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, JANUARY 17, 1855. VOL. 20. NO. 3.

TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates:

If paid in advance.....$1,50

If paid within six months after the time of subscribing.....1,75

If paid at the end of the year.....2,00

And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. Subscribers living in distant counties, or in other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged at the following rates:

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Six lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (16 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two " (32 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (48 ")	1 50	2 25	3 00

Business men advertising by the Quarter, Half Year or Year, will be charged the following rates:

	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
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Three squares,	7 50	10 00	15 00
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Ten squares,	25 00	40 00	60 00

Business Cards not exceeding six lines, one year, $4.00.

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¼ sheet handbills, 30 copies or less,	$1 25
½ " " " " "	1 50
¾ " " " " "	2 50
1 " " " " "	4 00
BLANKS, foolscap or less, per single quire,	1 50
" " 4 or more quires, per "	1 00

☞ Extra charges will be made for heavy composition.

☞ All letters on business must be POST PAID to secure attention.☜

The Law of Newspapers.

1. *Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.*

2. *If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.*

3. *If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.*

4. *If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.*

5. *Persons who continue to receive or take the paper from the office, are to be considered as subscribers and as such, equally responsible for subscription, as if they had ordered their names entered upon the publishers books.*

6. *The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Post Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice as required by the regulations of the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post Master liable to the publisher for the subscription price.*

THE GREEK SLAVE!

BACCHANTE. VENUS, FLORA, HEBE, AND THE DANCING GIRL.

THE above celebrated Statues, together with Fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, and several hundred Magnificent Oil Paintings, form the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next. *The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan,*

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 30th of January next on which occasion there will be distributed or allotted to members several hundred Works of Art, among which is the original and world-renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE by HIRAM POWERS, *costing over five thousand dollars!* together with the beautiful Statues of VENUS, BACCHANTE, HEBE, FLORA, and the DANCING GIRL; and fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, imported from Paris; also, a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The payment of $3 constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to the Knickerbocker Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to *six tickets* in the distribution.

Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month, they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month direct from New-York.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association,) where *superb Granite Buildings* have been erected for it, in whose spacious saloons the splendid collection of Statuary and Paintings is exhibited.

THE ADVANTAGES SECURED

by becoming a member of this Association are—

1st. All persons receive the *full value of their subscription at the start*, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member is contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters, "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also *their post-office address in full*, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, *they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution*, all at the same price that they now pay for the Magazine alone.

☞ Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 166 Water Street, Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office) for membership,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. & L. A.

Dec. 20, 1854.-3t.

Select Poetry.

The Old Homestead.

O spare the old homestead,
Nor ruthlessly part
The ties that have bound it
So long to my heart.
When wandering and weary,
And burdened with care,
A bright spot of sunshine
Still beams for me there,
Then spare the old homestead,
'Tis dear to me yet:
The home of my childhood,
I ne'er can forget.

O spare the old homestead,
'Twas there I first knew
The love of my mother,
Still changeless and true.
A father's, a brother's,
A loved sister's care—
Oh these are the msmoirs
That beam on me there.
Then spare the old homestead,
'Tis dear to me yet;
The home of my childhood
I ne'er can forget.

O spare the old homestead,
Though moss overgrown,
Its halls are deserted,
Decaying alone;
Yet back to its hearth-stone,
My heart will repair,
As though its warm greetings
Still welcome me there.
Then spare the old homestead
'Tis dear to me yet:
The home of my childhood
I ne'er can forget.

O spare the old homestead,
Till that pensive hour
When age makes me weary,
And life yields its power,
Then hear me, when fainting,
To breathe the sweet air,
And die 'mid the sunshine,
That beams on me there!
Then spare the old homestead,
'Tis dear to me yet;
The home of my childhood
I ne'er can forget.

Educational.

By J. A. Hall.

To the Public.

The Pennsylvania Teachers' Association, impressed with the value of the aid already afforded by the local press, to the great cause of education, and anxious to increase and methodize that powerful agency, recently, at Lewistown, passed the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend the teachers of every county to form an editorial corps and procure if practicable the privilege of devoting a column or more of each respectable county paper to educational purposes.

To this, the editors of our county have responded by a cheerful tender of a portion of their columns; and in obedience to the wishes of the County Superintendant and many of my professional brethren, I have assumed the responsibility of conducting this department in the "*Journal*." In discharging this pleasant and important trust, I will not rely on my own resources; but expect to be aided and directed by the superior wisdom and more valuable experience of other teachers. My first duty, however, will be to present, in a coadenced form, the proceedings of the annual meeting of our County Institute. This will occupy several weeks. In the mean time I hope to mature such definite plans of editorial conduct, as will, if carried out, serve in some degree, to elevate the professional character of teachers, raise the standard of instruction in our schools, and meet the general approval of all intelligent readers.

I will only add that matters of interest relating to the Common Schools of our own county, will receive, as they deserve, special attention.

For such matter I must of course, depend mainly on the teachers and directors of the several districts. Communications from them on the organization and classification of schools, systems of school government, modes of instruction, plans of school houses, attendance of pupils, text-books in use; and in short, on any thing and every thing, good, bad, or indifferent connected with their respective schools: are, the refore, earnestly desired, and will be materially relied on to impart interest to this novel means ot improvement.

Below will be found a portion of the doings of our Institute. The whole proceedings will be disposed of as rapidly as the space allowed me will admit.

Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.

The Institute met in Huntingdon on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1854, and organized by appointing J. S. Barr president *pro. tem.*

The attention of the Institute was occupied for some time by the remarks of the President on Teachers' Institutes, their importance &c. He said that by the instrumentality of these associations we have accomplished what all other agencies had failed to do; that together with educational *Journals* &c., they were calculated to bring about an entire change in the system of education. Their effects, he said, were already visible in the advancement of our schools, the improvement of teachers &c. It should be his aim to keep in view the subjects there to be discussed; he trusted good feeling would exist throughout the meeting; and that all would feel bound to lend their aid in the business before us &c.

R. McDivitt was then appointed to report a synopsis of the proceedings of the Iustitute for publication in the county papers and Penn'a. School Journal.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The number of members in attendance greatly increased.

Subject for discussion—The importance of order and system in the school room.

Mr. Hall opened by saying, the *importance* of the subject was so palpable as to need no argument—nothing could be well done without order—it is a first law of Heaven. Order implies method, regularity. These are necessary in the most ordinary business of life. In the school room, in all times and under all circumstances, they have been found indispensable. But in a republican country, where liberty tends to licentiousness, in an age of progress bordering on rashness; and at a period of growing laxity of parental restraint;—good government *in school* is supremely important. Thousands of the rising generation in these United States, soon to be the rulers of the land, would never acquire habits of order, self-government and subordination to law *anywhere* if not in the *school room*. And the idea of *good* school government implies order, system, method. But he would not argue this part of the question. He chose rather to attempt to show *how* order and system might be established and maintained. He would adapt his remarks particularly to rural districts.—First, regular attendance of pupils and uniformity of books are essential to good order in school. These must be secured, where they do not exist, by exciting an interest; and for this purpose it may be necessary for the teacher to canvass his district and make some sacrifices. By earnest, faithful effort a district—almost any district *can* be aroused, and it *must* be, if the school is to do any good. Here the speaker described and illustrated *his method* of awakening the parents and children of a school so as to ensure a pretty full attendance *at once*, and a fair prospect of uniform and suitable books. He then referred to the school room; and and after laying down and enforcing the propositions, That the teacher must himself be orderly in all his movements; cool deliberate and methodical in all he does and says; that he must attempt but one thing at a time; and that he must depend mainly for success on his power of arresting and fixing the attention of his pupils;—he proceeded to describe, at length, the complete organization of a new school. He demonstrated as he proceeded, that the picture he presented was no fancy sketch, but a beautiful reality, which even children learn to love, and in many important particulars, value as highly and cherish as fondly as they do their favorite sports. In conclusion he said it would be presumption in him to exaggerate in any remarks made here in the presence of many of his former pupils, now teachers, and perfectly competent to discuss this subject in all its importance and charming interest.

Mr. Brown said he would like to have Mr, Hall's plans carried on further in a school.—When new scholars were coming in every week, he thought it would be necessary to repeat this routine very often. This would be difficult and take much time. He had his rules written out, and occasionally called the attention of new scholars to them until they became familiar with them.

Mr. Hall said he never hurried a new scholar into a class. He took sufficient time to study the scholar's character and proficiency, and allowed him time to learn, by the example of order before him, the most important regulations of the school, before he required much of him, or put him into a regular class.

Mr. Baker said he never pursued the course laid down by Mr. Hall, from the fact that he had not known it and had not been able to think of it, He had never canvassed the district before commencing a school—it was not always convenient. As soon as he had time, however, he would talk with the parents and urge the importance of sending their children regularly and in time. He found locking the school room door at nine o'clock and leaving it closed some time, a pretty good remedy for tardiness, especially in unpleasant weather.—Mr. Baker described his method of dismissing school in an orderly manner.

Mr. Williams said he thought he had some ideas of good order before he came here, but since he had came he had lost them. He had taught only in rural districts; and the greatest difficulties in the way of securing order were tardo and irregular attendance and the want of a uniform series of books. He recited some incidents showing the extreme difficulty of surmounting these obstacles.

Mr. Bringham said he had taught in rural districts and had encountered the same difficulties. He had labored hard to secure good attendance. The President here remarked he thought the subject was taking too much latitude. Mr. Hall replied it was hardly possible to discuss the subject without reference to the obstacles in the way.

Mr. Bringham proceeded. He did not always find it convenient to visit the district before opening school; but he would try to visit the parents as soon after as possible. The importance of maintaining order, he supposed to be admitted by all. He had labored hard to convince his school of the importance of uniformity of books, and order in the distribution of time &c.

Mr. McDivitt said the great secret of preserving order he conceived to be giving the scholars something to do. Children are naturally industrious, They must be in action; and if not usefully employed will find some other means of enjoying themselves. Mischievous tricks and disorderly conduct will then be the consequence. He recommended drawing on slates and other pleasant exercises to occupy spare moments, and promote order.

Mr. Benedict said the first thing to secure order was something to engage the child's attention. As the tones of a stringed instrument must all be in harmony; so must the child's mind. Let the children of a school be interested and order follows as a matter of necessity—provided always that the teacher *has it himself*, When the child's mind is properly awakened and his attention arrested, he goes to school for *fun*, and stays at home as *a task*. He referred to the order of schools in our large cities. Some of them had been gathered from the gutters—they had got there and learned something that pleased and interested them, and instead of study being a toilsome task, they were there at play. He did not consider the strictest disciplinarian always the best teacher. You might as well, he said, call the sheriff a good governor when he hangs a man, because he executes the law.

Miscellaneous.

THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE.—On Saturday evening, the 16th inst., a meeting of the leading citizens of St. Louis, Mo., was held with the view to set this project in motion. Resolutions were adopted to this effect that an application be made to the Legislature of Missouri, at its approaching session for an Overland Mail and Transportation Company to connec-Missouri with California. The President of the meeting was directed to appoint two committees, one to prepare a charter, with a list of corporators, and the other to correspond with persons in California who take an interest in such an undertaking. The railroad and business men of St. Louis participate actively in this enterprize, anticipating, no doubt, that it is destined to inure greatly to the benefit of their city, its railroads, and its trading houses. A commencement appears to have been made in the right way, and a correspondance with the California friends of such a project must result in a union of their capital and energies upon a common concern. Our military operations in the western wilds will next season be upon a more important scale than any of recent date, and must operate to favor the success of the stage line, by overawing the Indians. If Congress would do something to help it, by ordering the establishment of military posts along the emigrant trail, there could, we think but little doubt of its speedy success, for the posts would afford an admirable protection for the stage stations.—*N. American.*

More failures.—The great house of Belcher & Co., sugar sefiners at St. Louis, has failed for two millions of dollars, inuolving Winthrop G. Gray, stock broker of New York city, for $225,000, Foster & Stephenson, bankers of New York, for $300,000, and sundry Boston houses to the amount of $1,000,000

BARE HEADED HUSBAND.—"Just take a magnifying glass, duckey, and just see if there's any young hairs a sprouting. I've just finished the seventh bottle of the restorative, and worn out three hair brushes rubbing it in."

Wife.—"Goodness, gracious Nicodemus, there aint no more hair on your head than there is on our old copper tea kettle!"

☞ Our lawyer, "who filed a bill," "shaved a note," "cut an acvuaintdnce," "split a hair," "made an entry," "raised a haul," "got up a case," "framed an indictment," "empannelled a jury," "put them in a box," "nailed a witness," "hammered a judge," "chiseled a client," and "bored a whole court" in one day, oas since "laid down the law," and turned carpenter.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The Engineers strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ended in the Company employing new men, and operations have been resumed.

☞ There are a certain exciting epochs in a woman's life that are never forgotton; such as, for instance, the first time she carries a parasol; the first time she recieves a valentime; the first time she goes to an evening party; the first time a proposal is made to her; the first time she wears a silk dress and the first time she puts on the wedding ring.

☞ A boy about nine years old, was choked to death on Sunday at Belville, N. J., by a piece of hickory nut shell, which flew in into his throat while he was cracking the nut between his teeth.

☞ If you want to learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier.

☞ As a market lady, having her hand upon a joint of veal said;—"I think Mr. Jones this veal is not as white as usual." "Put on your gloves, madam and you'll think differently."—The veal was ordered home.

☞ A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself up under a green veil, or any similar abominatihn, than the sun has to put on green spectacles.

☞ "Why is a blacksmith the most dissatisfied of all mechanics?"

"Because he is continually striking for wages."

☞ The latest wonder in Paris is a tri-colored bady. This baby's feet and legs are blue, its thighs and body are cherry red, while its head is as black as a negr's

☞ A clerk in a store in Cincinnati has been arrested for embezzling $3,260 of his principal's money.

Squeezing Hands.

To those who can only be *givers* of happiness, authentic experience, communicated by the *receivers*, is naturally interesting; and we therefore have great pleasure in laying before the "squeezers," among our readers, the following confusion as to the emotion of the *squeezed*"—confusion of a young lady.

What an *immense* difference it makes *who* squeezes one's hand! A lady may twine her arm around your waist, press a kiss on your brow, or, holding your hand in her's toy with your fingers to her heart's content, but you are perfectly calm and collected, and experience no unusual sensations, either disagreeable or otherwise. Perchance a gentleman whom dislike, or feel but slightly acquainted with ventures to press your hand; you snatch it quickly away, the indignant blood mounts to your forehead, and with flashing eyes, you wondered how the impudent fellow *dares* to do such a thing! Rather an anticipated specimen of humanity squeezes your hand! you feel mortified for yourself and him—mortified that a man of his years should make such a fool of himself; that he should think you can really like such nonsense and, above all, that he believes it possible that you can like him, vexed at what he had done, and determined that opportunity shall never be offered him of doing so again. You place your hand confidently in that of an accepted acknowledge lover; you are not excited or confused; you have ceased blushing continually in his presence; you experience a feeling of quiet happiness, a little heaven-upon, earth sort of feeling;" you are perfectly contented with everything in this terestrial world, especially your lover and yourself; and yet, withal, it is foolish feeling, as you sit with his arm twined around you; that manly form, which is to guard and support you through life, a soft, rosy, happy tint suffers your face as your hand is clasped in his. Ah! It is a blissful, foolish feeling! But let some one whom you like very much—not an accepted lover, but one who may, perhaps, be so one of these days—gently inclose your hand in his own, what a strange, wild, joyful, painful feeling thrills through you! The hot blood leaps, dancing, tumbling through your veins, rushes to your temples, fingers at your fingers' end! Your heart goes bump, bump; surely, you think he must hear it throbbing! For the life of you, you cannot speak. After letting your hand remain in his just long enough to show that you are not offended, you gently withdraw it; but, perchance, if it is taken again, after a faint "dont do so," which is answered with downcast eyes and blushing cheek, you let the little hand, this first bright earnest of other things to come, thrilling and burning with this new ecstatic emotion, remaining all trembling in its resting-place.

ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—From Dr. Vehse's "Memories of the Court of Prusia," we take the following characteristic anecdotes of Frederic the Great:—"One of his valets, one evening, had to reah prayers to him. Arriving at the words, 'The lord bless thee,' the silly nan, in his habitual subserviency, thought he must read, 'The lord bless your Majesty; on which the king at once cut him short, 'You rascal, read it as it is in the book; before God Almighty I am but a rascal like yourself.' The servants were never safe in his presence. He had two pistols, loaded with salt, lying by his side, which if they blundered he would fire at them. In this manner one had his feet dredfully injured, and another lost an eye, notwithstanding all which, he was quite offended that he should generally be considered a tyrant. Terror might be said to go before him. A functionary who was once unexpectedly summoned to his presence, fell down dead from fright. His cane he applied so unreservedly to every body, that one day he maltreated with it a major, in front of his regiment, on which the officer at once drew his pistols, fired one before the feet of the king's horse; and with the other shot himself through the head. It was a very awkward thing to meet the king in the street. Whenever he was struck by the appearance of any one, he rode up to him so closely that the head of the horse touched the man's chest. Then followed the usual question, 'Who are you?, Those fared worse who tried to fly from him. It happened one day that a jew seeing the king at a distance, took to his heels, but being soon overtaken by him, the poor fellow confessed that had been afraid. The king immediately began to endgel him with the words, 'Love me love me, you shall, and not fear!'

Plum Tree Warts.

Dr. T. W. Harris, the eminent entomolgist, denies that the exerescences on the plum tree commonly called *warts*, are attributable to the punctures, or the presence of insects therein. A minute and careful examination has satisfied him that the warts are the results of natural causes growing out of the gross habbits of the plum tree as a feeder. He thinks it imbibes fluids by its roots, faster than it can exhale the superfluous moisture by his leaves, or that the functions of the leaves may be checked by sudden changes of temperature, and in the hygrometic state of atmosphere as are common in the spring. In either case, there would be likely to ensue, an accumulation of fluid in the branches, and partisularly in the tender tissues of the new wood, where the warts are most commonly developed.—Severe root pruning—stimulating the bark in the spring before the buds expand, by washing with soap suds, and cutting off the warts and applying salt to the wounds are recommended as a preventative.

☞ He who earns four cents and spends five has no need of a purse.

"That Ugly Man."

"Dear me!" said Geraldine, "what an ugly man! I declare, he is enough to make the very ants wink. Who can he be? Only see what a nose he has, and how peculiarly he dresses."

"Of whom are you speaking? said Lilian.

"Why, I am talking about that man coming coming down the street; wait a wait a minute, and then you can see him better. Here he comes—just see how peculiar he is dressed.—I hope he is not coming here, Lilian, for I declare I would not go in the parlor."

"Oh! he would not come to see us, for we have no acquaintance with him whatever."

"You know very well Lilian, that papa must insist on our going to see him."

"Papa is not at home, Gera."

"Well, that does not matter; for, if he were to call, and find him out, he would leave his card for papa, stating a certain time he would call again; and then papa would be at home. There, I told you so; he is coming up the steps now. Do look," said Geraldine, what large teeth he has, and what an aqualine nose.—He is perfectly hideous."

This conversation was going on behind the blinds between the sisters. They were advocates for beauty in the opposite sex, and nothing (save high titles,) could compensate for it.—Many a dashy beau was the subject of their remarks, as he went past, and often caught a word or two but looked in vain for the speaker.

At dinner time Mr. Smithers said to his daughters that a young gentleman might be expected up in the afternoon, and they must be readiness to receive him.

"Who is it?" asked Geraldine.

"Do tell us, papa," exclaimed Lilian.

Mr. Smithers, knowing the unbounded curiosity of his daughters, for his own amusement kept them a little in suspense. At last he told them that it was a count, in whose company he had been thrown, and he gave him an invitation to call.

"I do wonder who that was that called here this morning?"

Mr. Smithers said not a word, for he suspected that he had called that morning; and afterwards found it to be the case, on the presentation of a card by the servant. Wishing to take his daughters by surprise, and to have the pleasure of communicating the news himself, he had given the servant his orders to conceal the card.

Geraldine and Lilian hastened to beautify themselves, having a great desire to create quite an impression with the Count. Toilette being completed, they went to the window, hearing the rattling of wheels near. Looking out, they saw a magnificent, drawn by four horses: the driver and footman were splendidly equipped, and everything presentee quite a dazzling appearance.

"I know that is him," said Gera.

"Yes, for that is such a splendid coach," replied Lilian.

"Wait, the footman is opening the and we will have a peep at him as he gets out."

Who should the Count be but "that ugly man" they had seen in the morning coming toward the house.

"Why, Lilian! it is the very same person whom we saw this morning; yes, the same that stopped at the door!"

"Well, really," said Geraldine, "I do not think him ugly; on the contrary, I think him quite handsome."

The sight of the splendid coach and livery, equippage of the Count, and the high sounding title caused him to appear very handsome, now, in the eyes of Geraldine. That same morning he was, she said, ugly enough to make the ants wink; but now, if any one had even hinted that he was ugly, she would have got in a passion and declared them devoid of all taste and sense.

The Count being announced in the parlor, Lilian and Geraldine were introduced to him; his nose had become pretty since the mornig—his teeth no longer projected, and his features were decidedly fine—in the opinion of Geraldine; she thoughtt his voice extremely musical his manners very winning. In a word, he was pronounced by Gera, to be a very handsome gentleman.

But, reader, do not start, when we tell you that Gertldine accepted the hand and heart of 'that ugly man' in less than six months.

There are a thousand Geraldines in the world, and this but shows us how people alter their opinions. Great titles and wealth will transfoum the worst specimen of humanity into a being of perfection, and will cause him or her to have a thousand adorers. Such is life.

THE YOUTH THAT WAS HUNG.—The sheriff took out his watch, and said: "If you have anything to say, speak now, for you have only five minutes to live." The young man burst into tears. and said: I have to die; I had only one little brother—he had beautiful eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him, but one day I got drunk, for the first time in my life, and coming home, I found my little brother gathering strawberries in the garden, and I became angry at him without cause and killed him at one blow with a rake. I did not know anything about it until next mornisg, when I awoke from sleep, and found myself tied and guarded and was told that when my little brother was found, his hair was clotted with his blood and brains. It has ruined me; I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, and then I am going to my final Judge. I say it to young people. Never! never! never!! touch anything that will intoxicate." As he pronounced these words, he sprang from the box and launched into an endless eternity.

☞ Slanderers are like flies; they leap all over a man's good parts, to light upon his sores.

Making Varnish.

Different substances are employed for making varnish, the object being to produce a liquid easily applied to the surface of cloth, paper or metal, which, when dry, will protect it with a fine skin. Gums and resins are the substances employed for making varnish; they are dissolved either in turpentine, alcohol, or oil, in a close stone-ware, glass, or metal vessel, exposed to a low heat, as the case may require, or cold. The alcohol or turpentine dissolves the gum or resin, and holds them in solution, and after the application of the varnish—this mixture being mechanical—the moisture of the liquid evaporates, and the gum adheres to the article to which it is applied.

WHITE SPIRIT VARNISH—Sandarach, 250 parts; mastic in tears, 61; elemi resin, 32; turpentine 64; alcohol, of 85 per cent., 1000 parts; by measure.

The turpentine is to be added after the reins are dissolved. This is a brilliant varnish, but not so hard as to bear polishing.

VARNISH FOR CERTAIN PARTS OF CARRIAGES—Sandarach, 190 parts; pale shellac, 95; rosin, 125; turpentine, 190; alcohol at 85 per cent., 1000 parts; by measure.

VARNISH FOR CABINET-MAKERS—Pale shellac, 750 parts; mastic, 64; alcohol, of 90 per cent., 1000 parts by measure. The solution is made in the cold, with the aid of frequent stirring. It is always muddy, and is employed without being filtered.

With the same resins and proof spirit a varnish is made for the bookbinders to do over their morocco leather.

For fixing engravings or lithographs upon wood, a varnish called *mordant* is used in France, which differs from others chiefly in containing more Venice turpentine, to make it sticky; it consists of—sandarach, 250 parts; mastic in tears, 64; rosin, 125; Venice turpentine, 250; alcohol, 1000 parts by measure.

COPAL VARNISH—Hard copal, 300 parts; drying linseed or nut oil, from 125 to 250 parts; oil of turpentine, 500; these three substances are to be put into three separate vessels; the copal is to be fused by a somewhat sudden application of heat; the drying oil is to be heated to a temperature a little under ebullition, and is to be added by small portions at a time to the melted copal. When this combination is made, and the heat a little abated, the spirits of turpentine, likewise previously heated, is to be introduced by degrees; some of the volatile oil will be dissipated at first; but more being added, the union will take place. Great care must be taken to prevent the turpentine vapor from catching fire, which might occasion serious accidents to the operator. When the varnish is made, and has cooled down to about the 130th degree of Fah., it may be strained through a filter, to separate the impurities and undissolved copal.

A Shrewd Doctor.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury tells a story to the effect that a man named Jennings undertook a few nights since to give a colored physician from St. Domingo, named Dr. Charles Le Brun, residing in that city, a severe drubbing for malpractice. It seems that Jennings had been troubled with dyspepsia, and had applied to Dr. Le Brun for a cure; but after taking the doctor's physic for a month he found himself worse, told the doctor so, and then a quarrel and the assault just spoken of followed.

"Monsieur le Mayor," said L., "I no pretend to be ze wizzard, but I cure any body dat do vat I zay. I tell dis man he must take two of my pill to-morrow, four ze nex day, and den go on double ze dose forty day; and if no cure den, I tell him come to me I vill give him back his money tout suite. Sare dat is de bargane vat I made vid him, and he no do dat so it is no vunder he git vorse."

Jennings replied to this: "I took his pills, sir according to directions, for five days, doubling every day, as he told me, and found on the fifth day the dose amounted to thirty-two pills; and then I began to figure up what it would come to in forty days, and I found that I should have to take at least half a peck."

"No mattare if it vas a bushel," said Dr. Le Brun: ze pill is vegitabeel, just same as von turneep, and he might live on zem all ze time and zey no hurt. But if he no give ze pill a *fair trial*, vot for I gives him back his money."?

It was plain enough that Jennings did not go according to contract, and so he had no pretence for asking Dr. Le Brun to refund. The doctor promised to say nothing about the assault and battery if Jennings would persevere and use of the medicine; but Jennings, in this extreme case, preferred the operation of the law to that physic, and was accordingly bound over to answer for the outrage he had committed.

The dyspeptic individual, however in saying that when he began to figure up what it would come to in forty days had he followed the sable physician's prescription, and that he would have "to take at least half a peck," showing a great ignorance of *quantity* as of *quality*.—Our "devil," while waiting for the copy has "figured it up," and says that the sufferer would have only 1,070,404,427,766 pills for his last dose, and but 2,141,609,125,530 altogether; and he promises to reduce this to "dry measure at his earliest leisure.

The Wheat Fly.

It is asserted by those who have tried it, that one bushel of unslacked lime, ground to a fine powder, like gypsum, to the acre, sowed in the spring, just after frost has disappeared, will effectually prevent the ravages of the fly. The experiment is worth trying.