



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 7, 1850.

Lectures at the Court House.

By reference to our advertising columns the reader will perceive that the fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. by S. C. BURNETT, Esq. Subject--Time and its Changes. The lecture on Tuesday evening last, by Dr. O. A. JARVIS, subject, "Know Thyself," was listened to with much interest by an attentive audience, and the lecturer did full justice to his subject.

The reports of disagreement between the members of the President's Cabinet are contradicted. It is affirmed, however, that Mr. Clayton will retire, on account of ill health, when the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Nicaragua question, which has been signed, shall be ratified; and it is predicted that Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, will succeed him in the Department of State.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.—The treaty with Austria, which was concluded in 1848 by Messrs. Buchanan, and Hulseman, has been ratified, and is published in the Washington Republic. The treaty mutually extends to all descriptions of property the exemption from taxes and charges heretofore secured to personal property.

Additional Appropriations.

We learn from Washington that an appropriation of \$600,000, has been demanded by the government on account of the deficiency of the pension fund. \$400,000 have been demanded for removing the Florida Indians.

Samuel D. Paterson, Esq. joint proprietor of Graham's Magazine, the Pennsylvania, the Saturday Gleaner, and the Norristown Register, has failed. The latter paper was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on Saturday last.

The Cholera has made its appearance again on some of the negro plantations of Louisiana.—We may expect a visit from the scourge in our Northern cities, again this season.

New Postage Bill.

The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Wm. J. Brown, regulating the rates of postage, provides that newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter, shall be charged at the rate of one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction of an ounce; all newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers, must be prepaid; no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent by mail, within the county where they are published; any person may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail; handbills and circulars charged two cents if not watered; letters sent abroad, charged fifteen cents postage in the United States mail lines; the postmaster general may increase these rates; the franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to ounce letters, and members may not frank for a friend under \$10 penalty.

Stirring Times at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states that "thirty-four members from the Slave States have signed an agreement to persevere in staving off all transaction of business in the House, until the Slave Question shall be settled to their liking." Another letter writer, who is not apt to speak rashly, says that certain Southern members have declared that in the event of the passage of Mr. Doty's resolution, which comes up in the House on Monday next, they will break up the organization forcibly, every man being armed for the purpose. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that "the Southern men have held a secret caucus, and are acting in concert," while Mr. Foote, one of the Senators from Mississippi, has intimated that something serious is at hand. The correspondent of the North American, speaking of Mr. Foot's hint that something serious would take place if a compromise were not effected by Saturday last, says— "A plain translation is easily made. Gov. Doty's resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill for the admission of California with her present constitution and boundaries, will come up on Monday, and the scenes which occurred a fortnight ago will be renewed under more aggravating circumstances. It is by no means improbable that violence may be resorted to on that occasion, or that, under the influence of passion or irritation, scenes may occur which may be attended with the most lamentable consequences. Whatever may be the impression abroad, or however much a portion of the press may labor to distort the facts, it is undoubtedly true that a large number of members in the House go armed, and that many have been induced to prepare themselves for a sudden contingency, who have heretofore abhorred the practice of wearing concealed weapons. If I was at liberty to tell all that I really know on this subject, I could astonish the public with the disclosures of facts which are hardly suspected even here, except among the initiated. A deliberate plan was formed only three days ago, to provoke a personal rencontre on the floor, and under circumstances which must have been followed with bloodshed. The parties consulted, advised postponement, and the scene was saved.—But while this disposition exists, and is encouraged by being allowed to be the topic of consultation, it is easy to see that a collision may occur at any moment."

Peace Address.

We have received an address to the people of the United States, signed "by order of the Peace Congress, Committee of the United States, Charles Sumner, chairman, Elihu Burritt, Amasa Walker, secretaries," from which we learn that another congress or convention has been called, to meet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, in the month of August next, to do what is possible, by mutual counsels and encouragement, to influence public opinion, and advance the cause which has been so well commended by the congress at Paris. A formula of a petition to Congress is given, praying for such action as may be deemed best "in favor of stipulated arbitration or a congress of nations." The committee recommend other measures in opposition to the custom or institution of war, eloquently invite men of all political parties and all religious sects to join with them for the furtherance of their great and good end.

LAND REFORM.—The subject of land reform is attracting a good deal of attention, and was the subject of a meeting on Friday night at Tammany Hall, N. Y. The matter has also been under consideration in Congress, where various propositions have been brought forward to improve the present mode of disposing of and controlling the public domain. Dean Swift was once asked to preach a short charity sermon. He complied with the request. The sermon is perhaps the shortest on record. We will quote it entire. Text: "He that hath pity upon the poor; lendeth unto the Lord." Sermon: "If you like the security, down with the dust."

Scarcity of Tobacco.

We learn by a letter from New Orleans of date of 13th ult. that the stock of old-leaf tobacco in that market is less than 150 bbls.—This is a smaller stock than had been known there for the last twenty years. Sales of quice common had been made at five and a half cents, and no kind, however inferior, was to be had for less than 5 cents. Prices were quarter to a half cent higher than for the previous week.—Baltimore American.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

FEB. 26.—In the SENATE, the bill reported by Mr. Packer from the Appropriation Committee, was referred back to the Committee.

The bill to incorporate the Newtown and Rockville Turnpike Road was taken up and passed. In the House, some private bills, uninteresting to our readers, were passed.

FEB. 27.—In the SENATE, but little was done except to receive petitions, which were presented in great numbers.

In the House, the bill regulating banks was discussed during the day.

FEB. 28.—In the SENATE, a large number of memorials and petitions were presented—among them one by Mr. Malone, from citizens of Bucks county, asking the passage of a law making the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath a forfeiture of license.

The bill entitled an act relative to landlord and tenant was discussed at length.

In the House, the day was passed in presenting petitions and bills, none of which interest our readers.

MARCH 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Malone, for the incorporation of a company to construct a plank road in Bucks county; also for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Easton. Mr. Shimer, for the charter of the Norristown, Berks and Lehigh railroad company; also for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Easton.

Mr. Packer, a remonstrance signed against repeal of the \$300 exemption law of last session.

Mr. Frailey, petition for a law authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to grant charters to savings institutions, building associations, &c.

The following bills were taken up and passed final reading:—The bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Monongahela Bank, at Brownsville; to incorporate the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; to incorporate the American Life and Health Insurance Company.

A number of private bills of no general interest, were taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—House organized at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Speaker McCalmont.

The "act regulating banks" being the special order of the day, it was again taken up, and a new section added, which compels eastern banks to keep notes at par in the city of Philadelphia, and western banks at Pittsburgh, under a forfeiture of charter. This section was adopted after discussion, by ayes 67, nays 19.

Mr. Laird offered an amendment which prohibits the circulation of notes of banks not chartered by this state, under the denomination of \$10, which was adopted—Ayes, 86; nays 6.

Mr. Reid offered an additional section, compelling new banks to deposit United States stock to the amount of the notes they issue, with the Auditor General, for the faithful redemption of their notes. Not agreed to—ayes 23, nays 63.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by the following vote—ayes 56, nays 37. Adjourned.

MARCH 2.—In the SENATE, nothing of interest done.

In the House, the business generally was of little interest to our readers. Mr. Finletter, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill supplementary to the School law. A bill was reported to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath. A bill was read in place by Mr. Leonard to restrict the sale of such drinks. A bill relative to collateral inheritances was passed.

MARCH 4.—In the SENATE, Mr. Drum (Judiciary) reported, with amendments, the bill to secure to owners their property, in logs, masts, spars, and other lumber.

Mr. Matthias read in his place a bill to authorize the trustees under the will of Dr. Thomas Blackwell, to sell certain real estate; also a bill to suppress and punish fortune tellers, soothsayers, necromancers and conjurers.

Mr. Fulton, a bill relating to proceedings in the Orphans' court.

In the House, the Speaker presented the annual report of the Western Savings Fund Society.

Various petitions were presented on the following subjects:—For a plank road company from York to Gettysburg; for the incorporation of the Armstrong county bank; against prohibiting sales of intoxicating drinks in Chester county; against erection new county Mountour. For a modification in sequestration laws; for the incorporation of the Valley railroad company; for extension of the limits of unincorporated Northern Liberties, and the construction of a free tidewater canal; for an extension of the boundaries of West Philadelphia.

In accordance with a special order, the bill to fix the senators and representatives, and form the state into districts, in pursuance of the constitution, was taken up.

The bill then came up on a second reading, when Mr. Killinger moved to give Philadelphia county four senators, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hoge moved to take from Philadelphia city proper one senator. Agreed to by one majority—ayes 44, nays 43.

It is said the project of holding Locofoco meetings in Pennsylvania, to approve the course of the Slavery propagandists of the South, is the invention of the Hon. James Buchanan, to advance his prospects for the Presidency. It is plain that the whole matter is in the hands of his peculiar friends. The scheme is not a bad—we mean not a week—one; for the southern hotspurs will go for him who shall do most to humble himself, and the democracy of the North, before them.

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Reported Discovery of Dr. Parkman's Body.

The Bostonians are in the midst of another excitement, in consequence of the discovery of a body near Roxbury, which is supposed to be that of the late Dr. Parkman. We publish the particulars as we find them in the Boston Herald of Thursday afternoon, premising that the story would be very pretty only for the ugly circumstance that in the pocket of the deceased was found a small account book with the name of "David M. Cartney, Cambridge," written in it.

From the Boston Herald of Feb. 28.

This morning about 6 o'clock, a son of Mr. Heath, who keeps a lumber wharf at Pine island, near Roxbury, discovered in the water near the beach the dead body of a man. He immediately gave information of the fact to Mr. Wm. H. Hobard, clerk in Mr. Heath's office, who, on visiting the spot to satisfy himself, in the water, beheld, to his horror, what he then almost dared not give utterance to. Mr. Hobard immediately went to high sheriff Adams, of Norfolk county, and told him of the circumstances of finding the body, but made no allusion to his suspicions concerning its identification. The sheriff proceeded to the place with several of his officers, and the moment the body was seen, the exclamation from all was spontaneous—"That's the body of Dr. Parkman!"

The truth of this astounding discovery was so thoroughly impressed on the minds of all present, that it was some moments before they concluded to examine more minutely the dead figure before them. As they did so, however, they felt more convinced of the correctness of their supposition. They found that the size of the body—the long, attenuated limbs, the apparent age, the peculiar bend of the body, and other striking characteristics—corresponded exactly with those of the lamented doctor. High sheriff Adams then summoned an inquest, and proceeded to examine the clothing, pockets, &c. They discovered that the body was attired in a fine suit of broad cloth, black pants, dress coat, satin vest, silk cravat, and light boots. In one of the pockets of the pants, a small account book was found, in which was written the name of "David M. Cartney," and some distance below, on the same page, was the word "Cambridge." There were, also, in the same pocket, three keys, and in another a yellow silk pocket handkerchief figured. Beyond these nothing was found calculated to solve the mystery.—The body had the appearance of having been in the water about three months.

Some of the relatives of Dr. Parkman will visit the Roxbury Almshouse to-day, and we shall probably be enabled, by to-morrow, to give a substantiation of the above surmises. The flesh was gone from the nose, cheeks, forehead, and chin, which of course prevented the recognition of the features, but the limbs remained perfect; and, after a short consultation, the following verdict was rendered:—"That the deceased came to his death from some cause or causes unknown to the jury." Both these gentlemen aver that they have strong reasons to believe that the body is none other than that of the missing doctor.

The body was then conveyed to the Roxbury House, where it now remains for identification. High sheriff Adams and Mr. Hobard were both intimately acquainted with Mr. Parkman, and knew his person well; indeed, none could see his singular bodily formation once, without having it impressed upon their mind.

The fact of another name being found in the account book, does not at all remove the impression, for it is well known that Dr. Parkman, in some cases, took the savings bank books, and other evidences of money due from some of his poorer creditors, as security; and it is not at all remarkable that a book of the description referred to, should be found in his possession.

Decision in the case of Mrs. Gaines.

A despatch from New Orleans states that Judge McCALIB, on Thursday last, gave a decision adverse to the suit of Mrs. GAINES, involving a claim to a large amount of property, which has been in litigation for some time.—Judge McKINLEY, it appears, did not coincide in the opinion given. The case will probably be brought before the Supreme Court.

THE LION OF THE DAY.—On Friday morning, Mrs. Lioness Victoria, attached to Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, presented to this interesting world no less than seven little lions, much to the gratification of the lion-tamer of the establishment.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Stock to the amount of \$392,000 has been subscribed in St. Louis to the Pacific Railroad, and the Company will be organized and the route surveyed immediately. The road will be commenced at St. Louis and extended to the western limit of the State, to be ready to form the eastern trunk of the line to the Pacific Ocean.

A most serious accident, says the Easton Sentinel, occurred on Wednesday of last week, at South Easton, in the Rolling Mill of Messrs Stewart & Co., by which Mr. Gilbert Valentine, one of the workmen was dreadfully injured. He was engaged in oiling some portion of the machinery at the time, when his clothing was caught by a wire projecting from a horizontal shaft. To prevent himself being carried round with the shaft, he braced against an upright and supported himself until the clothing was completely torn from him and wound around the shaft in strips. Even the cravat was torn from his neck. He was so much injured by the pressure, and lacerated by the tearing of his clothing, that his life was for some time despaired of. It is now thought, however, that he will recover.

Blankets.

Machinery has lately been invented, by which blankets, that to all appearance are entire wool, are chiefly made of cotton. The cotton thread is wound with woolen thread, pretty much as the steel wire of a piano is wound with silver wire. The process is performed so cheaply that the difference in the price of the material makes a large profit to the manufacturer, while he can afford his article at a rate comparatively low. It is surprising to observe the new and unexpected uses to which our great staple is applied.

Important from San Francisco.

TWO WEEKS LATER.

Arrival of the ALABAMA at New Orleans with HALF MILLION OF GOLD.

Sacramento City Overflowed—Immense Loss of Property and Suffering among the Inhabitants—Americans attacked by the Chilians, etc., etc.

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 28.

The steamship Alabama has just arrived from Chagres, and I hasten to lay her news, which is highly important, before you. She brings sixty five passengers, and half a million in gold dust.

She also brings advices from San Francisco to the 15th January, being two weeks later than our previous accounts. They were received at Panama by the steamship California.

The city of Sacramento has been overflowed by water. But few spots of land are visible, and the inhabitants are suffering terribly from this dreadful and unheard of calamity.

The loss by this unlooked for visitation is estimated at over one million of dollars.

Immense herds of cattle and other property have been swept away. While this great flood, however, destroys a great deal of property, it will wash out the gold in immense quantities.

A party of Chilians had made an attack upon the Americans at the mines in the vicinity of Stockton, in which two of the assailed were killed, and the others imprisoned, though the latter were afterwards released.

The ship Prince de Joinville, and barque Harman, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Life in Jamaica.

A PLEASANT writer in the Boston Daily Journal thus sketches matters and things in Kingston, Jamaica:—

The city is on the south side of the island, protected by an arm of land, which curves in front of it like a sickle. This is a coral reef, covered with mangrove and palm-trees, and forming a safe and beautiful harbor. When you first enter the city, the dilapidated houses that present themselves, and the old, dingy brick garden walks, the unpainted dwellings, and the sandy, unpaved streets, which meet the eye as you advance, give it a desolate appearance. But when you know more of what is within these walls, all unpleasant prepossessions are removed.

The gardens are crowded with fragrant trees and shrubs. The houses are neat, cool and spacious. The floors, of hard wood, are polished; the sea and land breezes find free entrance through the open doors and windows, and the people, if you come to them with introductions of the right sort, are exceedingly kind and attentive.

Some of the customs here are peculiar. Let me pass through a day's routine with you.—You are asleep, under mosquito-bars, (lace, or the ordinary net,) and early in the morning the servant enters, puts aside the guard, and hands you a cup of hot coffee, (goat's milk improves the flavor;) this gives you courage to rise and take your bath, and after that your ante-breakfast walk. This is the only hour for wearing out shoes. All the shopping and marketing is done before eight o'clock, A. M. About this hour you return to breakfast—a hearty meal. Then comes the hottest part of the day, for the land-breeze ceases to blow, and the sea-breeze is yet asleep. You read, lounge, and slap at the mosquitoes. About eleven o'clock the trade-wind visits you, at first blowing gently, but ere long slamming to the doors, floating back the curtains, and fluttering the leaves of your book. They call it "the doctor," because it comes laden with health. This continues until four o'clock in the afternoon, and makes the day delightful. When this island is more known in our country, it must become a great resort for invalids, especially for those with pulmonary diseases. A gentleman who had resided here for several years, told me that he had witnessed the most wonderful recoveries of consumptives who had come to this island from Great Britain. It is the Italy of America.

Political Dishonesty.

The genius of our government directs the attention of every citizen to politics. Its spirit reaches the uttermost bound of society, and pervades the whole mass. If its channels are slimy with corruption, what limit can be set to its malign influence? The turbulence of elections, the virulence of the press, the desperation of bad men, the hopelessness of efforts which are not cunning, but only honest, have driven many conscientious men from any concern with politics. This is suicidal. Thus the tempest will grow blacker and fiercer. Our youth will be caught up in its whirling bosom and dashed to pieces, and its hail will break down every green thing. At God's house the cure should begin. Let the hand of discipline smite leprous lips which shall utter the profane heresy: "All is fair in politics." If any hoary professor drunk with the mingled wine of excitement, shall tell our youth that a Christian man may act in politics by any other rule of morality than that of the Bible; and that wickedness performed for a party, is not as abominable, as if done for a man; or that any necessity justifies, or palliates dishonesty in word or deed,—let such an one go out of the camp, and his pestilent breath be no longer contagion among our youth. No man who loves his country, should shrink from her side when she groans with raging distempers. Let every Christian man stand in his place, rebuke every dishonest practice; scorn a political as well as personal lie; and refuse with indignation to be insulted by the solicitation of an immoral man. Let good men of all parties require honesty, integrity, veracity, and morality in politics, and there, as powerfully as anywhere else, the requisitions of public sentiment will ultimately be felt.—Beecher's Lectures to Young Men.

THE STATE CANALS.—The water was let into the eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal on Friday last, and the indications are favorable to the opening of the whole line on the 7th inst.

Attention is being drawn to the raising of the Palma Christi, or castor-oil bean, in Alabama. A consignment of the oil made in Marengo county, in that State, was recently received in Mobile, and sold readily at \$2 per gallon.

A Predicament.

Quite a ludicrous scene occurred the other evening in a fashionable street up town, in New York. A spruce looking girl of nineteen tripping along at a moderate pace, with a small bundle under her arm, was accosted by a gentleman—a fancy gentleman perhaps—who asked permission to accompany her. "Certainly," said she, "just hold my bundle while I tie my stocking," and presenting it to him as she spoke, instantly ran off at full speed. The gentleman felt a slight movement in the bundle, and in great trepidation trotted after her, repeatedly bawling out, "Here you woman! come back and take your baby!" Soon a crowd gathered to learn the nature of his distress. "A woman gave me her baby to hold, and then ran off," piteously exclaimed the man of the burden.—"Take it to the alms-house," shouted some half dozen voices. "Let us see it, first," cried one more sagacious than the rest; and as a large course towel was unfolded, out jumped a full grown cat, who scampered off amid the vociferous shouts and laughter of all present, save one, who looked awfully sad.

It seems that a lady, desiring to rid her house of one of these animals, whose petty larcenies in the kitchen were a source of great annoyance, had commissioned the servant girl to take it out of the neighborhood and drop it, which secret mission, like many others of greater import, was completely frustrated by a disinterested party "letting the cat out of the bag."

The Atmosphere.

The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heaven, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the Apostle John saw in his vision: "a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow-flakes to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile, that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it with its wings. We touch it not, but it touches us; its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of the glowing, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its triumphal arch, and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed its snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall—hail, storm, nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things.

Dr. Gwin, one of the California Senators, was asked, at a social gathering in Washington, a few evenings since, how it happened that Southern men, like himself, who had emigrated to California, were opposed to the introduction of slavery into that State. Said he,

"In California labor is reputable. In her mines are to be found men of the highest respectability performing daily labor; and they do not wish to see the slaves of some wealthy planter or owner brought there, and put in competition with their labor side by side. It is from the very fact that Labor is respectable, that we wish to keep it so by excluding Slavery from our State."

A locomotive is now in course of construction at Cambridge, Mass., which is warranted to draw a passenger train at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The Cincinnati Advertiser states that the whole number of hogs slaughtered in the valley of the West, during the past year was 1,038,957.

CURE FOR CANCER.—It is stated that a preparation of arsenic has been successfully employed as a cure for cancer. In several cases of long standing, and where all other remedies have failed, this has been found to effect a thorough cure.

A SIMPLE RULE.—To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the Sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting, which gives the length of the day.

Scene at a District School.

First class in philosophy—step out—close your books,—John Jones—how many kingdoms are there in nature?

'Four.'

'Name them.'

'England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.'

'Pass to the next.—Smith.'

'Four—the animal, vegetable, mineral, and kingdom come.'

'Good, go up head.'

'Hobbs—What is meant by the animal kingdom?'

'Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, alligators, monkeys, jackasses, hack-drivers, and schoolmasters.'

'Very well—but you'll take a licking for your last remark.'

'Giles—What is the mineral kingdom?'

'The whole of California.'

'Walk straight up head.'

'Johnson—What is the vegetable kingdom?'

'Garden sars, potatoes, carrots, ingyons, and all kinds of greens that's good for cooking.'

'And what are pines, and hemlocks, and elms—ain't they vegetables?'

'No sir-ee—you can't cook 'em—their saw logs, and framing timber.'

'Boys, give me a piece of apple, and you can have an hour's intermission—except Hobbs.'

N. Y. Spirit of the Times.