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.

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The Law of Newspapers.

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Subscribers who do not give repress notice to the contary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
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the publishers book.
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 The publisher for the subservition price.

Select Poetry. THE PROUD MISS MAC BRIDE.

A LEGEND OF GOTHAM. BY JOHN G. SAXE.

O, terribly proud was Miss Mac Bride, The very personification of pride, As she minced along in fashion's tide,

As she hinded along in institutes too; Adown Broadway—on the proper side— When the golden sun was setting : There was pride in the head she carried so high, Pride in her lip, and pride in her eye, And a world of pride in the very sigh That her stately bosom was fretting ;

A sigh that a pair of elegant feet, Sandalled in satin, should his the street The very same that the valgar greet, In common leather not over "neat"—

For such is the common booting ; And christian tears may well be shed, That even among our gontlemen-bred, The glorious Dey of Morocco is dead, And Day and Martin are reigning instead, On a much inferior footing !)

O, terribly pround was Miss Mac Bride,

O, terriby pround was Mass Mac Bride, Proud of her beauty, and proud of her pride, And proud of fifty matters beside, That wouldn't have borne dissection; Proud of her wit, and proud of her walk, Proud of her teeth, and proud of her talk, Pround of "knowing cheese from chalk," On a very slight inspection.

Proud abroad, and proud at home, Proud wherever she chanced to come---When she was glad, and when she was glum : Proud as the head of a Saracen Over the door of a tippling shop ! Proud as a Duchess, proud as a fop, "Proud as a boy with a bran new top,"

Proud beyond comparison !

It seems a singular thing to say-But her very senses led her astray Respecting all humility; In sooth, her dull auricular drum Could find in *humble* only a "hum,"

And heard no sound of "gentle" come. In talking about gentility.

TERMS : The "HUNTINGNON JOURNAL" is published at Although it had fifty hobbies to ride, a following rates : A courtly tellow was Dapper Jun, Sleek and supple, and tall and trim, And smoth of tongue as neat of limb, And mangre his meagre pocket, You'd say, from the glittering tales he told, That Jim was rocked in a cradle of gold, With fortunes to rock it!

As poor as a pauper's pottage !

That her wit should never have made her vai Was—like her face—sufficiently plain; And, as to her musical powers, Although she sang until she was hoarse, And issued notes with a banker's force,

They were just such notes as we never endorse For any acquaintance of ours.

Her birth, indeed, was uncommonly high-Her orrin, indeed, was uncommonly ngh— For Miss Mae Bride first opened her eye Through a sky-light dim, on the light of the sky But pride is a curious passion—. And in talking about her wealth and worth, She always forgot to mention her birth To strengt of small card finding. To people of rank and fashion !

Of all the notable things on earth, The queerest one is pride of birth, And our "fierce Democracie !" A bridge across a hundred years, Is American aristocracy!

Without good reason to apprehend You may find it waxed at the farther end

As ever an honest calling plied, Or graced an honest duty ;

In the lower part of the city !

No very uncommon affair ; For history quite confirms the law Expressed in the ancient Scottish saw, "A Mickle may come to be mair."*

Alack ! for many ambitious beaux !

She hung their hopes upon her nose, (The figure is quite Horatian)— Until from habit the member grew

To the commonest observation.

A thriving tailor begged her hand, But she gave "the follow" to understand, By a violent manual action, She perfectly seconed the best of his clan, And reckoned the ninth of any man

An exceedingly Vulgar Fraction.

Another, whose sign was a golden boot, Was mortified with a bootless suit. In a way that was quite appalling; For, though a regular *suitor* by trade, He wasn't the suitor to suit the maid,

Who cut him off with the saw-and bade

"The cobbler keep to his calling."

As very a hook as ever eye kno

Should ever tempt the bulls and bears English and Irish, French and Spanish, Of Mammon's fierce zoology. Old John Mac Bride, one fatal day, In one conglomeration 1 So subtle a tangle of blood, indeed, No heraldry-Harvey will ever succeed

Became the unresisting prey Of fortune undertakers; And staking all on a single die, His foundered barque went high and dry Among the brokers and breakers !

A crime by no means flagrant

In one who wears an elegant coat, But the very point on which they vole A ragged fellow a "vagrant."

A courtly fellow was Dapper Jim,

Now, Dappar Jim his courtship plied,

Now, Dappar Jim his contribin plied, (I wish the fact could be denied) With an eye to the purse of old Mac Bride, And really "nothing shorter !" For he said to himself, in his greedy lust, "Whenever he dies—as die he must, And yield to Heaven his vital trust— He's very sure to "come down with his dust," In behalf of his only daugher."

And the very magnificent Miss Mac Bride,

And the very magnificent arise and bride, Half in loves, and half in pride, Quite graciously relented ; And tossed her head, and turning her back— No token of proper pride to lack— To be a bride without the "Mae,"

With much disdain consented !

Alas ! that people who've got their box

And make a rush upon Wall street rocks, Without the least apology ! Alas the people whose money affairs, Are sound, beyond all need of repairs,

Of cash beneath the best of locks, Secured from all financial shocks, Should stock their fancy stocks,

At his trade again, in the very shop At his trade again, in the very shop Where, years before, he let it drop, He follows has ancient calling— Cheerly, too, in poverly's spite, And sleeping quite as sound at night, As, when, at fortune's giddy height, He used to wake with a dizzy fright, From a dismal dream of falling.

But Miss Mac Bride has something beside Her lofty birth to nourish her pride— For rich was the old paternal Mac Bride,

But alas! for the haughty Miss Mac Bride, "Was such a shock to her precious pride! She couldn't recover, although she tried ther jaded spirits to raily: "Was a dreadful change in human affairs, From a place 'Up-town,' to a nook 'Up-stai From an Avenue down to an Alley! According to public rumor; And he lived "up town" in a splendid square And kept his daughter on dainty fare, And gave her gens that were rich and rare, And the finest rings and things to wear, And feathers enough to plume her!

'Twas little condolence she had, God wot, From her 'troops of friends,' who hadn't forgo The air she used to borrow ; They had civil phrases enough, but yet 'Twas plain to see that their 'deepest regret' Was a different thing from sorrow! An honest mechanic was John Mac Bride,

For John had worked in his early day, In "pots and pearls," the legends say— And kept a shop with a rich array Of things in the soap and candle way, They owned it couldn't have well been worse

To go from full to empty purse ; To expect a "reversion," and get a reverse, Was-truly a dismal feature ! But it wasn't strange—they whispered—at all! That the Summer of pride should have its Fall,

No "rara avis" was honest John, (That's the Latin for "sable swan ;") Though in one of fancy's flashes, A wicked wag, who meant to deride, Called honest John Mr. *Phanix* Mac Bride," "Because he rose from his askes!" Was quite according to nature ! And one of those who make a pun, Little by little, he grew to be rich, By saving of candle-ends and "sich," Till he reached at last an opulent niche-

As if it were quite legitimate fun To be blazing away at every one, With a regular, double-loaded gun-Remark'd that moral transgression

Kemark'd that moral transgress Always brings retributive stings To candle-makers, as well as kings : For "making light of *cereous* things," Was a very wicked profession !

And vulgar people—the sancy churls— Inquired about "the Price of Pearls," And mock'd at her situation ; "She wasn't ruined—they ventured to hope-Because she was poor, she needn't mope— Few people were better off for soap, And that was a consolation !"

And to make her cup of woe run over,

Her elegant, ardent, plighted lover Was the very first to forsake her; Was the very first to torsake ner, "He quite regretted the step, 'twas true The lady had pride enough 'for two,' But that alone would never do To quit the butcher and baker !

And now the unhappy Miss Mac Bride-The merest ghost of her early pride-Bewails her lonely position;

Cramp'd in the very narrowest niche, Above the poor, and below the rich— Was ever a worse condition?

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1854.

PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894. **EDENTIFY of the preservent of the sense of the wisset regulations of Natter of check and moderate at fixed period the incessant and impetonus stream of vital communition. If forms, as it were, stations for any bysical and moral existence; and we there by obtain the happiness of being daily re-born and of passing every morning through a static of annihilation into a new and refrosted life. Without this continual change, this incessant renovation, how wretched and insipid would like be; and how depressed our mental as well as physical sensational. The greatest philose per of the present ago says, therefore, with the the most present on the course of the wrake the force mental set with the the most present ago says, therefore, with usite: "Take from was hope and skeps, and he will be the most present ago says, therefore, ways taller than a hight in babry and their state elegan and seense of the word; we are, in the morning a state is some of a loss of the word; we are, in the more than at night we have them more that is treards all the vial power, and reaters was and refrester of the ourse of the day and that is separates from us what is useless and perincions. It is as twere a daily critics of old ago then prevail. One therefore, may consider each days as a sketch, is minature, of human life, in which the morning in grepeeus youth, soord, manhood : and the sensation of his own existence so prevents of the old ago then prevail. One therefore, may consider each days as a sketch, is many the sense of the word; we meas the more into greatest tranquility, and with the automose. The wene statence so prevents of the old ago the prevail. One therefore, may consider each days as a bestend in the first the theorem at a prevent does manne eight in the tot the inter the theorem at the theorem at the second on the second many the second on the second more the theorem at the more that is ureless from us what is ureless in the course of the day and that is also account the theorem at the the**

We must not, however, on this account, be-dieve that too long continued sleep is one of the best means for preserving life. Long sleep accumulates too great an abundance of permi-unit for use, and in str

the best means for preserving life. Long sleep accumulates too great an abundance of perui-cious juices, makes the organs too flacid and unfit for use, and in this manner can shorten life also. In a word, no one should sleep less than six, nor more than eight hours. This may be estab-

life also. In a word, no one should sleep less than six, nor more than eight hours. This may be estab-lished as a general rule. To those who wish to enjoy sound and pence-lar more and the historical sound and pence-

educes are often consequences. Fifth.— All the cares and burdens of the day must be laid aside with ones clothes; none of them must be carried to bed with us; and in of them must be carried to bed with us; and in this respect, one by custom may obtain very great activity, at a period whene verything con-spires to allow it perfect rest; and it is nat-ral that the ideas thm sexticed, should wander and float through the brain during the whole night. It is not enough to sleep physically; that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not our corporeal; such, for example, as sleep in a joling carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps, but not spires a carringe on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps but not spires a carring or the spiritual parts loeps but not spires a carriage on a journey. that is, when our spiritual parts loeps but not spires a carring or the spiritual bases of any decay in that is, when our spiritual parts loeps in a spiritual parts loeps in a spiritual parts loeps but not spiritual p

our corporeal; such, for example, as seep in a jolting carriage on a journey. Sixth;--One circumstance, in particular, I must not here omit to mention. Many believe that it is entirely the same if one sleeps these seven hours either in the day or the night time. Decode give themselves up therefore, at night, is ebildren. seven hours either in the day or the night time.
led, as long as he plenses to continue therein;
Peoplo give themeelves up therefore, at night, as long as they think proper, either to study or pleasure, and imagine that they make every.
"May we not impute it to inferior means? First. To my constant exercise and change of air? Second. To my never having lost a night's aleep sick or well, on land or sea since health; to beware of so seducing an error. It is certainly not the same, whether one sleeps seven hours by day or by night; and two hours whether one sleeps hear.

life also.
In a word, no one should sleep less than six, nor more than eight hours. This may be established as a general rule.
To those who wisk to enjoy sound and peeco ful repose; and to obtain the whole end of sleep, 1 recommend the following observations.
First.—The phace where one sleep annot be quite and obscure. The less our senses are acted upon by external impressions, the more failed to improper the custom is of having a enable barning in one's bed-chamber during the hight.
Second.—People ought always to reflect that their bed-chamber is a place in which they pass a greet part of their lives at least, they do not remain in any piece so long in the same situ.
a greet part of their lives at least, they do not remain in any piece so long in the same situ.
a greet part of their lives at least, they do not remain in any piece so long in the same situ.
Thich.—One should cat little, and only cold to for supper, always and some hours before going to bel.
Touth.—When a bed, one should lie not in a forced or constrained posture, but almost is cheever provison that be had work to do.
Touth.—When a bed, not shing is more prepridicial than to lie in be dhaff sitting. The bos of the principle ends of sleep, a free and uning the cale excepted, which ough to be a statue was under middle size, this habit of prinness: a narrow, plaited stock, a coat with a small, upright collar—bis clots without any of the cusal of prinness an angle circulation in the show and youth, deformity and crow such any of the cusal of a man of pecaliar during the object which was one there are the like advert the block of a man of pecaliar during the conduction of the blood, is defeated and in infancy and youth, deformity and crow were what kiew of the head as white as now to give the idea of a man of pecaliar during the conduction of the blood is defeated and in infancy and youth, deformity and crow were what kiew of the whole was a the sine block. private character. One book he always carried with him in his

journeys besides the Bible. It was his Dairy. Would we learn what view of life the old man takes, we can seem to look over his shoulde

writing sermons, which I do as readily, and I believe as correctly as ever. "To what cause can I impute this, that I am

To giving a blush to the check of Eve, or. resenting the apple to Adam. To painting a new city in the land of Nod. To cleaning the garden of Eden after Adam's expulsion. To making a bridle for the San

Keep it Before the Péople. The following remarks, which we find ch ulating in our exchanges, are true as preach ing, and well worth the consideration of all : 1. Keep it before the people—That, next to the pulpit, the press is the most potent instru-ment of good to the church and the world in VOL. 19. NO. 51.

For the Farmer.

He that by the plongh would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

Agricultural Knowledge.

ed nor business with it, and it would be wast-

Agricultural Knowledge. Knowledge is something which too many of our farmers think unnecessary to be coupled with agriculture. They think it only necessary for profossional men, that a farmer has neither the source of the sour 2. Keep it before the people—That the heapest, easiest, and most interesting medium of conveying to a family information on a vast variety of important subjects, is through the well-stored columns of a judiciously conducted

neer how business with it, and it would be wast-ing time and money in giving a good education to a boy intended for a farmer. Now if knowl-edge is useful to a professional man why could it not be to a farmer? Why could not the latter beas much benefited by it as the former—and would not it he of the serve advector it has newspaper. 3. Keep it before the people—That the head of a family who refuses to subscribe and pay for a good paper on account of its cost, "is penny-wise and pound-foolish," as he not only beas much benofited by it as the former-and would not it be of the same advantage to him? The time was when agriculture was looked upon as something of *little consequence*, but that time is past, and it now ranks among the first of sciences. Its beauteous noble parts have been brought out before the world by menof talent, and had not such men taken them in hand, they would have been slumbering in obsenrity yet; and we can only sustain it in its present posi-tion, and raise it still higher, by acquiring use-ful knowledge conselves, and by ducating our children. For, couple any pursuit with ignor-ance and it sinks—link it with education it will rise. pennywata nut point-ionian, is no not only keeps them in ignorance of many things they ought to know, which cannot be nequired in any other way, but he excludes himself from information of practical utility, oftentimes con-tained in a single number, which may be worth to him many times as much as the for the whole year.

for the whole year. 4. Keep it before the people—That the pre-paration and issue of every number of a paper is attended with considerable labor and cost, and that it is something more than meanness for a man to make a practice of borrowing and reading a paper for which other people have had the honor and honesty to subscribe

rise. It will never do to think that, if a boy can read in the Testament, scratch a little with the pen, and solve a few questions in the Rule of Three, he is sufficiently learned for a farmer. He might *croud* himself through the world with that much, if Nature had been with her giftstohin. But withough effickle dame's assis-tance, we think he would make little progress. But give him a good cducation, and he will go through the world honored and respected by it, be a benefit to his noble calling, and an orna-ment to society. have may the holor and holessy to subscribe and pay. 5. Keep it before the people—That every well conducted paper is worth a hundred fold more than what it costs, in its influence on in-dividual and public intelligence, morality and religion; and that they are true patriots who can conscientionsly and liberally support a vigorous and enlightened press.

Origin of Various Plants.

Every gentlemen farmer ought to be some what acquainted with the origin and history of all ordinary plants and trees, so as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge, besides being a great source of pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable hin to explain phenomena in the habits of ma-ny plants that otherwise would appear explica-ble. pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable hin to explain pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable hin to explain pleasure, and very desirable would appear explication.
Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sielly, originally came from the central table/and of Thibet, where it exists as a grass, with small mealy seeds. Ryc exists wild in Siberia.
Barley exists wild in Siberia.
Barley exists wild in the mountains of Him alaya.
Oats were brought from North Africa. Millet, one species, is a native of India, an other Egypt and Abysinnia.
Maize, Indian corn, is of native growth in Marke and the specific the section of the section.

Millet, one species, is a native of India, an-other Egypt and Abysinnia. Maize, Indian corn, is of native growth in burger.

Rice was brought from South Africa, whenc it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America. Peas are of unknown origin.

Peaches are natives of Germany Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia^{*}and fartary. The Garden Bean from the East Indies. Cabbage grows wild in Scielly and Naples. The poppy was brought from the East. The sunflower from Peru. Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in iornany.

Germany. Saffron came from Egypt.

Bandon cance dago a native of Egypt. Horse-radish is from South Europe. Tobacco is a native of, Virginia, Tobago, d California, Another species has also been Have met, who never had a dozen tho Have met, who never had a dozen thoughts I all his life, and never changed their course; Battold them o'er, each in its 'enstomed place, From morn till night, from youth till hoary age, Little above the ox that grazed the field, His reason rose; so weak his memory, The name his mother called him he scarce Remembered; and his judgment so untaught, That what a town in a place along other down and California. and cancerna, Another species has also been found wild in Asia. The grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the clovers, except Lucerne, which is a na-

The gourd is an Eastern plant. The potato is a well known native of Per-

and Mexico. Coriander grows wild near the Mediterran-

n. Annise was brought from the Grecian Archi-

Win greeing heart and winged lootsteps home. The word philosophy he never heard, Or science; never heard of liberty, Necessity, or laws of gravitation; And never had an unbelieving doubt. Beyond his native vale he never looked; And thought the visual line that girt him round The world's extreme, and thought the silver mean pelago. CURIOUS EXTRACT EROM A SCOTCH NEWS-PAPER IN 1807.-Copy of a painters's bill pre-sented to the vestry for work done in a church: To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the on's den, and a new set of feet for the lion-

noon That nightly o'er him led her virgin host, No bronder than his father's shield." To cleaning the whale's belly, varnishing

Jonah's face, and mending his left arm. To a new skirt of Joseph's garment. To a sheet-anchor, a jury-mast, and a long How different it is with the enlightened far-mer; he derives pleasure from everything that grows around him, in watching its growth, in boat of Noah's Ark.

What lowly meant, she didn't know, For she always avoided "everything low," With care the most punctilious; And queerer still, the audible sound Of "super-silly" she ne'er had found In the adjective supercillious !

The meaning of mock she never knew, But imagined the phrase had something to d With "Moses," a peddling German Jew, Who, like all hawkers, the country through,

Was a "person of no position." And it seemed to her exceedingly plain, If the word was realy known to per To a vulgar German, it wasn't germane To a lady of high condition !

Even her graces-not her grace, Fiven her graces—not her grace, For that was in the "vocative case"— Chilled with the touch of her icy face,

Sat very stiffly upon her! never confessed a favor aloud, She never Like one of the simple, common crowd, But coldly smiled, and faintly bowed— As who should say: "You do me proud, And do yourself and honor !

The muse must let the secret out There isn't the faintest shadow of doubt That folks who oftenest snacow of doub At "the dirty, low mechanicals." Are they whose sires, by pounding their knee coiling their legs, or trades like these, atrive to win their children ease From poverty's galling manacles)

A rich tobacconist comes and sues, And thinking the lady would scarce refuse A man of his wealth, and liberal views, Began at once with "If you choose And could you really love him"— But the lady spoiled his speech in a huff, With an answer rough and feady enough, To let him know she was up to snuff.

And altogether above him.

A young attorney, of winning grace, Was scarce allowed to "open his face," Ere Miss Mac Bride had closed his case, With a true judicial celerity ; For the lawyer was poor, and "seedy" to boot, And to say the lady discarded his *suit*, Is merely a double verity!

The last of those who come to court, Was a lively beau, of the dapper sort, "Without any visible means of support"-

MORAL Because you flonrish in worldly affairs, Don't be haughty and put on airs, With insolent pride of station 1 Don't be proud and turn up your nose At poor people in plainer clothes, But learn, for the sake of your mind's repe That wealth's a bubble, that comes—and goes ! And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows, Is subject to irritation.

> * "Mickle wi' thrift may chance to be mair."-Scotch proverb. [We fancy the poet here hades also to Andrew H. Mickle, a worthy bacconist, who was recently Mayor of New York.]

The Albany Register says : "We have aceiva the following. What does it mean ? "'MA\$NEESUOYEVAH?" "'EERISSEY!" "KOOLEHSEODWOH?" " 'LLEWYLBAKRAMER." "OSYASTNODUOY ?" Guess it takes a left-handed man to find out.

The parentage of a lie is the most difficult of all to trace. It is indeed a clever lie that knows its own father !

section hours by day or by hight, and two hours sound skeep before midnight are of more ben. efit to the body than four hours in the day,— My reasons are as follows:

That period of twenty-four hours. formed by

the regular revolution of our earth, in which all the inhabitants partake, is particularly dis-tinguished in the physical economy of man..... This regular period is apparent in all diseases; only to say

This regular period is apparent in all diseases; and all the other small periods to wonderful in our physical history, are by it really deter-mined. It is, as it were, the unity of our nat-ural chronology. Now, it is observed, that the more the end of these periods coincides with the conclusion of the day, the more is the pul-sation accolerated ; and a feveriah state is pro-duced, or the so-called evening faver, to which were wan is subject. The accossion of non-

duced, or the solution. The accession of new every man is subject. The accession of new chyle to the blood may, in all probability. con-tribute something toward this fover, though it is not the only cause; jow ef find it in sick peo-ple, who have neither eat nor drank. It is his lips, he cried breached his last, with a hymn of praise of his lips. With the little strength remaining he cried out to his friends watching his de have owing, without doubt, to the absence of the sun, and to that revolution in the atmos-phere which is connected with it. This even-and could only whisper the first two v

and could only whisper the first two works of favorite psalm—I'll praise, I'll praise." H friends were left to finish the lines,for Wesley ng fever is the reason why nervous people find hemselves more fit for labor during the night han during the day. To become active they ce was to be heard no more.-Rev. Samuel must have an artificial etimulus; and the even- Osgood.

Even now, though I find pain daily in eve, or temple or arm, yet it is never violen and seldom lasts many minutes at a time. Whether or not this is sent to give m ning that I am shortly to quit this tab I do know, but it is one way or other, I have

> "My remnant of days, I spent to his praise, Who died the whole world to redeem, Be it many or few, My days are his due, And they all are devoted to him.'

it proved three years afterwards. In 1791, March 2d, at the age eighty-eight, he

and binding bulrushes. g more fuel to the fire of Nebuchad-To addi Received payment, THE OLDEST BIBLE IN AMERICA .- Dr. J. R. Witherspoon, of Greensborough, Alab. has a manuscript Bible, which he believes on evi-dence of tradition and title page, to be have been written about A. D. 840 or 850, making it over 1000 years old. It is 8 in. broad and 5 in.

thick. It is written on parchment, as soft and nearly as thin as satin. The covers are of English oak, and pegs of oak are used to wedge in the thongs of deer skin that fasten in the leaves. The pages are beautifully illuminated with red black and blue ink letters-very large at the beginning of each book.

JESUIT INFLUENCES are at work to destroy Jusur INFLUENCES are at work to destroy the credibility to the statements of Miss Burk-ley, who escaped from the convent at Emmets-burg. Her plain story, however, cannot be controverted, and it seems proper that legal investigation should take place. Convents are anti-republican and anti Christian, and should not be tolerated in this country.

of almost everything around him, and feels "Happy the man w things.

conserving what it feeds upon. He knows by examining the soil what kinds of grain are best adapted to it. He understands the philosophy

We should not only attend to the rising gen-

We should not only auton to the raing gen-eration, but improve ourselves by studying and reading such books and papers as no calcula-to improve us in our noble pursuit. We spend many hours in indelence and foolish conversa-tion, which, if spent with useful books, would

tion, which, if spent with useful books, would be of vast use to us. The beauties of agriculture are to an igno-rant man as though they were not, therefore not appreciated by him. He lives and sees the things grow around him—be knows that if he plants a certain kind of seed that it would grow and produce seed but how it grows, and what it feeds upon he does not care to inquire.

"One man there was, and many such you might

Remembered; and an juggment so untaugut, That what at evening played along the swamp, Fantastic clad in robe of fiery hue, He thought the devil in disguise, and fled With grieving heart and winged bootsteps home.

ughts

ready to exclaim with a celebrated poet

orse, and mending one of his legs. To fitting a new handle in Moses' basket nor Horses should be kept in warm but well ntilated stables. Every horse should have his blanket on at night; an old piece of rag carpet will answer a good purpose when you are not disposed to incur the expense of a reg-ular horse blanket. At any rate have a covunr norse blanket. At any rule have a cov-ering of some kind for your horse at night, and use the curry could freely by day, and with ordinary attention to his other wants, and you will have the services of a good horse for twenty or twenty-five years, instead of eight or ten, as is generally the case. KILLING FOWLS. - Only turkeys and geese

should be bled to death-the flesh of the chick. of blood . to take a blunt stick, such as a child's bat, or a boy's wooden sword, and strike the bird a smart blow on the back of the neck, about the third joint from the head; death follows in a