

The Huntingdon Journal.

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

WM. BREWSTER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1858.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 46.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely of Gums.

One of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liverfish oil, the principal regulator of the human system, and the powers of the eye. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the liver. In its study, in a practice at fault, the bowels are system suffers in consequence of the Liverfish oil. For the diseases of proprietors but more than twenty remedies wherewith derangements to which it is liable.

To prove its efficacy, any person Complains in any of its a bottle and conviction. These gums remove matter from the system place a head by flow the stomach, causing purifying the blood, to the whole machine of the disease, and of Liverfish oil, for the prevention of the food from rising and souring.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is the occasion of your Liverfish oil, for the prevention of the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Constipation. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will also remove Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholera, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system, the effects of medicine, after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all salivaceous matter, and prevents its return. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Its water, with the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator. Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver complaint, from the worst jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N.Y. Sold by H. McManis, & J. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Apr. 28, 1858.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY. ONLY \$22.50 PER QUARTER. THE PRESENT FACULTY.

Dr. McN. WALSH, Principal. Prof. of Languages and Philosophy. **Chas. S. Joslin, A. M.,** Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc. **James W. Hughes,** Prof. of Mathematics. **Benjamin E. Chick,** Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics. **Geo. W. Linton,** Prof. of Vocal Music.

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH Preceptress. Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc. **Mrs. E. M. M. M.,** Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flor., etc. **Mrs. P. P. P.,** Teacher of English Branches. **Mrs. J. M. J.,** Teacher of Primary English.

The recent success of this school is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, it is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and students of all ages, and of both sexes, are received. The expenses for a year need not be more than \$20. Students can enter whenever they wish. Address, **JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville,** Huntingdon Co., Pa. June 23, 58.

Notice to Coal Purchasers. THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish **T. Coat & Coke** at the bank at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Railroad, of as good quality as can be had on the mountain. I will run coal to Hollidaysburg, or any other point on the Penna. Railroad, if application is made personally or by letter.

ALSO—I will agree to deliver COKE at any bank, in cars, at four and a quarter cents per bushel, or thirty-five pounds to the bushel, or deliver it in my own cars, at any point desired, at the lowest possible rates.

For either of the above articles, address **J. M'GONIGLE,** Hemlock, Cambria County, Pa., where all orders will be promptly attended to. Aug. 25, 1858.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of rich style and very cheap at **D. P. GWINN'S.**

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 87 1/2 cts. per yard at the cheap store of **FISHER & McMURTRIE.**

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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 publishing.....1.25
If paid before the expiration of the year, \$2.00
And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

1. All subscriptions are continued until otherwise ordered, and no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

2. Returned numbers are never received by us. All numbers sent us in that way are lost, and never accomplish the purpose of the sender.

3. Persons wishing to stop their subscription must pay up arrearages, and send a written or verbal order to that effect, to the office of publication in Huntingdon.

4. Giving notice to a postmaster is neither a legal, or a proper notice.

5. After one or more numbers of a new year have been forwarded, a new year has commenced, and the paper will not be discontinued until arrearages are paid. See No. 1.

The Court have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing it, is an intentional fraud.

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:
Insertion 2 do. 3 do.
Six lines or less, \$ 25 \$ 37 1/2 \$ 50
One square, (16 lines), 50 75 1.00
Two " (32 ") 1.00 1.50 2.00

One square, 3 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.
\$ 3.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 8.00
Two squares, 5 00 8 00 12 00
One column, 8 00 12 00 18 00
do., 12 00 18 00 27 00
do., 18 00 27 00 40 00
do., 28 00 40 00 50 00
Business Cards of six lines, or less, \$4.00.

Advertising and Job Work.

We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the Journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county—that it is constantly increasing—and that it is going into the hands of our wealthiest citizens.

We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county; and all Job Work entrusted to our hands will be done neatly, promptly, and at prices which will be satisfactory.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

EXTRAS.

Wax Fruit, \$5.00; Wax Flowers, \$5.00; Grecian Painting, \$3.00; Ornamental Painting, \$3.00; Leather Work, \$3.00; Chenille Work, \$3.00; Ocean Shells & Mosses, \$2.00; Piano Music, \$5.00.

Those wishing to learn the above from a teacher of experience, should do so immediately, for Miss Stanley can be retained at the Seminary only a few months longer—she returns to New York in the Spring.

NOTICE.

We request those of our subscribers who receive their papers to inform us of those in their immediate neighborhoods who are subscribers to the "Journal," and have failed to receive the same, since the stealing of our pack-book, by ruffians on the 24 of February.

DIXON'S improved SAUSAGE CUTTERS and stuffers, for sale by **JAS. A. BROWN.** Oct. 6, '58.-31.

Glass Preserving Jars, different sizes, for sale by **FISHER & McMURTRIE.**

COAL BUCKETS & SHOVELS! For sale by **JAS. A. BROWN.**

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS. Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine. Samuel Groves Store. Warnick, Cladwick and Bro. Cook stove for sale.

Clinton Grain Fan. Linneman & Stockmayers. Ammonium Lands. Mountain Female Seminary. Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

Land for sale. Dr. A. P. Fields. Milwood Academy. Green Willow Foundry. S. M. Pillingill & Co. Gutman's Clothing Store. Brown's Hardware Store. Fisher & McMurtree's Store. Saml. S. Smith's Drug & Grocery Store. Great Purifier. Sarsaparilla. Literary Bureau. Galvanic Oil. Great Beautifier. Invigorator.

Long Run Foundry. Indian Root Pills. Country Merchants. Alexandria Foundry. Huntingdon Warm Springs. Consumption cured. Bank Notice. Anti-Bilious Salt. Huntingdon Hotel. New Land Press. David P. Gwin's Store. H. Roman's Clothing Store. Patent Portable Fence. Prunions awarded. The Journal Office. Colon's Book Store. Huntingdon Mill. Letter Office. Railroad Time.

K. Neff, M. D. Huntingdon Foundry. Dr. J. R. Huyett, Dentist. Attorney at Law. Scott & Brown. Wilson & Pettkin. Thos. P. Campbell.

Select Miscellany.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

The Sewing Machine has proved itself a most valuable aid to the wife and mother, having the care and education of sons and daughters, and is too important a subject to be lightly dismissed, without its real value to the sex being fully set forth. There has heretofore been considerable said on the subject in these pages, and it is quite possible that we might have satisfied with what has been said, had the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company been content with their previous achievements, in manufacturing a very excellent machine. They have recently, however, introduced a new machine for family sewing, which by far excels anything previously brought to public notice. Its merits are too great to be slightly overlooked, and we think that no lady will censure us for setting forth the claims of the new Grover & Baker machine to the favorable consideration of the sex.

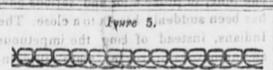
The new Grover & Baker Machine makes a new and entirely distinct stitch from any other made by machine—a patented stitch—much preferred for family sewing, on account of its great beauty, strength, and elasticity. It is without a rival in these particulars, because fabrics that are sewed by it can be washed and ironed without injury to the seam. If a thread should break from any cause, the seam cannot rip, for each stitch is so securely locked as to be independent of the remaining stitches for strength. We here give drawings, some with threads loose (Figure 1), to enable the reader to form an

idea of the merits of the stitch. It will be seen that the upper thread is passed through the fabric, and that the lower thread is passed both through the fabric and over the upper. Figure 2 exhibits the threads more tightly drawn, and will enable the reader to judge of the seam, when told that each stitch is twice tied.—Figure 3 shows a small winding thread,

lying flat, and close on the under surface of the cloth. The whole duty of this under thread is to securely fasten the upper and give elasticity to the seam. In stretching it the strain is divided between all the stitches, and as each stitch gives or yields to the strain, there can be little danger of breaking the threads from washing or ironing. Figure 4 shows the seam as it appears when drawn up and finished. The machine itself finishes the seam, without any recourse to the hand needle to fasten the ends; and if, as above represented, there be an attempt to pull the two pieces of fabric apart, it will be found impossible to do it, without breaking either the threads or the fabric. Another great merit of this machine is that it will sew either silk, linen, or cotton thread, direct from the spools, as purchased from the stores, without any re-winding. In other words the two spools may be put upon the machine, and sewed from them direct, and a lady may readily learn to make an entire garment without unthreading either needle. We do not see why she might not exhaust the threads from both spools without re-threading the needles.

We will attempt a short description of the process of making this stitch, with a mere mention of the mechanism employed to do it. The upper thread, carried by a vertical needle, is passed through the cloth where it throws out a loop, which is caught by a circular needle carrying a thread one half the size of the upper thread, which is passed through a and held open until the upper or vertical needle is again passed down, through both the fabric and the loop of the under thread. This process is repeated until the seam is finished, the lower thread passing through the upper, and the upper thread passing through the lower. We marvel at the ingenuity and simplicity of the mechanism. It is so simple that a child of ten years can understand and manage it, while its durability will bear any test, except intentional violence.

An inspection of the stitch can not fail to impress the examiner with its resemblance to the "back stitch," so popular among ladies. Figure 5 shows that in the



back stitch the thread is single on the upper side, while it is double on the under. There is no need of describing this stitch for it is too well known and appreciated. Figure 6 exhibits the two threads as they appear on the under surface of the cloth

—showing that they run parallel with each other, and not unding, as in the Grover & Baker stitch. Figure 7, shows the appearance (a side view) of the seam after it is finished. While it is equally strong, it is neither the bulky nor the elasticity of the Grover & Baker stitch.

For a better appreciation of the excellence of the Grover & Baker machine, we will show what progress had been made in Sewing Machines prior to their invention. The nearest approach to making a two-threaded seam by machinery was the crossing of two threads, one on the upper surface of the cloth, and the other on the under surface. Figure 8

will show the upper thread carried through the fabric, as before described, while the under thread is contained on a bobbin inside of the shuttle, which passes through the loop, and to complete the seam, is drawn into the centre of the fabric, it requires many conditions to enable an operator to do this in all cases, for the thread on the under side of the seam will assume the appearance of the "mail bag" stitch (Figure 9) and when this is the case the

lower threads may be pulled out without trouble. Even when the machine sews perfectly the sewing will, from many causes, grow worse and worse, as represented in Figure 10. On thick cloths there is less difficulty in making a perfect stitch, with the appearance of the seam alike upon both sides, as shown in Figure 11. On

such material, where the seam is not tested by washing and ironing, it may be durable enough for many purposes; but if the thread breaks, and the cloth pulled as in Figure 12, the loops must of necessity

draw out, as far as the ends of the thread will allow them. On thin materials there is not body enough to permit the crossing point to be drawn into the centre, and there is no other way of making the seam, than to permit the under thread to lie flat on the surface of the cloth, as shown in Figure 9. The thread will shrink in washing, and when the material is stretched in ironing, this under thread must break and when it breaks there is no security against ripping. The utmost care is required to be used in washing and ironing garments made with the shuttle stitch seam, and great care may make it quite serviceable on thin fabrics. Every shuttle seam—whether upon thick or thin fabrics—requires to have the ends carefully fastened with a hand needle, that it may be prevented from ripping.

There are various methods of making this stitch, which is sometimes, for effect, called the "Lock Stitch," but it is still a shuttle seam, whether made by a reciprocating shuttle, or a bobbin and a rotating hook; the thread in either case must be carefully taken from the original spools and wound upon the bobbin.—These bobbins contain very limited quantities of the thread, and as the reader must readily perceive, the coarser the thread the fewer number of yards the bobbin will contain.

This Shuttle stitch, which we have just described and illustrated, was as great an advance upon the Tambour stitch (which preceded it), as the Grover & Baker stitch was upon the shuttle stitch. The Tambour stitch (shown in Figure 13) has been

much used for ornamental sewing. It is a mere series of loopings on the under surface of the cloth, after the manner of the knitting stitch, and not one particle more secure, for if the thread breaks, and there be any strain upon the two pieces of cloth (as shown in Figure 14), the loops will unravel or rip the entire length of the seam.—We learn that most of the low priced machines make this stitch, which we regard as almost useless for family sewing, and would hesitate long before recommending our readers to invest money in one of them.

WHAT CAUSES INDIAN SUMMER? We propose to suggest an answer to the above inquiry. As we look out upon the face of nature, robed in the cerulean veil that at present envelops the earth, and the balmy air playing softly upon our cheek, we can scarcely believe that it is the latter end of October, bordering closely on the chilly blasts and darkling clouds of November. Yet it is so. Indian summer is upon us, the last warm kiss of the waning year.

But whence come these balmy days and this smoky atmosphere? Are the result of our "red brethren" in the west burning their prairies? To our boyish mind this was a sufficient explanation, yet we confess that a stray doubt would at times cross our minds when we reflected on the vast distance which the heat and smoke had to travel, and the vast fires necessary to produce such quantities of these materials. And when we grew to riper years and learned from Parley—that wonderful man—that the Indians burn the prairies in the spring instead of the fall, we became further skeptical on the subject, our father's *ipse dixit* to the contrary notwithstanding. Upon further investigation, we all

were rapidly disappearing, and the prairies becoming cultivated grain fields, which needed no burning; yet the Indian summer decreased not with these changes. And now we were fairly puzzled. What caused Indian summer was set down among the unsolved problems of our cranium, till our college days (balmy and soft as the present life's real Indian summer) dawned upon us, and then we asked the professor of Meteorology, who of course knew. The result of our inquiry we will endeavor to give so far as we remember it.

The name Indian summer no doubt was given to this period from the fact that it afforded the Indians of our continent, from time immemorial, a favorable opportunity for gathering their corn, which was their harvest. It was therefore their summer in this peculiar sense, and hence the name. And now for the cause:

Two phenomena here meet us which are to be accounted for; first, the mild temperature so late in the season, and secondly, the unusual amount of haze in the atmosphere. They both depend upon the same cause, viz, the absence of aerial currents or winds of any account, and the consequent calmness of the atmosphere.

And this state of things results from the gradual diminution of heat in the surface of the earth, which has been going on since the first of August. During the spring and early summer months the earth receives and absorbs more heat through the day than she radiates during the day and night. The consequence is that the surface acquires a high temperature. About the last of July, by the shortening of the days, the amount of heat received has diminished so as to only equal that radiated. The earth has then become too cool to give rise to ascensional or local horizontal currents, and as a consequence no cold air from higher latitudes reach us, in the shape of chilling winds, nor are clouds and showers formed in the atmosphere, by the admixture of cold and warm air. Hence there results a period of mild days, in which the sun pours down his still vigorous rays with no cold winds to counteract their effect, while the moisture which exists constantly in the form of invisible vapor in the atmosphere, not being carried up by ascensional currents to form showers, or swept away by horizontal gales to be diffused elsewhere, becomes visible to the eye, in the form of a bluish gauze-like haze, such as we see at present. The popular notion that this haze is smoke, is of course erroneous. No conflagration could produce such quantities, nor would it, when produced, be carried to us from

a distance when there are no winds. But while we assert that it is not smoke caused by combustion, we admit that it partakes of the general nature of smoke, which is nothing more than watery vapor arising from burning wood and made visible by passing into cool air. We also admit that the smoke from chimneys, etc., intermingles with the haze of this season, and being of the same specific gravity, instead of rising, comes to the earth, as in damp, foggy weather, thus bringing to our senses the odor of burning wood. It will be perceived, therefore, that the smell of smoke which confirms the unreflecting in their opinion that the atmosphere is filled with this substance, arising from some burning material, admits of a ready explanation, without the untenable theory to which they feel compelled to resort. Watery vapor is lighter than the air, at the earth's surface. Hence when it becomes diffused or formed in it, it diminishes the specific gravity of the whole atmosphere. The smoke, therefore, from chimneys with its sooty odor, comes to the surface, not being able to rise in an atmosphere of its own weight.

There are many collateral points connected with this subject; some of which may be necessary to the proper understanding of the above explanations. But we cannot discuss the whole related ground in a newspaper article. Hoping that what we have said may throw some light on this hazy subject, we remain, JUNIUS.—Germantown Telegraph.

LEGAL TENDER.—Some people are at a loss to know what is a legal tender of money. Most persons are greatly in error in supposing that cents are a legal tender for any amount, and sometimes captious people make large payments in copper coin, which creditors suppose they are obliged to receive—from the fact that it is coined at the mint and bears the impress of the United States upon it. From the following, which is a synopsis of the act of Congress upon this subject, it will be seen what is and what is not a legal tender. The law regulating the payment of debts with coin provides that the following coin be legal tender:

1. All gold coin at their respective values for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime, and quarter dime, at their respective values for debts of any amount under five dollars.

3. Three cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents; and

4. By the law passed at the last session of Congress, we may add one cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

By the law of Congress, passed some four or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay their bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage in that article by the law,

DIVORCE IN INDIANA.—Judge Tesi, of Indiana, in giving his opinion in a divorce case recently before him, said that "the advocates of free love could not ask the enactment of a statute more favorable to their views than the present divorce laws. Mormon polygamy is better, for that at least compels the husband to provide for and protect his numerous wives." Indiana appears to be the great refuge for all silly-matched parties, where they are able to get unmated without any difficulty.

PRENTICE, noticing the exhibition, by a horse trainer, of an anti-kicking bride, says, "the inventor has sold out his patent to the President, who intends to use it on Douglas, Wise, Forney, and others, who show a disposition to kick out of the party traces."

DIED ON HER KNEES.—Mrs. Catherine Tilden, wife of Mr. Daniel Jones, of Glenmore, Kent county, Md., died very suddenly, recently, aged 54. She arose in her usual health and before starting for Sabbath School retired to her private room for her morning devotions, singing—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
And there upon her bended knees she ceased at once to pray and live.

"Gone a ducking, is the term used for a young fellow in Arkansas who goes to set up with a young woman.

"The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produces amendment, the greatest is insufficient if it does not."

"Gold is an idol, worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite."

Time, Patience, and Industry, are the three grand masters of the world.

Humorous. The old man looked at the young man and said, "You are a good fellow, but you are a little too big to put in a cradle, and a little too small to put in a bed."

"Pat's Description of a Fiddle."—Patdy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed it with a stick and och! St. Patrick! bow it did squeal!"

A divine informed a sailor, the devil was chained up. "How long is the rope?" "Oh," was the dignified reply, "it extends over the world." "Does it?" rejoined Jack; "if so, the lubber might as well be loose."

In the story of the courtship of a loving couple, after all had been arranged and fixed up, the narrator says: "Here their lips came together, and the reports which followed was like pulling a horse's hoof out of the mire."

Sally Jones says that when she was in love she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a stream of molasses running in it.

Clear Case.—Coming along the street the other morning, we overheard the following conversation, which was clear enough: "Julius is you better dis morning?" "No, I was better yesterday, but I set got ober dat." "Am dere no hopes den, ob your recovery?" "Your discovery from de convalescence what am fetching you on yer back?" "Dat depends sah, altogether on the prognostication, which amphy de disease. Should dey continue fatnally, de doctor tinks I've a gonery; Should dey not continue fatnally, he hopes dis celled in individual won't die till next time." "But as I said before, dat all depends on de prognostics, and till des come to a head, dere are no telling wedder dis posson will come to a discontinuation or otherwise."

To find out whom a child loves, make it a present, and notice to whom it is most eager to show that present exultingly. To find out who a woman hates do exactly the same thing.

Some one says of a certain congregation, that they pray on their knees on Sundays, and on their neighbors the rest of the week.

A man has declined being a candidate for office in one of the new States because he is not a legal citizen; has never paid a tax or any debt, owns no property, can't read nor write, is blind, has but one leg, has lost four fingers from his left hand, has ten children, and can't leave home for fear they will abuse their mother.

A celebrated physician, boasting of dinner that he cured his own hands; one of guests observed: "Doctor, I would sooner be your hand than your patient."

Be sure to annex a woman who will lift you up, instead of pushing you down—in mercantile phrase, get hold of a piece of calico that will wash.

No horse ever found a mare's nest! That discovery can only be made by a donkey.

When 'dost a cow become real estate? When turned into a field of corn.

'Tis as happy as a calm at high tide, he had just acquired the other day; he was just received a letter from his sweetheart.

The fellow who is courting Miss Demonor, thinks very seriously of breaking off the engagement.

A writer gives the following advice to wives: "Should you find it necessary as many of you undoubtedly will, to chaste your husbands, you will perform this affectionate duty with the soft end of the broom, not with the handle!"

A floral sentiment—If you wish for heart's ease, never look to 'mary gold.'

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