

Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENT! ANOTHER OF CAMPBELL'S POSTMAS- TERS DETECTED.

THE WAY WE WERE DEFEATED.

Perfidy of no account with a Jesuit!

READ! READ! READ!

The most startling developments are being brought to light in different sections of our country, showing the manner in which the so-called Democracy have elected their President and the means resorted to. The mails have been stopped, votes illegally polled, &c., &c.

In this county, the lowest and most startling tricks have been perpetrated, and the system of mail depredation carried to an alarming extent. The postmaster in Huntingdon Borough—William Lewis—has been playing a high-handed game in one matter, and we hope, for the sake of justice, that sympathy will not so far work upon the feelings of the gentlemen who have his case in hand, as to induce them to let him go unrebuked and unpunished. We give below a copy of one of his letters, now in possession of one of our most excellent citizens. We copy it verbatim. Read it!

Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa.
Nov. 3d, 1856.

P. M. Coffee Ran.

You will give Mr. — ALL PRINTED MAIL MATTER lying at your office for the offices beyond it.

WM. LEWIS, P. M.

Paradise Furnace, Madsenville Three Springs.

The story invented, that it was to hasten on the American newspaper's circulars, urging all Americans to vote the straight-out Fillmore tickets is simply untrue; Mr. Gilliam informs us that according to these instructions to deliver "all printed mail matter," he gave up all in the office, and all "printed mail matter" was taken, with the exception of a bundle of the American newspaper's circulars. Now, if the circulars were the articles William Lewis the Postmaster, wished to have sent on with speed why, should they be the only articles left?

The note as published in last week's Huntingdon Globe, is not correct, as will be seen by comparing it with the original. The above is a correct copy as taken from the order now in good hands.

The laws of the United States speak in emphatic terms. Hear:

"If any person employed in any department of the post office shall improperly keep, detain or delay any newspaper, or permit any other person to do so, or permit any other to open any mail, or part of any newspaper, NOT DIRECTED TO THE OFFICE WHERE HE IS EMPLOYED, for every such offence he shall forfeit fifty dollars. And if any person shall take any mail of newspapers from or out of any post office, or from any person having custody thereof, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of three months."

"If any person shall take with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof any packet from any post office, * * * such offender shall be imprisoned for not less than 2 nor exceeding 10 years."

"Every person who shall advise or assist in perpetrating any acts by this Act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties as if he were the actual transgressor."

"The Huntingdon Journal was issued as usual on Wednesday."—Hunt. American of the 12th.

"The Journal and Globe editions were mailed in the Huntingdon office, on Wednesday afternoon."—Hunt. Globe 12th inst.

Now this proves the old adage, one lie produces another. To prove these gentlemen mistaken, we have only to produce the following:

"I hereby certify that a part of the edition of the Huntingdon Journal was worked off on Monday, November 3d, and mailed the same day. The remaining part of the edition was printed on Tuesday morning, and put in the office of Huntin don, in time for both mails."—Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1856. W. MILLER.

Now this certificate proves conclusively that Mr. Lewis has criminally kept back the Journals in his office, for one day—after the election or, that he is telling a deliberate untruth; we cannot say which, but it must be one or the other. Here is the law, relative to this case, which we give without charge.

"If any person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office Establishment shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open, any letter, packet, &c., with which he shall be entrusted, or shall come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post, * * * such offender, being convicted, shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or both according to the offence."

"If any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any newspaper, &c., with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such newspaper &c., may be directed, or if any postmaster give preference to any newspaper over another forwarding the one and retaining the other, on conviction thereof he shall be fined not over five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall forever thereafter be incapable of holding said office in the United States."

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

N. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

ACIDS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, WHITE LEAD, French and American White Zinc,

WINDOW GLASS.

Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

Mar. 12, '56.—1y.

40 Tons of Anthracite Coal just received and for sale by Cunningham & Dunn.

COURT AFFAIRS—JANUARY TERM, '57.

TRIAL LIST.—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson vs William Foster's Ex'rs.
D. F. Shoenberger vs A. P. Wilson, Esq., et al.
Isabella Hirst vs John Hirst & J. Carmont.
John Fleming vs B. X. Blair, et al.
John Miller vs Andrew Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs vs Brison Clark.
George McGinn vs Thomas Wilson.
David Graw's Adm'rs. vs Abednego Stevens.
David Whitesel vs Andrew Walker.
George Olenkirk vs E. Sollers.
Sterling & Alexander vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Jacob H. Seix vs Samuel Caldwell.
John H. Wheeler vs Moses Greenland.
Isaac Woolverton vs James Irvin, et al.
Marquand vs Penn's R. R. Co.
Landis & Molson vs John Snyder.
James Bell vs John S. Miller.
John Savage vs Reed & Entrikin.
John Penn Brock vs John Savage.

TRIAL LIST.—SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orlandy vs John Gabbs.
Andrew P. Wilson vs M. Buoy.
John Lee vs Joseph P. Moore.
Thomas Covenhoven vs R. Powell.
Michael Quarry vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly vs Penn's R. R. Co.
George Lane vs Michael Hawn.
John Penn Brock vs John Savage.
Nicholas C. Becker, vs Boat & Buckingham.
Henry B. Moore, et al. vs John Savage.
Elizabeth Keith vs Price & Keith.
Leonard Weaver vs Lock & Snyder.
A. Patterson vs J. S. P. & W. W. Harris.
Saxton for use vs Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Crestwell vs R. Powell.
Crownover vs Cummin's Adm'rs., et al.
John Dougherty vs Abraham Taylor.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis vs Christain Cousins.
Miller & Kinchard vs Burns & Goble.
Goshorn & Ely for use vs Dr. Robert Baird.
George Couch vs Farmer's Mutual Insu. Co.
James Stewart's Adm'rs. vs John S. Miller.
Jenkins for Goodfellow vs John Montgomery.
Joseph Ake vs Thos. Clark.
James M. Stankard vs Glasgow & Bro.

GRAND JURORS.

David Anstadt, J. P. Tol.
A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
George Berkestrasser, saddler, Brady.
David Bare, merchant, Clay.
James Covenhoven, farmer, Barree.
William Christy, Esq., surveyor, Porter.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
John Davis, Jr., Alorris.
James Fields, farmer, Union.
Nathan Gratus, tinner, Huntingdon.
William Grant, laborer, Brady.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Harvey, Shirtsburg.
John Hanson, farmer, Union.
John Lutz, Sr., gent., Shirley.
Samuel Lemon, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Doversox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crosse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Eyer, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Friedley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John H. Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hilleman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Hervey, J. P. Barree.
Samuel Isenberger, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagonmaker, Penn.
Abraham Leas, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knole, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphy, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickle, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Matters, mechanic, Franklin.
Lewis B. Mytinger, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBarney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quay, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Sitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Lewis B. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trumbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

David P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
David Boring, farmer, Union.
Briece S. Blair, tinner, Dublin.
John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Doversox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crosse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Eyer, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Friedley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John H. Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hilleman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Hervey, J. P. Barree.
Samuel Isenberger, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagonmaker, Penn.
Abraham Leas, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knole, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphy, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickle, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Matters, mechanic, Franklin.
Lewis B. Mytinger, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBarney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quay, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Sitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Lewis B. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trumbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barick, merchant, Walker.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
William M. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Christian Coits, Jr., inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
Gilbert Cheney, J. P., Barree.
Frederick Crisman, farmer, Franklin.
David Campbell, merchant, Penn.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Funk, farmer, Porter.
Isiah Hecht, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham L. Funk, farmer, Shirley.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry S. Green, farmer, Tod.
John Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Adam Hester, farmer, Dublin.
Thomas Hooper, Jr., farmer, Cromwell.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Jacob Hunt, J. P., Dublin.
Malze S. Harrison, farmer, Shirtsburg.
Frederick Crisman, farmer, Morris.
William Lyons, farmer, Tell.
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson.
George W. Matters, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George W. Patterson, farmer, Barree.
Elliott Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse Ruffer, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.
David Tasey, farmer, Morris.
George Wilson, Esq., J. P., Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.
December 10, 1856.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him. Office near opposite the Court House.

May 5, '57.

Select Poetry.

We find the following pretty poem, dedicated to our friend Dr. Good, of Petersburg, in the "Blair County Whig." The author has been an invalid from her early childhood, and for more than eighteen years has suffered from many of the most severe and painful diseases that visit mankind.

Thrice welcome, sweet Rose, to my chamber again—

Oh! oft! has your presence whild' away pain,
And shed with your fragrance and beauty so sweet,
A halo of bliss in this lonely retreat.

Oh! how dearly I loved, in childhood's fair hours,

To linger and revel in thy sunny bowers,
And to watch with intense and childish delight
Thy soft silken petals unfold to the light.

Bright days of my childhood and youth's budding bloom,

Alas! ye forsake in affliction and gloom;
And ne'er but in fancy return for awhile,
When fondly ye are wooed, my lone hours to beguile.

Not so with the Rose, oh! sweet blushing flower,

In its annual visits to garden and bower;
Still in all my lattice doth lovingly creep,
And for me in dew-drops appeareth to weep.

This sweet fragrant branch has stolen to my room,

A place quite unfitting such beauty and bloom
Tho' silent in language doth seem to invite
To pluck its roses now blushing in light.

But affliction has pined my hands to my side,

And even that pleasure to me is denied;
But aided by friendship that sorrow would spare,
I have plucked the sweet roselet to blushing and fair.

Alas, blooming Rose! thus plucked in my room,

To wither and fade is certain thy doom,
How striking the emblem of nature's decay,
As if written in gold—"We are passing away."

Lo! I'en whilst I'm musing, how sad to behold!
It's leaves are beginning to wither and fold;
But still in profusion its nectar is shed,
Which sooths by its fragrance my now aching head.

Like the Rose, I'll bow to the will that's Divine,

And ne'er at His providence may I repine;
Oh! let such be my life that when it has fled,
It's virtues may live where the grave is my bed.

May friendship, sweet friendship, then plant at my tomb,

A Rose that in fragrance and beauty will bloom;
I ask no memento to mark the lone spot,
But still by the Rose would ne'er be forgot.
YELLOW SPRINGS, December, 1856.

Circular.

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Association of Washington to the Republicans of the United States:

The Presidential contest is over, and at last we have some materials to enable us to form a judgment of the results.

Seldom have two parties emerged from a conflict, with less of joy in the victors, more of hope in the vanquished. The Pro-Slavery party has elected its Presidential candidate, only, however, by the votes of a minority, and that of such a character as to stamp the victory as the offspring of sectionalism and temporary causes.

The Republicans, wherever able to present clearly to the public issue of the canvass—Slavery Restriction and Slavery Extension—have carried the people with them by unprecedented majorities; almost breaking up in some States the organization of their adversaries.

A sudden gathering together of the people, alarmed at the inroads of the Slave Power, rather than a well organized party; with but a few months to attend to the complicated details of party warfare; obstructed by a secret order, which had occupied the field, and obtained a strong hold of the national and religious prejudices of the masses, opposed to an old party, commencing the canvass with the united support of a powerful section; hardened by long party drill, accustomed to victory, wielding the whole power of the Federal Administration—a party which only four years ago carried all but four States, and a majority of the popular vote—still, under all these adverse circumstances, they have triumphed in eleven, if not twelve of the Free States, pre-eminent for enterprise and general intelligence, and containing one-half of the white population of the country; given to their Presidential candidate nearly three times as many electoral votes as were cast by the Whig party in 1852 and this day control the governments of fourteen of the most powerful States of the Union.

Well may our adversaries tremble in the hour of their victory. "The Democratic and Black parties," they say, "are nearly balanced in regard to power. The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won, with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preparation for another battle."

With such numerical force, such zeal, intelligence, and harmony in counsel; with so many great States, and more than a million voters rallied to their standard by the efforts of a few months, why may not the Republicans confidently expect victory in the next contest?

The necessity for their organization still exists in all its force. Mr. Buchanan has always proved true to the demands of his party. He fully accepted the Cincinnati platform, and pledged himself to its policy—a policy of filibustering abroad propaganda at home. Prominent and controlling among his supporters are men committed, by word and deed, to that policy; and what is there in his character, his antecedents, the nature of his Northern support, to authorize the expectation that he will disregard their will?

Nothing will be so likely to restrain, and counteract their extreme measures as a vigorous and growing Republican organization, as nothing would be more necessary to serve the cause of freedom and the Union, should he, as we have every reason to believe, continue the pro-slavery policy of the present incumbent. Let us beware of folding our arms, and waiting to see what he will do. We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes of the Slave Power. Its policy of extension and aggrandizement and universal empire, is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled, not fluctuating. Covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances, it never changes in spirit or aim.

By Mr. Buchanan the elect of a party controlled by this policy, administering the government, the safety of the country, and of free institutions must rest in the organization of the Republican party.

What then is the duty before us? Organization, vigilance, action; on the rostrum, through the press, at the ballot box in state, county, city and town elections; everywhere at all times; in every election, making Republicanism, or loyalty to the policy and principles it advocates, the sole political test. No primary or municipal election should be suffered to go by default. The party that would succeed nationally must triumph in State elections, must be prepared by municipal success.

Next to retaining power in the States already under their control, let the Republicans devote themselves to the work of disseminating their principles and initiating the true course of political action in Slave States, which have decided the election. This time, we have failed for reasons, nearly all of which may be removed by proper effort. Many thousands of honest, but not well informed voters, who supported Mr. Buchanan under the delusive impression that he would favor the cause of Free Kansas, will soon learn their mistake, and be anxious to correct it.

The timid policy of the Republicans in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana, in postponing the independent action, and temporizing with a party got up for purposes not in harmony with their own, and the conduct of Mr. Fillmore's friends, in either voting for Mr. Buchanan or dividing the opposition by a separate ticket, will hardly be repeated again.

The true course of the Republicans is, to organize promptly, boldly and honestly, upon their principles, so clearly set forth in the Philadelphia platform, and a void coalitions with other parties, appeal directly to the masses of all parties to ignore all organizations and issues which would direct the public mind from the one danger that now threatens the honor and interests of the country and the stability of the Union—slavery propagandism allied with disunion.

Let us not forget that it is not the want of generous sentiment, but of sufficient information that prevents the American people from being united in action against the aggressive policy of the Slave Power.—Were the simple questions submitted to-day to the people of the United States—Are you in favor of the extension of slavery? Are you in favor of such extension by the aid or connivance of the Federal Government?—and could they be permitted to record their votes in response, without embarrassment, without constraint of any kind, nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Free States, and perhaps more than half of the people of the Slave States, would return a decided negative to both.

Let us have faith in the people. Let us believe, that at heart they are hostile to the extension of Slavery, desirous that the Territories of the Union be consecrated to free labor and free institutions; and that they require only enlightenment as to the most effectual means of securing this end, to convert their cherished sentiment into a fixed principle of action.

The times are pregnant with warning. That a disunion party exists in the South no longer admits of a doubt. It accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan as affording time and means to consolidate its strength and mature its plans, which comprehend not only the enslavement of Kansas, and the recognition of Slavery in all territory of the United States, but the conversion of the lower half of California into a Slave State, the organization of a new Slave Territory in the Gadsden purchase, the future annexation of Nicaragua and the subjugation of Central America and the acquisition of Cuba; and, as the Free States are not expected to submit to all this, ultimate dismemberment of the Union, and the formation of a great slaveholding confederacy, with the foreign alliances with Brazil and Russia.

It may assume at first a moderate tone, to prevent the sudden alienation of its Northern allies; it may delay the development of its plot, as it did under the Pierce Administration; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came at last, and so will come upon the country inevitably the final acts of the dark conspiracy.—When the hour shall come, then will the honest Democrats of the Free States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the Slave States who prefer the Republic of Washington, Adams and Jefferson—a Republic of Law, Order and Liberty—to an oligarchy of slaveholders and slavery propagandists, governed by Wise, Atchison, Soule and Walker, founded in fraud and violence, and seeking aggrandizement by the spoliation of nations, will bid God speed to the labors of the Republican party to preserve Liberty and the Union, one and inseparable perpetual and all powerful.

Republican Rooms, Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1856.

* Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Nov. 22, 1856.

only this, but the good effect will be felt morally and socially. Let such a system once prevail till it shall be perfected, and the most skeptical will be convinced of its utility, for the advantages are manifold.

First. Teachers will find it easier to arrange a school according to grades and easier to govern after the arrangement has been made. Instead of placing all the boys between certain ages in one room and all the girls of corresponding ages in another, each division might be subdivided, placing all the boys and girls equally advanced in one room, those of the next higher grade in another, and so on from the Primary Department to the High School. Thus each teacher would be able more easily to classify his school, have a smaller number of recitations and consequently be able to devote more time to each. Instead of being compelled to hurry through several lessons in some branch, leaving unnoticed many important topics, which might be profitably discussed in connection with it, or without being able even to draw out the opinion of each pupil upon the subject in question, he will have but half the number of lessons with twice the time for each. We need not dwell upon the advantages arising from this arrangement. Every teacher feels them for himself.

Secondly. A school may be much more easily governed. The "rod of correction" will seldom need be applied and scholars will be too ambitious to subject themselves to the petty punishment of being kept after school. Again, pupils will feel too much pride to descend to many little tricks, with which they now seek to annoy their teachers. Each sex will feel ambitious to excel not only in scholarship, but in deportment.

Thirdly. Co-education will have a refining effect on boys. In no other way will female influence be so strongly felt.—The coarse, vulgar jest, or wicked oath will be checked on the lips of the rude boy, when the wondering gaze of some gentle blue eye meets his, as he enters the school room or meets a little school-mate on the street. The bad habit thus often checked will at last cease to be a habit and the boy will be ashamed to swear. His rudeness will give place to gallantry, till it will be his study to be truly polite in all cases.—The brother will not be unwilling to carry his sister's books, to shelter her from rain under his umbrella, to support her tottering steps over the icy paths to which his feet are accustomed, or to draw her thro' the snow on his last new sled. If he has no sister, he will be a brother to some brotherless girl, for boys and girls who attend the same school, year after year from childhood, have the same friendship for each other that children of the same sex have.

Boys thus educated, lose their fondness for the rougher and more boisterous sports. Becoming more quiet and thoughtful they acquire that taste for home pleasures which shall shield them from many temptations in after years. Boys educated only with boys for companions, have a contempt for female influence and deride as effeminate many a more manly youth, because he yields to it. The manhood of the two proves our theory the better.

Fourthly. Co-education will avail much for "the gentler sex." We shall not then find girls dozing over school books at night, (if perchance one finds its way out of the school room) and strolling to school next morning with half learned lessons, contented with their meagre pittance of knowledge, if they but escape punishment.—They will not learn lessons for the supposed benefit of the teacher, but for themselves. Girls with boys for classmates, will be satisfied with nothing less than a thorough, practical education; one that will fit them for usefulness in any position in life. A few years spent over the common branches at a common school, followed by one or two years at a boarding school will not be sufficient to make a finished young lady, who may ignore school books forever after, and store her mind only with newspaper stories or the last novel. Is she capable of nothing higher than this? We see no reason why the sexes should not be associated in the same classes, from the learning of the alphabet, through all the branches requisite for admission to college. While one pursues the collegiate course, the other may finish her education at some seminary and be a really intelligent and accomplished lady, without being branded

a "Blue Stocking." If circumstances deny a young lady the privilege of attending any school higher than the public, she will make the most of it. The ambition which there stimulated her to aim as high as the other sex, will still cling to her. She will have a taste for solid reading, and, as books are within the reach of all, in this happy land, she will gratify her taste, till she will be as intelligent as many a one on whom fortune has poured more plentifully her gifts. Many a father's labors in the counting room might be lightened by the assistance of a daughter, with but the knowledge of business, which can be acquired at the public school. Many a brother struggling for an education might be taught at home by an elder sister. We have now in our mind one instance in which a sister educated several younger brothers, till they entered college. Each of these young men graduated with the highest honors. This was due to the ambition of a sister, who was educated with those of the other sex.

Lastly, we hope the time is coming when all persons interested, will so feel the advantages of co-education, that the subject will be no longer open for discussion. A gain we say it has manifold advantages and "We speak that we do know, we testify that we have seen."

A TEACHER.

Miscellany.

Variety's the very spice of Life.

An Intelligent Voter.

An amusing incident occurred in the town of Oxford on election day. A voter, whose literary qualifications were called in question by the Board of Selectmen, under the "reading" law, lately passed in this State, undertook to enlighten their minds by complying with its provisions. He could spell tolerably, but found it difficult to read. An easy place was found, and by spelling slowly, the sense was determined, until the last word was reached, which was "Governor." The voter came to a full stop—a dead halt! That word was a "poser." He was requested to spell it. He did so, but spelled it wrong. He was then told to try again. He did so, but hesitated again. He stumbled among the three syllables for some time, and at last was requested to pronounce the word: A long pause ensued. He was encouraged to try once more. He then braced himself up for the effort, and with determination in his face, he said he could not exactly say what the word was, but he believed it was "governor." He was then told he was a "gopher" himself—but if he would stick to his spelling book a year more, he probably would be so far in possession of the legitimate qualification that he could be made an elector.—Ex.

"Widow Patience! what on earth are you thinking about?"

"Nothing else in the world but my departed husband. He was such a devoted man—always bringing home his little kindness to me. I couldn't help thinking just now, when I heard Mrs. Brown's sassages sizzling, about what poor Mr. Patience used to do for me. He knew I was fond of sassages, and he hardly ever—somebody came without bringing me a sassage in his pocket. He was fond of eggs himself, and would occasionally fetch home a few for himself. But he was always sure to lay a sassage on the table.—Never laid his eggs there—never think of 'em; and sometimes I'd ask (Simon, where is your eggs? Just as like as not he'd be sittin' on 'em!"—Boston Post.

"Once upon a time," a Methodist Preacher, who, like Methodist Preachers generally, disliked long prayers, went to a meeting at which a Presbyterian minister was officiating. He entered with his great coat on, as the worshippers were about going on their knees, knelt hard by the stove, which happened to be pretty hot. The prayer commenced. The suppliant waxed warm, and so did our Wesleyan friend by the stove: The prayer went on, and on, and on; and the perspiration rolled down the face of the Methodist gentleman, who at length arose, deliberately drew off his great coat, and then went down on his aching marrow-bones again, saying in a low, but very determined voice as he did so, to his long-winded Presbyterian brother, "well here's an' at you for all night!"

WOMAN'S LOVE.—"Sam, I got one ob de worst women for a wife dat any nigga eber had!"

"Why, Joe, don't she lub you?"

"Ah, Sam, I tink Woman's love is Ingkin rubber. It stretch the more, the more you lub her."

"Yes, Joe, Woman's lub am like Scotch snuff, I got one pinch, and dat's enuff!"