

The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1856.

VOL. XXI. NO. 44.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

READ!

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

EXPOSURE of a PLOT to BETRAY FILLMORE.

THE AMERICAN PARTY

SOLD

TO JAMES BUCHANAN.

Which is the 'Bogus' Electoral Ticket?

SLIPPING IN AT SIDE DOORS!

READ! READ!

LET AMERICANS JUDGE

FOR THEMSELVES.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Fellow Citizens: The Republican State

Executive Committee, appointed by the

State Convention which assembled in Phila-

delphia in June last, was charged with the

duty of nominating candidates for Elec-

tors of President and Vice President of the

United States.

The Committee, always desirous of se-

curing a fair and honorable alliance with

other parties in this State who are hostile

to the forcible extension of Slavery into

free territory, considered that its duties

would be discharged with greater satisfac-

tion to its constituency, by casting no ob-

stacles in the way of such an alliance. A

large number of our fellow-citizens had ex-

pressed their preferences for Mr. Fillmore

as a candidate for the Presidency, although

their opinions on the question of Slavery

extension were concurrent with those en-

tertained by the Republican party. Al-

ready the Republicans and Americans were

united in support of the same candidates

for certain State Offices. In every county

of the Commonwealth a fraternal feeling

existed between the masses of the two par-

ties. In every county, with but one or

two exceptions, they united on the same

candidates for Congress and the State Leg-

islature, and a general desire was ex-

pressed from all quarters of the State for a

union on one Electoral Ticket. About the

middle of August a verbal communication

was made by Mr. Sanderson, Chairman of

the American State Central Committee, to

the Chairman of the Republican State Com-

mittee, expressive of an anxiety to unite

the two parties, and requesting that the

Republicans should postpone their nomi-

nation of electors in order to secure that ob-

ject. Several members of the American

Committee made the same request, found-

ing it on the assurance that the friends of

Fillmore, throughout the State generally,

considered his election hopeless, and ear-

nestly desired to secure the defeat of Mr.

Buchanan.

Soon after Mr. Sanderson's fraternal

communication to the Chairman of the Re-

publican Committee, he visited the city of

publican and American State Committee unite in issuing a call for such number of meetings, to be held at such times and places as may be agreed upon by them, at which the issues involved in the present canvass shall be discussed by an equal number of speakers of each party, and that the Chairman of each Committee shall have the exclusive right of selecting the speakers for his party at such meetings, but that the names shall be announced in the call for the meeting.

This resolution seems to require some explanation before it can be fully acted upon by our Committee. A few days ago I had the honor to receive from you, through the Hon. Jas. Cooper, a very distinct intimation that the Committee of which you are Chairman desire to unite with the Republican State Committee in the formation of an Electoral Ticket, to be supported by all the citizens of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the Cincinnati Platform, and to the election of Mr. Buchanan. On that point you requested, through Mr. Cooper, that the Republican Committee should not form an Electoral Ticket at their meeting, which had been called for yesterday, the 28th inst.

Several members of your Committee subsequently called upon me, and stated as their opinion that our fellow-citizens in the interior of the State who preferred Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, were very generally in favor of such a course. I expressed to them as well as to Mr. Cooper, my cordial acquiescence in the suggestion, and I am now instructed by the Republican State Committee to say that the proposition for a Union Electoral Ticket met with their hearty and unanimous approval. According to your request, and for the purpose indicated by you, they have deferred the formation of an Electoral Ticket, and have named the 18th proximo as a suitable time for final action in the matter.

If the proposition embraced in your letter be acted upon, a Union ticket shall have been formed, and Americans and Republicans are to meet as allies to resist the extension of slavery to territory which was solemnly dedicated to freedom, we cannot hesitate to accept it. On that issue, which stands paramount in the contest, we are ready to give you hand and heart in an earnest struggle with that common foe which seeks, in the disguise of Democracy, to degrade the white laboring man to the level of a negro slave.

As soon as I receive your reply, I will furnish you with a more definite answer to the proposition contained in your letter.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CH. GIBBONS,

Chairman Republican State Com.

The explanation thus sought was never given. Mr. Sanderson refused to define his position, but personally solicited the Chairman of the Republican Committee to withdraw his letter, on the ground that he (Mr. Sanderson) had expected a communication from Col. Forney, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, but had received none, and it was therefore unnecessary to preserve the correspondence. His request was not complied with. On 12th of September, he renewed it in person, and pressed it with much earnestness, but without success. On the same day, he sought a third and secret interview with the Chairman of the Republican Committee to whom he had addressed the following note:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
DEAR SIR:—I have Forney's answer, and would like to see you before 4 o'clock. Can you slip in at the side door, and see me at my office? I do not like to call twice the same day at your office. Truly, &c., J. P. S.

To this note the following answer was immediately given:

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 12.
DEAR SIR:—I cannot call on you this afternoon, as you request. Perhaps it is unnecessary, as I can see no reason for withdrawing my reply to your letter of the 27th ult., and do not feel myself at liberty to comply with your request in that particular. Mr. Forney's answer could have no influence on my course, under any circumstances.

If you are really in favor of uniting the opposition on one Electoral Ticket, why need there be any mystery about it? I have no concealments to make in the matter, and if anything is to be done, we must act promptly and frankly. Very respectfully, yours, CH. GIBBONS.

In the evening of the same day, (Sept. 12,) the American State Committee met in Philadelphia, but it is understood that Mr. Sanderson withheld from his colleagues the foregoing correspondence. His Committee, at that meeting, passed a resolution that they were in favor of any honorable arrangement with the friends of Fremont and Dayton, to elect Mr. Buchanan, which Mr. Sanderson was requested to communicate to the Republican Committee, which was to meet on the 18th of the same month. He suppressed the resolution, and the Committee, although in session within two hundred yards of the "side door" of his office, received no information from him on the subject.

It was still deemed expedient that the Republican Committee should take no action in the formation of an Electoral Ticket, without a fair and open conference with the American Committee. The subject was accordingly postponed to the 7th of October, and the following letter was addressed to Mr. Sanderson:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Republican State Executive Committee to invite a conference with the American State Committee at Harrisburg, on the 7th proximo, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, to be supported by the citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency.

At the meeting of the Committee which I have the honor to represent, held on the 18th instant, of which you had notice, some communication on this subject from the American Committee was fully expected, but none was received, and I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since.

We have been led to suppose that your Com-

mittee has authority to withdraw the whole, or in part, the Electoral Ticket nominated by the American Convention, for the purpose of securing an alliance of the two parties against a common enemy. And believing that such an alliance may be formed without compromising the honor of either party, the Republican Committee has postponed the nomination of candidates for Electors to the latest period which is consistent with the authority delegated to it by the State Convention.

I therefore beg leave to urge upon you the necessity of calling your Committee together for the purpose, and at the time and place above designated.

If you determine to do so, I will cheerfully forward your notice to each member of your Committee by one or more special messengers whom you may consider worthy of your confidence. Very truly yours,

CHARLES GIBBONS,

Chairman Republican State Ex. Committee.

Invitations to a conference were also addressed to the individual members of the American Committee, from several of whom written answers were received, urging a postponement of action until after the October election—pledging themselves in favor of a Union ticket—and communicating, for the first time, the resolution passed by their Committee on the 12th of September, which had been suppressed by their Chairman. One member of the Committee, referring to some of his colleagues in connection with the proposition for a Union Ticket, says: "They may not join us for powerful reasons; but, be this as it may, we can carry the State without them.

An appeal to the great body of the American party, in the last resort, is the true policy. I give you again the most unqualified assurance that I will lead this movement, (for a Union ticket), and it will succeed." As the writer of the letter indicates his suspicion of the corruptibility of some members of the American Committee, it is obviously improper to mention his name without his authority.

On the 5th of October, the following reply was received from Mr. Sanderson through the Post Office:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—Being absent from the city when your letter was laid on my desk, it did not reach me until my return home, which will explain the cause of the delay in acknowledging its receipt.

The Fillmore and Donelson State Committee will have a meeting in this city on the evening of the 10th instant, when I will present your communication for the consideration and action of the said Committee. Knowing the views of the members of the Committee as I do, on the subject to which your letter relates, I am satisfied that a meeting at the time and place stated by you, would end in accomplishing nothing, and be entirely useless. Hence I do not feel myself warranted in complying with your request; and, therefore, respectfully decline to convene them at Harrisburg on the 7th inst. I am, very truly, yours,

J. P. SANDERSON.

The Republican Committee met at Harrisburg, on the 7th instant, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on the 14th for the purpose of forming the Electoral Ticket in conjunction with the American Committee. The minutes of the proceedings of the last named body, at its meeting on the 10th, have been published, and it appears that Mr. Sanderson suppressed the foregoing communication addressed to him on the 29th of September, which in his answer, he promised to lay before his Committee.

The Republican Committee, at its meeting, held on the same day, sent a deputation to the American Committee with the following instructions:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to confer with the Fillmore and Donelson State Committee, be instructed to invite them to meet and unite with the Republican State Executive Committee for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, opposed to the election of James Buchanan, upon the basis proposed by the Union State Central Committee, as published in the call for a Union State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 7th inst.

And if this invitation be not accepted, then,

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to invite the Fillmore and Donelson State Committee to meet with us for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket on some other basis, which will be likely to receive the support of the people of this State opposed to the Cincinnati Platform and the election of James Buchanan.

The American Committee refused to accept either invitation, and rejected the following resolution, offered by Mr. Francis Jordan, of Bedford:

Resolved, That if the friends of Fremont and Dayton accept and support the American Electoral Ticket, at the ensuing election, we are willing that the said ticket may cast the electoral vote of the State for Fremont and Dayton, in case it will defeat Mr. Buchanan, and will not elect Fillmore and Donelson if given to them.

They also struck through their Electoral Ticket two gentlemen, who had been placed on it by the American State Convention, who had declared that they preferred Mr. Fremont to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, substituted others who prefer the latter to the former candidate, and finally adjourned.

A minority of the Committee (seven in number), dissatisfied with the conduct of their colleagues, then united with the Republican and North American Committees, and formed a Union Electoral Ticket, which is fully explained in the official announcement already made.

All that could be done by the Chairman of the American State Committee and his coadjutors in the Democratic ranks, to give the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to Mr. Buchanan, by a secret "side-door" combination with the friends of that gentleman, to divide the strength of the Opposition, has been accomplished. The proposition of the 27th August, was evidently designed to embroil the American and Republican parties in every county where they had united on Assembly and Congressional candidates, and thus aid the Democracy to an overwhelming victory. For what other object did the Chairman of the American State Committee place himself in communication with Mr. Forney?—Whether that gentleman accepted an invitation to "slip in at the side door" of Mr. Sanderson, or whether Mr. Sanderson "slipped in at the side door" of Mr. Forney, is not certainly known. Why Mr. Sanderson should invite a secret "side-door" interview, and shrink back from a fair open and honorable conference, can only be surmised. Although Chairman of the American State Committee, it is well understood that he was never connected with the American organization, and under other circumstances, a "side-door" effort on his part to annihilate it, would perhaps subject him to no reproach. But why he should participate in the concoction of schemes to frustrate and defeat the well known wishes and purposes of that party, after it had so far honored him with its confidence as to place him at the head of its State Committee is a question which must be settled by those who have been betrayed.

The Democratic State ticket has been elected by a small majority. It received the votes of thousands of Fillmore's friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere, who cannot support James Buchanan for the Presidency. It "slipped in at the back door," while the true friends of the Union ticket were slumbering at their posts. They have not been vigilant. They have not put forth their strength. The official reports of the recent election show that in many counties their votes have not been polled. In Cumberland, the entire vote is nearly six hundred less than in 1852. In Berks, it is nearly five hundred less than in 1855. In Franklin, it is nearly six hundred less than in 1852. In Dauphin there is an increase of seventy votes only, since 1852. Similar deficiencies will be found in the official returns from other counties.

The Democratic party, with a perfect organization in every election district in the State, polled every vote which could be secured by the utmost vigilance, and at any cost. Never before were such efforts made by that party to carry an election—and never was an opposition more sanguine of its own success and more neglectful of the proper means to secure it.

Friends of liberty! We invoke you to arouse from that stupor which must prove fatal to every cause, however just and holy it may be. With you a gracious Providence has deposited the power of arresting the extension of human slavery to the free Territories of the country. This is the single object of the Republican party. It proposes no interference with the constitutional claims of any State. It does not concern itself with slavery in the South—it seeks no quarrel with any section of the Union. But it demands fidelity to that solemn compact which admitted Missouri, pledged freedom to Kansas, peace to a distracted country. It declares that those who do-trode it, shall derive no advantage from their own wrongful act, and this is a principle daily administered in every court of justice throughout the civilized world. It promulgates no political doctrines of recent origin, but founds itself upon those embraced and maintained by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and other Fathers of the Republic.

The Electoral Ticket nominated by the joint action of the State Committee, represents fairly the principle for which we contend. Every vote cast for that ticket contains the name of John C. Fremont—a vote for those principles and the aggregate will exhibit their strength with the people of Pennsylvania. In proportion to the number of votes cast for that ticket, in the event of the election of the twenty-six electors, the vote of Pennsylvania will be cast in the Electoral College—And so in proportion to the number of votes cast for Millard Fillmore and the same twenty-six Electors, will be the number of votes which he will receive in the Electoral College. Messrs. Fremont and Fillmore are therefore rival candidates, and the contest for popular supremacy may be conducted by their respective friends with all the earnestness in their power, each contending for their principles without compromise or concealment,

and asking no favors of the other. This plan of union, exacting no moral sacrifice, must commend itself to the friends of both candidates, and its acceptance by them must result in the defeat of Mr. Buchanan.

Republicans! Let us prepare for the final struggle. Our cause is just—our candidate is worthy! In the prime and vigor of a life which has been devoted to honorable, laborious and useful services to the country, the acknowledged founder of the Free State of California, the first who opened a path for the emigrant across the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, facing death, and overcoming danger in the enterprise which no man before him had dared to encounter, he has been presented to the people not as a calculating and successful politician, but as one from their own ranks, whose career is the evidence of merit, capacity and patriotism. If you would check the extension of Slavery, assert the worth and dignity of free labor; if you would preserve the constitutional rights of every section of our beloved country; if you would ensure domestic tranquility, establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to yourself and your posterity, the time to do it is now! For these very objects, the lives and fortunes of men, in the early history of our country, were pledged and lost. No such sacrifices are demanded of you. We ask only that every citizen who values such blessings, and desires to make them permanent, may for that purpose devote a few days of peaceful labor to the cause.—A full vote in Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, will settle forever the sectional controversy into which the country, been plunged by the scandalous measures of an administration which Mr. Buchanan has publicly approved and is pledged to maintain.

CHARLES GIBBONS,
Chairman of Rep. State Ex. Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1856.

READ! READ!

TO THE AMERICANS OF PENNA.

There can be no denial that we the undersigned, have been, and are, both Americans and Fillmore men. We have watched the progress of the canvass with a profound attention, worthy of the cause and times. From circumstances but recently brought to light, we are satisfied that plans have been maturing to hand over the entire American party to the Democratic platform. In the address of Chas. Gibbons, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, he states, that on the 12th of September a resolution was passed by the American State Committee in favor of any honorable arrangement with the friends of Fremont and Dayton, to defeat Mr. Buchanan. We have investigated this fact, and find that such a resolution was passed. This fact has been studiously concealed from the American party of this city and State. It is now time to speak plainly. The chairman of our Fillmore State Committee is not now, nor was he ever connected with our American party, nor do we think that we should allow even the entire Executive Committee to stultify our cause and to consign us to entire defeat by their cry of straight line American ticket. Mr. Sanderson does not believe (for he says so) that the Fillmore Electoral ticket can be elected. It is a mere question of how many votes can we poll as a forlorn hope. There can no evil result to us by uniting upon a Union Electoral Ticket upon National grounds. The proposition is to form one ticket headed with Fillmore's name, and another ticket headed with Fremont's name, and the vote in the College to be cast for each candidate according to the number of votes polled by each ticket. Can anything be fairer than this? We are ever Fillmore men, and can so express ourselves by our votes; and our common political enemy, who stands on a platform entirely inimical to American principles, may be defeated. We are, by this means, securing votes in the Electoral College for Fillmore, where we would not have one without it. It resolves itself into a question of utter defeat, by advocating our candidate in one mode, or of obtaining for our candidate, by another mode, a fair proportion of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania.

For ourselves, we know the responsibilities we assume, and we believe that our American friends throughout the Union will thank us after the canvass is over.—Yesterday we should not have made such a proposition. To-day we do, because we are sure that treachery is being attempted, and we are not willing that our American Party, which we love as we love our political existence, shall be handed over as a

body for the use of that misnamed Democratic Party, against which we have been battling since the organization of the American Party.

G. WASHINGTON REED,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
JOHN S. PAINTER,
JOSEPH SHOUTZ,
GEORGE T. THORN,
G. RUSH SMITH,
JACOB A. JONES,
ALFRED COOPER,
JAMES S. CHAMBERS,
CHARLES HEAD,
SAMUEL S. WARNER, and
many others.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1856.

Original.

For the Journal.

I LOVE NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

BY W. COLCHER, Esq.

The mountains, lofty mountains!
How high they seem to rise!
Their distant summits almost seem
To penetrate the skies;
I love to view their bosoms,
Enrobed in evergreen;
Stern winter's snowy mantle spread,
Embellishes the scene.

The valleys, lovely valleys!
That lie between their breasts,
In harvest season richly decked
With yellow, golden vests,
And all the growing pastures—
The blooming clover tops—
That myriad insects range among,
And sip the nectar drops!

The streamlets, pebbly streamlets!
That glide so swiftly by;
A plaintive dirge they seem to breathe,
As onward past they hie.
Yet often is their music
Sweet solace to the ear;
The brooklet's noisy gurgling, oft
Enlivens us with cheer.

I love to watch bright Phœbus,
Descending in the west;
Through misty redness, passing on,
And sinking down to rest!
This great and glorious prospect,
Amazing to the eye,
Reminds me of the christians' end,
When peacefully they die.

I love to hear the roaring
Of distant waterfalls;
I love to see the boiling foam
That plays beneath their walls.
I love to wander, lonely,
In blooming forests green,
And pluck the half-secreted flowers,
Arranged in Nature's sheen!

When Winter's dreary aspect
In gloom the earth enshrouds,
I love to see the silent snow
Descending from the clouds.
And in the early morning,
'Tis charming fun to trace
The frosts nocturnal peccadilloes;
Wrought on the window's face!

But Spring, by far most lovely,
Ubiquitous every grace;
Resuscitating every charm
That Winter's winds deface.
Springs forth then every flower,
With art exquisite wrought;
Descends each vernal shower,
With fragrance richly fraught.

The little sparkling dewdrop—
The stars that shine on high,
The bursting of volcanic fires,
The rattle's seeming sigh;
All these are beauties bearing,
To minds of lofty thought,
A fondness, breathed by cherubim;
How wonderfully wrought!

The great Creator uttered
A word—'twas his command;
Each beauty sprang in trembling haste
From his all-bounteous hand.
Then raise the eye in wonder,
And bow the knee in praise,
And lift the voice in gratitude,
To God, in heartfelt lays.

Forge Hill, Perry Co., 1856.

How to be Miserable.

Sit at the window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, "O that I was a rich man!" Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two, take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself, "When shall I be buried here?" Sign a note for your friend, and never forget your kindness; and every hour in the day whisper to yourself "I wonder if he will pay that note." Think everybody means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble.

Believe every shilling passed to you is but a six pence crossed, and express your doubts about getting rid of it, if you should take it. Put confidence in nobody, and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue. Never accommodate, if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or afflicted, and never give a farthing to the poor. Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to the lowest mill. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unfortunate. Brood over your misfortune, your lack of talents, and believe at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty. Then you will be miserable to your heart's content. (If we may so speak,) sick at heart, and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you; nothing will throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart. All will be as dark and cheerless as the grave.

The Tables Turned.

Some time since, on one of the North River Bouts a lady who had attracted much attention for the masculine turn of her manners and conversation, was seated at the table opposite a gentleman, who in taking some butter, in the absence of the butler, knife used his own, which the lady observing, called aloud to the waiter:

"Wait-a! bring another plate of butter, that man, (pointing to the gentleman) had his knife in it!"

The unfortunate wight almost sunk under the curious gaze of all the company, but said nothing, determined to watch his opportunity to return, for the cruel mortification, change in her own coin. He waited but a moment, ere a plate of dried beef was handed to the lady, who, unceremoniously took some in her fingers, and placed it upon her plate.

"Wait-a!" exclaimed the gentleman in turn, "bring another plate of beef, this woman has had her fingers in it!"

A most ungallant roar from all the company fairly turned the table against the lady, and she had the good sense to acknowledge its desert, and joined heartily in the mirth created.

FREMONT'S RELIGION.

CARD FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Among the many blistering falsehoods which this campaign has given birth to, none stand out more malignantly false than the charge of Catholicism, which the ylogging journals and politicians have endeavored to fasten upon Fremont.

The Daily News and other Know Nothing Journals have spread the lie that Bishop Hughes had himself declared that Fremont was a Catholic. The following letter from Bishop Hughes, we trust will tramp that slander into the dust.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

We have received the following Card from Archbishop Hughes, with a request to publish:

The Archbishop of New York thinks it due, both to the private feelings of Col. Fremont and his family, as well as reasonable self-respect to state, that he has had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with a private letter which is now being circulated through the newspapers, purporting to have been written by J. A. McMaister, Editor and Proprietor of the Freeman's Journal. Several of those papers connect the Archbishop's name directly with that letter, and some of them go so far as to designate it as the testimony of Archbishop Hughes.

Now the Archbishop is bound to say that, whether as regards the matter respectfully alluded to in this letter, or in regard to any other topic involving, even by implication, his name with any charges which could fix a stain on the private and personal character of Col. Fremont, he (the Archbishop) knows nothing of his own knowledge, and therefore has not made, nor authorized any one to make an accusation against Mr. Fremont. This is, of course, negative testimony, but a sense of justice so far as the Archbishop is concerned, will not permit him to withhold it.

October 7, 1856.

When Seth got home from mackereling he immediately sought his Sarah Ann, and found that she, the heartless one, had found another man. And then, most awful tight he got, and so he went away, and bound himself to cut live oak in Florida. He pined away on live oak lands, he murmured in the glades, his axe grew heavy in his hands all in the wild-wood shades. Mosquitoes bit him everywhere no comfort did he get; and oh! how terribly he'd avenge whenever he'd get bit. At last, deep pairing of relief, and wishing himself dead, he went into the woods a-piece, and chopped off his own head.

Miscellany.

A tall, slab-sided Yankee, who made his appearance at Cape May, last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bevy of beauties sporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiasm:

"Je reu salem! if that don't remind me of something good we have at home."

"What is it?" inquired a friend standing near him.

"What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips, "why it's lasses and water."

A jolly old darkey down South bo't himself a new shiny hat, and when it commenced raining he put it under his coat. When asked why he did not keep his hat on his head, he replied—"De hat's mine; bought him wid my own money; head 'longs to massa, let he take keer he own property."

A woman in attempting to conjugate a verb:—"I will marry, thou wilt marry, he will marry, you will marry, they will marry, and we'll all feed the babies together."