HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Family Dewspaper—Devoted to General Entelligence, Advertising, Politics, Literature, Morality, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Anusement, &c., &c.

M. ZI. NO. 22.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 17, 1846.

Whole No. 842.

JAMES CLARK.

The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wedhesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance,
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six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

Advantisements not exceeding one settlers will be

rearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and tvertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Balti-ore and Boston.

ore and Boston.

OFFICES:

Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street.

Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

New York—Number 160 Nassau street.

Boston—Number 16 State street.

LIST OF RETAILERS

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Merchandize and Liquors in Huntingdon County, Returned by the Constables at January Sessions 1846, and
classified by the associate Judges and
Commissioners, logether with the amount
of their respective Licenses for the year
commencing 1st May 1846, viz;
The pudgagined. Tressure of said county of

commenciug 1st May 1846, viz:

The undersigned, Treasurer of said county of Huntingdon, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Retailers of Foreign Merelandize, within the said county for the current year, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the county. Any person doing business, whose name is not in the following list, as well as those who are bound to pay any fractional part of a license, are requested to have their names registered agreeably to law, without delay.

Such as are designated by a [*] have taken out their licenses, and those who have not are required to do so, on or before the fourth Saturday, (and 20th day) of June inst., after which day suits will be instituted without respect to persons, against all delinquents.

linquents. Those marked thus [†] sell liquors.

Allegheny tounship.

Samuel Confer
Joseph Patton
William Walker
Bell & Higgins *
Elias Baker
Michael Thompson
Antes tuep.
Antes tuep.
John Dougherty
Martin Bell
Benjamin P. Bell
John Bell
Graham McCamant
Barree tuey.
James Maguire
John R. Hunter
Benjamin Hartman
Reed & Cottle
Blar tuep.
A. L. Wigton & Bris
Samuel Iset*
Thomso Orbison
Dublin tuep.
A. C. Blair & co.
Franklin tuep.
Shorb Stewart & co.
John S. Isett
James Williams
Dublin tuey.
A. C. Blair & co.
Franklin tuep.
Shorb Stewart & co.
John S. Isett
James Williams
Geo Shoenberger *
Martin Gates
Frankstown tuep.
McNeal, Lytle & co.
Franklan tuep.
McNeal, Lytle & co.
James Condron
Michael Wolf
William West
John Hyston †
Henderson tuep.
John K. Stein
James Entrekin †
John Hyston †
Henderson tuep.
Millikens & Kessler
Morrie tuep.
John K. Steiner
S. P. Wallace & co.
James M. Kinkeed
Joseph Ennis
Morrie tuep.
John W. Myton†
J. A. Bell & Bro. †
Robert Williams
Jackson tuep.
John W. Myton†
J. A. Bell & Bro. †
Robert Williams
Jockson tuep.
John W. Myton†
J. A. Bell & Bro. †
Henderson tuep.
John K. Kinkeel
Spring field tuep
Modden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
Long & Order
Spring field tuep
Madden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
John K. Kratzer
Sharley tuep.
Long & Order
Spring field tuep
Madden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
Long & Order
Spring field tuep
Madden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
Long & Order
Spring field tuep
Madden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
Long field Even
Martin Sell
Joseph Ennis
Morting tue
Modden & Blair
William Blain
Joseph Ennis
Morting tue
Modden & Blair
William Madden
Tyrone tuep.
Long field Even
Sanger tuep.
Long field Sen
Geo. Stevens
John K. Ricker
John Maguin
John Maguir
John Maguin
John Mellon
John Maguir
John Mag Patton 13 Benjamin Leas
JÖSEPH LAW,
Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

I. & H. Grafius,

BESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Business,

in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line such as

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

New and Splendid Wood Stoves

New and Splendid Wood Stoves

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long.

RADIATOR STOVES,

2 SIZES COAL STOVES FOR PARLORS,
NEW AND SPLENDID PARLOR
STOVES FOR WOOD—THREE
SIZES EGG STOVES—Also, IRON
RAILING for front of Houses—
CAST GRATES for cellar windows—SELF SHARPENING
PLOUGHS, right and left
handed——NEW BULL
PLOUGH, She and the
LIVINGS FON PLOUGH—DOUBLE
SHOVEL PLOUGHS for corn and
seeding in fall grain—COPPER
PUMPS, for wells any length,
and Tin inside and out—
FORGE HAMMERS,
from 5 to 16 cwt.

New Cooking Stoves of all kinds, and
Also four SiZES of Coal Stoves,
ALSO STOVE-PIE, AND STOVES FINISHED
All kinds of castings done, for Forges, Sawmills and Threshing-machines. Also wacon Boxes, MILL GUBGEONS, AND BOLLOW
WARE; all of which is done in a workmanlike manner.
Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pre-

ware; an of which is done in a workman-like manner. Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pre-serving, and Tea Kettles, for sale, wholesale and retail. Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and despatch. Old metal, copper, brass and pewterta-ken in exchange. Also wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price. Alexandria, May 20, 1846.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST"

Gooking Stove, For sale by I. & H. GRAFIUS, Alexcheap for cash or country

cheap for cash or country
produce at the
market price.

The "Queen of the West" is an improvement on Hathaway's celebrated
Hot Aic Stove. There has nover yet ap
peared any plan of a Cooking Stove that
possesses the advantages that this one
has. A much less quantity of fuel is required for any amount of cooking or baking by this stove than by any other.
Persons are requested to call and see
before they purchase elsewhere.
May 20, 1846.

To Purchasers ... Guarantee.

To Purchasers—Guarantee.

The undersigned agent of the Pattentee, of the Stove, "The Queen of the West" understanding that the owners, or those concerned for them, of other and different patent Cooking Scoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of "Gullds Platent Cooking Stoves, have threatened to the cooking Scoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of "Gullds Platent Cooking Stove—The Queen of the West." Now this is to inform all and every person who shall purchase and use said Stove that he will ind demnify them from all costsordamage, from any and all suits, brought by other Patentees, or their agents, for any infringment of their patents. He gives this notice so that persons need not be under any fears because they have, while consulting their own interests and convenience, secured the superior advantages of this "Queen" not only of the West, but of the East.

ISRAEL GRAFIUS.

May 20, 1846.

May 20, 1846.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The subscribers doing business under the firm of I. Grafius & Son, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 3rd day of April last. All persons having accounts with said firm will settle the same with I. Grafius, up to the above date. J. GRAFIUS & SON.

I. GRAFIUS & SON. Alexandria, May 20. 1846.

Anditor's Notice.

Anditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and to whom has been referred the account of Thomas Weston, surviving Executor of Nathan Green, late of Warrorsmank Township, deceased, and the exceptions thereto fled hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of auditing said account at his Office in the Boro h of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 24 day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. CRESWELL, Auditor.

May 27, 1846.

wednesday the 24 day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. CRESWELL, Auditor.

May 27, 1846.

While the fire raged most fiercely, the north side of the square was in imminent dauger from the falling fire, which literally filled the air in that direction.

We annot even guess the loss; but it must be severe indeed. Most of the merchants' stock, we believe, were insured; they were not entirely burned, but at the time we write the square is strewn with them, and much loss must accrue from the control for the purpose of auditing said account at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon control fird with 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

May 27, 1846.

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May 27, 1846.

YEUSTICES B.

POETRY.

SPEAR NO ILL

NAY, speak no ILL !- a kindly word

NAY, speak no 1LL!—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behmd;
And, oh, to breathe each tale we've heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus the kinder plan—
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide-

Would fain another's fault efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No; let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak of all the best we can.

Then speak in a like—but lenient be
To other's failings as your own;

If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.

For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh! the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle, Extra WARREN, TRUMBULL Co., June 2d, 1846

From the Western Reserve Chronicle, Extra.

Warner, Trushell Co., June 2d, 1846.

FERRIBLE CALAMITY

THE BUSINESS PART OF OUR TOWN IN

ASIES!

It becomes our melancholy duly to announce the
destruction, by fire, of part our town. The fire
broke out about half past eleven o'clock, in a room
under Balleymer's wareroom, used by A. Day, as
a kitchen on Market street and spread with fearful
rapidity. Soon the grocery of Fred. Ballemyer,
the hat shop of D. McClerry, and the Drug store
of Daniel Jagger, were enveloped in flames; the
two brick walls on either side of these buildings,
seemed for a few moments to stay the progress of
the flames on cither side, while at the same time
the work of destruction was going on on the east
side of Main street. Als Daniel Chronics
King, J. W. Collin's tin shop, E. P. Jennison's
tin shop; Patch and Allison's saddlery shop, the
Democratic office, Austin's grocery, Day's Barber
shop and grocery, J. M. Millegan's shoe shop, were
all constimed; the flames then commenced their
havoc upon Van Gorder's brick and the corner
brick block occupied by Messra. Smith & McComb's,
Mr. Rupp, the Herald office, and a number of lawyer's offices, and the work of destruction went rapidly on until the whole were distroyed. Vangorders block was occupied by Messra. C. Moser & co.
and L. Reinhart, Merchants; Capt. A. Bliss hat
shop, C. M. Patch, tailor; M. Graham, iron dealer
and the family of Mr. Vangorder.

From thence the fire proceeded to the store of
Kıbbee & Mosier, and having once seized upon the
old wooden buildings on Market street, the raging
of the destructive element was truly terrific. The
whole range of buildings on Market street from
Maine to Liberty is a mass of ruirs. The persons
who occupied them, in addition to those above nained, were A. Bartholomew, Morgan & Steele, Lot
& Freeman, L. S. Kibbee & Son, and Iddings &
Best, merchants, each of whom had a heavy stock
of goods on hand. A. P. Hunt, goldsmith; D.
& C. Westcotal' tailor shop, County Treasurer's
and Trumbull Insurance off

and the chair shop of Mr. Chapman, or. Liberty street, are amongst the ruins.

The west side of Main street, opposite the burning mass, was saved with the greatest difficulty; though frequently on fire, the perseverance of those on the spot, saved the combustible buildings on that side.

When the flames reached Gilbert's block, on the When the flames reached Gilbert's block, on the corner of Market and High street, hopes were entertained by some that the brick walls, and the height of the building above those that surrounded it, would so far protect it as to prevent its destruction. But vain the hope! Soon the roof is enveloped, and now the whole of the north and east side of the town depends for safety upon staying the progress of the flames at the corner.

By unwearied exertions this was done and hope began again to revive in those who but a few moments before gave up every thing for lost, and looked upon the destruction of half the town as inevitable.

From Mexico.

From the New Orleans Daily Delta, May 31.

The barque Thealts, Captain Murrell, from Vera Cruz, arrived here last evening.

We received papers by her from the city of Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the time of her departure. She sailed on the 20th inst.

We learn verbally from Captain M. that the United States steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th, with the news of the battles of the 8th and 9th instant; care, was taken to keep it from the Mexicans, though it is thought the fact of their defeat might have leaked and did leak out. The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded the port of Vera Cruz. Orders had been received from the city of Mexico, directing all Americans to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst.

Mr. Diamond, the Consul, was preparing to go on board one of the United States vessels of war. It was generally thought that the American ressels left in port, the barque Louisiana and brig Helen McLeod, would be seized by the Mexicans. The contractor of supplies for the American square to contractor of supplies for the American squadron, had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities to furnish them with more. The barque Thealus was boarded off the harbor of Vera Cruz by the United ates sloop Falmouth and took a letter bag from

New York. We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a very respectable Mexican house in this city:

respectable Mexican house in this city:

Vera Cauz, May 19th, 1846.

A circular has been issued by the Government stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark or retire into the interior within 8 days.

The U.S. steamer Mississippi yesterday ordered off a vessel from the port; but she came in during the night, thus proving the port to be blockaded, at least to national vessels, a step which has materially compromised the American vessels in the harbor, and we are very much afraid that we shall not be allowed to despatch the Thealus.

cart 196. Gase www.d...ver.coss; into 2002 very strong measures.

tated.

El Republicano of the city of Mexico, contains an article against the government, in which it animadverts upon the actual state of the country—attacked as it is by a strong enemy and with a prospect of a local revolution—that paper avers that in case of any revolution, the troops now engaged in repelling the enemy, would be ordered to act in repelling the enemy, would be ordered to act in support of either one party or the other, claiming a local supremacy. As a proof of the discipline and manner in which the Mexican troops are treated by their officers, we will mention a case of a soldier named Pablo Garcia, who, for some dereliction of

manner in which the Nezacan troops are tasted by their officers, we will mention a case of a soldier named Pablo Garcia, who, for some dereliction of duty was most cruelly whipped and then sent to a dangeon under ground, where, from the nature of his wounds, gangenred in the absence of medical care, he died in six days afterwards—his body was in such a mangled state that he died on his knees, not being able to lie down.

Don Jose Maria Gogen has been named Governor of Chihuahua in the department of Sonora. The Apache Indians have attacked the town of Opulo, where they killed thirty-two Mexicans, the Indians stealing every thing they could lay their hands on. The Apachas are uniformed in a blue cloth frock coat, with red facings, and pantaloons of the same stuff, with caps, and they are armed with rifles. The whole department was in a dreadful state of misery and consternation—several robberies on a large scale have lately been committed in the city of Mexica and Its neighborhood.

In speaking of the American army, a despatch from the Mexican Commandant of the Engineers at Matamoras, says, "that the American Army is not more than four thousand strong, and is in a state of demoralization—there is no union among them, with not any destre for glory—its officers are good, but then there are many of them who have come to fight against their will. If we have no local recolution, this American army will either capitulate or be entirely defeated in twenty days."

The Republicano of the 13th says, that the intention of the Government was to send their war steamers, the Guadalope and Montezuma, to the Havana, to be sold at auction on arriving at the latter port.

The steamers were to leave, hoist the Mexican

latter port.

The steamers were to leave, hoist the Mexico

Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

of grain usually consist?

A. They consist chiefly of three substances, starch, gluten, and oil or fat.

Q. What proportion of each of these usually exists in wheat?

A. 100 lbs. of wheat flour contain about 50 lbs. of starch, 10 lbs. of gluten, and 2 or 3 lbs. of oil.

Q. In what proportion do they exist in oats?

A. 100 lbs. of oats contain about 60 lbs. of starch, 18 lbs. of gluten, and 5 lbs. of oil.

Q. What do potatoes and turnips principally consist of?

lbs. of starch.
Q. Are these proportions of starch, gluten, &c. always the same in the same grain or root?
A. No. So.ae varieties of wheat contain more gluten than others, some varieties of oats more oil than others, and some varieties of potates more

A. Yes, the wheat of warm climates is said to contain more gluten, and the potatoes and barley grown upon light or well drained land, more starch:

Q. When grain or potatoes are burned, do they leave any inorganic matter or ash?

A. Yes, they all leave a small quantity of ash

leave any inorganic matter or asn?

A. Yes, they all leave a small quantity of ash when burned.

Q. Of what does this ash consist?

A. It consists of the phosphates of potash, sods, lime and magnesia, of common salt, and other saline substances.—Professor Johnston.

der, as the naturation of wantiful sp. lands. sp tan-sweet part of the form was made for execution yet unknown. The hand is exercised by orators to sweet part of the form was made for execution yet a unknown. The hand is exercised by orators to give force to utterance, and strength to expressions of the strongest passions. In grief, the hand is irresistibly drawn to the bosom, and its pressure gives relief; the finger pointed in scorn is the plainest signal of contempt, and the hands clasped and uplifted to heaven, is the most solemn of all expressions. I have seen a woman in grief, and there was more sorrow in the attitude of her hand, and more meekness and plaintiveness in a certain mourning the position of her fingers, than in the holiness of a her uplifted countenance, or in the tear-drops that hung on her eye-lashes. If the hand is so powerful and efficient an engine of the soul, why should the foot be considered merely the pedestal of the human stature? What gives the march to the hero, the stride to the conqueror, fleetness to the lover, and the bewitching balance of attitude to woman? Who knows "the love that slumbers in a lady's foot?" Oh, how have I started, and longed for a molliler manus imposuit, when I have beheld Crispin with his measure at the foot of a lady! Oh, how have I shuddered, when I have beheld Crispin with his measure at the foot of a sight in the pitchy abysis of his palm! Oh, how have I quaked, when I have even the dear little thing swallowed up for ever over in the griping jaws of his fist! How, too, has my faticy caught fire, when, sitting at an awful distance from Dorinda, I have espied this sweet little integer, nestling and cudding ou her cricket! How has my imagnation transformed the vile four-legged stool into a little shrine, and her foot into the offering of beauty to love!

A Frenchman, who knew very little of our lan-uage, unfortunately got into a difficulty with a countryman, and fight he must, and that too, rough But before he went at it, he wanted and tumble. But before he went at it, he wanted to know what he should cry if he found himself whipped. After being informed that, when satisfied, all he would have to do would be to cry out "enough"—at it they went but poor Monsieur, in his difficulties, forgot the word, and finding his eyes likely to be removed from their sockets, he began to cry out; but instead of saying what was told him he commenced bawling lustily, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

The commenced bawing lustify, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

To his astonishment, the countryman kept pounding harder, when Monsieur, finding there was no use in halloing, turned and went to work in such good earnest, that it was not long before the countryman sang out in a stentorian voice, "Enough!" "Say that again," said the Frenchman. "Enough! enough!" cried he, again. When the Frenchman in his turn exclaimed, "Begar, dat is the vere word I was tryin to say this long time ago."

Diffenent Lengths.—A fool's tongue is said to be long enough to cut his own throat; a tattler's long enough to cut the throats of a whole neighborhood.

Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.
Q. Of what substances do the different kinds of grain usually consist chiefly of three substances, starch, gluten, and oil or fat.
Q. What proportion of each of these usually exists in wheat!
A. 100 lbs. of wheat flour contain about 50 lbs. of starch, 10 lbs. of gluten, and 2 or 3 lbs. of oil.
Q. In what proportion do they exist in cats?
A. 100 lbs. of oats contain about 60 lbs. of starch, 18 lbs. of gluten, and 2 or 3 lbs. of oil.
Q. What due potatoes and turnips principally consist of?
A. Their principal constituent is water.
Q. How much water is contained in 100 lbs. of potatoes?
A. 100 lbs. of potatoes contain about 75 lbs. of water.
Q. How much water is contained in 100 lbs. of turnips?
A. 100 lbs. of turnips contain about 80 lbs. of water.
Q. What quantity of starch do potatoes contain?
A. 100 lbs. of potatoes contain from 15 to 20 lbs. of starch.
Q. What quantity of starch do potatoes contain from 15 to 20 lbs. of starch.
Q. Are there proportions of starch, gluten, &c. always the same in the same grain or root?
A. No. So.ae varieties of wheat contain more starch than others, some varieties of otas more oil than others, some varieties of otas more oil than others, and some varieties of otas more oil than others, and some varieties of otas more oil than others, and some varieties of potatoes more starch than others.
Q. Have the soil and climate any influence upon the proportion of the ingredients?
A. Yes; the wheat of warm climates is said contain more gluten, and the potatoes and barley grown upon light or well drained land, more starch.
Q. When grain or potatoes are burned, do they leave any inorganic matter or ash?
A. Yes, they all leave a small quantity of ash of the providence Transcript;

no bottom, she will ruin you.

Anecdote of Gen. Taylor.—A correspondent of the Providence Transcript; giving an account of the latest battle with the Mexicans, says:

"There was as you perceive, no chance for mancouvering—it was hard flighting and go ahead. Some of the guns were taken and retaken two or three times. Gen. Arista had two horses killed under him, and our old hero, Gen. Taylor; was convenient removariation with the said—well, they do come pretty thick; let us go on a little further ahead, and they will all go over us."

THE "RANCHEROS" OF MEXICO.

ther ahead, and they will all go over us."

THE "RANCHEROS" OF MEXICO.

We copy from an Albany paper the following description of Mexican Rancheros:

"It will have been obseved, in the severel statements that have from time to time been put forth relative to the material of the Mexican armies, and more particularly the one which the American troops have just encountered, that mention is made of a description of troops called Rancheros. This is an appellation derived from there occupation and mode of life, and is common to a sim-lar class of men who subsist on the pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frame, and dark and swathy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half the time in the saddle, (for they are unrivalled horsemen) with lasso in hand, they traverse those vast plains in search of buffalo and wild horse, who roam them in countless herds. The killing of these animals, and the preparation of their hides, is their sole means of livelihood, other than occasionally lending a helping hand to some of the partisans in the civil wars that are continually being waged around them. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggins, with sandals of the sam material, bound together with leathern thongs, over which a blanket with a hole in the centre large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw sombereo, and the lasso hanging ready in their girdle, and you have the Ranchero as he appears in the time of peace, or in the pursuit of his occupation. Join to this a long lance, with a sharp spear head, ornamented with a strip of red bunting, on a horse as savage and as unmanageable as himself, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and knives and you have the Ranchero as he appears of Mexico, or in the ambuscade, they are indeed a formid the enemy. T

in his turn exclaimed, "Begar, dat is the vere word I was tryin to say this long time ago."

DIFFRENT LENGTHS.—A fool's tongue is said to be long enough to cut his own throat; a tattler's long enough to cut the throats of a whole neighborhood.

The Why is a man after drinking two glasses of punch like a cow? Because he has got two nons.

The Passions are the gales of life; and it is our part to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take care that they do not rise into a tempart to take turn the rise where were went in the Rancheros, and the Rancheros, and