The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858. NO. 35.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second Story Hoadley & Muir's Building,

(Corner of Main and First Streets.)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year if paid in advance, - - $2,00
" " " " at the end of 6 months, 2,50
" " " " " " " " 12 " 3,00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1,50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month,	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	12,00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5,00
One Column one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " "	20,00
" eighth " "	16,00
" Column, six months,	20,00
" half Column, six months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	8,00
" eighth " " "	20,00
" Column three months,	13,00
" half Column, three months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	6,00
" eighth " " "	5,00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change will be added to the above rates.

No advertisement will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined ridgedly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Alvertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Foster's Job Press,

2,500 per hour.

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Type of the latest styles, Inks of all colores, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

The Proprietors, having had an extensive experience, will give their personal attention to this branch of business, and hope, in their endeavors to please, both in the excellence of their work, and reasonable charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

A. S. HOLLADAY,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Obstetrician.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.;

Solicits a share of public patronage, in the various branches of his profession, from the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.

MISS MARY TURNER,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
First Street, between Main and Water.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder.
FIRST ST. MAIN AND WATER STS.
Brownville, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
AND
Real Estate Agent,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa;
R. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "
May 7, 1857. 47-1y

R. PEERY, M. D.,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And
OBSTETRICIAN,
ELDORADO, N. T.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county and adjoining counties, both in Nebraska and Missouri.
June 11th, 1857. 51-6m

I. T. Whyte & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
Country Produce,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DANIEL L. McGARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska Territory.,
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, " " Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, " " Do
Hon. James Craig, " " St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, " " Do
Judge A. A. Bradford, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., " " Do

G. W. HURN,
SURVEYOR,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on; such as subdiving Claims, laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats etc., etc. 37-tf

OLIVER BENNET. WM. R. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.
OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Whalesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 87 Main Street.
(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WM. OSBORN.
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
☞ ENGRAVING and REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Archer, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOT AND LAND AGENT,
Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

o ice to Pre-Emptors!!
J. S. HORBACH & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL give particular attention to preparing all the necessary papers for Pre-emptions, and rendering any assistance which may be required by Pre-emptors in proving up their Pre-emption rights at the U. S. Land Office. 45-6m

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. P. TOOMER.
HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keepconstantly on hand alldescription of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.
Clayes & Lee.
Real Estate and General Agency,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
REFER TO
James Wright, Broker, New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq. " "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, Cleveland,
Wicks, Otic and Brownell, Bankers, "
Alcott & Horton, "
Col. Robert Campbell, St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq. " "
Crawforn and Sackett, Chicago.
Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. F. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, H. H. HARDING
BENNET, MORTON & HARDING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.
WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.
REFERENCE:
Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit. } Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, " }
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
B. P. Fifiled, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio;
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

T. B. CUMING. JOHN C. TURK.
CUMING & TURK,
Attorneys at Law & Real Estate Agents,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to them, in the Territorial or Iowa Courts, to the purchase of lots and lands, entrries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.
Office in the second story of Henry & Roots new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.
Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

DR. J. L. McKEE,
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON DENTIST.
Brownville, N. T.
TEETH PLUGGED AND FILLED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER.
May 14, 1857. 48-jf

Miscellaneous.

Reception Address

Of Hon. John F. Kinney, to his Excellency Governor Richardson, at Nebraska City, February 8th, 1856.

GOVERNOR RICHARDSON:

Sir—As the selected medium for expressing to you the sentiments of the people of Nebraska, due alike to your distinguished station and person; it is with pleasure that I bid you welcome as Governor to this Territory.

Ordinary ceremonies upon an occasion like this, would be characterized with more of form than feeling, more of respect due to the office, than admiration or friendship for the man; but sir, in extending to you a hearty welcome, deference for your executive position, and a high appreciation of your character as a statesman, and the affection we entertain for you as a man are harmoniously blended; and together constitute the felicity of the people, and the cordiality of the greeting. While we are mindful that as the head of this Government you are entitled to our confidence and support; yet a deeper, warmer and more intense feeling pervades the hearts of the masses, when they recur to your past history; your associations the important part you bore in the great struggle for the rights which we now enjoy, and the indissoluble connection which must ever exist between you and the Government, over which you are called to preside.

Bold and prominent in American history will ever appear the proceedings of the Congress of 1854, and the brightest page of that history is the one which records the speeches and votes of a Cass, a Douglas, a Richardson, and their associates in favor of the Act which gave Kansas and Nebraska an existence, and restored the people of the Territories their political rights.

For many long years the national halls had been made the theater for the agitation of the slavery question, and fearful and heart-sickening were the dramas performed. When the people of a Territory formed a State Constitution and presented it at the door of Congress praying for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, if with a provision adopting slavery, at once the Representatives of the Northern States were arrayed against it, and if without slavery, it usually met with like opposition from the Representatives of the South. The free States, jealous of a preponderance of political power in our national councils from the slave States and those of the South alike jealous that the preponderance might be in favor of the North, came in collision; and for a long series of years in the earlier history of the country the struggle was desperate, and promised a speedy overthrow of the Constitution. During all this struggle, is it not passing strange, that the great principle of popular sovereignty, which animated the fathers of the Republic in framing the American Constitution, was not boldly proclaimed, and the people left free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? But, sir, instead of referring this vexed question to the people, the only source of political power, it was attempted to be disposed of by taking the right from the people, by the act admitting Missouri into the Union, thereby violating one of the most sacred constitutional privileges belonging to freemen, I need not say to you sir, that by the restrictive feature of that act, the people were prevented within the new Territories thereafter formed North and West of the limits prescribed, from regulating all their domestic institutions in their own way. The right of the people to form such a Constitution on this subject as they might desire, was not only taken from them, but a denial of the right necessarily reflected upon their intelligence, ignored their capacity, and struck a deadly blow at the very principle of self government.

Notwithstanding this attempt to banish the subject of slavery from Congress, it still continued the forum for angry discussion, and politicians, designing demagogues, and fanatical orators, found in it a fruitful subject for engendering discord and producing alienation between the North and South. So fierce did the contest become that in 1850 the Constitution was only saved from utter wreck by a Cass, a Douglas, a Clay and a Webster rallying with united power to the rescue. Hence the so called Missouri Compromise, affected at so great a sacrifice of principle, utterly failed in driving the subject of slavery from the National Legislature. The Constitution had been violated and no practical good accomplished.

I have thus sir, given a very brief outline of the antecedent history, for the purpose of expressing to you the feelings of the people, in favor of legislation divorcing the government from further connection with this dangerous subject, in favor of being restored to their rights under the Constitution to settle this question themselves, and for the purpose of bringing out in more bold relief the part you took in that ever memorable act, which is certain to accomplish these desirable objects.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Douglas, chairman of the committee on Territories. In this bill the doctrine upon this subject is for the first time correctly inaugurated. It provides for the repeal of the Missouri restriction and the people of these Territories are left free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; thereby restoring to them the rights taken from them by the act admitting Missouri, and transferring the forum for the discussion and decision of this mischievous question from the Halls of Congress, where it gave unmistakable evidence of the early decadence of the Republic, to the people to be affected by it, where it properly belongs, and ever should have remained.

Your friend and associate, the distinguished senator from Illinois, the author of the bill took the lead, and the herculean task of accomplising this reformation was committed to the hands of that great man. The opposition made upon the bill in the Senate, the bitter invectives and unmeasured abuse poured out upon the head of its distinguished author, form the back ground to the finest political picture ever drawn upon legislative canvas. The bill sought to correct an evil that had been persisted in for thirty-four years, and it could not reasonably be expected that the government could purge itself from a wrong so long continued, without political throes, groans and shrieks. It sought to restore the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, and in this particular was but a reflex of the sentiment of Jefferson, that they are capable of self government. By it there is no inhibition upon the power of the people, in framing the State Constitution, except that imposed by the Constitution of the United States, to-wit: "Republican in form." Subjecte to the ordeal of an elaborate discussion in the Senate, by which it gathered strogth, it passed that body, and was committed mainly to your hands in the other wing of the Capitol. Here too, the bill was fiercely assailed, and, if possible, the strugge more desperate, the contest more severe, and the fight more merciless, than in the other branch of Congress. Still, sir, you never faltered, and it is a part of the hiory of the times that without your extraordinary efforts in its behalf it never could have become a law. It passed; the Territry was organized; this desirable country opened for settlement, and all the blessins of a free government, with the right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, secured to the present and future population of Nebraska. The area of Territory embraced in your bill extends from the Leauquicourt, on the North, to the Kansas line on the South, from the Missouri on the East, to the Rocky Mountains on the West watered with fine rivers, fertilizing streams, and refreshing springs. The surface of the country lovely and inviting, the soil full to bursting with vegetable life, as if beseeching the husbandman to come and cultivate and produce food for the hungry thousands. As the social result of your labors, we point you to forty thousand souls, prosperous and happy, with grateful hearts for your kind efforts in reclaiming the country from the hunting ground of the red man; blessing a kind providence for directing their steps to the fertile prairies of Nebraska.

As the political result of your labrs, we point you to the peace and quiet which have reigned supreme since our organization, and the universal satisfaction that pervades the people in knowing that they are permitted to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

As the pecuniary results of the formation of our Territory we refer you to the hundreds who came here poor, and are now enjoying the blessings of independence and wealth. Surely it is appropriate and fit that one who has been instrumental in accomplishing these objects, and producing these results, should be our Chief Executive; and it is but natural that you should find, willing and grateful hearts ready to receive and welcome you wherever you appear. If it be said that our sister Territory presents a different picture from this, we can truthfully reply, it is no fault of the principles of the act, but because of foreign interference to prevent the free operation of those principles; because the people have not been permitted in their own way to regulate their own domestic institutions.

As to the character of your constituents, I may be permitted to remark, that they are distinguished for their enterprize and intelligence. You have already noticed among the strangers and citizens you met at the seat of government, the large proportion of educated men. A high tone of moral and religious sentiment obtains throughout the settled portion of the Territry. The hunting ground of the red man has become the resting place for christianity, and where but three years ago was not to be found ought but savage relics, and barbarous customs, you now see flourishig cities with fine churches erected for the worship of the only true God This very spot on which you now stand less than four years since, was the favorite ground where the Indian, tired of the amusements of the chase, or fatigued with the conflicts of battle, resorted to dress his furs, count the scalps of his enemies, and celebrate his victories. In the place of this, you now behold a fine city of near three thousand souls, stately buildings and all the luxury and refinement of an old settled country. If such has been its infant growth what must be its future manhood.

But sir, Nebraska City stands not alone, other cities of scarcely less importance unite in bearing testimony to the magical influence of the organic law, in bringing to the Western banks of the Missouri, an industrious, enterprizing and intelligent population.

That which has taken years to accomplish in other territories than Nebraska and Kansas, has here been performed in as many months. In nearly all our villages you will find churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows halls, and last, but not least, Good Templars, holding their weekly meetings; all contributing to the elevation, social and moral improvement of the people. Such, sir, the country, and such the people, over whom you are called to preside such the connecting link between you and them; and such the spontaneous, and ever cherished feelings fresh from their hearts in their salutation of welcome.

We are not unmindful of the social sacrifice you made in leaving the State that has so often honored you with a seat in the National Councils. While we sympathize with you in the separation from old, tried, true, personal and political friends, we congratulate ourselves upon the acquisition; and send to Illinois greeting; that her loss is Nebraska's gain. Your antecedents have been, where your sympathies led you, with the people, and hence you cannot fail to preserve intact the potency of their will in regulating all their domestic institutions. At the helm of State, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Nebraska act, with a ready and willing crew, you will easily avoid the rock upon which our sister Territory well nigh made shipwreck. To your hands is committed a great resposibility. It will fall to your lot to bear a prominent part in shaping our institutions, and directing the destiny of Nebraska. Much is to be accomplished in guiding her through a territorial existence, giving to her a constitution; and adorning this child of Democratic birth for occupying the seat that rightfully belongs to her among the sisterhood of States.

With the utmost confidence in your ability to discharge your high trust, assuring you of the cordial co-operation of the people, I again bid you welcome as Governor of Nebraska.

The Red Petticoat the Rage.

The "Scarlet Petticoat" has made its appearance in Broadway. Queen Victoria was bewitched by the appearance of the Scotch lassies about Balmoral Castle, in red petticoats, and metropolitanized the style by causing its introduction into London. The first of the red petticoats in this country was one worn by Lady Gore Ouseley, in Washington, a fortnight since. All the promenaders of Pennsylvania Avenue were dazzled with it. The N. Y. Herald says of its introduction into Broadway:

It was on Saturday afternoon in Broadway, when the *flaneurs* were astonished and delighted by two pretty women wearing the scarlet petticoat. The storm had ceased—the sun shone for the first time in two days—and the avenue was crowded with ladies, who had come out for a little fresh air. The heroines in scarlet had pretty feet and ankles, and they tripped daintily along, holding their gowns clear of mud and wet of the *pave*. It was pretty, neat, tasteful, piquant and altogether distractingly tempting. The scarlet petticoat has its uses and will save many a rich silk from ruin. It is too short to drabble in the mud and a spot of dirt will hardly show upon it. The scarlet petticoat needs, though, a pretty foot, well shaped ankle, neat boots and white stockings of purity above suspicion. So equipped, the slayer of male hearts may go forth conquering and to conquer. Some of the petticoats are made with stripes which has a pretty effect; and they are all of substantial stuff, which will not be blown about by every wind, doctrinal or otherwise.

The Herald has also to say of the new style, which is fully up to the dignity of demanding a leading article in that journal:

Our lady readers will hardly need to be told that the Queen of England has a very beautiful castle at Balmoral, on the banks of the dark rolling Dee, where she takes her pleasures and the Prince Consort shoots grouse in August and September, and from whence certain Caledonian fashions have lately been introduced by higher circles in England. It so happens that the Queen, when visiting Balmoral, is always received by a sort of triumphal procession, the prettiest episode in which is a bevy of Scottish maidens and matrons wearing the scarlet petticoat, with the gown looped up at the side, the hem of the petticoat touching the ankle. The Queen has adopted the fashion, and so have many of the ladies of the Court. It has not been long in crossing the Atlantic, and was first introduced at Washington by Lady Gore Ouseley, and has already received the endorsement of several of the prettiest promenaders in Broadway.

* * * Have not all the poets sung the praises of the petticoat? Who does non remember the lines of Sir John Suckling:

> Her feet beneath her petticoat
> Like little mice, stole in and out,
> As if they feared the light.

And Byron, who says it is—

> A garment of much mystical sublimity,
> Whether it be of russet, silk, or dimity.

* * * * * *

So we say success to the scarlet petticoat for the the street, the white for the drawing-room. Eugenie gave us the hoops: Victoria, who is not celebrated for her taste in dress, the scarlet petticoat.

A minister, who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice from a faithful old African servant, who replied: "Master go where there is the most devil."

Two persons contending very sharply on maters regarding a late election, got to rather high words, when one of them said, "You never catch a lie coming out of my mouth!" The other replied, "You may well say that for they fly out so fast that nobody can catch them.

An Arkansas Father's Advice to his Son.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds is agin you Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the winning cards; they are the 'bowers.' Book larning and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make believe you are flush of trumps; they won't play so hard agin you. I have lived and traveled around some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought that you held a weak hand, they'd all buck agin you strong. So when you're sort o' weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious; be satisfied with a p'int. Many's the hand I've seen euchred 'cause they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em "nig" on you; the game lays as much with the head as the hands. Be temperate and never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you, for there's sartin to be "miss deal," or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoke in a low tone) don't go too much on the women, queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of 'em the worse for you; you might have three and nary trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold one that's a trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And above all, Bob, be honest, never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you, nor "slip" cards, or "nig," for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; it's regular "cut throat." So now, Bob, farewell, remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you do not, it sarves you right if you get "skinned."

Take a Paper for Your Wife.

A friend, says an exchange. tells us a story in relation to one of his subscribers, which contains a good moral for husbands and furnishes an example for wives, which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:

The subscriber referred to, said it had been his intention to call at the office, and pay his arrears, and discontinue the paper.

His wife very promptly asked:

"Why do you intend to discontinue your paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems little use to take a paper."

"Yes," she replied, "it may be but little use to you, but it is of great use to me. I remain at home, and if you stop the paper, I'll go straight to town and subscribe for it myself."

Beautiful.

The following lines are from the pen of Geo. D. Prentice:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse on faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars that hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne, are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that the bright forms of human beauty, are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in almighty torrents upon the human heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a land where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber in the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

Around her waist I put my arm. It felt soft as a cake; 'O dear!' says she, 'what liberty you printer men do take!' 'Why yes, my Sal, my charming gal.' (I squeezed her some I guess,) can you say O, my chick, against the Freedom of the Press.' I kissed her some—I did by gum—she colered like a beet; upon my living soul, she looked almost to good to eat! I gave her another buss, and then says she, 'I do confess, I rather sorter kinder like the Freedom of the Press."

A few days ago, in Berwick, Maine, a good honest looking country fellow was looking at the telegraph wires with astonishment. A passer by asked him what he thought of it. "Waal, I don't know exactly," replied the fellow, "but I am sure they wont get me to ride on the darned thing—them thar wires and posts would tear my breeches all to pieces!"

"Is this clean butter?" inquired the grocery keeper of a green one from the country; "Guess it ort to be," was the reply, "for it took the old woman and boys ever since Friday to pick the hairs out of it."

A gentleman asked a lady the other day, why so many tall gentlemen were bachelors. The reply was, that they were obliged to lie cornerwise in the bed to keep their feet in, and that a wife would be in the way."

An old bachelor left a boarding house in which were a number of old maids, on account of the "miserable fare" set before him at the the table.

Friends.

Some people complain that they have no friends; but they might as well complain that they have no clothes—they have simply worn them out. Dr. Johnson said, "A man should keep his friendship in repair;" and he spoke like a philosopher, as he was. *Que voulez vous?* would you eat your cake and yet keep it? would spend your shillings and still hear them jingle in your pocket? Would you use your friends up by incessant and unreasonable demands upon their good will and still have as many friends as before? The idea is preposterous, and yet you complain of the fickleness of friends and the instability of human affection! Judge Olin of Vermont being asked the secret of his great political influence in that State, answered, "By rarely useing it." And that is the way a sensible man keeps his friends—by seldom using them. He keeps them lovingly and carefully, as he would a precious old coin of gold which he esteems not merely for its market value, and only uses it in the last emergency.

Curious Typographical Error.

Professor Trench, in his latest work on the English language, points to a curious typographical error in the 20th verse of the 23d chapter of Matthew. The words "which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," the professor thinks contain a misprint, which having been passed over in the edition of 1611, has held its ground ever since. The translators intended to say, "which strain *out* a gnat, and swallow a camel," that being the correct rendering of the original, as appears in Tyndale's and Cranmar's translations, both of which have "strain *out*." It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar and other portables through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean insect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom the Savior alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink, would yet swallow a camel at one gulp.

A Great Story.

The following "thrilling story," although not of the highest order of merit, in a literary point of view, may serve as an amusing theme for lovers of puzzles to exercise their ingenuity;

We Ice saw a youth gazing at the ry heavens, with a † in 1 ☞ & a ~ of pistols in the other. We endeavored 2 attract his attention by .ing 2 a ¶ in a paper we held in our ☞, relSing 2 a young man in that § of the country who had left his hme in a stS of derangement. He dropped the † and pistols from his ☞ ☞ with the ! 'It is I of whom U read.' I left my home b4 my friends knew my Dsign. I had s0 the ☞ of a girl who had refused 2 lis10 2 me, but smiled upon another. I ——ed wildly from the house, uttering a wild ! 2 the god of love, and without replying 2 the ? of my friends as I 0 2, I came here with this † & ~ of pistols. 2 put . 2 my Xis10ce. My case has no ‖ in this § of the stS.

A Holiday for Life.

The English papers record the marriage of Mr. John Fowler to Miss June Holiday, in which, however, there would seem to be nothing remarkable, till the punsters found it out:

> Some Fowlers bag widgeon, and some Fowlers bag teal,
> But this Fowler of ours has bagged him a wife;
> Some men ask a holiday on this day er that,
> But this man has asked one to last him for life.

Woman is like the ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile bachelor adds: "Ivy is like a woman—the closer it clings to you, the more you are ruined." Poor rule that will not work both ways.

Definition from a new school book; "John, What's a bakery?" "A place where they bake, sir." "What's a brewery?" "A place where they brew." "What's a gallery?" "Ti-hi—a place where there is gals."

Lord Chesterfield heard it remarked that man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter. 'True,' said the earl, 'and you may add, perhaps, that he is the only creature that deserves to be laughed at.'

An Irish servant observing his master feeding a pet female canary, asked "how long it took them to hatch?" "Three weeks," was the reply. "Och, sure, that's the same as any fowl except the pig."

"I say, mister," said one Yankee to another, "how came your eyes so crooked?"

"My eyes? Why by sitting between two girls, and trying to make love to both of them at the same time."

A young physician, descanting upon the loveliness of a female, perorated with, "Wouldn't she make a magnificent subject?—how I'd like to dissect her!" That is what I call professional enthusiasm.

A young widow in New Orleans, being asked after her husband's health, answered with a soft, quiet smile, "He is dead, I thank you."

How do you know there were railroads in the days of Soloman? Because it is stated that when the Qeen of Sheba visited him, she came with a great train."

"Mr. Smith you said you boarded at the Columbian Hotel, six months; did you foot your bills?" "No, sir, but it amounted to about the same thing—the landlord footed me."