Keep Away From Temptation.

"How near can you drive me?" in-quired the gentleman of a second ap-

plicant,
"Within a hair's breadth," he re

"Why, sir, I cannot compete with

cither of these if I were to drive you, I would keep as far off as I possibly

are lost to virtue, who, when they took

Ye who are now safe, whose hearts are uncontaminated, listen to the voice

their destruction.

hair's breadth

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. Z. MITCHELL, J. N. & J. PURVIANCE, Attorneys at Law, omes, on S. E. of Diamond and Main st, Butler. Pa

Charles M'Candless, Mee, on South west corner of Diamond, Butler, P.

THOMPSON & LYON, UT Office, on Main Street, Butler, Pa Ga

BLACK & FLEEGER, AO RN EYS AT LAW,
AND PENSION AND CLAIM AOENTS.

So Office on Main street, opposite Schneideman's including Store, Butler, Pa. [30 20, 1y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend to all business entrusted to his care promp Special attention given to the collections of Per ons, Back Puy and Bounties.
Will also act as agent for those wishing to buy l estate. on South side of Diamond, in Bredin's building

W. J. YOUNG, ATTORNEY AT LAW J. W. YOUNG, Surveyor.

Benzonia, Benzie Co. WApril 24, 1867, 1y.

A. M. M'CANDLESS, JR. Attorney at Law,

Office, South-west Corner of Diamond (That formerly occupied by Hon. Chas. C. Sullivan.) May16, '19.-ly) BUTLER, PA.

WALTER L. GRAHAM Attorney at Law, AVING recently returned from California, has recommed the practice of Law in Butler. Bartishar steenlon given to business, in the State of California, especially collections; having made arrangements with responsible parties in that State. Office in Boyd's Building, Main Street. August 16th, 1857—5 most

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Office immediately opposite Walker's buildings Butler, Dec. 5, 1866.

W. S. HUSELTON, M. D.

No. 67 Federal Street, m 8 to 10 A. M. 3 to 5 P. M. ALLEGHENY CITY

SEWING. MRS, T. J. LoWMAN,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of this place
that she is prapared to do all kinds of sewing, such as
Dress Making, Saques, Gents' Shirta, and Children's ap
parel. Also, Local Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's
Sewing Machines.

Peb. 20, 1867, tf.

GEORGE ROSE House, Sign & Ornamental Painter Paper Hening Done on the Shortest Notice. BUTLER, Aug. 28, 1867—19.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters. No. 52 St Clair Street,
(Between Liberty and Penn Streets, opposite St. Clai
Hotel)

Hats. Caps & Straw Goods of every style and quality,
At the very Lowest Prices.

JOHN N. SIEMON. Confectioner and Cake Baker

No. 109 Pederal Street, Allogheny city, Fa.
Ice Cream, Soda Water, Fruits, Nuts, Jelies, P.
& Particulfr, attention paid to orders.
May 22, 1867, tyr.

FRANK H. JOHNSTON, M. D., Physician & Surgeon HARRISVILLE, Butler County, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to are.

REFERENCES: Dr. Crawford, Cooperstown, Pa Dr. Snowden, Franklin, Pa.

Dr. Fowler, Harrisville, Pa.
Dr. Foster & Huffman, Clintonville, Pa.
Dr. Coulter, Centreville, Pa.
Dr. Livingston, " (jt PEOPLES TEA STORE. Wilson & Underwood,

TEAS, AND CHOICE Samily Groceries,

No. 15 South West Diamond, Adjoining Bepler's Hotel, ALLEGHENY CHIT, DA One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Reta Slores in the two cities: Call and examine our Stock and Prices. (May 29, 62,2mos.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in the Tailoring business, would respectfully say to the public highered that they have just received the Rall and Winter Fashiom, and are prepared to make up clothing in the latest and most approved style. Pieser all and examine our Fashiom and Specimens of metal toys were. Special statements give to bayer clother and boys' was. Special statements given to bayer clother. and boys wear. Special attention given to boys cloth-ng. attremul.LER. WHITE & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa,

Holders of 7-30 Bonds, Dated August The Government has given notice that the notes due AUGUST 15th, 1567, must be presented for conversion no or before that size, substraint the growth of the conversion on the continuous conversion to the continuous conversion of the continuous continuous

Miscellaneous.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The great truth for the people of this The great truth for the people of this country to bear steadily in mind is, that the success of the Democratic party is hailed by all the enemies of the American Government and the American principles as their victory. If that party could now return to power the real result of the war would be indefinitely postponed, and our politics would conpostpored, and our politics would continue to be a contest to settle the civil equality of all citizens. The old leaders, trained in the school of slavery, would renew the old debate upon the old policies which sprang from that fruitful root of iniquity. Even now their only ery is "Nigger equality?" In a country of more than thirty millions of people, of whom a scant four millions a country of more than thirty millions of people, of whom a seaut four millions are colored, and the great majority of them just emancipated, the Democratic party appeals to the false pride and prejudice; and the passion of the white race to save the country in the name of Heaven from "nigger equality" and "nigger supremacy." It is as inexpressibly decreasing and humilisting as savey other. grading and humiliating as every other cry and policy of the sullen feudal and reactionary spirit in this country which calls itself "the Democracy."

The couscious want of the country, of all the people and all the interests in it, is peace. But how shall peace be se-cured except by the will of the people as expressed in Congress? That will has defined the terms upon which the late Have you never heard the story of a gentleman who advertised for a coach man? If not, we will repeat it. Three applicants were admitted to his room.— He pointed out to them a precipice, remarking, "how near the edge of this can you drive me, without any danger of an upset."

The first applicant replied, "within a hair's herealth." rebel States may resume their places in the Union. The President insists that Congress has no right to declare terms, and that the Rebels were entitled to be and that the Rebels were entitled to be represented the moment they surrendered. The Democratic party supports his theory while it repudiates him personally. And the great fact, as we said, which every thoughtful citizen should remember, is that every act of the President and every success of the Democratic party stimulate the hopes of the rebels and prolong the confusion of the country.

room, supposing that he had no chance of competing with the other two, the gentleman stopped him.
"Let me hear what you have to say," said he. The Democratic party, which had become merely a Propaganda of slavery, furnished the theories which masked the rebellion, the leaders who command. ed it, and the embarrassments which prolonged it. It was a party morally responsible for the war. Its method of responsible for the war. Its method of avoiding it was submission to slavery. Its policy for ending it was a conference of conquest. Forced to use the phrases of loyalty, the party has nevertheless constantly betrayed its sympathies. Its recognized leaders in Pennsylvania, who are they? They are so the most comprehence and offensive sanse—Copperheads mediately.
In regard to vice, he is only safe who keeps away from temptation. Those who venture near are often upset and destroyed. We can point to individuals who are they? They are so the most comprehensive and offeusive sense—Copperheads In Ohio who are they? Vallandingham and Pendleton. In New York? The most notorious and malignant opponents of the war. In Kentucky? Mr. Helm, whom the Democrats had just elected Governor, and who died a fortnight since, was known only as a rebel sympathizer during the war. The New York World, the chief Copperhead paper in the city, hailed Helm's election as a great Democratic victory, notwithstanding he was opposed by a party of 12,000 of wisdom, and go not where there are strong alurements to vice. Keep away from the gaming table, the grog shops, and the mid-night party. "Keep as far off as possible," and a life of integrity and virtue will assuredly be yours. ing he was opposed by a party of 12,000 organized Democrats, who hated Radicalism, but who also hated rebellion? The Kentucky War Democrats the The Kentucky War Democrats the World would not recognize. The success of the rebel sympathizers it hailed as a great Demoratic victory. And the same World, upon the news of the California election, unable to restrain its real sympathies and feelings, cried out, "Read this handwriting on the wall, ye Disunionists, who have squandered a third of the nation's wealth, a million of its lives, who have substituted a military despotism for republican liberty in ten of the sovereign States of the Union," etc.

This is worthy of the Memphis Avalanche, or of the most malignant rebel sheet, veneered with the thinnest appearance of patriotism. It is the men of the loyal States whom the World brand as "Disunionists." It is those who would not wallow with the World before the scornful threats of the slave lords who are murderers, and in the Linion whose surveness have men as under the world and the survey of the standard required of the standard

duys, c.—1y the constitution of the World, are "sovereign." This is the political gospel of the Democratic party. This is the vital heresy which furnished the excuse for the war; and the success of that party is the reopening of every question which the war seemed to have settled.

In this desirable? What do we gain by the dominant party—their ignorance, viciousness, and batted of progressive free covernment by the Democratic party.

AND THIS AMERICAN CRIT. P.A. the dominant party—their ignorance of individuals. Now intelligence and conscience may be apparently invisible for a time in public affairs, but they are the the disciples of the firm attendance was proposed to make up and most appeared to make up and the party will be firmed the principles of the Republican party. Were land the through the part and any proper to be equire their natural ascendency. If the principles of the Republican party were land the principles of the Republican party, were land the principles of the Republican party were land the party will be part and ally of Slavery secure equal civil rights. Will the raditional assertor of state Sovereignty develop a noble seminat he presented will be part and ally of Slavery secure equal civil rights. Will the pander to the grossest and most prejudiced ignorance stimulate general intelligence.

M'VAY & CO.,

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

A party in power, like the dominant party of the country, is embarrassed by its sense of security. It will have whimneys and fancies. But its members should look staight at the great commanding common cause, the pacification of the country upon the principles of the war and of the Government. The quarrels of leaders, the issues of prohibition, or of whatever special projects, should he sternly disregarded in view of the necessity of the hour. Every good citizen should feel, as after the shot at Sumpter that every consideration must be subor-The conduct of the President justifies the alarm which we have expressed. He means mischief, and he will be restrained only by his fears. A main in his position, who simultaneously defies his opponents and surrounds himself with those who are known to be his devoted adherents, is a man who intends to resist.—
His word, even if he gave it, could not be trusted. The law does not restrain him, for he denies the authority which nim, for he users the authority winds makes it. The real situation at present is that the President asserts his will against the will of the people in Cong-ress, and will probably try forcible con-clusions with them. that salvation can be secured only by rigorous organization, and that it can not be intrusted to those who first caused and then palliated that criminal assault.

—Harper's Weekly.

ress, and will probably try foreine conclusions with them.

The steps are easily seen. Congress passes a reconstruction law. It is full of holes, and the Attorney-General drives a six-columned opinion through it. Congress reassembles, and, although it has had the fullest experience of the treachery of the President and of its own inaccuracy, mends its law and then ties up its own hands for four months, as if there could be no defect in its supplementary law and the President were now to be the most long-suffering of saints. The moment Congress is gone and safely out of the way for the third of a year, the President and his accomplices discover the weakness of the law. This once plainly seen, the President acts. The Secretary of War is suspended. The Department General dearest to the people is removed and sent to fight the Indians.—A proclamation, enjoining obedience to the civil authority follows and then The only safe course for a young man who would retain his virtue and his correct principles, is to keep away from temptation. How many have fallen who merely ventured to look at vice in her gandy colors. Her temptation was too strong for them to resist.

They partook of the fatal glass, snatched the gilded treasure, or gave themselves up to uncleanliness. up to uncleanliness.

None are secure who run in the ways of sin; who see how near they can ven-ture on the threshold of vice, without entrangling their feet in the net of the A proclamation, enjoining obedience to the civil authority, follows, and then comes the amnesty. The civil authority proclamation was incomplete without the amnesty. The amnesty is pointless with-out a farther measure.

This measure, of course, is the reoper ing of the registry for all the amnestied class. The amnestied persons indeed can be registered only in direct contravention of the act of Congress. But what is easier than for a Commander to look at the amnesty, and at the proclamation and to say that he can not exclude from the registry those who are eligible?about it. The Commander will simply have exercised the discretion which Gen-eral Grant advised General Sheridan to use. The State Conventian will be held the Constitution framed, and Congress will decline to receive it. The President

will insist, and upon the persistence of Congress will in turn decline to recogor, again, suppose that the President "You are the very man for me;" said the gentleman, and he engaged him im-mediately. Or, again, suppose that the President directs the reopening of the registries, and the admission of those whom his amnesty restores. That would be a violation of the law of Congress. The President would be at once impeached and removed. But he knows that as well as any one, and, if he issued an order to reopen the lists, the conclusion would be inevitable either that he did not mean to permit Congress to meet at the Canital the first wrong step, resolved never to take another. It was the voice of a pre-tended friend, it may be, which urged them on, only for once; but it proved permit Congress to meet at the Capitol to impeach him, or that he meant to resist the process. If he means nothing sist the process. If he means nothin at all, why does he invite impeachment

at all, why does he invite impeachment? If he invites impeachment, it is merely that he may be removed from office?

In what precise way actual violence might arise it is, however, idle to wonder. The point is to see that violence is, under the circumstances, highly probable, and that the country should be prepared for it. The time finds the President desperate and surrounded with evil counselors. The elections are interpreted id favor of his hostility to Congress. ted id favor of his hostility to Congress. The Democrats carry California; the Republican vote is reduced in Maine; a Republican delegate to Congress is defeated in Montana. "It is approval of your policy," shouts the chorus to the President. And if equal suffrage should be defeated in Ohio; if the Copperhead candidate should be elected in Pennsylsvania; if New York should falter at the polls, and even in Massachusetts the issue of prohibition should confuse our ranks—the same chorus would shout to the President that the people had re-

This is worthy of the Mamphis Acolanche, or of the most malignant reby
sheet, veneered with the thinnest appearance of patriotism. It is the men
of the loyal States whom the World
brand as "Disunionists." It is those
who would not wallow with the World
brand as "Disunionists." It is those
who would not wallow with the World
before the scoreful threats of the slate
lords who are marderers, and in the
Union, whose supremacy has been main
stained by the terrible war, the States is
the opinion of the World, are 'soorereign." This is the pointies gogsple of
the Democratic party. This is the vitaheresy which farmished the excuss for
the war, and the success of that party
is the roopening of every question which
the war seemed to have settled.

Is this desirable? What do we gain
by The conscience and intelligence of
the American people are represented by
the American people are represented by
the American people are represented by
the Memoratic party.
We speak of have settled.

Is this desirable? What do we can
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a time in public affairs, but they are the
great forces, and they will heave the
whole frame of society until they actypic the restrictions of the constraint of the control of the
world and the principles of the Republican party were
thrown out of power they would do
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shake us until they acredity expension of the control of the course own
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as the opinion of the war the transport of the country and
the principle of the World, are 'soorereign.' This is the total
the general forces of a greater severity, and
the principle of since the open rebening of the party which is the total defeat of the party which cherishes the traditions of that power.—And if peace has been for two years delayed it is only because the treachery of the Executive has constantly stimulated the hopes of that party. Had the President the hopes of that party. Had the President the treacher of the party of the principle it would have reorganized the Union. He may still further delay, but he can not defeat its final triumph.—Harper's Weekly.

-Much passes for vir tue that is but the absence of temptation.

MAINE AND CALIFORNIA.

MAINE AND CALIFORNIA.

If the Republicans in California had mot been notoriously divided, and if the Maine election had not turned upon the prohibitory liquor question, the result in those States might fairly be claimed as the beginning of a reaction. The Democracy have indeed brought out their largest wooden guns, and have announced with the utmost satisfaction that the people at last begin to long for the good old glorious days of Pierce, Buchanan, and the Southern oligarchy. But their loud salvos over these elections are but an energetic kind of whistling to keep up courage. For it is plain that if the question of reconstruction is finally settled by the party which believed in the war, and brought it to a successful and the Democratic party will be wholly demoralized.

We do not deny that the result in California is cheering to the Democrats and the unconstructed rebels, while it gives us the disadvantages of the depression which always accompanies defeat. Nor do we deny that parties perish from disintegration as well from open and triumphant assault. If, as was undoubtedly the case in California, corrupt influences succeed in nominating candidates, no feeling of the necessity of party organization can save, or ought to save, a party. This is especially true of the Union Republican party, for its chief ends dould not be secured by corrupt afgencies. Corruption, universal and profound, if it exists in a party, is not one of the minor and episedical issues which we claimed last week should be sacrificed to the great cause to which We do not deny that the result in Cal be sacrificed to the great cause to which a party may be devoted. While, there-fore, every truly patriotic man must de-plore the result in California, which plore the result in California, which gratifies only virtual rebels and their allies and apologists, let him not misuaderstand it. The responsibility of defeat rests with those leaders who served personal and corrupt interests instead of the general good of the cause. The heart of the people of that State is unchanged; and, although the late election makes success more difficult to the Union party at the next trial, there is no reason to doubt that in the serious crisis which has fallen upon us they will be as Arme as ever.

be as true as ever. e as Arne as over.

In Maine our friends evidently suposed that they could indulge all kinds
of private differences. The result has
probably shown them that until they are ready to surrender to the united enemy in front they must fight only upon the great and real issues. It is unquestion-ably true that eight if not nine tenths of ably true that eight if not nine tenths of the strictest temperance men are also Republicans. But to make a prohibitory law the issue of a party campaign is to divide our own ranks and to do nothing else. Prohibition is not a measure of the party. If it could be made such to-day the Republican Union party would in-evitably dwindle, and the Democrats and the President would have their own way to-morrow. Governor Andrew, of Mas sachusetts, for instance, is not a prohibi tionist; but is there any truer or more representative Republican in the coun-

It is unwise, and it is certainly un generous, while the national interests demands as much as they ever did the united action of all loyal, liberty loving demands as much as they ever due the united action of all loyal, libertly loving, men whether they are prohibitionists or not, to insist upon making prohibition a party issue. Would it be any saisfaction to any man in Maine who is as sincerely a Ropublican as, he is prohibitionist, that his insistence upon his scheme might paralyze the party in every State, and bring into power not only the President with his perilous policy, but the party which is the sworn foe of any prohibitory law? The case is clear. If the prohibitionists hope to carry their point by the agency of any existing party, it must be by the Republican. If, however, they hope nothing of present parties, do they think the necessity of carrying their point so paramount that to reach it the country may be abandoned to the party of Vallandingham, Fernando Wood, and Andrew Johnson? That is the practical question. Let every prohibitionist con-

—A lady in Nashville, on mercy bent, was making a visit to the penitentiary and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper who was showing her about, said to him, in an under tone: "Dear me, they are the most vicious look-ing woman I ever say in my life! What

How to Avoid a Bad Husband

1. Never marry a man for wealth.

2 Never marry a fop who struts about dandy lkie in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver topped cane and riffgs on his fingers.

3; Never marry a niggard, close fisted mean sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take cure lest he stint you to death.

Never marry astranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mope, or a drone, one who crawls and draggles through life one foot after another, and let things life one foot after anot take their own course.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.

7. Never on any account marry a gam-bler, a profane person, or one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good hus-

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress and is filthy in his habits. The externa appearance is an infallible index to the heart.

9. Shan the rake as a snake, a viper

10 Finally, never marry a man who a addicted to the use of ardent spirits Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be to be tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose tals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

THE Border State Convention in Baltimore was an influential and importan assemblage. Amoung other resolutions was one in favor of a constitutional amendment "providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color." The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That the military services of General U. S. Grant, his characteristic prudence and firmness, his devotion to popular liberty, and the love for his country which has illustrated his eminent career while they entitle him to the gratitude of the people for what he has done in the past, and their confidence in what his noble nature must inspire him to do in noble nature must inspire him to do in the future, also entitle the people to con-fidently look to him in his two-fold ca-pacity of General of the Army and Sec-retary of War to enact all the power and authority conferred upon him by the laws of the land to promote the fullest and most efficient execution of the act of Congress known as the Reconstruction

For the last few days leading Dem washington for assistance to carry Penns sylvania for Sharswood. The president Washington for assistance to carry Penns sylvania for Sharswood. The president las been appealed to to remove certain office holders and make other appointments in their stead to swell the Democratic vote. As a recompeuse a Democratic victory, and the indorsement of the President. But the people will have something to say about the matter.

THE Democrats are said to have lately fallen into a sudden fit of political love for the soldiers. After. litical love for the soldiers. After, for six years, reproaching and despising them and their heroic deeds in defence of their country, they, for a seven days' wonder, profess for them great friendship and admiration. Their political friendship is a farce, after the more earnest and sincere sympathy, for years shown, with the rebels and their cause. No Union adding should be deed by Union soldier should be deceived by

-Religion is thought by many to consist in what in the New Testament is him he sist in what in the New Testament is denominated repeatance. But religion comes after that. When you have had your nots, your negatives, which are necessary, then come the positives, the affirmatives. Real love of truth, real meekness and gentleness, real generosis meekness and gentleness, real love of God meckness and gentleness, real generosi-ty, real highmindedness, real love of God and genuine love to man—these are re-

The world is full of trials and annoyances, and will be to the end. But a view, through prid tousness, or hardne be no more trials no more sin forever. If we would obtain an inheritance in that world, we must learn to bear meekly, and patiently the trials of this. That inheritance is recognized to the control of the con itance is permised only to the overcomer. Let us, then, try to pray, and keep try-ing and praying that God will help us to

and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper who was showing the about, said to him, in an under tone:

"Dear me, they are the most vicious looking woman I ever saw in my life! What are they put here for?" "They are here, madam," was the reply, "because I am here. Those ladies are my wife and daughters."

—You see men of the most delicate fames engaged in active professional pursuits, who literally have no time for idleness. Let them become idle—let them take cane of themselves—let them think of their health and they die! Rust rots the steel which use preserves.

In and praying that God will help us to overcome.

Nevez whine over what you may suppose to be the loss of opportunities without ever bestowing a thought on whatsoever things are true and lovely and of good report, is, as nobody would choose to deny, morally halt and maimed. One half of his faculties, and that the most outlearning much; every man may suppose to be the loss of opportunities without ever bestowing a thought on whatsoever things are true and lovely and of good report, is, as nobody would choose to deny, morally halt and maimed. One half of his faculties, and that the most be like land which produces nothing but thistles and brambles.

He is like land which produces nothing but thistles and brambles.

RICHMOND, September 19.—There has been considerable political excitment easy words, has thus caught the first elements of spelling. If any one has a strong an election. The first meeting in the where he is put, he will become an education that which use preserves.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Pentrian Chiera.

CONUNDRUMS.—Why is a room full married folks like a room that is empty? eccuse there is not a single person in

Why are full grown cats like unskilled surgeods? Because they mew-fill-late and kill the patience.

What tree represents a person who ersists in incurring debts? Will ow.
Why should an alderman wear a Taran waistcoat? To keep a check on his

Why is a bad physician like an ill-empered man? Because he is apt to

Why does an auctioneer like ugly cus-omers at his sales? He likes those who re most for-bidding.

Why are people who go to church without paying for their seats not likely to be much benefitted? Because they get good for nothing.

When is a physician like a bad schools boy and why? At night, because he is likely to be called up.

Which is the business that would 'soot' bybody? Chimney sweeping.

LADIES are like watches-pretty enough to look at -sweet faces and delicate hands but something difficult to regulate when set agoing.

"The ocean speaks cloquently and for-ever," says Boecher, "Yes," retoris Prentice, "and there is no use of telling

A down-eastern advertised his wife thus: On the sixteenth of July, on the night of Monday, Eloped from her has-band, the wife of Juo. Grandy. His grief-fer her absence each day growing deeper, Should any one find her, he begs them to keep her

I SAY Jones, how is it that your wif dresses so magnificently, and you always appear out at the elbows?" Jones, (impressively and significantly,) 'You see, Thompson, my wife dresses according to the Gazette of Fashion, and I dress accor-ding to my Ledger.'

PAT'S TURTLE. -The head of a turtle for several days after it's seperation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days atterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth which it bit with violence.— A lady who saw the proceedings exclaimed—'Why, Patric, I thought the turtle was dead." 'So he is ma'm; but the creature's not sensible of it!'

'I Don't SEE IT.'-Lord Nelson was undoubtedly the author of this slang phrase. At the celebrated battle of Co-penhagen, Nelson, who determined to continue the fight, but whose attention had been called to a signal of the com-manding officer to cease hastilities, placed his hand over his good eye, and preten-ding to look with his blind one, said 'I dont see it, and at once ordered a brisk renewal of the engagement.

-"These ladies are like birds that -- Those that sale has bird state are long on the wing, said a humorous clock to his employer, as a bevy of shopping damsels left the store.
"Why so?" asked the proprietor.
"Because it takes them a long time to

settle upon their purchase," (perches, replied the clerk.

The proprietor saw the point, and was so gratified at the clerk's acuteness that he at once raised his wages.

—A handsome young widow applied to a phsiciau to deliver her of three distressing complaints. "In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite: what shall I take for that?" "Air and what shall I take for that I "Air and exercise, madam."—"And Doctor, I am quite fidgety at night time, and afraid to be abed alone; what shall I take for that?" "A husband, madæn."—"Fie! that?" "A husband, madæn."—"Fie! Doctor. But I have the blues terribly what shall I take for that?" "Take a newspaper, madam," replied the Doctor.

-A good thing is told of the Presi-dent in Raleigh. While responding in

There are too many posessing Christians who, while they are perfectly respectable in their conduct in the view of the world, are, in the Divine view, through pride, self-glory, coverousness, or hardness of heart, as, far the property of the control of the price of the control from genuine religion as those who by their flagrant vices infringe common

A man habitual finding fault, habit-ually on the alert to defeat folly or vice, without ever bestowing a thought on