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For the Easton Gazette.

"SEVENTY-SIX"—"SIXTY-THREE."

It broke on the hush of morn,
It startled the dull midnight
Like the stirring peal of the battle horn
It summoned them forth to the fight
It rose o'er the swelling hill;
By the meadows green it was heard
Calling out for the strength of the freeman's will
And the might of a freeman's sword.

The rivers heard the noise,
The valley's rang it out,
And every heart leaped high at the voice
Of that thrilling battle shout;
They sprang from the bridal bed,
From the pallet of labours rest,
And they hurried away to the field of the dead
Like a tardy marriage guest.

They left the plough in the corn,
They left the steer in the yoke,
And away from mother and child that morn
And the maiden's first kiss they broke;
In the shower of the deadly shot,
In the lurid van of the war
Sternly they stood and they answered not
To the traitor's wild hurrah.

But still as the brooding storm
Ere it lashes ocean to foam,
The strength of the free was in every arm
And every heart on its home;
Of their country's need they thought
They prayed to their father's God,
And on they went till their dear blood bought
(From *troiters now* as from *tyrants then*)
The broad free land they trod.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE WINDING-SHEET ON EASTER EVE.

The day declined on Easter Eve,
No sunset glow was there;
No crimson clouds—a promise glad
Of morning bright and fair.

The storm-clouds rolled their heavy lines
In volumes o'er the sky
And sadly moaned the windy blasts,
A Saviour's requiem sigh.

In sleep of Death He rests—the earth
Is wrapped in snowy pall,
Upon the head, so lowly laid
The crystal sheet doth fall.

Earth owns her God, and gently lays
Her tribute on His breast,
Creator! is it *there* He sleeps,
Is it *eternal* rest?

'Tis sweeter thus—the winding-sheet,
All conscious nature wears
Than dew-gemmed grass and starry flowers,
A-glint with April tears.

He sleeps—Ah! sigh thou moaning wind,
Whisper the woudrous tale
And gently let the mantle, robe,
The form with anguish pale.

My Saviour! when this weary head
Is lowered at last in rest,
Oh! let me wake and be with Thee,
To lean upon Thy breast!

And may the Friday of my life,
As Thine be ever past;
The members mortified, the will,
All crucified at last.

N.

HOW MAT MALONEY CAUGHT A CAT.

The following account of how Mat Maloney caught a cat, narrated by "The Old Patriarch," will be read with interest. Mat hated cats, and when Biddy told him there was one "behind the big chist in the corner," he resolved to kill her, but to do so it was necessary to catch her first," and for want of a better trap he made a bag of one of Biddy's petticoats, holding this close against the edge of the chest, he took a look behind and saw a pair of bright eyes glaring at him.

"An' is it there ye are, ye' divil? Be out o' that, no; bad luck to all yer kin, ye thavin vagabone ye. Bedad, an' ye won't lave me house thin at all wid perlite axin? Yer silf-will bates a pig's entirely. Biddy, have yez hot wather in the house?"

"Yes, I've a pleanty, Mat; the tay kittle's full uv it."

Be afther castin' the matter of a quart, thin, behind the chist, till I say how they shay divil likes it."

"Held 'im close, Mat, here goes the wather."

Dash went the water, and out jumped the animal into Mat's trap.

"Arrah, be the holy poker, I have 'im, Biddy says Mat, drawing close the folds of the garment; "now, bad cess to yez, ye thefe it's nine lives ye have, is it? Be afther axin' me forgiveness for the thavin' ye have bin doin' in me house for I'm thinkin' the nine lives ye have won't save ye now, any way. Biddy, saize hoult av the poker, an, whin I'll shoulder the hathen ye'll bate the daylights out ov 'im."

Mat threw the bundle over his shoulder, and told Biddy to play "St. Patrick's day in the morning" on it. Biddy struck about three notes of that popular Irish air, and suddenly stopped, exclaiming:

"What smills so quare, Mat? It's takin me breath away wid the power of it. Och, murthe, Mat, sure an' ye have the divil in the sack."

"Bate the ould haythen, thin; yez'll niver have a better chance. Bate the horns off 'im, lather im like blazes, me darlint?"

"Augh!" says Biddy, "I'm faintin wid the power uv 'im. Cast 'im of yez, Mat."

"Howly St. Pather!" says Mat, throwing down the sack; "Biddy, the baste is a pole cat! Lave the house or yez'll be kilt entirely, Murther an' turf, how the haythen smills. Och, Biddy Maloney, a putty kittle o' fish yez made uv it, to be sure, to be mistakin' that little divil for a harrumless cat."

"Mat, for the love o' God, if ye's convanient to the door, be afther openin it, for I'm nearly choked wid 'im. Och, Biddy Maloney, bad luck ty yez for lavin' ould Ireland, to be murthered in this way! Howly Mary protict me? Mat, I'm clane, kilt entirely; take me out of this?"

Mat drew her out doors, and then broke for the pump like a quarter horse, closely followed by Biddy.

"Sure that little villain bates the divil entirely; he's ruined me house an' kilt Biddy an' put me out o' consate wid mesilf for a month to come? Och, the desavin' vagabone, bad luck to 'im!" and Mat plunged his head into the horse trough up to the shoulders.

"Get out o' that Mat; I'm nearly blind," and Biddy went under water. "Och, the murtherin baste!" says Biddy, sputtering the water out of her mouth, "me best petticoat is spoilt intirely! Mat Maloney, divil a trap will I iver help yez sit for a cat again!"

"Don't trouble yourself, Mistress Maloney; ye're played the divil as it is. Niver fear me axin' hav orther o' yer assistance. It's a nath'ral fool that ye are, to be taken' a baste uv a pole cat for a house cat.

Mat and Biddy went cautiously back to the cabin, from which the offensive quadruped had taken his departure. Things were turned out of doors, Biddy's petticoat burned, the bed, which fortunately escaped moved to a near neighbor's, the stove moved outside, and for a week they kept house out doors, by which time, by dint of scrubbing, washing and airing the house was rendered once more habitable, but neither Mat or Biddy have forgotten the "strange cat."

The idea of attempting to beat a skunk to death with a poker is a sweet one, and no mistake, Ugh! It's enough to make one's nose tingle to think of it! The man who could go through it without flinching would be equal to any occasion.

A Touching Incident

The war has given birth to many gems of poetry patrotic, humoreds, and pathetic, illustrative of the spirit and varied impressions of of the time. A volume compiled from the newspapers of the day would prove a rich contribution to the military literature of the country. I send below a touching morceau from an unknown pen, copied from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army hospitals. A brave lad of 16 years, belonging to a New England regiment mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the coming of his mother. As his last hour approached and sight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic lady who was wiping the cold clamy perspiration from his forehead, for the expected one and with a smile of joy lighting upon his pale face, whispered tenderly. 'Is that mother?—'Then, says the writer; 'drawing her towards him with all his feeble strength, he nestled his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word 'mother' on his quivering lips.'

"IS THAT MOTHER?"

Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she sang my cradle hymn—
Kneeling there in tears before me,
Say my sight is growing dim.

Comes she from the old home lowly,
Out among the Northern hills,
To her pet boy dying slowly
Of war's battle wounds and ills!

Mother-oh we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the leaden hail-storm rattled—
Man to man and gun to gun.

But we failed—and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood's years—
There—no weeping—self-denying,
Noble deaths demand no tears!

Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Sing the lullaby you sang me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead.

There is pathos in this incident—one only of hundreds similar—to inspire the artist's pencil—*Correpondence of the Providence Journal.*

The New Conscription Law—How it will be Enforced.

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible.—There will be one, for every congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeon of cavalry, except the rations, etc., leaving about $113 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into sub-divisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.—Whenever the President shall make a requisition he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional; and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three years' volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President, in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such district during the war.

After the draft is made each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous, but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such a person as the Secretary of War shall select, a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying a stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

Many persons are still of the opinion that the conscript act, as passed by the last Congress, is the same as that enforced by the rebels. This is not so, as there is a wide difference. The rebel act takes *all* persons between certain ages, leaving none behind, while our bill merely takes the required quota out of the whole number enrolled. Thus there might be in one district 10,000 persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years enrolled as liable to military duty, and the quota required might be only two or three thousand, which would still leave a majority at home. The rebels, on the contrary, take all they can lay hands upon, whether old or young.

[From he Continental Monthly.]

THE UNION.

Virginia and Pennsylvania Compared.

BY THE HON. R. J. WALKER.

Virginia was a considerable colony, when Pennsylvania was occupied only by Indian tribes. In 1790, Virginia was first in rank of all the States, her number of inhabitants being 748,308. Pennsylvania then ranked the second, numbering 434,373 persons. In 1860 the population of Virginia was 1,596,318, ranking the fifth; Pennsylvania still remaining the second and numbering 2,605,115. In 1790 the population of Virginia exceeding that of Pennsylvania 313,925; 1860 the excess in favor of Pennsylvania was 1,308,797. The ratio of increase of population of Virginia from 1790 to 1860 was 113,32 per cent, and of Pennsylvania in the same period, 569,03. At the same relative ratio of increase for the next seventy years, Virginia would contain a population of 3,405,265 in 1930; and Pennsylvania 19,443,934, exceeding that of England. Such has been and would continue to be the effect of slavery in retarding the progress of Virginia, and such the influence of freedom in the rapid advance of Pennsylvania. Indeed, with the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union in all its intergrity, the destiny of Pennsylvania will surpass the most sanguine expectations.

The population of Virginia per square mile in 1790 was 12.19, and in 1860, 26.02, whilst that of Pennsylvania in 1790 was 9.44, and in 1860, 63.18. The absolute increase of the population of Virginia per square mile, from 1790 to 1860, was 13.83, and from 1850 to 1860, 2,85; whilst that of Pennsylvana from 1790 to 1860, was 53.74, and from 1850 to 1860, 12.93.

AREA.—The area of Virginia is 61,352 square-miles, and of Pennsylvania, 46,000, the difference being 15,352 square miles, which is greater by 758 square miles, than the aggregate area of Massachussetts, Connecticut, and Delaware containing in 1860 a population of 1,803,429.

SHORE LINE.—By the Tables of the Coast Survey, the shore line of Virginia is 1,571 square miles, and of Pennsylvania only 60 miles. The vastly superior coast line of Virginia, with better deeper, more capacious, and much more numerous harbors, unobstucted by ice, and with easy access for so many hundred miles by navagable bays and tidwater rivers leading so far into the interior, give to Virginia great advantages over Pensylvania in commerce and every branch of industry. Indeed, in this respect, Virginia stands unrivalled in the Union. The hydraulic power of Virgina, grately exceeds that of Pennsylvania.

MINES.—Pennsylvania excells every other State in mineral wealth, but Virginia comes next.

SOIL.—In natural fertillity of soil, the two States are about equal; but the seasons in Virginia are more favorable, both for crops and stocks, than in Pennsylvania. Virginia has all the agricultural products of Pennsylvania, with cotton in addition. The area, however, of Virginia (39,265,280 acres) being greater by 9,825,280 acres than that of Pennsylvania (29,440,000 acres.) gives to Virginia vast advantages,

In her greater area, her far superior coast line, harbors, rivers, and hydraulic power, her longer and better seasons for crops and stock, and greater variety of products, Virginia vast natural advantages, and with nearly double the population of Pennsylvanin in 1790. And yet, where has slavery placed Virginia? Pennsylvania, exceeds her now in number 1,308,797, and increased in population, from 1790 1860, in a ratio more than five to one. Such is the terrible contrast between free and slave institutions!

PROGRESS OF WEALTH.—By Census Table (1860) 33 and 36, it appears (omitting commerce) that the products of industry, as given viz., of agriculture, manafactuers, mines and fisheries, were that year in Pennsylvania, of the value of $398,600,000, or $137 per capital; and in Virginia, $120,000,000 or $75 per capital. This shows a total value of product in Pennsylvania much more than three times that of Virginia, and, per capital, nearly two to one. That is, the average value of the product of the labor of each person in Pennsylvania, is nearly double that of each person, including slaves, in Virginia. Thus is proved the vast superiority of free over slave labor, and the immense national loss occasioned by the substitution of the latter for the former.

As to the rate of increase; the value of the products of Virginia in 1850 was $84,480,428, an in Pennsylvania, $229,567,131, showing and increase in Virginia from 1850 to 1860, of $35, 519, 572, being 41 per cent; and in Pennsylvania, $169,032,969, being 50 per cent; exhibiting a difference of 9 per cent in favor of Pennsylvania.

By Table 36, p.196, Census of 1860, the *cash* value of the farms of Virginta was $371,092,211, being $11,91 per acre and of Pennsylvania, $662,050,707. being $38,91 per acre.—Now, by this table, the number of acres embraced in these farms of Pennsylvania was 17,012,153 acres, and in Virginia, 31,014,950; the difference of value per acre being $27, or largely more than three to one in favor of Pennsylvania. Now, if we multiply the farm land of Virginia by the Pennsylvania value per acres it would make the total value of the farm lands of Virginia $1,201,791,804; and the *additional* value, caused by emancipation $835,699,593, which is more by $688,440,093, than the value of all the slaves of Virginia. But the whole area of Virginia is 39,265,280 acres, deducting, from which the farm lands, there remain unoccupied 8,250,330 acres. Now, if (as would be in the absence of slavery,) the population per square mile of Virginia equalled that of Pensylvania, three-fifths of these lands would have been occupied as farms, viz., 4,950,198, which at the Pennsylvania value per acre, would have been worth $188,207,524. Deduct from this their present average value of $2 per acre, $9,800,396, and the remainder, $178,407,128, is the sum by which the unocupied lands of Virginia, converted into farms, would have been increased in value by emancipation. Add this to the enhanced value of their present farms, and the result is $1,014,106,721 as the gain, on this basis, of Virginia in the value of her lands, by emancipation. To these we should add the increased value of town and city lots and improvements, and of personal property, and, with emancipation, Virginia would now have an augmented wealth of at least one billion and a half of dollars.

The earnings of commerce are not given in the Census Tables, which would vastly increase the difference in the value of their annual products in favor of Pennsylvania as compared with Virginia. These earnings include all not embraced under the heads of agriculture, manufactures, the mines, and fisheries. Let us examine some of these statistics.

RAILROADS.—The number of miles of railroads in operation in Pennsylvania in 1860, including city roads, was 2,690,49 miles, costing $147,283,410; and in Virginia, 1,771 miles, costing $65,958,807. The annual value of the freight carried on these roads is estimated at $200,000,000 more in Pennsylvania than in Virginia, and the passenger account would still more increase the disparity.

CANALS.—The number of miles of canals in Pennsylvania in 1860 was 1,269, and their cost, $42,015,000. In Virginia the number of miles was 178, and the cost, $7,817,000. The estimated value of freight on the Pennsylvania canals is ten times that of the freights on the Virginia canals.

TONNAGE.—The tonnage of vessels built in Pennsylvania in 1860 was 21, 615 tons, and in Virginia, 4,372.

BANKS.—The number of banks in Pennsylvania in 1860 was 90; capital $25,565,582; loans, $50,327,127; specie, $8,378,474; circulation, $13,123,892; deposits, $26,167,143:—and in Virginia the number was 65; capital, $16,005.156; loans, $24,975,792; specie $2,943,652; circulation, $9,812,197; deposits, $7,729,652.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, ETC.—Our exports abroad from Pennsylvania, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, and foreign imports, were of the value of $20,262, 608. The clearances, same year, from Pennsylvanian, and entries were 336,848 tons. In Virginia the exports the same year, and foreign imports were of the value of $7,184,273; clearances and entries, 178,143 tons. Revenue from customs, same year, in Pennsylvania, $2,552,934, and in Virginia, $189,816; or more than twelve to one in favor of Pennsylvania. No returns are given for the coastwise and internal trade of eitheir State; but the railway and canal transportation of both States shows a difference of ten to one in favor of Pennsylvania. And yet, Virginia, as we have seen, had much greater natural advantages than Pennsylvania for commerce, foreign and internal, her shore line up to head of tide-water being 1,571 miles, and Pennsylvania only 60 miles.

We have seen that, exclusive of commerce, the products of Pennsylvania in 1860 were of the value of $398,600,000, or $137 per capital; and in Virginia, $120,000.000, or $75 per capital. But if we add the earnings of commerce, the products of Pennsylvania must have exceeded those of Virginia much more than four to one, and have reached per capital, nearly three to one. What but slavery could have produced such amazing results? Indeed, when we see the same effects in *all* the Free States as compared with *all* the Slave States, and in *any* of the Slave States, as compared with *any* of the Free States, the uniformity of results establishes the law beyond all controversy, that slavery retards immensely the peogress of wealth and population.

That the Tariff has produced none of these results, is shown by the fact that the agriculture and commerce of Pennsylvania vastly exceed those of Virginia, and yet these are the interests supposed to be most injuriously affected by high tariffs. But there is still more conclusive proof. The year 1824 was the commencement of the era of high tariffs, and yet, from 1790 to 1820, as proved by the Census, the percentage of increase of Pennsylvania over Virginia was greater than from 1820 to 1860.

Having shown how much the material progress of Virginia has been retarded by slavery, let us now consider its effect upon her moral and intellectual developement.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The number of newspapers and periodicals in Pennsylvania in 1860 was 367, of which 277 were political, 43 religious, 25 literary, 22 miscellaneous; and the total number of copies circulated in 1860 was 116,094,480. The number in Virginia was 139, of which 117 were political, 13 religious, 3 literary, 6 miscellaneous; and the number of copies circulated in 1860 was 26,782,568, being much less than one fourth that of Pennsylvania. The number of copies of monthly periodicals circulated in Pennsylvania in 1860 was 464,684; and in Virginia, 43,000; or much than ten to one in favor of Pennsylvania.

As regards schools, colleges, academies, libraries, and churches, I must take the Census of 1850, those tables for 1860 not being yet arranged or printed. The number of public schools in Pennsylvania in 1850 was 9,061; teachers, 20,024; pupils, 413,706; colleges, academies, &c., pupils, 26,142: attending schools during the year, as returned by families, 504,610; native adults of the State who cannot read or write, 51,283; public libraries, 393; volumes, 363,400; value of churches, $11,853,291; percentage of native free population (adults) who cannot read or write, 4,56.

The number of public schools in Virginia in 1850 was 2,937; teachers, 3,005; pupils, 67,438; colleges, academies, &c., pupils, 10,326; attending school, as returned by families, 109,775; native white adults of the State who cannot read or write, 75,868; public libraries, 54; volumes, 88,463 value of churches, $2,902,220: percentage of native free adults of Virginia who cannot read or write, 19.90. Thus, the church and educational statistics of Pennsylvania, and especially of free adults who cannot read or write, is as five to one nearly in favor of Pennsylvania.—When we recollect that nearly one-third of the population of Pennsylvania are of the great German race, and speak the noble German language, to which they are greatly attached, and hence the difficulty of introducing common English public schools in the State, the advantage, in this respect, of Pennsylvania over Virginia is most extraordinary.

These official statistics enable me, then, again to say that slavery is hostile to the progress of *wealth* and *education*, to *science* and *literature*, *colleges* and *universities*, to *books* and *libraries*, to *churches* and *religion*, to the PRESS, and therefore to FREE GOVERNMENT; hostile to the *poor*, keeping them in *want* and *ignorance*; hostile to LABOR reducing it to *servitude* and decreasing *two-thirds* the value of its products; hostile to *morals*, repudiating among slaves the *marital* and *parental* condition, classifying them by law as CHATTELS, *darkening* the *immortal*, and making it a *crime* to teach millions of *human beings* to *read* or *write*.

And yet, there are desperate leaders of the Peace party of Pennsylvania, desecrating the name of *Democrats*, but, in fact Tories and traitors, who would separate that glorious old commonwealth from the North, and bid her sue in abject humiliation for admission as one of the Slave States of the rebel confederacy. Shades of Penn and Franklin, and of the thousands of martyred patriots of Pennsylvania who have fallen in defence of the Union from 1776 to 1863, forbid the terrible degradation.

TANNING SKINS WITH THE WOOL OR HAIR ON.—First wash the skin in stong soap-suds, to remove the grease and dirt from the wool, then rinse in clean cold water. The skin should now be tacked upon a board (with the flesh side out) and stretched, its edges trimmed, and the whole fleshy part scraped off with a blunt knife. It is now rubbed over hard with as mnch chalk as it will absorb, or until the the chalk falls down in powder. Now take the skin down, fill it with finely ground alumn, wrap it closely together, and keep it in a dry place for two or three days; at the end of that time unfold it, shake out the alumn, and it will be ready for use, after being again stretched and dried in the air. This method is for white sheep skin for door-mats. Another mode of treating them consists in applying a strong solution of alumn, moderately warm, with a sponge, to the flesh side of the skin, when it is stretched, then allowing it to dry, before the chalk is rubbed in.—It must always be dried in the open air, or it will turn very hard. Another mode of tanning skins with the hair on, after they are stretched on the frame and scraped, is to apply a warm decoction of sumac, prepared by boiling one pound of sumace in a gallon of water for about five minutes. The sumace liquor is applied a sponge to the whole flesh surface, then the skin is dried in the open air. Three applications of the sumace are given, and when the skin is dried it is laid upon a smooth board or table, and rubbed down with pumic stone. Both alum and sumace combined with the gelatine of the skin, and from leather.

Mixing up the Babies.

The Weaversvill (Cal.) Journal gives the following account of an affair, which however it may move the laughter of our readers, we fancy to have made some of the parties concerned "laugh on the wrong side of their mouths.

"Some time ago there was a dancing party given "up north;" most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dinner. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones, while the parent indulged in a "break down. No sooner had they left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes giving to one the apparel of another. The dance was over and it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each baby, in their dress for her own and started some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight.—But the day following there was a prodigious row in that settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babies observation disclosed starting physiological phenomenea, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism; living miles apart it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their naturally sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the territory.

☞ A newly married couple of Tuetonic extraction came to a store for the purpose of buying the necessary articles for housekeeping.

After purchasing dishes, knives, forks coffee-mill, &c., and 'et set era,' Jacob looking around, and observing a grain cradle; he asked.

"Vat is de brice of de cradle?"

The red cheeked little spouse did not see the useful farming implement, and when her liege lord asked the question she turned around with a blushing face exclaiming:

"Now Shake, don't be a fool, you knows we don't vant no gradle now."

GOOD EVEN FOR PRENTICE.—In the *Louisville Journal* Prentice says:—"The persons fiercest for peace appear to have nothing to propose except that the Federal Government should lie quietly down and die. We wish they would quietly set it the example."

One thousand dollars were spent in trying to illuminate the huge dome of St. Paul's London, on the night of the Prince's wedding. The effect was a failure, as it is said to have looked like a boy lighting a match on a hogshead.

WHAT is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill, ane the other is killed with intent to salt.

The last words of General Sumner were 'God save my country, the United States of America."

☞ Hon. John J. Crittenden is a candidate for re election to Congress in the Ashland district, Ky.

☞For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United State.
☞For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers' prices. [July 21 1863-1y

who made this request endeavoring to discord among the people of God." W troubling him with the process of reaso will relieve the mental effort by stating th