

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

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TERMS:

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DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
The Report shows a net increase of 862 post-offices during the year ending 30th of June, 1855—the whole number of offices at that date being 24,416, and on the 30th of November, 24,770. On the 30th of June last there were 7,035 mail routes, at an estimated length of 27,998 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 67,491,166 miles, costing \$5,315,238. Compared with the service of the year previous, there is an increase of 3,397,025 miles of transportation, or of about 5 per cent., and of \$675,221 cost, or about 14 1/100 per cent. The increase by railroad service is 3,439,132 miles; by modes not specified, 3,575,177 miles—while the transportation by coaches is less by 2,325,628 miles, and by steamboat 1,335,653. This change results mainly from the reletting of contracts in many of the Southern and Western States and Territories. On the 30th of June last there were in service 319 route agents at a compensation of \$235,170 65-100; 29 local agents at \$19,328; and 981 mail messengers at \$100,471 65, making a total of 254,370 99 to be added to the cost of transportation. This makes the total amount for the current year \$5,834,980 20, which will probably be increased to 6,000,000 by new services and routes. The cost of foreign mail service, not included here, amounts to \$611,457. The Postmaster states that on 3d April last, he concluded a contract with Mr. James F. Joy, to convey the mails from Cairo to New Orleans and back, daily, he having full powers to negotiate such contract on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad, but though the latter used every exertion to comply with their engagement, they failed to do so from the high price demanded of them by the owners of the boats on the line, and the route was accordingly advertised for reletting. The new distribution schemes have been completed, and each distributing office has now alphabetical lists of all the counties in all the States, except California. In accordance with the late act of Congress, suitable measures have been adopted to put in operation the new system of registering valuable letters, but it has not been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the plan. The Postmaster has, however, found abundant proofs of its usefulness, and of the necessity of bringing it to perfection. The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year amount to \$9,968,342, and the gross revenue derived from postages, (inland and foreign) are \$6,642,136 13, which, adding the annual appropriations made in compensation of mail service to the government, by the acts of 3d March, 1849, and 3d March, 1851, amounts to \$7,342,136 13. Deducting the balance against the United States due to Foreign Powers, for postal accounts, from the above the actual gross revenue of the Department, for the year ending 30th of June, 1855, will be \$7,335,117. The gross revenue of 1854, after deducting foreign balances, amounted to \$8,516,651 91, making a difference in favor of 1855 of \$518,519 10. The excess of expenditure for 1855 over that of 1854 is \$2,026,206 16. This excess is attributed partly to the increase in compensation to Postmasters and Clerks of Office, and partly to the increase of expenditures for transportation owing to the great extension of the railroad service. The condition of the Department goes to show that the rates fixed by the act of 3d March, 1851, will not enable the Department to sustain itself by its own resources.

Another case of this excess of expenditures is attributed to the letters and documents carried free of charge for members of Congress and others, and to the immense amount of printed matter conveyed at low rates. The Postmaster General thinks that the reduction of fifty per cent. for advance payment on newspapers, is wholly without justification. He also recommends that pre-payment by stamps be made compulsory on all kinds of matter. The expenditure of the Department for 1856, is estimated at \$10,139,024, and the means available for the same year, \$9,010,874, leaving a deficiency of \$1,088,151 to be provided for. Reference is again made to the fact that the Collins line of steamers receives from Government \$558,000 for twenty-six trips, while the British Government paid the Cunard line \$866,700 for fifty-two trips, which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, is amply sufficient. Measures have been recently taken to lay before the Mexican Government proposals on the subject of a Postal Convention. The Report alludes at some length to the Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and concludes by deprecating the denunciation of the Department for mistakes, carelessness, or neglect, instead of advising it of the wrong committed, and leaving it to apply the remedy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Although we have heretofore given, at considerable length, and several weeks in advance their transmission to Congress, the tables of the foreign trade and commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1855, we deem it not uninteresting to present the following abstract of the Secretary's report, now that it has appeared in regular course. The tables on foreign

trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, is \$126,185,900; of free goods, \$18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, \$411,430; showing a total increase of \$144,028,396 in favor of 1855. The increase last year over 1854, is given thus: Dutiable goods, \$65,746,688; of free goods, \$18,348,934; decrease of specie and bullion, \$968,980—total increase, \$83,144,642. The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States, (including, of course, California and Oregon,) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were \$261,382,960, against \$306,780,253 for the preceding year, showing a decline of \$42,397,193. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, were \$275,156,846, against \$278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only \$3,084,218. It will be seen from this that, while for the year 1854, the imports exceeded the exports \$17,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports \$23,778,886.

The tables further show an increase, during the last year, of \$10,102,863 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of \$51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and \$3,246,250 in specie.

Of the total exports of specie for the last year, \$53,958,418 were of domestic production, and \$2,289,923 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were \$22,406,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of \$1,497,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and \$12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

The Secretary favors the admission, duty free, of wool as a raw material, together with chemicals and dye-stuffs, but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufacturers, it is said, would be satisfied with this.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. McClelland devotes a large space of his report to a consideration of the Indian question. His views are clearly expressed, and a number of recommendations are submitted.

The Indian chiefs and warriors, addicted to drinking and gambling, are made the dupes of evil-disposed persons. The system of granting licenses to traders is indicated as the basis of all the evils of which complaint is made. It is necessary to abolish the cash system of payments, and enable the Indian to obtain all he requires at cost price, if we mean to remedy the trouble, or to civilize and enlighten the savage. A study of the history of the Indians, in connection with the conduct of the whites towards them, reveals the fact that Indian disturbances are too often traceable to the indiscretions and aggressions of the white men. Upon this point the report enlarges. Never before has the Indian been subjected to such severe trials and hardships; the offenses of which he is guilty are often palliated by extreme want. All this impresses the necessity of kindness and forbearance; and accordingly the Secretary suggests the propriety of attempting to civilize and christianize the red men. He alludes to the amount of good that has been effected by missionary enterprise, and discovers in the Indian a susceptibility of improvement and civilization, which renders it a duty to persevere in all humane efforts to preserve the race from extinction. In this particular, Mr. McClelland and Col. Davis are of two minds.

The statistics of this report cover much space. We give the principal figures: Amt. of land sold last fiscal year, acres, 8,720,474 Amount received therefor, \$2,368,918 Lands surveyed in 1855, acres, 15,315,283 Lands sold, 6,264,163 Land warrants issued, 37,958,412 Virginia military land warrants, 1,460,000 Pensioners, 14,480 Pensions paid, \$1,503,112 Patents issued since January 1, 1855, 1,600 Patent office building, \$1,600,000 Expenditures National Insane Hospital, 171,341 Indian stock, now held, \$2,098,870 Surplus fund of the Department, 850,243 The business of the General Land Office has greatly increased. The surveys have been vigorously prosecuted, and a large quantity of land is ready to be brought into market during the coming year.

The Foreign News and the Peace Rumors.

Rumors of peace continue to reach us from Europe. It is stated that Count Valentine Esterhazy has gone from Vienna to St. Petersburg, as a bearer of new propositions, that had been assented to by both France and England. They are thus stated in brief. 1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and other. 2. A general protection of the great powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of the Danube to be secured. 4. The fortresses of Bomarsund and Sebastopol not to be rebuilt. Alexander is to have a fortnight to consider. Should he reject, there will be an end to negotiations until after the next campaign. Should he accept, a new conference will take place as specifically as possible, at Dresden or Munich. Opinions vary as to the chances, and all will be anxiety until the result is known.

The London Daily News, in reference to Count Esterhazy's mission, says: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he will not be disappointed." The French correspondent of the London Times likewise expresses the existence of strong doubts of the acceptance of the negotiations by the Czar. In his letter of the 17th date, this correspondent alludes to a difference which existed between the French and English Governments relative to the conditions on which they would make peace with Russia, and says that rumor mentions the name of the King of Sardinia as the principal promoter of the arrangement of the difficulty. Count Esterhazy's instructions are to return immediately to Vienna in the event of the propositions of Austria not being accepted by the Russian Government. The London correspondent of the New

York Tribune, alludes to the proposition, and says:

Lord Palmerston could not refuse to give his assent to such propositions as these, and they were dispatched the day before yesterday to Russia—Nevertheless, the rumors of peace have suddenly blown over. The Exchange, which was so sanguine, and the newspaper correspondent, so busy last week, have now become somewhat more desponding as regards the success of the negotiations, since it is known that the house of Mendelssohn, at Berlin, have opened subscriptions for a new Russian five per cent loan of eight millions sterling at 86. It is easy to see that, had the hopes of peace any solid foundations, the Czar would have delayed his financial operations until the beginning of the negotiations and the settlement of the preliminaries of peace, which would have secured better terms to him as to the money.

One third of the loan is expected to be taken at Berlin, one third at Amsterdam, and one third at Frankfurt. As the terms are very favorable, and Russia's financial credits is not yet shaken, the subscriptions would have filled in a few days but for the deficiency in negotiating the scrip. Excluded as it is from the London and Paris markets, it cannot become a favorite stock, since its circulation cannot extend beyond Germany, Switzerland and Holland, all of them galled by Austrian paper, and therefore scarcely able to absorb the Russian loan. Still, it is believed that it will be subscribed before the return of Count Valentine Esterhazy from St. Petersburg, where he is to arrive about the 22d.

A fortnight will be allowed to the Czar for his answer, and accordingly we may expect to hear of the final result about the middle of January. The propositions are so framed as to exclude any dodging. The Czar must either accept or refuse them; in the first case an armistice will be concluded and a peace congress will assemble at Dresden or Munich, in the latter case the next campaign will extend to the Baltic provinces, and Austria will recall her Ambassador from St. Petersburg. As to her going to war it is simply impossible, since she has again dismissed 80,000 of her troops, and all her blustering and bragging that in the course of six weeks she can organize her army on the war footing cannot deceive anybody but those who want to be deceived—for instance, Napoleon. Not a few of his oldest and most influential friends, such as his illegitimate brother Count Moray; his illegitimate cousin, Count Walewski and Drouyn de L'Huys; and many others, say to him—

"You have revived the prestige of your name; you have given the French army an abundant feast of glory; you have raised your influence to the highest pitch; you have received the King of Sardinia and the Queen of England as guests at the Tuilleries. What more have you to gain by the war and by the English alliance? Peace and an alliance with Austria alone can give you additional security in France and influence abroad, while the intimacy with a parliamentary government cannot but weaken the principles of Imperialism." This disposition of the French Court is so well known all over Europe that the peace rumors are continually revived. People are not sufficiently informed of the state of Russia, or else they would not think that the Czar could give his assent to the new Austrian proposition.

It is said, moreover, that public feeling is undergoing a change in Russia. But, we repeat, everything may be regarded still in doubt.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

SCRIPTURAL USE OF THE WORD FORTY.—This numerical, which occurs so frequently in Scripture, and in places where its introduction is apparently at variance, with passages that precede and follow it, is in the East, constantly used as a general term; implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score," or "a dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Chalmitat," or "the forty pillars," though it had but nineteen standing, and when perfect, had two hundred and six. The Arabs also use "one thousand and one" in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the mount "forty" days, meaning many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in scriptural history; and Persians, Arabs and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this sense.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Fraser's Magazine, this brief but beautiful passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with hands full of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests, admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emulsions—with humming bees and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kind tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself."

A wine merchant in Paris recently received a note as follows:

Sir—For some time you have been robbed at retail; we have now resolved to rob you by wholesale. I hereby notify you, that, to-morrow night, should you not adopt measures to prevent it, your cellar will be entirely drained. "Saors!" cried the merchant, and he loaded his pistols and on the appointed night descended into the cellar, and seated himself between two wine casks. Everything in the cellar remained safe, but on returning home in the morning, he found every room in his house rifled, and all his plate, money and clothes purloined. The thieves had persuaded him to take care of his cellar while they should rob his house.

The Crimen Two Hundred Years Ago.

A curious book, published at Rouen in the French language, in the year 1662, entitled "A Description of the Ukraine, including several Provinces of the Kingdom of Poland," has accidentally fallen under our eye. The name of the author, as it appears on the title page, is *sieur de Beaulieu*. The book contains also an interesting account of the Crimes and of the race of Tartars who inhabited it two hundred years ago. We translate the following in reference to their manners and customs.

"The Tartars remain several days, after they are born, without opening their eyes, like dogs and other animals. They are not of high stature. The tallest are only of moderate size. Their form is rather slender, but their limbs are large. They have broad shoulders, a short neck, a large head, a face almost round, and a broad forehead. Their eyes are always half closed, but they are very black. They have a short nose, and a rather small mouth. Their teeth are as white as ivory. They have a swarthy complexion, and hair very black, and as coarse as horse's hair. In fine, they have altogether a different physiognomy from the Christians.

"This you would observe at the first glance. In their physiognomy and form they resemble the Indians of America, and especially those who are called Caribbees. They are all brave soldiers. They are not easily fatigued, and bear without much suffering the changes of climate. After the age of seven years, they sleep in the air. The mothers bath their children every day in water in which salt has been dissolved, in order to harden their skin and render them less sensible to the cold."

The author thus describes, in another part of the work, the manner in which the Cossacks of these days made love: "Here then, contrary to the custom of all other countries, may be seen young girls making love to the young men, and a superstition, very prevalent among them and carefully observed, causes them scarcely ever to miss their object, and indeed renders them more sure of success than the men would be, should the latter attempt the wooing. They proceed something after the following manner:—

"The maiden goes to the house of the father of the young man whom she loves, when she thinks the family are all together, and says, on entering, *Pennyobog*, which means, *God bless you*. She says her compliment to him who has made a great impression upon her heart, and tells him she thinks he will know how to govern and love his wife. "Thy noble qualities," she continues, "have led me to pray thee very humbly to accept me for thy wife." She then asks the father and mother to consent to the marriage. If she receives a refusal or some excuse, as that he is too young and not ready to marry, she answers that she will not depart until he has espoused her. Thus she perseveres and persists in remaining until she has obtained a favorable answer to her demands.

"After several weeks the father and mother are not only constrained to give their consent, but also to persuade their son to look upon her more favorably. At the same time, the young man, seeing the maiden so determined in her affection for him, begins to regard her as the one who is destined to be the mistress of his desires. Finally he prays his father and mother to permit him to espouse her. Thus she accomplishes her purpose, and the entire family, through fear of incurring the wrath of God by expelling her from their house, are constrained to give their consent to the union."

Louis Napoleon's Career.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist amongst individuals respecting the present Emperor of France, the subjoined abstract of his career may prove both interesting and encouraging to many a poor fellow whose fortunes have become "sere and yellow," and whose circumstances leave little of hope to brighten the prospect before him:

Just seven years ago, a bloated pauper advertised in London, presented himself for enrollment among the special constables at St. James, and was permitted to mount guard to protect the property and order of the British metropolis. Individually he was known as a saturnine rover. Unprincipled, reckless, vulgar in his tastes and habits, distinguished only for his love of brandy and the skill of a swordsman which he had displayed in the English tournament, he would have probably mouldered and perished unnoticed, a cunning embryo villain, if he had not chanced to be the nephew of the greatest conqueror of modern times, Napoleon Bonaparte. Yet even as heir to whatever honors the exile of St. Helena, the honored child of destiny of France, might involuntarily have left him, his career has been ignoble and mean, displaying rather the ambition of a street juggler than of a calculating politician.

The name of Louis Napoleon was known throughout the world; but it is probable it was spoken by few individuals, previous to 1850, excepting in tones of mingled disgust and contempt. Privately or publicly, he had either done or attempted enough low mischief to disgrace him in the eyes of all moral and thinking men; and it is therefore no wonder that the effected British patriotism of the representative of England's greatest and most dangerous enemy should have excited suspicion and loathing in the minds of those whom, by joining the anti-Chartist movement in London, he had intended to propitiate. Not only at that time, but at a far more subsequent period, he was spoken of by the British press as a detestable, troublesome reptile, outlived from humanity by his own acts, whom every one might lawfully slay that should find. Only one great man in Europe seems to have discerned the latent greatness hidden from view by the more prominent rubbish in Louis Napoleon's character. With Sir Robert Peel he was ever hospitably entertained, if not a welcome guest; and the great English Statesman more than once prophesied, that notwithstanding the mountebank of Boulogne and Strasburg, the son of a King of Holland would one day become, by his uncle, the Emperor of the French. Neither did Louis Napoleon ever for an instant lose faith in his own destiny. In the darkest and most discouraging moments of his career, he proclaimed the most assured hopes of eventually attaining the Imperial diadem.

From the Lives of Artists.

GILBERT STUART.

The Yankees have become notorious for their question-asking propensity, yet sometimes John Bull exhibits so remarkable a development of this trait, that we must conclude that Jonathan and John are at least cousins. A good anecdote is related of Gilbert Stuart, a celebrated American portrait painter, whose replies puzzled the inquisitiveness of his English travelling companions, in their attempts to find out his calling.

On one occasion, Stuart was travelling in a stage-coach, in England, with some gentlemen who were strangers to him, but all of whom were sociable and full of animation. His brilliant conversational powers attracted much attention, and his companions became desirous to know *who and what* he was. They asked many roundabout questions, to find out his calling or profession. Mr. Stuart answered, with a grave face and serious tone, that he sometimes dressed gentlemen's and ladies' hair.

"You are a hair-dresser, then?" remarked one of his companions, inquiringly.

"What?" said he; "do you take me for a barber?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I inferred it from what you said. If I mistook you, may I take the liberty to ask what you are then?"

"Why, I sometimes brush a gentleman's coat or hat, and sometimes adjust a cravat."

"O, you are a valet, then, to some nobleman?"

"A valet! Indeed, sir, I am not. I am not a servant; to be sure, I make coats and waistcoats for gentlemen."

"O, you are a tailor?"

"Tailor! Do I look like a tailor? I assure you I never handled a goose, other than a roasted one."

By this time the passengers were all in a roar; and one of the party exclaimed, "What are you, then?"

"I'll tell you," said Stuart. "Be assured all I have said is literally true. I dress hair, brush hats and coats, adjust a cravat, and make coats, waistcoats, and breeches, and likewise boots and shoes, at your service."

"Oho! a boot and shoe maker, after all!"

"Guess again, gentlemen. I never handled boot or shoe but for my own feet and legs; yet all I have told you is true."

"We may as well give up guessing, then," remarked one of the party.

After checking his laughter, he said to them, very gravely: "Now, gentlemen, I will not play the fool with you, but will tell you, upon my honor as a gentleman, *bona fide*, my profession. I get my bread by making faces."

Then he screwed his countenance, and twisted the lineaments of his visage in a manner such as Samuel Foote or Charles Mathews might have evinced.

When his companions, after loud peals of laughter, had composed themselves, each took credit to himself for having, all the while, suspected that the gentleman belonged to the theatre; and now they all knew that he must be a comedian by profession. But to their utter surprise, he assured them that he never was on the stage, and very rarely saw the inside of any theatre. His companions now all looked at him and at each other with astonishment.

Before parting, Stuart said to his companions: "Gentlemen, you will find that all I have said of my various employments, is comprised in these few words: *I am a portrait painter*. If you will call at John Palmer's, York Buildings, London, I shall be ready and willing to brush you a coat or hat, dress your hair *a la mode*, supply you, if in need, with a wig, of any fashion or dimensions, accommodate you with boots or shoes, give you ruffles or cravats, and make faces for you."

On parting with him at the inn, they begged leave to inquire in what part of England he was born. He replied, "I was not born in England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland." Here was another puzzle for them; and "Where then?" was their eager inquiry.

"I was born at Narragansett," was his reply.

"Where's that?"

"Six miles from Pottawomec, and ten miles from Poppesquash, and about four miles west of Connonicut, and not far from the spot where the famous battle with the Pequots was fought."

"In what part of the East Indies is that, sir?" was the response.

"East Indies, my dear sir! it is in the State of Rhode Island, between Massachusetts and the Connecticut River."

This was all Greek to his companions; and he left them to study a new lesson in geography, affording another instance of the ignorance respecting men of genius, whose vernacular tongue is the same as that of Bacon, Newton, Locke, Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope.

The Biter Bit.

A lady of a very genteel and respectable appearance, called one day on a prominent New England postmaster, with a letter in her hand, which she insisted had been broken open and resealed. She handed the letter to the postmaster, who examined it, and appearances certainly seemed to justify her assertion. She further declared that she well knew which clerk in the office had broken it open, and that he had previously served several of her letters in the same way. Upon hearing this, the postmaster requested her to walk inside the office, and point out the person whom she suspected.

The mind of every one present, and each one, conscious of innocence, indulged in conjectures as to who that somebody else might be, whom the accusing angel (?) was to fix upon as the culprit.

All their conjectures fell wide of the mark. After looking about for a moment, the lady pointed out the last man whom any in the office would have suspected of such an offence—one of the oldest and most reliable of their number.

"That is the person," said she, indicating him by a slight nod of the head; "and if he persists in making me free with my letters, I will certainly have him arrested. Why my letters should always be selected for this purpose, I cannot imagine; but if any more of them are touched, he will wish that he had let them alone."

This direct charge, and these threats, produced a greater commotion among his fellow clerks, than in the mind of the gentleman accused. Waiting for a moment after she had spoken, he broke the breathless silence that followed her words, by saying calmly—

"Mrs. —, I believe?"

"That is my name, sir."

"Have you concluded your remarks, madam?"

"I have, sir, for the present."

"Then, madam, I will take the liberty to inform you, that your husband is the person on whom you ought to expend your indignation. He has, at different times, taken several of your letters from the office, opened and read them, and, after re-sealing, returned them to the letter-box, having made certain discoveries in those letters to which he forced me to listen, as furnishing sufficient ground for his course, and justifying former suspicions! He earnestly requested me never to disclose who had opened the letters, and I should have continued to observe secrecy, had not your accusation forced me to this disclosure in self-defence. If you wish to have my statement corroborated, I think I can produce a reliable witness."

The lady did not reply to this proposition, but made a precipitate retreat, leaving the clerk master of the field, and was never afterwards seen at that post-office.

They shall not Blush for their Father.

Two men had entered into an agreement to rob their neighbor. Everything was planned. They were to enter the house at midnight, break open his chests and drawers, and carry off all the gold and silver they could find.

"He is rich and we are poor," said they to each other, by the way of encouragement in the evil they were about to perform. "He will never miss a little gold, while its possession will make us happy. Besides, what right has one man to all this world's goods?"

Thus they talked together. One of the men had a wife and children, but the other had no one in the world to care for but himself. The man who had children went home and joined his family, after agreeing upon a place of meeting with the other at the darkest hour of the coming night.

"Dear father," said one of the children, climbing upon his knee, "I am so glad you have come."

The presence of the child troubled the man and he tried to push him away, but his arms clung tighter about his neck, and he laid his face against his cheek, and in a sweet and gentle voice, said:

"I love you, father."

Involuntarily the man drew the innocent and loving one to his bosom, and kissed him.

There were two other children in the man's dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor, and these children worked daily to keep up the supply of bread, made deficient more through idleness in the father than from lack of employment. These children came in soon after their father's return, and brought him their earnings for the day.

"O father!" said the boy, "such a dreadful thing has happened. Henry Lee's father was arrested to day for robbing. They took him out of our shop, when Henry was there, and carried him off to prison. I was so sad, when I saw Henry weeping. And he hung his head for shame—for shame of his own father! Only think of that!"

The man did not reply to the words of his son, but turned his face away to conceal his expression.

"Ashamed of his father!" thought he. "And will my children hang their heads also in shame? No, no, that shall never be."

At the hour of midnight the man who had no children to throw around him a sphere of better intention, was waiting at the place of rendezvous for him whose children had saved him. But he waited long in vain. Then he said:

"I will do the deed myself, and take the entire reward."

And he did according to his word. When the other man went forth to his labor on the next day he learned that his accomplice had been taken in the act of robbery, and was already in prison.

"Thank heaven for virtuous children!" said he, with fervor. "They have saved me. Never will I do anything that will cause them to blush for their father."

A BLUNT OPINION.—Dr. Bailie, (who was not more famed for medical skill than for his common-sense mode of displaying it) being called to attend an eccentric individual, styling himself Dr. Jones, the dramatist, during a nervous attack, which he was subject to, the fertile individual said: "Doctor, do you think I write too much for my constitution?" "No," replied the discriminating doctor, "but you do for your reputation."

"Charley, where is your father?" "I don't know, mother, but I guess he's gone over to Deane or Dilberry's pasture after his black sheep, kaze I see the Widder Higgin's going over that way."

Cauley caught a thrashing before breakfast next morning.