for a therefore purchase the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

June 13, 1866.—tf. June 13, 1866.-- tf.

MACHINE AND REPAIR SHOP.

THE undersigned would most respectfully an hounce to the public generally, that he is prepared emorarly, thus no is prepared of MACHINERY, at leasure to execute all kinds of MACHINERY, at JOSEPH SHARPLESS! FOUNDRY, in Bloomsburg, where he can always be found ready to do all kinds of repairing, including Threshing Machines, and in short, all hinds of Farming Utensite, ALSO, TURNING AND FITING, UP OF CASTING AND MACHINERY,

GEORGE HASSERT. Bloomsburg, Nov. 21, 1866,

FALLON HOUSE. THE subscriber having purchased the "Fallor liquee," in

LOCK HAVEN, Pa-

property of E. W. Bigony. Esq., would say to the riends of the flows, his acquaintances, and the public generally, that he intends to "keep a flores, with the accommodations and comforts of a flows, and bumbly solicits their patronage.

J. OTTENKIRK,
Late of the Madison House, Philadelphia.
Lock Haven, Dec. 26, 1866.

MISS LIZZIE PETERMAN,

Would announce to the ladics of Bloomsburg and
the public generally, that she has just received from
the eastern civies her

Rtock of MILLINERY GOODS, at article a usually found in fire goods are of the best abeaper Spring and Summer

consisting of all articles usually found in first class Millinery Stores. Her goods are of the best quality and among the most handsome and cheapest in the market. Call and eramine them for yourselves. Nobody should purchase classwhere before examining Miss Peterman's stock of goods. Bonnets made to order, on the shortest notice, or repaired.

Store on Main street. 3d door below the store of Menichall & Rupert.

Bloomsburg, May 2, 1866.—tf.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

H. H. HUNSBERGER, Main Street, below the "American House,

Bloomsburg, PA,, Where he keeps on hand, and furnishes to the hom and country trade, at Philadelphia (lowest) prices,

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCOS.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGAR all kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO, Snuffs, Meerschaum and Briar Wood Pipes, and all articles pertaining to his trade.

If Those small retail dealers in cigars and chewing tobaccoa, would do well to give him a call, in stead of sending to the cities for every criticle they needer purchasing of these country pediars.

Towards 11,1505.—3m.

RUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS. Pare Medjeines, at John R. Moyer's Drug State water of Main and Market Streets. A good asset?

PURE DRUGS, es. Paints. Oils and Varnishos, always on will be sold cheaper than at any other

UALITY GUARANTEED. lone carefully compounded at Moyer's and Jaynes Medicines sold at Moyer's Drug ne's Tar Gordiel, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, h's Southing Syrup, sold at Moyer's Drug projectivite patrick the Matterian, east he Moyers

THE Floomsburg Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY. TERMS.—87 00 in advance. If not pold within SIX MONTHS, 50 cents additional will be charged. IP No paper discontinued entil all arrearages are paid except at the option of the editor.

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ontrast. Business sotices, without advertisement, twenty. certs per line. Transfent advertisements payable in advance all others due after the first insertion.

OPPICE-In Shive's Block, Cor. of Main dan

Iron Streets.
Address,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa

[For the Democrat.] HARVEST HVMN.

BY RAVEN.

God of the harvest now we lift, Our hearts to Thoe in grateful praise, For every good and needful gift, That crowns the measure of our days.

The Seasons in their annual round,
Combine the goodness of thy hand,
While each with its own blessings crowned, Each blesses us, at thy command.

The seed we cast into the dust, Committed to thy gracious care, We wait with patient, hopeful trust, Till we shall reap the golden ear.

Nor Lave our patient hopes been vain, This Season thou hast designed to bless, With warming Sun and moistning rain, And granted us a large increase.

With faith we watched the growing blade, With hope we saw the blossoms come, Rejoicing in the sheaves we made, Thank God, we've brought the harvest hom

Thus may thy goodness ever rest, Upon our wide extended land, And we so richly, fully blest,
In humble faith, would own thy hand. Selliwater, July 26, 1867.

A MOMENTO OF THE REVOLUTION A Manuscript of Thomas Jeffer. son, Never Before Pub-

HIS REMINISCENCES OF PAT-

RICH HENRY. The following curious paper is copied cerbatim from a manuscript of Mr. Jefferson, which a correspondent in the interior of the State has put into our hands, with the privilege of retaining it for a few days that any of our readers who may desire to see the handwriting of the author of the Declaration of Independence may be gratified with a sight of the paper itself. The well-known chirography of Mr. Jefferson made familiar to the world by the numerous fac similes of the first draft of the Declaration, taken in connection with the internal evidence which this manuscript bears of having come from his hand, renders any argument about its genuineness superfluous. argument about its genuineness superfluous.

His long experience in the business, as foreman in the shop of Lewis H. Mans of this place, for over nine years, warrants him in saying that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with helr work.

His recollections of Mr. Henry, and the view which he presents of his character, although somewhat startling and at variance with the cherished and traditionary reputation of the great orator, are far to valuable to be suppressed, and form a contribution to history which it is strange has been so long withheld. They will be read, especially those portions derogatory to Mr. Henry as a man of personal integrity, with some caution. There are statements in this paper the abeuracy of which we very much question, and in relation to which we shall in a day or two take an opportunity of stating our views. The paper, however, whether as evidence trustworthy or not, is a great

euriosity:
My acquaintance with Mr. Henry commenced in the winter of 1759-60. On my way to the College I passed the Xmas holidays at Col. Dandridge's, in Hanover, to whom Mr. Henry was a near neighbor. During the festivity of the season I met him in society every day, and we became well acquainted, although I was much his junior, being then in but my 17th year and he a married man. The spring following he came to W'msb'g to obtain a license as a lawyer, and he called on meat College. He told me he had been reading law only 6 weeks. Two of the examiners, however, Peyton and John Randolph, men of great facility of temper, signed his license with as much reluctance as their dispositions would permit them to show. Mr. Wythe absolutely refused also Rob. C. Nicholas refused at first but on repeated importunities and promises of future reading, he signed. These facts I had afterwards from the gentlemen themselves, the two Randolphs acknowledging he was very ignorant of law, but that they perceived him to be a young man of genius and did not doubt he would

so soon qualify himself. He was some time after elected a repreentative of the County of Hanever, and brought himself into public notice on the following occasion, which, I think, took gentlemen of this country had, at that time, become deeply involved in that state of indebtedness which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortune,—the Speaker was also Treasurer, an officer al-

the Assembly. He used freely for this purpose the public money, confiding for its replacement in his own means and the securities he had taken on those loans. About this time, however, he became sensible that his deficit to the public was become so enormous as that a discovery must soon take place, for as yet the public had no suspicion of it. He devised, therefore, with his friends in the Assembly a plan for a public loan office to a certain amount, from which monies might be lent on public count, and on good landed security, to individuals. This was accordingly brought forward in the House of Burgesses, and, had it succeeded. the debts due to Robinson on these loans would have been transferred to the public, and his deficit thus completely covered. This state of things, however, was not yet known; but Mr. Henry attacked the scheme on other general grounds in that style of bold, grand and overwhelming eloquence for which he became so justly celebrated afterwards. He carried with him all the members of the upper counties, and left a minority, composed mainly of the aristocracy of the country. From this time his popularity swelled apace, and, - dying about 4 years after, his deficit was brought to light, and discovered the true object of the proposition. The next great occasion on which he sig-

nalized himself was that which may be cousidered as the dawn of the Revola. in March, 1774. The British Parliament had revenue on the colonies by a stamp tax. The a new draught prepared by him was passed. Virginia Assembly, at their next session, prepared and sent to England very claborate representations, addressed, in separate forms, to the King, Lords and Commons, against Stamp Act was, however, passed in Jan., 1765, and in the session of the Virginia troduced the celebrated resolutions of that date. These were drawn by George Johnson, a lawyer of the Northern Neck, a very able, logical and correct speakers. Mr. Henry moved and Johnston seconded these resolutions successively. They were opposed by Randolph, Pendleton, Nicholas, Wythe and all the old members whose influence in the House had till then been unbroken. They did it, not from any question of our rights, but on the ground that the same sentiments had been, at their preceding session. expressed in a more conciliatory form, to which the answers were not yet received. But torrents of sublime eloquence from Mr. Henry, backed by the solid reasoning of Johnston, prevailed. The last, however, and strongest resolution was carried but by a single vote. The debate on it was most when the House mct a motion was made and carried to crase that resolution; and there being at that day but one printer and he entirely under the control of the Governor, I do not know that this resolution ever appeared in print. I write this from memory, but the impression made on me at the

for Albemarie in the winter of 1768-9, on the accession of L'd Botetourt to the government, and about nine years after Mr. Henry had entered on the stage of public life. The exact conformity of our political opinions strengthened our friendship, and, indeed, the old leaders of the House being substantially firm we had not after this any differences of opinion in the H. of B. on matters of principle, though sometimes on matters of form. We were dissolved by Ld. Botetourt at our first session, but all were re-elected. There being no divisions among us, occasions became very rare for the display of Mr. H.'s eloquence. In ordinary business he was a very inefficient member. He could not draw a bill on the most simple subject which would bear legal criti- on the subject. cism, or even the ordinary criticism which looks to the correctness of style and idea; for, indeed, there was no accuracy of idea in his head. His imagination was copious, poetical, sublime, but vague also. He said in his element, and captivated all by his the strongest things in the finest language, but without logic, without arrangement. desultorily. This appeared eminently and in a mortifying dogree in the first session of the first Congress, which met in September, mation, however excellent in its propper 1774. Mr. Henry and Richard Henry Lee place, had no weight at all in such an assemtook at once the lead in that assembly, and by the high style of their eloquence were, place in 1762, or a year sooner or later. The in the first days of the session, looked up to great measure, to take any part in the busias primi inter parce. A petition to the King, an address to the people of Great Britain, and a memorial to the people of British America were agreed to be drawn. Lee, Henry and others were appointed for ways chosen by the Assembly. He was an the first, and Lee, Livingston and Jay for excellent man, liberal, friendly and rich. He two last. The splendor of their debut will be better known from others. He was constituted by the two last. The splendor of their debut will be better known from others. He was constituted by the two last. The splendor of their debut will be better known from others. He was relieved from this position again by being great sums of money to persons of this de-

time was such as to fix the facts indelibly in

I came into the Legislature as a burgess

my mind.

scription, and especially those who were of King, with which they were charged, and of the government. After my service as his Mr. Lee was charged with the address to successor in the same office, my appointment the people of England. The last was first reported. On reading it every countenance | '84 and appointment in the new government | Little one, come to my knee! fell and a dead silence ensued for many minutes. At length, it was laid on the table for perusal and consideration till the next day, when first one member, and then another. arose, and paying some faint compliments to the composition, observed that there were still certain considerations not expressed in it which should properly find a place in it-At length Mr. Livingston, (the Governor of N. J.,) a member of the committee, rose and observed that a friend of his had been sketching what he had thought might be proper for such an address, from which he thought some paragraphs might be advantazeously introduced into the draught pro posed; and he read an address which Mr Jay had prepared de bene esse, as it were. There was but one sentiment of admiration. The address was recommitted for amendment, and Mr. Jay's draught reported and adopted with scarce any alternation. These facts were stated to me by Mr. Pendleton and Col. Harrison, of our own delegation. (except that Col. Harrison ascribed the draught to Gov'r. Livingston,) and were afterwards confirmed to me by Gov'r Livingston; and I will presently mention an anecdote confermative of them, from Mr.

Jay and R. H. L. themselves. Mr. Henry's draught of a petition to the King was equally unsuccessful and was recommitted for amendment. Mr. John passed resolus. preparatory to the levying a Dickinson was added to the committee, and

The occasion of my learning from Mr. Jay that he was the author of the address to the people of Gr. Britain requires explanation by a statement of some preceding circumthe right to impose such taxes. The famous stances. The 2d session of the 1st Congress met, on their own adjournment, in May, 1775. Peyton Randolph was their Presi-Assembly of May following Mr. Henry in- dent. In the meantime Ld. North's conciliatory proposition came over to be laid by the Governors before their Legislatures .-Ld. Dunmore accordingly called that of Vir ginia to meet in June. This obliged P. Randolph, as Speaker, to return. Our other old members being at Congress, he pressed me to draw the answer to Ld. North's proposition. I accordingly did so, and it passed with a little softening of some expressions for which the times were not yet ripe, and wire-drawing and weakening others to satisfy individuals. I had been appointed to go on to congress in place of Peyton Randolph, and proceeded immediately, charged with presenting this answer to Congress. As it was the first which had been given, and the tone of it was strong, the members were pleased with it, hoping it would have a good effect on the answers bloody. I was then but a student and was of the other Stafes. A committee which listening at the door of the lobby (for as yet | had been appointed to prepare a declaration there was no gallery) when Peyton Randolph to be published by Gen. Washington on his after the vote, came out of the House and arrival at the army, having reported one. suid, as he entered the lobby: "By God I it was recommitted, and Dickinson and mywould have given five hundred guineas for self added to the committee. On the ada single vote." For as this would have di- journment of the House, happening to go vided the House the vote of the Speaker out with Govr. Livingston, one of the com-Henry left town that evening, and the next would draw the declaration. He modestly morning before the meeting of the House 1 excused himself and expressed his wish that saw Peter Randolph, then of the Council, I would do it. But, urging him with conbut who had formerly been Clerk to the siderable importunity, he at length said: House, for an Lour or two at the Clerk's "you and I, sir, are but new acquaintances: table searching the old journals for a pre- what can have excited so carnest a desire cedent while he was clerk of a resolution of on your part that I should be the draughtsthe House erased from the journals by a man?" "Why sir," said I. "I have been subsequent order of the House. Whether informed you drew the address to the people he found it or not I do not remember; but Great Britain. I think it the first composition in the English language; and, therefore, am anxious this declaration should be prepared by the same pen." He replied, 'tnat I might have been misinformed on that subject." A few days after, being in conversation with R. H. Lee, in Congress Hall, a little before the meeting of the House, Mr. Jay observing us, came up, and taking R. H. Lee by a button on the coat, said to him pretty sternly: "I understand, sir, that you informed this gentlemen that the address to the people of Great Britain presented to the committee by me, was drawn by Govr. Livingston." The fact was that the committee having consisted of only Lee, Livingston, who was fother-in-law of Jay, and Jay himself, and Lee's draught having been rejected, and Jay's approved so unequivocally, his suspicions naturally fell on Lee as author of the report, and the rather, as they daily had much sparring in Congress, Lee being firm in the revolutionary measures, and Jay hanging heavily on their rear. I immediatery stopped Mr. Jay, and assured him that, though I had indeed been so informed, it was not by Mr. Lee, whom I had never heard utter a word

I found Mr. Henry to be a silent and al most unmeddling member of Congress. On the original opening of that body, while general grievances were the topic, he was bold and splendid eloquence, But as soon as they came to specific matters, to sobe reasoning and solid argumentation, he had the good sense to preceive that his declably as that, of cool-headed, reflecting, ludicious men. He ceased, therefore, in a ness. He seemed, indeed, very tired of the place, and wonderfully relieved, by appointment of the Virginia Convention to be Col. of their first regiment, he was permitted to leave Congress about the last of July: How he acquitted himself of his military command

to Congress in 1783, mission to Europe in in '89 kept us so far apart that I had no

further personal knowledge of him. Mr. Henry began his career with very little property. He acted, as I have understood, as barkeeper in the tavern at Hanover C. H. for some time. He married very young, settled, I believe, at a place called the Roundabout in Louisa, got credit for some little store of merchandize, but very soon failed. From this he turned his views to the law, for the acquisition or practice of which, however, he was too lazy. Whenevor the courts were closed for the winter session he would make up a party of poor hunters of his neighborhood, would go off with them to the piny woods of Fluvanna and pass weeks in hunting deer, of which he was passionately fond, sleeping under a tent, before a fire, wearing the same shirt the whole time, and covering all the dirt of his dress with a hunting-shirt. He never undertook to draw pleedings if he could avoid it, or to manage that part of a cause and very unwillingly engaged but as an assistant to speak in the cause. And the fee was an indespensible preliminary, observing to the applicant that he kept no accounts, never putting pen to paper, which was true. His powers over a jury were so irresistable that he received great fees for his services, and had the reputation of being insatiable in money. After about ten years practice in the County Courts he came to the Genl. Court, where, however, being totally unqualified for anything but mere jury causes, he devoted himself to these and chiefly to the criminal business. From these poor devils it was always understood that he squeezed exorbitant fees of \$50, \$100 and \$200 .-From this source he made his great profits, and they were said to be great. His other business, exclusive of the crimnal, would never, I am sure, pay the expences of his attendance. He now purchased from Mr. Lomax the valuable estate on the waters of moved. The burchase was on long credit and finally paid in depreciated paper, not worth oak leaves. About the close of the and bought up a great deal of depreciated paper at 2s. and 2s. 6d. in the pound to pay for it. At the close of the war many of us wished to reopen all accounts which had been paid in depreciated money, and have But on this he frowned most indignantly, and, knowing the general indisposition of

Smith's River, to which he afterwards rewar he engaged in the Yazoo speculation, them settled by the scale of depreciation.the Legislature, it was considered hopeless to attempt it with such an opponent at their head as Henry. I believe he never distinguished himself so much as on the similar question of British debts in the case of Jones and Walker. He had exerted a degree of interest in that case totally foreign to his character, and not only seemed, but had made himself really, learned on the subject. Another of the great occasions on which he exhibited examples of eloquence was on the question of adopting the new Conslitution in 1788. To this he was most violently opposed, as is well known; and after this adoption he continued hostile to it, expressing more than any other man in the United States his thorough contempt and hatred of General Washington. From being the vilest of all anti-Federalists, however he was brought over to the new Constitution by his Yazoo speculation, before mentioned. The Georgia Legislature having declaired that transaction fraudulent and void, the would soon eject the presumptuous intruder. depreciated paper which he had bought up to pay for the Yazoo purchase was likely to remain on his hands worth nothing. But Hamilton's funding system came most opportunely to his relief and suddenly raised his paper from 2s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. the pound. -Hamilton pecame now his idol, and abandoning the Republican advocates of the Constitution, the Federal government on Federal principles became his political creed. Gen. Washington flattered him by an appointment to a mission to Spain, which he declined; and by proposing to him the office of Secretary of State, on the most earnest solicitation of General Henry Lee, who pledged himself that Henry should not acceent it. For General Washington knew that he was entirely unqualified for it, and moreover that his self-esteem had never suffered him to act as second to any man on earth. I had this fact from information. but that of the mission to Spain is of my own knowledge, because, after my retiring from the office of State, General Washington passed the papers to Mr. Heny through my hands. Mr. Henry's apostacy sunk him to nothing in the estimation of his country .--He lost at once all the influence which Federalism had hoped, by cajoling him, to transfer with him to himself; and a man who, through a long and active life, had been the idol of his country beyond any one that ever lived, descended to the grave with less than its indifference, and verrified the saying of the philosopher, that no man must be called happy till he is dead. - Philadel-

plaintively: 'When Susie's arms her dog imprison, I always wish my neek was his'n; how often would I atop and turn, to get a pat from hands like hern, and when she kieses Towser's nose, O don't I wish that I were those.

No reflecting individual can fail to see that fifty two visits in a year of a carefully conducted newspaper, intelligent, correct elevated in its tone, and withal, interesting

AKIN. BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Hark how the rain is pouring Over the roof, in the pitch-black night, And the wind in the woods a roaring

Hush, my darling, and listen, Then pay for the story with kisses; Father was lost in the pitch-black night, In just such a storm as this is !.

Held up on the lonely mountains, Where the wild men watched and waited Wolves in the forest, and bears in the bush And I on my path belated.

The rain and the night together Came down, and the wind came after, Bending the props of the pine tree roof, And snapping many a rafter,

I crept along in the darkness, Stunned, and bruised, and blinded— Crept to a fir with thick-set boughs, And a sheltering rock behind it. There, from the blowing and raining

Crouching, I sought to hide me; Something rustled, two green eyes shone, And a wolf lay down beside me

Little one, be not frightened, I and the wolf together, Side by side, through the long, long night Hid from the awful weather.

His wet fur pressed against me Each of us warmed the other, Each of us felt, in the stormy dark, That beast and man was brother.

And when the falling forest No longer crashed in warning, Each of us went from our hiding-place Forth in the wild, wet morning.

Darling, kiss me payment!

Hark how the wind is rearing; Father's house is a better place
When the stormy rain is pouring

Sagacity of the Bear. Sever Lancedotes related to me by our guide concerning the habits of the black bear, would seem to entitle him to a higher position in the scale of animal instinct and sagneity than that of almost any other quadruped. For instance, he said that before making his bed to lie down, the animal invariably goes several hundred yards with the wind, at a distance from his track. -Should an enemy now come upon his track, he must approach him with the wind; and with the bear's keen sense of smell, he is almost certain to be made aware of his presence, and has time to escape before he is himself seen. He also states that, when pursued, the bear sometimes takes refuge in caves in the earth or rocks, where the hunter often endeavors, by making a smoke at the entrance, to force him out; but it not unfrequently happens that, instead of coming out when the smoke becomes too onpressive, he very deliberately advances to the fire, and with his fore-feet beats upon it until it is extinguished; then retreats into the cave. This, he assured me, he had ofton seen.

Although these statements would seem to endow Bruin with something more than mere animal instinct, and evince a conception of the connection between cause and effeet, yet another anecdote which was related to me would go to prove this curious quadruped one of the most stupid fellows in the brute creation. My informant says that when the bear cannot be driven out of the cave by smcke, it sometimes become necessary for the hunter to take his rifle, and with a torch to enter the cavern in search of him. One would suppose this a very hazardous undertaking, and that the animal but on the contrary, as soon as he sees the light approaching, he sits upright on his haunches, and with his fore-paws covers his face and eyes, and remains in this position until the light is removed. Thus the hunter is enabled to approach as close as he desires without danger, and taking deadly aim with his faithful rifle, poor Bruin is slain. These facts have been stated to me by three different Indians, in whose veracity I have much confidence, and I have no doubt are strictly true.

LYING IN BED. -It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of men, whether lying with head exalted or level with the body, is the most wholesome. Most, consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now. although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessoned in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to acustom themselves to sleep thus, and avoid danger. - Medical Journal.

Two school teachers in Indiana fall out and had a fight. A great crowd was, of course, the necessary consequence. A nervous individual came up, in breathless excitement, and inquired of a wag the cause. 'Why," said he, "they fell out about spelling the word 'bird.'" One said it was of your life. "byrd," and the other contended is was burd."

country, and sought an asylum in America because it was a land of liberty, was attacked on his first arrival, in December, by a furious massiff. He atcoped to pick up a stone to defend himself, but the atone was frozen fast. By my soul, any Pat, what a swite country, where the dogs are let loose and the stone tied flast.

Accidents of Speech

Pat has long labored under the imputation of making more "accidents" with the tongue than any of his fellow mortals, but it can be very readily shown that the "bull"

is not necessarily indigenous to Irish soil. A Frenchman named Callon, who died in Paris not many years ago, was remarkable for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence as follows:—"My dear friend: I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, Callon. P. S.-Never mind sending the knife I have found it."

There is a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read : "You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible.''

It is said of this same character that on one occasion he took a lighted taper to find his way down stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark as at first.

A lady once asked the Abbe de Matignon how old he was. "Why, I am only thirty-two." said he, "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was and died, evidently keeping me back a whole year by acci-

dent." It was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half of a beast at a time.

It was a dutchman who said a pig had no ear marks except a short tail; and it was a British Magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife," At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire.

worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow. At a negro ball in lieu, of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted

over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself." An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening, "Parents, you have children, or if you have not, your daughters

may have." A Western editor once wrote :- "A cor respondent asks whether the battle of Waerloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We auswer it did."

Those two observing men, one of whom said he had always noticed, that when he lived through the month of May, he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

"Wake up, Solomon!"

"Waks up, Solomon. It's time to get up," shouted young Harry to his sluggish brother one fine July morning, as he jumped gaily out of bed, and began dressing. "What time is it?" yawned Solomon.

"Nearly six," replied his brother; "and

"It's too early to get up yet," said Solomon. "I'll spooze till a quarter to seven." So the lazy fellow turned round, and was soou fast asleep again. When he awoke his room looked very full of sunshine. The house was very quiet, too, and rubbing his eyes, he muttered,-"I wonder if it is seven o'clock yet?"

Crawling out of bed, he dressed himself and went down stairs. There was nobody in the parlor, nobody in the sitting room, nobody in the dining room. "What can be the matter?" thought Sol-

omon, as he rang the bell for the maid to bring him his breakfast. "Where are they all?" he asked, as soon as she appeared.

"Gone to the city," replied the maiden 'They started two hours ago:" "Why, what time is it?"

"Nine o'clock." "Nine o'clock! But why didn't they call

me ?'' "You were called at six o'clock, and wouldn't get up. Your father would'nt have you called again. He said he would

teach you a lesson.' "It's too bad !" cried Solomon, dropping his head upon the table and bursting into tears.

It was too bad that the lazy boy did not learn the lesson of that morning so as to turn over a new leaf in the book of life. I am sorry to say he did not. He loved sleep. He hated work. He was the slave of lazy habits, and is to this day.

What sort of a man will Solomon Slowcoach be? Well, if he don't die of idleness before he becomes a man, he will be a shiftless good-for-nothing fellow. He won't have any knowledge, because he is too lazy to study; nor any money, because he is too lasy to work; nor any good character. because he is too lazy to conquer him-

Wake up, Solomon I Wake up, my dear bor! Shake off the chains that are upon you! If you don't wake up you will soon be a lost boy. Wake up, Solomon, wake up! If you don't, you will make ahipwreck

"Conductor,' said an over dressed An Iriahmen had left his native dandy, the other day, in an omnibus, 'do not procreatinate, but urge your equine