The Huntingdon Journal.

"I see no Star above the horizon, promising light to guide us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States."-[Webster.

BY WM. BREWSTER.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1854.

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Original Poetry.

For the Journal.
TO MY FRIEND.

BY A. C. B***.

'Tis not the love which interest knows,
That I most highly prize;
Nor yet is it the tear that flows
At will from practic'd eyes;—
But 'tis the love that prompts the tear,
For innocence that grieves,
And brings the heart of pity near,
When worldly friendship leaves.

My heart more kindly turns to thee,
'Mid passing hours of day,
And feels assur'd you think of me,
Though I be far away:
And should the world in envious peals
Conspire to blast thy fame,
There is one friend for thee still feels
Unchangeable the same.

When evening shades around me lower, And hushed is busy strife, And at the hour when thought should soar Beyond this transient life: How sweet, my friend, are thoughts of thee And still to call thee mine:

For there has been no change in me Since days of auld lang syne.

Who is this friend, the world may say, That can life's ills beguile?

That can life's illa beguile?
Tis he who cheers you on your way,
With a benignant smile;
Not he who coldly turns aside,
When aid he should impart,
Or fails to soothe when grief's betide
And droop the stricken heart.

There is a friendship false indeed,
Which changes on the morrow:
Following where bright prospects leads,
But never near in sorrow;
While the blest friendship which I crave,

Three Springs, August, 1854.

A Short Story.

THE ICE VOYAGE.

A Sailor Boy's Fortune.

BY GEORGE S. RAYMOND.

"Joy! joy! Hurrah, mother! You shall "Jos! joy! Hurrah, mother! You shall have fire and good things to eat, besides a nice warm dress and stout shoes now!" shouted a chubby blue-eyed boy of, it may be twelve years, clad in the humble garb of poverty, flig-ing wide the door and bounding into a small comfortless apartment on the third floor of alingy-looking old wooden building near the canal in the village of Cleveland, Ohio.

"Come, hurrah, mother, put away that slave work, and go and get you a nice warm dinner right off," continued the little fellow approaching a pale, delicate woman, scantily clad in a ss, her face pinched with hunger, and

"What, what do you mean my child," said an looking wonder willy up from her before I can get even a stick of wood for our

Nonsense, mother—let the vest go to some earn money for her. You shan't work this way any longer, mother. Look here," and the lit-tle fellow flung down on the table his two handsful of half dollars, while a roguish smile lit up his handsome face as he beheld his

down went another handful of bright silver "I'll tell you all about it, mother. You see I went to get my pay of Mr. Denison to-day for my two months' cooking on board the Au ra. Well, he paid me my \$20 all in these oces, and then he asked me if I would go for a month in his new schooner, for fifteen dollars.

I told him I would, and then when he heard me tell how hard you had to work, and how poor and sick you were, he gave me ten dollars more, and said you must get a better room, windlass and the joiner work of her cabin for cept what he did to himself. winter in the schooner and take care of her,

Mr. Denison is a good man after all, if he is a rich old bachelor, as that crab-apple, old maid aunt Hetty Johnston calls him."

"Heaven bless you my noble boy!" sobbed out the widow, as she clasped her arms about her child's neck, her head upon his shoulders, and wept like a child, for joy; not so much for the timely aid her son had brought her-although her heart was full of thankfulness for that, as for the noble qualities displayed by the brave little fellow in remembering her and bringing home every shilling of his hard-earned wages instead of spending it foolishly as too many boys of his age would have done.

A month passed away, and again the hand-some sailor boy—Frank Merrill, stood beside his mother in a comfortably furnished room, in a more respectable part of the town, while the widow, as she gazed proudly upon her boy, looked full ten years younger, and much hap-pier than she had done only four short weeks

A cheerful blaze was in the grate, everything about the room was neat and eloquent of comfort, and the widow Merrill, was beautiful in her brown merino dress, and black gaitors, with her dark brown hair, so like that of Carlo Dolee's St. Cecilia, parted on her classic brow

and falling in wavy masses upon her shoulders.
Frank thought his mother very beautiful and so did another person present. That person so did another person present. That person was Mr. Joseph Denison, the boy's employer, a bluff, good-natured, money-making bachelor of forty-five, who, at the boy's request, accompanied him home.
"Mrs. Merrill," said Mr. Denison, "your son

has been in my employ for the past three months and I am so well pleased with his prudence and general qualities, that with your permission, I would be pleased to keep him all winter on board of one of my vessels which sails to-mor-row for Buffalo.

"It is so late in the season that she may not

be able to return this winter, in which case you can have Frank's wages monthly or weekly in advance, for such is his wish, and should you need anything further, your order on me will always be honored." The widow could only murmer her thanks,

and invoke God's blessing on the kind-hearted stranger whom she had never seen before, and who, bidding her good night, left her alone with her darling boy.

On the following day the schooner. Western

Trader, left Cleveland with a full cargo of oats and corn bound for Buffalo.

That very night there came a cold northeast

Inat very night there came a cold normeast snow storm, which finally closed the navigation of Lake Erie for the winter.

A whole month passed without any news from the schooner, and then, when every body had given her up for lost, her Captain and crew came back to Cleveland with the report that she was frozen fast in the ice some thirty. that she was frozen fast in the ice, some thirty miles to the eastward, and full half that distance from the land. Then he left her and escaped to the shore on the ice; but all they could do to induce the boy, Frank Merrill, to abandon

ised Mr. Denison to stay by and take care of

her through the winter."

"God bless the noble boy!" said Mr. Denison as the Captain told of the little fellow's fidelity and the exclamation was echoed back by a half a dozen business men who happened to be in the office at the time.

Within two hours a more efficient comman der with eight fearless fellows, who agreed to stay by the vessel till they got her into port somehow, set out from Cleveland to board her; but when they arrived abreast of where she had been frozen in, the ice was broken up to within five miles of the land, and the schooner was

Three weeks passed, and all remained uncer Trader, or her brave boy commander, when she was heard of again on the Canada side, some fifty miles westward of her former posi-tion. But before relief could be sent to her there came a violent gale from the westward, which broke up the ice, and she was borne down the lake embedded in a field of ice of re than a hundred acres.

Next she was seen off Erie, a hundred miles the westward of Buffalo. With spy glasses, they could even see the boy standing on her but it was almost night; to board her was im-

Dut it was almost night; to board her was im-possible, and at daylight she had disappeared. As there was but a small stock of provisions on board when she left Cleveland, people won-dered how the boy had subsisted all that time and predicted his death by starvation, provided the schooner would live out the fierce gales.

Several times after her appearance off Erie, the Western Trader was seen in various parts anything about her distinctly, only that the was always a smoke seen coming out of the

of April, about a week after the western part of the lake was clear of ice, a schooner unde came bravely in between the piers, thousand of people on the shore and ranged along the wharves recognized her as the Western Tra-der, and the brave little fellow at her helm, as Frank Merrill, the Winter Rover of the Lake, returned in safety from his dreary ice voyage

Sir John Franklin, should be escape from the ice-ribbed Arctic prison, and return to his na tive land, was given by the citizens of Cleve land to the ice-voyager, Frank Merrill.

People wondered how he had subsisted, but when they saw his well conditioned face, his liberal supply of bolted and parched corn, and windlass and the joiner work of her cabin for fuel, they wondered no longer.

The young commander of the winter cruiser

Trader was completely repaired, a bill of sale for the one half of her was placed in Mrs. Mer-rill's hands for her son, by Mr. Joseph Denison.

Long before summer was over, there was no Mrs. Merrill in Cleveland, and those who in-quired at her former residence, were directed to a beautiful mansion on the bank of the lake some two miles from town, where they were sure to find the rich Mrs. Denison, just as cor teous and happy to meet them as ever the poor widow Merrill had been.

Frank Merrill is at the present time one of the most gentlemanly as well as popular steam-boat captains on Lake Erie. And one of the loves him quite as well as he could do if he really was his father.

Seven venomous serpents, belonging

Miscellaneous.

On the Venom of Serpents.

There is much in the history and habits of the reptile tribes, however repulsive they may be in appearance, that is very interesting. Dube in appearance, that is very interesting. During a sojourn of two or three months in the ininterior of Arkansas, which appears to me to be the paradise of reptiles, I paid some attention to that branch of natural history called ophiology. I found four distinct varieties of rattlesnakes (crotalus,) of which the Crotalus Horridus and Crotalus Kirtlandii are by far the most numerous. The former is the largest serpent in North America. The family of mocasin snakes (Colluber) is also quite numerous; there being not less than ten varieties, most of which are quite as venomous as the rattlesnake. By dissecting great numbers of different species, I learned that the anatomical structure of the poisoning apparatus is similar, in all the differ-ent varieties of venomous serpents. It consists of a strong frame-work of bone, with its appropriate muscles, in the upper part of the head, resembling, and being in fact, a pair jaws, but externally to the jaws proper, and much strong er. To these is attached, by a ginglymoid ar-

ticulation, one or more moveable fangs, on ticulation, one or more moveable fangs, on each side, just at the verge of the mouth, capable of being erected at pleasare. These fangs are very hard, sharp, and crooked, like the claws of a cat, and hooked backward, with a hollow from the base to near the point. I have occasionally seen a thin slit of bone divide this hollow, making two. At their base is found a small sack, containing two or three drops of venom, which resembles thin honey. The sack is so connected with the cavity of the fang, during its erection, that a slight upward pressur forces the venom into the fang, at its base, an it makes its exit at a small slit or opening near the point, with considerable force; thus it is car ried to the bottom of any wound made by the fang. Unless the fangs are erected for battle. they lie concealed in the upper part of the mouth, sunk between the external and internal jaw bones, somewhat like a pen-knife blade shut up in the handle, where they are covered by a fold of membrane, which encloses them like a sheath;—this is the vagina dentis. There can be no doubt that these fangs are frequently broken off or shed, as the head grows broader, to make room for new ones nearer the verge of the mouth; for within the vagana den-tis of a very large crotalus horribus, I found no less than five fangs on each side-in all stages smallest in a half pulpy or the third still more perfect, and so on to the main, well set, perfect fang. Each of these teeth, had a well-defined cavity, like the main one. Three fangs on each side were frequent-

ly found in copperhead, vipers and others If young in coppernead, vipers and others. The process of robbing serpents of their venom is easily accomplished by the aid of chloroform, a few drops of which stupefies them. If, while they are under its influence, they are carefully seized by the neck, and the vagana dentis held out of the way by an assistant, with a pair of forces, and the fing exceed and a pair of forseps, and the fang erected and gently pressed upward, the venom will be seen issuing from the fang, dropping from its point. It may then be absorbed by a bit of sponge, or caught in a vial, or on the point of a lancet.—
After robbing several serpents in this manner they were found, after two days, to be as highly charged as ever, with venom of equal inter sity with that first taken.

During the process of robbing several species of serpents, I inculcated several small but vigorous and perfectly healthy vegetables, with the point of a lancet well charged with venom. The next daythey were withered and dead, looking as though they had been scathed with lightning. In attempting to preserve a few drops of venom for future experiments, in a small vial, with two or three parts of alchohol, it was found, in a short time, to have lost its venom ous properties. But after mixing the venome with aqua ammonia, or spirits of turpentine or oil of peppermint, or of cinnamon, or o cloves, or with nitric or sulphuric acid, it still best preserved, however, for future use, by turation with refind sugar or sugar of milk. A very fine, large, cctton-mouth snake, being

aptured by putting a shoe-string around him became exceedingly ferocious, striking at eve the crack of a small riding whip. Finding him the crack or a small riding whip. Finding him-self a prisoner without hope of escape, he turn-ed his deadly weapons on his own body, strik-ing repeatedly his well charged fangs deeply into his flesh. Notwithstanding this, he was put in a small basket, and carried forward. In amount of irritation could excite the least ind cation of life. Four hours after, while remov ing the skin for preservation, the blood oozed slowly from the vessels in a dissolved state.—

cept what he did to himself.

Another moccasin, shot by a pistol about two inches back of the head, and skinned immedi-I shall have twenty dollars every month, to be paid weekly to you. So hurrah mother, we'll a handsome present from those who admired have a big fire and a nice dinner, and—well, his courage and fidelity, and when the Western whenever it was irritated by a scalpel.

A large rattlesnake, beheaded instantly with a hoe, would, an hour and a half after, strike at anything that pinched its tail. Of several perons who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying to hold the hand steady while the ser pent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil, in spite of his resolution and one man (a great bully, by-the-by) was struck on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpent, and Mr. Stewart, of Mississippi, tells me he once witnessed a similar scene. An old hunter shot a rattlesnake's head off, and after reloading his noblest traits of his character is, that he still loves, respects, and makes his home with his off the rattles, and the bloody but headles mother, while Mr. Denison he calls father and trunk of the snake struck him on the temple,

Seven venomous serpents, belonging to five different species, were made to fraternize and dwell amicably in one den. A beautiful pair of long-bodied speckled smakes, known as king-snakes, found to be fangless, and cosequently without venom, were duly installed as members of the family. Some uneasiness was perceivable among the older members, but no attempt was made to destroy the intruders, though they might have been killed instanter. The next morning, four of the venomous serpents were found to have been destroyed by the king snakes; and one was still within their coil, and the two remaining ones would make no effort at self-defence. A large rattlesnake seemed stupid and indifferent to his fate. He could not be made to threaten or give warning even with his rattles. The smallest king-snake was afterward inoculated with the poison of one of atterward incommended with the poison of one of the serpents he had destroyed, and died imme-diately after—thus evincing that they must have exercised some power beside physical force to overcome their fellow creatures. In short, the results of a great number of ex-periments, performed with the venom of a recent variety of serpents, some to lead to the

great variety of serpents, seem to lead to the

poison in a similar manner.

That the venom of some varieties is far nore active than that of others.
 That a variety of the Colluber, known as

the cotton-mouth, is the most venomous serpent in Arkansas.

4. That the venom of serpents destroys all

forms of organized life, vegetable as well as

he venom, is, to a certain extent, an antidote. 6. That serpents do possess the power of fascinating small animals, and that this power

7. That the blood of small animals, destroy ed by the venom of serpents, bears a close re-semblance to that of animals destroyed by light-ning or hydrocyanic acid; it loses its power of coagulation, and cannot be long kept from putrefaction.

J. Gilman, LL. D.

The Lunar World.

Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestrial globe:—"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situate at the northeastern portion of the lunar globe: it is the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Show-ers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there, and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see?—a boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points, where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived, whose brilliant, pointed summits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense, and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no cloud shelters us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an infinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundred in diameter, and sunk in the body or crust of the planet; some of them but a few feet and others to an unknown and immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a redhot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere such as ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the de licious blue to its heavens and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective; no lovely twilight, morning or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shaburning deserts, rustles through the brilliant green of forests or waves over mealows; the silence of death broods over its arid vastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows

alled, or get the skin knocked of apply a blister to the part immediately. Let remain 15 minutes, then remove it. Apply to the part leather, pulverized and mixed with lard. The application of the blister will prevent the inflammation extending, and the rosts of the hair will not be destroyed. The oinment will being reproduced in its original color.

ounal, and he should care no more for that phantom, "opinion," than he should fear meet t if he crossed the chuch-yard at

"Silence gives consent," as the man

The Liverpoot Mercury publishes a very am-using correspondence between a person who advertised in a Manchester paper for a wife, and a young lady of Bolton, who replied to the and a young mady or Botton, who replied to the advertisement. The correspondence extends over four columns and a half, and is exceed-ingly racy. The advertiser, who calls himself David Charles Osborne, dates his letters from Liverpool; the lady, professing to be a widow, calls herself Mrs. Frederick Granger—both as-sumed names of course, for the object of both sumed names of course, for the object of both is to impose on each other. The Mercury states as a fact with its knowledge, that the real female writer is a young unmarried lady, aged twenty-two, who took pen in hand in the pure spirit of mischief, in order to turn the laugh agains the matrimonial fortune-hunter. The wiil repay the perusal of all who wish to know

the frauds to which women are liable who en-ter into these things seriously.

As in almost all cases of this kind, the advertiser is blessed with every requisite under heaven—birth, education, a fine form, elegant manners, &c.—everything in short except the one thing needful—money. Of that he has little; but, with a wife with a dowry, the means of increasing it would expand enormous—like the control of the co ly. In the present case, Mr. Osborne is a widower, sealed his letter with a crest, was related to a noble family, his native country Scotland, and his age forty-three. The following is his own description of himself, and it is to rich to own description of nimself, and it is to rich to admit of condensation: "As to personal appearance and suitability of disposition, I consider that no man on earth ever yet described himself properly. I am tall—considered military-looking, which I have a right to be, as a descendant of a military race, and have always been held to be very sequence of the disposition. scendant of a military race, and have always been belt to be very gentlemanly. My disposition, I know to my cost, to be intensely affected at and confiding, and my feelings unusually sensitive for a man. Candidly speaking, I have always been considered a gentleman, and of a high order of mind and education." The lady, determined not to be outdone in giving a control bearing and the control of a high order of mind and education." The lady, determined not to be outdone in giving a control bearing any significant control of a high order of mind and education. lady, determined not to be outdone in giving a good account of herself, says, "I am of middle height, dark complexion, and have not yet completed my thirty-fourth year. I quite agree with you, that no person is capable of describing himself truthfully, all being too partial judges; but I have the flattering idea that I should not personally disappoint you in an interview. I am equally affectionate with yourself, and if Lorn in torque, it is every your self. self: and if I err in temper, it is passion, not moroseness or obstinacy. My family are high-ly respectable, although I have not the honor of an aristocratic connection. I have, therefore, no ambition beyond nobility of mind. My means, I may add, are sufficient, but limited,

At this stage of the correspondence the fi-nesse on each side is exquisite. Mr. Osborne dreads a hoax; the lady indignantly retorts the charge of unworthy suspicions. He proposes "a test of sincerity"—a five pound note cut in half. She deoms the "test to be unjust as well as ungenerous; it would give you an undue advantage, in addition to what you have already obtained, which you ought not desire." He becomes "fidgetty." "You have had letters from me that no man on earth would have written to a person he did not expect to see!" She proposes an equivalent—"I now accede to your proposal, providing you will meet it by forwarding the half of a £5 note so as to cross mine in the post." This he refuses, and the lady's valedictory letter abuses him with simulated rage. This he regards as the strongest proof of the interest he has awakened, and he rites again; but the curtain has fallen on this

WATER .- An excellent thing is water. Next WATER.—An excellent thing is water. Next to "the man who invented sleep," blessed be have invented water—clear, cold, sparkling, ever delicious! How manyfold are its uses!— with him.

I wonder who that stranger is in Squire Bige. The very idea of one who professes to be an low's pew? How interesting he looks with his elegant gentleman to appear in the presence of ladies, with his pockets well stored with him. dows are abrupt, sudden; all the outlines sharp, Think of what a vast deal it has done for navidrinkers owe it more than they are likely to confess—the former in money saved, the latter in intoxication avoided. Then, what a charming drink it is! (We have tried it, and know.) In spite of all the untoward tendency of the ome day, into general use as a beverage. To be sure, it is abused; people drink it too cold, and sometimes too much of it. But that proves nothing against the use. Folks abuse rum, and brandy, and wine; and they can abuse wa ter, if they like. As to hydropathy, it is well enough in moderation, especially if one takes a shower-bath, as Pat did, "with the precau-tion of an umbrella;" but even water may be "run into the ground," which is often a waste of a good thing.

An Irishman who was once on a journey said he never liked to see tables full of books and newspapers where he stopped over night, "for," said he, "I can never find any whiskey

The fellow who 'picked up a raise,' no

We copy the following (says the Farm Jou nal) from the London Gardeners' Chronicle and ask the attention of our readers to it. The seeds of this clover have been distributed by the Patent Office for a year or two, but we have not heard of any one giving it a fair trial.

The following is from a printed circular:—

'Alsyke," or Perennial Hybrid Clover Seed, is indigenous in Sweden, where it has been cultivated in the native pastures of that country for the last hundred years, and has in some ca-ses been known to grow to the height of five feet, although in England it attains only that of two feet. The root is fibrous and the heads globular. The plant bears a greater resem-blance to the white than to the red clover; and although its stems are recumbant, they do not although its stems are recumbant, they do not root into the soil like those of the white clover; in short, it may be described as a "ginnt" white clover, with flesh-colored flowers. The plant yields two mowings annually. Linneus ob-served the Alsyke clover growing on poor, bare, obdurate clays in the Morea, where no other plant could be made to vegetate; and yet, un-der such unfavorable circumstances, this clover flourished with an uncommon degree of luxuri-ance, and yielded shoots as tender and succulent, although not so abundant, as if reared in the most richly-manured fields. Micheli men-tions the plant as growing in open situations on a clayer soil, and as being, in his opinion, worthy of cultivation. Sturm says it is found along with that of a great number of other clovers, placed under the same circumstances, and that the result convinced him that there is no other kind of clover equal to it for the pur-pose of feeding cattle. The red clover will last pose of reeding cattle. The red clover will hast only two years in perfection, and often, if the soil be cold and moist, nearly half of the plants will rot, and in the second year bald places will be found in every part of the field; besides that in September and October many crops left for seed are lost in consequence of the heavy rains during that period; while the Alsyke clover, or the contrary, transing its goal mach. clover, on the contrary, ripening its seed much sooner, and continuing in vigor much longer, much risk and expense are avoided, and a larmucn risk and expense are avoided, and a larger profit accrues. Further, when this plant is once established, it will remain for a great is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. The best method of disposing of the Alsyke clover crop is, either by mowing it for hay, cutting it occasionally as green food, or feeding it down with sheep, in which latter case it may be turned on sconger than any other elegance and the figures were so far above hundreds of millions that none of them could read them. The girl's name is Maria Cleland, daughter than the country of Grayin (Clalend, sheeparker in Dereit down with sheep, in which latter case it may be turned on sooner than any other clover; and ter of Gavin Cleland, shoemaker in Darvel. if caten down quite bare, and the stock taken off the first week in June, the next crop will come sooner to the scythe than any other species of clover so treated; and if saved for seed. Mr. Osborne is delighted with his fair correspondent, and feels, of course, an absorbing passion for a person he has never seen. But he wants to know the extent of the means to which reference has been made. The reply is prompt —£60 a-year from a small freshold estate. He is chilled, and writes, in effect, to say so; but at —£00 a-year from a small frechold estate. Ho is chilled, and writes, in effect, to say so; but the postscript of his letter gives hope: "A tho't just strikes me. If your annuity of £60 be well secured to you, free of all law points, it should be sealable without much difficulty either to the party who pays you the money,or to an insurance office. At your time of life, yours ought to be worth £1,000 or £1,200; and if so, this would still clear up the horizon of my hopes." The lady meets this business view of the case, by question equally business like. "Supposing a sale to be effected, would you have any objection to a settlement of part?"—and she solicits an interview.

At this stage of the correspondence the first search and she solicits an interview.

At this stage of the correspondence the first search and she solicits an interview.

At this stage of the correspondence the first search and the expiration of two or three years and the expiration of two or three years and she solicits an interview.

At this stage of the correspondence the first search and the solicits an interview.

At this stage of the correspondence the first search and the expiration of two or three years and the expiration of two or th

producing a heavy crop of seed, and affording an abundance of nutritious herbage for horses, oxen, and sheep; and when land has become

any sermon over fifteen minutes, and wouldn't average over ten.

Good gracious! Georgianna Fuller has got Good gracious teorganus runer as a new bonnet! Well wonders will never cease.—
It isn't becoming in the least—however, it will lady without her blushing and struggling, disbe well enough for her. Kate Melvin has a pense with these disagreeable articles, and I'll guaranty you will have no unnecessary trouble. she got it at Warren's-I saw one there the other day just like it. I'll go to morrow, and

see if I can't get one similar.

Well, I never! If there isn't a gentleman in
Miss Perwinkle's pew. Wonder whether he's courting the old maid. Don't believe he'd thirty-five or more, and sour and crusty enough o turn the sweetest milk. I've no doubt she'd like to get him, if she could, or any one els

Oh! there's Mrs. Eustace, the bride. How weetly she is dressed. I'll callon her to-morrow —I hear she's got a brother in the army. I'll manage to get introduced, if, as I hear he is coming here to pass a vacation for a few weeks. hings, unless they are seen?

"Yes, very. I lisened to it with much pleas-

A Really Wondeful Child.

There is at present attending the Hasting's school, Darvel, Ayrshire, a girl aged between school, Darvel, Ayranne, a girl aged Detween eight and nine years, who commenced the stu-dy of arithmetic less than a twelvemonth ago. Such are the powers of her memory, that she is now able to calculate mentally, in a very few moments, such questions as these: How many seconds in 60, 80, 90, or 900 years? How many ounces in 20, 60, or 100 tons? She can multiply such a line as £894 19s. 11d. by 32, 56, 98 as cleverly and correctly as any ordinary arithmetician would multiply by 4, 6, or 8. Counts in long division, (simple and compund) she divides by short division, or in a line, by such figures as 34, 56, 72, 92, &c, in 8 or 10

covered her remarkable abilities, was when she was showing him sums multiplied from 14 to 4,880, which at first he thought she must have worked on the slate below, and then transferred. He alleged as much, which she would by no means admit. He then, to test her, told her to multiply a line of pounds, shillings and pence, which he gave her, by 72. To his surprise, she multiplied it as fast as any other person could have done it by 7. Yet this girl never learnt the multiplication table higher than 12 times 12. She can also add up eight or ten lines of pounds, shillings, or pence, by first adding the lowest lines together, then the third lowest, and so on. When performing these calculations, every limb and feature seem at rest. One day lately, the teacher set the door open, and order-ed the children to be quiet, as he was going to give her the most difficult count she had ever got, He then told her to walk out in the gar-den, and find out how many moments were in 9,000 years. She walked only about ten yards

at an ordinary pace, when she teld the answer correctly, never having reached the garden.—
'But,' says one of the boys, 'she did a far bigger count than that yesterday, the biggest, they say, that was ever done by anybody.' She mul-tiplied 123456789 by 987654321, and gave the correct answer in less than a minute, for the bet of a half-penny, which she refused to take, because her teacher had forbidden her, in the

Kissing.

A young lady at Alton, Illinois, gives the following as her sentiments in regard to kiss-

the Telegraph and Courier, I deem it proper to say a few words on that important subject, as it is of as much consequence to us as to the opposite sex. Now in my humble opinion, you have said quite enough, and it is high time for somebody else to talk. You don't like this

by transplantation; it will admit of being taken up at the expiration of two or three years and planted in any other situation; the plant when taken up is merely divided, and its fibrous roots what I have heard others say. I myself have planted in any other stuation; the plant when hot speak altogether from experience but from taken up is merely divided, and its fibrour roots when the farmer need never be at a loss for a crop of clover. The Alsyke does not suffer from the severest frosts; it will flourish on the most barren land, where few grasses will grow at all, producing a heavy crop of seal and experience.

A clean mouth and handsome teeth are investigated in the severest frosts and the severest frosts when the severest frost is the severe of the severe from the s

dispensable requisites, and they are seldom to be found. There is but one gentleman in Albe found. There is but one gentlemen to ton, to my knowledge, that possesses in Ase copo of the ordinary sorts of clover, this has never been known to fail.

Reflections of a Church-Going Belle.

So Mr. Brown is going to preach, to day—I hoped he would exchange. I suppose he is a good man, but his sermons are dreadful dul, and so long! If I were a minister, I wouldn't write any sermon over fifteen minutes, and wouldn't average over ten. we all know very well.

The very idea of one who professes to be an

portunity, abundantly supplying the mouth, is absurd. For the future, if you wish to kiss a

MED. A great mercantile fraud has been disovered in London similar in character to that amount. Forged dock warrants to the exten of £400,000 have been detected, upon which money had been previously borrowed. Several of the London mercantile houses have failed in consequence. This disaster will break the force of the New York explosion on the other this London forgery has in advance taken the sting out of the ever ready denunciations of the London press in regard to American affairs.— For any homilies which they may be disposed to read us on commercial morals, they can now

A MONSTER HORSE.—A horse is now being exhibited in England which is twenty one hands high and weighs twenty-fice hundred weight. He must be a wonster—a full team, as the saying is, all alone by himself.