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. EBENSBURG, DECEMBER 30, 1857. VOL. 5. NO 7.

City Advertisements.

McREA'S CELEBRATED

LIQUID GLUE,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.

The useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known.

Always Ready for Application.

ADHESIVE ON PAPER, CLOTH, LEATHER, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN CHINA, MARBLE, OR GLASS.

For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys etc., it is a superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres quickly, leaving no stain where the joints are joined. NEVER FAILS.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured it the patronage which the manufacturer has found difficult to meet; acknowledged by all who use it, that its merits are far above any article or imitation ever offered to the public.

☞ GLUE *extensively counterfeited, ob* ☜ *serve the name of* "*McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue.*" *Take no other.*

TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail, by WM. C. McREA, *Stationer*, No. 907 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

☞ Liberal discounts offered to persons desiring to sell the above article.

Sep. 23 1857—45—1y.

SHUTTER & HARLEY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE and Retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Clock Store, No. 148 (old No. 90) Market Street, Corner of Jones, Philadelphia.

Lever Watches, full Jewelled,	$28,00
Patent Lever, 18 carat,	24,00
Lever, full jewelled,	24,00
Silver lever, jewels,	12,00
Silver quarters,	7,00
Gold spectacles,	7,00
Silver do.,	1,50
Gold do.,	3,00
Gold Pencils,	1,00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	5,00
Gold Rings 37½ cts to $80; Gold Stud, 12½ cts., Patent 18¾ cts., Lunet Pins, 6¼ cts. in proportion. All goods warranted as represented or they are nothing. ☞ Old Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still at the above place.

SHUTTER & HARLEY.

Sep. 30, 1857—47—1y.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Just Published, Greatly Enlarged, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Seminal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, &c. By R. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming symptoms, originating in the impudence and folly of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, explained, by means of which every one is able to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard st., New York.

Sept. 30, 1857—1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the Vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address Dr. GEO. R. CABHOUH, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
G. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. Pres't.

Sept. 30, 1857.—47—1y.

RICHARD M. JONES,
WITH
SQUIRE, ZIMMERMAN & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NO 143 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
BROOKS SQUIRE,
R. M. ZIMMERMAN,
JOHN N. ALLEN. } PHILADELPHIA.

No. 4 1857.—y

City Advertisements.

Gifs! Gifts!! Gifts!!!

A Prize to Every Purchaser,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHIA.

BY buying a book for $1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information, with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing

DUANE RULISON.
No 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents Wanted,

Sep 9 1857.—3m.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

INFALLIBLE IN REMOVING STOPPAGES or irregularities of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalled success in every case, and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family by those whose health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those considering themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, altho' their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ROBERT DAVIS, General Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity. He will supply dealers at Proprietor's prices and send the Pills to Ladies (confidentially) by return mail, on receipt of $1, sent him through the Ebensburg Post Office.

☞ Each box has my signature—for particulars get circular of Agent.

J. DUPONCO, New York.
Broadway Post Office.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1857.—6m.

P. FORD'S

BOOT, SHOE.

AND

RUBBER WAREHOUSE.

No. 133, formerly 85, North Third Stree

(Opposite Cherry Street.)

Philadelphia.

C. D. MCLEES.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1857—6m.

BEN. P. THOMPSON,
WITH
P. I. PATTON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturs of

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Hatters' Materials, Straw Goods
Artificial Flowers' Buffalo Robes, &c.
No. 118 MARKET STREET,
Below Fourth, South Side, PHILADELPHIA.
CASH PAID FOR WOOL AND SHIPPING FURS.

PRICE I. PATTON. A. OPPENHEIMER.
Dec. 17, 1856. 8.

PHILADELPHIA

Wood Moulding Mill,

Willow Street above Twelfth, North Side.

Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand.

ANY PATTERN WORKED FROM A DRAWING.

Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves.

SILAS E. WEIR.

April 8, 1857.

PHILIP REYMER. ROBT. J. ANDERSON.

REYMER & ANDERSON.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS.

NUTS. SPICES.

CONFECTIONARY.

SUGARS.

FIRE WORKS, &C.

☞ Oranges and Lemons received weekly.

No. 39 Wood street.

☞ Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.
Pittsburgh. Pa. March 4, 1857.—tf.

JOSHUA COWPLAND,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27. South Fourth Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AMD CHESTNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

Gilt Picture and Portrait Frames made to order. Mouldings for sale.

Oct. 21, 1857,—50—1y.

WM. H. LAWSON. EDWIN YERKES.

GEORGE ROCHESTER WITH

Lawson & Yerkes.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,

—AND—

OTHER LIQUORS,

No. 607 Market Street, ab. Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.

October 21, 1857.—1y.

Dr. Henry Yeagley,

Practising Physician, Johnstown, Pa.

OFFICE next door to his Drug Store, cer of Main and Bedford streets.

Johnstown, July 29, 1857.

JOHN PARKE'S

Johnstown Marble WOrks.

Franklin Street, nearly opposite the new Methodist Church, Johnstown, Pa.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE Stones, Mantels, Table and Bureau tops, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the East, with the addition of carriage; From long experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he can assure the public that all orders will be promptly attended to and the work finished in the best and most handsome manner, furnished to order and delivered at any place desired.

ALSO, Grindstones of various grits and sizes, suitable for farmers and mechanics. Sold by wholesale or retail.

☞ For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his Tinware Establishment in Ebensburg.

Purchasers are invited to examine stock and prices. [Aug. 19, '57.] [June 20, 1855.

Young American Target Pistol.

MANUFACTURING NEW HAVEN, CO., CT.

THIS PISTOL IS INTENDED AS THE forerunner of the ordinary pistol and is designed for young men and boys who wish to enjoy the exciting sport of firing at a target, at the most trifling expense, and without any danger of accident. The cheapest ordinary pistol is three or four times the price of this besides being dangerous in the hands of boys. This Pistol is loaded with the common Fire Cracker, which forms a complete cartridge, and will carry a ball ten or fifteen paces with the same precision as the ordinary pistol, but not with sufficient force to do any serious damage. As America is a shooting nation, the Young Americans must and will learn the art by which our independence was secured. Hence this Target Pistol is exactly in time, and must meet with universal sale among our youth of the South and West. Its operation is perfectly simple, and is not liable to get out of order. A full description will accompany every case of Pistols. The Pistols are put up at the Factory in cases of 50 each, ready to send by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

RETAIL PRICE, 25 CENTS; BY THE CASE, $7,50, OR 15 CENTS EACH.

FRENCH, HALL & CO.

[New York Depot,] 392 Broome St., N. Y.

☞ AGEMTS WANTED TO SELL THESE PISTOLS.

Aug. 26, '57—42 10m.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS!

PURCHASED AT A COST OF $180,000!

And Power's World-Renowned Statue of the

GREEK SLAVE!!

Re purchased for *six thousand* dollars, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to

A copy of the large and splendid Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to

A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL one year, also to

A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also

A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid the subscriber not only receives a

SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING!

but, also, the beautifully illustrated

TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, 1 year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
M. C. M'CAGUE, Honorary Secretary Ebensburg, Pa.

548 Broadway, New York.

Dec 2:3:6t

The Subscriber Successor to G. L. Lloyd, & Co., at

JEFFERSON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC, an extensive and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
OILS,

And all the articles usually required for Family, Building, and Manufacturing purposes.

ALSO,

A Stock of Drugs, Dye Stuffs, and family medicines, that for quality and variety is not surpassed, (if equalled in the county.) All of which he will sell at the lowest possible prices for cash or Country Produce.

ALSO,

A large amount of Spruce and Pine Lumber constantly on hands, and Bills for Lumber sawed to order at the shortest possible notice.

ROBERT FLINN.

Jefferson, May 20, 1857.—tf.

JUST received at the store of EDWARD ROBERTS,
1,000 lbs Cod Fish,
10 half Brls Herring, and
10 half Brls Mackerel;

Feb. 5, 1857.

TERMS:

"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL"

Is published every Wednesday Morning at

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum payable in advance;

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.

If not paid within six months, and

TWO DOLLARS

If not paid until the termination of the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid

Advertising Rates.

		One insert'n.	*Two do.*	*Three do*
1 square,	[12 lines]	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00
2 squares,	[24 lines]	1 00	1 00	2 00
3 squares,	[36 lines]	1 50	2 00	3 00
		3 months.	6 do.	12 d
8 lines or less,		$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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2 squares,	[24 lines]	4 00	7 00	12 00
3 squares,	[36 lines]	6 00	9 00	14 00
Half a column,		10 00	12 00	20 00
One column,		15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Miscellaneous Reading.

TRIAL BY BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Even within the lifetime of the present generation, Trial by Battle, as the legal mode of testing a man's character or probity by fighting was denominated, remained a portion of the English law.

In the year 1818, Abraham Thornton, charged with the murder of a young lady named Mary Ashford, astonished everybody, and somewhat puzzled his judges, by refusing to submit his case to be tried by a jury, and by availing himself of the long since disused and almost forgotten law which allowed him, instead, to summon his accuser to a wager of battle, or trial by single combat. In vain was his right to do so questioned by the adverse counsel, on the plea that the law of trial by battle was obsolete, not having been employed for some two centuries. The Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough at once decided that as the act had never been repealed, it still formed part of the law of the land. So, Thornton being a powerful, athletic fellow, and his accuser—who was, by-the-way, the brother of the murdered girl—a weak stripling, not more than twenty years of age, the latter declined the proffered combat, and the suspected murderer was set at liberty; a result which, judging from the reported circumstances of the case, and the evidence against him, would hardly have been probable but for his opportune digging up of this long-forgotten law.

The unexpected termination of this trial led to the bringing into Parliament the following year, of a bill, "to abolish all appeals of murder, treason, felony, or other offences, any wager of battle, or joining issue, and trial by battle, in writs of right."

The wager of battle, like the ordeals of fire and water, touching the murdered body, and other extraordinary and now obsolete modes of finding out the better or worse man, of course originated in the superstitious belief that Providence would in all cases give the victory to him who had the right on his side; yet, in spite of this belief, we find some rather singular regulations provided against the battle going too obviously wrong. Such, for instance, as that a party detected in the very commission of the act alleged against him, or under circumstances that left no possible doubt of his guilt, could not claim the right of trial by combat. It would have been so very awkward if he had been victor after all.

One important difference, however, existed in the conduct of the civil and criminal cases. In criminal matters, the accuser and accused met on the field and fought it out in person; in civil suits the parties fought by proxy. Each employed a sort of physical force barrister. The reason for this, as given by Judge Blackstone, is, that if any party to suit dies, the suit must abate, and be at an end for the present: and, therefore, no judgment could be given for the lands in question, if either of the parties were slain in battle. Another reason was, that no person should be allowed to claim exemption from this mode of trial in a civil action, while there were many circumstances under which the accused party in a criminal charge was deprived of his choice of trial, and compelled to submit the inquiry to a jury. The fact of the accuser being a female, or under age, or above the age of sixty, or in holy orders, or a peer of the realm, or any one expressly privileged from the trial of battle, by some charter of the king (as were the citizens of London among others,) or laboring under some material personal defect, as blindness or loss of a limb; any of these were sufficient ground for refusing the wager of battle.

A brief account of the solemnities observed on the occasion of judicial duels may prove interesting. In a civil trial of a writ of right—by which it was sought to obtain possession of lands or tenements, in the occupation of another—the tenant pleaded the general issue, that is to say, that he had more right to hold than the demandant had to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion. This offer was accepted, the champion was produced, who, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, waged or stipulated battle with the champion of the opposing party. The latter accepted the challenge by picking up the glove.

A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was set out, enclosed with lists, with seats erected for the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; who presided at these trials in their full scarlet robes, and a bar was prepared for the learned sergeants-at-law. As soon as the Court had assembled, at sun-rising, proclamation was made for the parties and their champions. These were introduced by two knights, and dressed in coats of armor, with red sandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-headed, and with bare arms to the elbows. The weapons they were furnished with, though formidable, were not deadly.—Indeed a fatal termination to these civil combats was rarely if ever known. They were armed only with batons, or staves of an ell long, and each carried a four-cornered leathern shield.

On their arrival in the lists, the champion of the tenant took his adversary by the hand, and made oath that the tenements in dispute were not the property of the demandant, the champion of the claimant in precisely the same form, swore in answer that they were. Next, both champions took an oath that they had not made use of any sorcery or enchantment to assist them in the figat. The usual form of this was as follows;—"Hear this, ye justices, that I have this day neither eat nor drank, nor have upon me neither bones, stones, nor grass (.) nor any enchantment, sorcery or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil may be exalted. So help me God and his Saints."

Then the fight commenced, and they were bound to fight the whole day through, until the stars appeared, or until one was beaten. If the victory could be achieved either by the death of a champion (a very rare occurrence) or by either proving recreant, that is by yielding, and pronouncing the horrible word Craven, a word of no absolute meaning, "but," says Blackstone, "a horrible word indeed to the vanquished champion, since as a punishment to him for forfeiting the lands of his principal by pronouncing that shameful word, he is deemed as a recreant amittere liberam legem, that is to become infamous, being supposed by the event to be foresworn, and therefore never to be put upon a jury or admitted as a witness in any cause!"

The proceedings in criminal cases were very similar to the above, only the oaths of the two combatants were much more striking and solemn. Blackstone gives the following as the form; the accused party holding the Bible in his right hand, and his antagonist's hand in the other, said:—

"Hear this, oh, man! whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself John by the name of baptism, that I, who call myself Thomas by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy father, William by name, nor am any way guilty of the said felony, so help me God and the Saints, and this I will defend against thee by my body as this court shall award."

The accuser answered in the same form, making oath to his antagonist that he was perjured, which he will defend with his body, &c., as before. The same weapons were employed, and the same oaths, against amulets and sorcery as in civil combat. If the accused party yielded, he was ordered to be hanged immediately; but, if he could vanquish his opponent, or maintain his ground from sunrise to starlight, he was acquitted. The same penalties of infamy and loss of citizenship awaited the accuser if he yielded, as fell to the lot of the recreant champion; in addition to which, the victor could recover damages for the false accusation.

Such were the laws which regulated the old institution of the wager of battle. But all these things have passed away, and it is left now for poor unlettered roughs assembled at street corners, or disputing in their tap-rooms and for duellists, to fight by way of proving the best man. Yet not entirely so, either.—When a despotic sovereign bent on self-aggrandisement lays claim to territories not his own; when other nations interfere, and tell him he has no right to back his claims, and when at last the question is put to the dread arbitrement of war—what is this after all but a gigantic fight to prove which is the better man?

☞ An eccentric German was noted for his making good cider, and for his extreme stinginess in dispensing it to his neighbors when they called to see him. A travelling Yankee, who heard this of him, resolved to try his hand on the old fellow, and coax a pitcher of cider out of him. He made him a call, and praised up his farm and cattle, and speaking of his fine orchard, casually remarked.

"I hear Mr. Von Dam, that you make excellent cider."

"Yash, yash, I dosh. Hans, bring de cider shug."

The Yankee was delighted with his success, and already smacked his lips in anticipation of good things to come. Hans brought up a quart jug of cider, and placed it on the table before his father. The old farmer raised it with both hands, and glueing his lips to the brim, he drained it to the bottom, and then handing the empty jug to the dry and thirsty Yankee, quietly observed,

"Dare, if you don't believe dat ish good cider shust you shmell to shug."

☞ It was at a pic-nic; Charley had just turned of nineteen years; he wandered away and got lost with Kate Harcourt, a self possessed beauty in high condition for flirting, for she had three seasons of hard training. When they had been away from their party about two hours, she felt, or pretended to feel, the awkwardness of their situation, and asked her cavalier, in a charmingly helpless and confiding way, what they were to do.—"Well, I hardly know," said Charley, languidly; "but I don't mind proposing to you, if that will do you any good." A fair performance for an untried colt, was it not?—*Guy Livingston.*

☞ Some queer fellow down at Bangor has sent an old Indian 70 years of age, travelling round with a subscription paper thus:

"Joseph Newell, son of the late Lewis Paul Newell, having lost all his property by the failure of the Grocer's bank, and unfortunate speculations in Musquash, is compelled to call on his friends to help him "winter." Joe is an honest Indian, drinks no rum, and wants to live as long as his father, who dried up and blowed away at the advanced age of 116 years. Give the critter a dime and pass him along."

☞ How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry, may be seen from the following sentence: "The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, impanelled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The United States on the 3d of March last owed $30,043,000.—From the 3d of March to the 30th of June, she redeemed $938,000 of her stock. From the 1st of July to the 12th of October, she redeemed $3,711,000. Since that time she has paid of about $150,000 of her debt.—The present debt may therefore be said to be $25,150,000. Of this sum about one-half, or $12,462,000 are held by foreigners. It is likely, moreover, that the foreigners will continue to hold their stock, for there is none better.

☞ A Yankee who had just come from Florence, being asked what he had seen and admired, and whether he was not in raptures with the statue of Venus, replied:

"Well, to tell the truth, I don't care much about these stone gals."

☞ An old woman caught a flashy young man picking her pocket at Toledo. She made a hullaballo, and he joined, after asking, "What is the matter, mother?" Before people found out that he was not her son, he vamoosed beyond danger

AN EARLY RESUMPTION.—We see it stated that there is a movement by the banks of New York, towards a resumption of specie payments on the first of January. We hope this is so. The sooner such a step is taken the better.

☞ "I am not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not," was the reply; "from your appearance I guess a barrel of cider would run at your approach."

☞ What is the difference between a woman who tears her dress and one who pads? One busts her stuff, and the other stuffs her bust.

☞ "You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True, sir," replied the servant; "an empty barn requires no thatch."

☞ Hope—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail when waiting for a bone.

☞ Two words contains the vowels in their regular order; facetiously and abstemiously