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Middlebury Register.

VOL. XXXII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868 NO. 48

POETRY.

Courage, Dear Heart.

Courage, dear heart, we must not both despair,
Somewhere the sun is shining even now—
Shining on laughing brooks and meadows fair,
Stirring the very breezes that fret your brow;
Surely, the path will open further on—
'Tis but a little way we have gone.

Yes, it is hard, the drenching, blinding mist,
That if it could, would shut me out from you;
The mute despair that from its fastness hissed,
The fair false hope that to the ravine drew;
But we were saved, we are God's children yet,
He will not let us go though we forget.

And even on our firezone we have seen
Sweet scents from hemlock flowers and winds astray,
The sound of sunshine in the wild bees' hum,
While tamed with fear the birds around us play;
The very dumb things gain some good from harm!
Courage from fright, and boldness from alarm.

Still, it is hard; no darkness will be light,
Though we should call it light from night till morn;
We can but wait until the dawning bright
Shall show us how we were forlorn;
Not all forlorn, through deepest darkness, friend;
Love's joy alone doth never change nor end.

MISCELLANY.

From the Toledo Blade.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Pronounces in favor of A. Johnson.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky, November 25, 1867.

Last week I received from Postmaster Randall the follerin brief note:

Washington, November 16.

Sir: The tenor uv offis net does not sheeld you from removal. Wood it not be well for you to declare your preference for the Presidency? It is my opinion that President Johnson cood be indoost to accept the nomination.

A. W. RANDALL, P. M. G.

This note, kiverin a threat, put me into a perspirashun. Why, bless the President's cheerful sole, uv course I kin express my preference for the Presidency. Certinly I kin. I believe in A. Johnson. He is my fust and only choice, and will be for fifteen months to come, without fail. I cannot say very much for him, but I kin abuse his competitors, and that, possibly, amounts to the same thing. The follerin is a note I shel send to the President for insershun in his organ:

Ed Nashnel Intelligencer:—The Question wich just now agitates the mind uv Kentucky more, perhaps, than anything else, is: who shel be the nominee of the next Nashnel Dimocratic Convenshun? There are many gentlemen spoken uv in connexshun with the case, and their claims I purpose, breefly, to consider from a Kentucky standpint.

The first is General George B McClellan, whose body hez bin recently raised for the purpose. General McClellan is not, I don't think, objectionable to the Southern people. They hev a nateral and normal objection to any one who drawd the sword agin em in the late unpleasantnis, but they do not believe that General G B did this. At least if he did it, it wuz only figerative. His services to the Confederacy in buryin the tens uv thousands uv Federal soljers afore Richmond the brilliant strategy uv his lootenants in tying the hands uv Pope and Burnside, and keepin them from hurtin us, and finally, his runnin with Pendleton agin Linkin, all bind him to the Southern heart. Any one who cood hev run agin Linkin in 1864, they consider must hav bin troo to the South. He is the soothinest man to the Southern people wich ever wore blue. But he wont anser. In the first place there isnt time between this and the next election for him to make up his mind whether he will accept the nomination or not; and secondly, ef he did decide in time he lacks prestige. He hez bin defeated wunst, hez George, and it wont do to take up a whipt rooster.—Evidently he is out of the ring.

Next on the carpet is Pendleton. Geo. H. Pendleton, I say unhesitatinly, won't do. He won't anser. Ther is too grate a distance atween him and the masses uv his party. He uses good English, and wears clean shirt collars, and no sich man kin hev the confidence and esteem uv the Democrasy uv the trooly Dimocratic States. These things, yoo may aver, are small and inconsequenshel, but I deny it. They are uv vital importance. Ther is a nateral affinity between Democrasy and dirty collars. Didst never observe when Pendleton addrest the freemen of Injiany, how cold and stunt-like wuz the aujience ez his finished periods fell upon their ears? Didst never hear Henry Clay Dean, whose shirts are worn three consecutive months, and whose stockins are never changed? Didst never notis how he lifted 'em? It ain't that there's eny difference in wat they say—its in the shirt collar. Besides Pendleton hez none uv the qualities necessary to successful candidacy. He wuz born tollable well off, and hadn't nary a struggle in his youth. He didn't drive on a canal and study Algebra on the back uv a kickin mule, and get knockt off by a profane Captain for neglectin his duty; he wusn't born in a log cabin in the backwoods, neither did he study grammar by the lite uv a pine knot, which he held in one hand and the book in the other. He didn't learn shoemakin in his boyhood daze, when the death uv his father, wich wuz lamented by all who knew him, drove the family into humble poverty; neither did he, while upon the shoe bench, feel within him the cravins of a noble ambishen, and risen, rush with his apron on to a law ofiis and demand to be received ez a student. None uv these. He wuz born uv rich but respectable parence, who put him thru college and started him in life ez comfortable ez ever a young man started in the world. It's plain to me that Pendleton won't do.

The same objekshens hold agin Seymour. I hev no objekshens to him, he hez done his party servis. Twuz him who made a speech to our Irish fellow-citizens who war engaged in assertin their superiority over the Afrikin Orphan Asylums, in New York in 1863, by burnin uv em and beatin out the brains uv the orphans, and no man doubts the war wuz a fierce friend uv our Southern brethren than he, but he's another Pendleton. Such a man mite anser for Vice President, but never for the head uv the ticket.

Pierce aint to be thot uv, Buchanan couldnt stand the pressure uv the offis seekers a week at his age, and sich uv our Southern Dimocratic statesmen ez are fit for the place are either in exile far away, or are prohibited from acceptin the offis we wood be glad to give em, by the laws uv a unconstoshnul congris for participashen in the late unpleasantnis.

Vallandygum remains to us, but he ain't avaleable. The fact is, Vallandygum hez outlived his day. Hed he bin actuated by a desire to benefit his party, he wood hev purposely irritated the guard wich arrestid him to the extent that they wood hev perforated his bowels, and died on the spot, with appropriate last words for us to put on banners and sich. Then he wood hev bin uv use to us. Then cood we hev pinted to his dead body and in sepulkral tone exclaimed "martyr!" But he selfishly refused to die, and took remarkable good care to preserve himself in fact, and returned to plague us. A live politikle martyr is a most inconvenient piece uv furniture. Martyrs is very much like grunting swine—uv yoose only after death, and then they are only fit for present yoose. However sweet they may be while fresh, they won't do to salt down.

Wich then shal we hev for our President? There is one man, upon whom the minds uv the Dimocrisy uv the country all center. I allood, need I, who write "P. M." after my name, say, to A. Johnson. He is our rock and cheefest trust, and in him only hav we refuge. It seems clear to me that he hez all the qualities for successful candidacy. He wuz born uv poor parence, in a poor year, and in a very poor State. His father died when he wuz so young that he didn't remember him for sartin. Like fifty years after, and he wuz left a poor orfan to make his way alone in the world. He referred to this interestin fact in the inaugural speech on the 4th uv March, 1865. He made uv himself a tailor, and actooaly worked on the board for a livin, and read history while he worked industrosly at his trade. For the benefit uv the people I wood state a fact that may not be generally known, that he, from his honorable beginnin, hez swung around the entire circle uv offisial honor, holding, at different times, every offis in the gift uv the people, from Alderman uv his native village up to the Presidency. Ef I remember, he incidentally referred to these facts in a speech he made wunst.

There are other reasons for given him the nominashen, uv which these are the most prominent:

1. Ef he isn't nominated and electid, Seward, Weed, Raymond, Randall, and Secretary Welle will to wunst go back to the Republikin party.

2. He hez the affideshuns of nearly every offis holder in the Yoonited States, and what a fite they wood make to retane their posishens.

3. His Democrisy is entirely satisfactory to me. He temporarily abberated, but when he returned he was fiercer than ever. He clambered a long way up the mountain uv Abilishen, it is troo, but when he fell, he only sunk deeper in the mire uv Democrisy. We need never fear to trust sich a man.

4. He hez a incurable hatred uv the Ablishists. When they woudent receive him corjelly on his various toors, he swore eternal hostility to em. Hence we kin depend upon his bein troo to us.

5. Ez a further guaranty uv faithfulnis, I may say that I hev it from the best authority that he takes only whiskey strate, heving given over all them demoralizin fancy beverages wich sedoost him while he wuz in the bonds uv inikity and the gall uv bitterness.

Ther are other reasons, but these are sufficient. Let us put onto the ticket with him Henry Clay Dean, and the arrangement is complete. We hev the North and South represented, and the intellectoonal and non intellectoonal wings uv the Dimocrisy. I love Dean. Ez he stands afore an aujence in all his grandeur I feel that there is suthin in him wich we must admire. I close this article with suggestin the follerin ticket:

For President,
ANDROO JOHNSON,
(The pride uv the Postmasters.)
For Vice President,
HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Respectfully, A Kentucky Postmaster.

I shel sign it thus so that in case any other man succeeds the authorship kin be denied.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

The St. Louis artesian well has reached a depth of 2,700 feet.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE OF VERMONT, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 12, 1868.

Mr. Speaker, within my own observation or experience no graver question has ever been presented before the American Congress than the one under consideration. In whatever aspect we view it, one of two results must inevitably follow, either successful negotiation or a foreign war. It becomes us, then, to consider it in view of the great responsibility resting upon us, involving, as it may, not only the future peace of our Republic, but also the destiny of the present ruling nations of Europe. It rises above party. It rises above the making or unmaking of Presidents. It assumes the proportions of a great national question, enunciating the inherent right of expatriation and the determination of our government to extend hereafter the same protection of persons and property to the naturalized and native-born citizen. Europe, and more especially England, for many years, both as a matter of humanity and public policy, have stimulated emigration by granting subsidy to individual enterprise in that direction, and have at various times discussed in Parliament the propriety and necessity of making the plan of emigration national—overburdened with taxes and crowded with a population too large for her capacity of production, deportation became a necessity, and the United States, with its free institutions and vast extent of unoccupied and fertile public lands, presented the greatest attraction. Our fathers foresaw that our vast territory must to a great extent be occupied by those owing natural allegiance to foreign powers provided by law a plan whereby they could divest themselves of that allegiance and become subjects and citizens of the Republic.

Sir, the law by which we declare that under certain regulations foreigners may acquire all the rights of native-born citizens, would seem to imply that under similar or proper circumstances a native born citizen of the United States may expatriate himself and assume allegiance to a foreign power. The judiciary of the country, however, seem to have avoided any authoritative expression on this point, and it is fair perhaps to admit that in the judicial tribunal the common law doctrine, that a subject cannot expatriate himself without the sanction of the government to which he owes the allegiance of birth, is inferentially, at least, maintained. That it has been may be a matter of some surprise, when we reflect that before a foreigner is admitted to the privileges of a citizen he is required, under oath, to abjure forever all fidelity and allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty whatever; and more particularly all allegiance to the sovereign to whom he owes the natural allegiance which attaches to birth. It would naturally be supposed that the laws regulating naturalization were based upon the idea that a subject can expatriate himself and fully and forever throw off his natural allegiance. This is undoubtedly the view of the most approved writers upon public law. It is the doctrine of Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and many others; and Cicero says it is one of the firmest foundations of Roman liberty that the Roman citizen had the privilege to stay or renounce his residence in the State at pleasure. The proposition that once a citizen always a citizen is based upon the feudal system under which there were no free citizens. The subject was born and chained to the soil as the vassal of a lord or superior. He had no voice in the direction of public affairs. Government, such as it was, was not made for him or by him; he was made for the government; government was cruelty and law was brute force; manhood had no place, and the individual man no personal rights; and it was from this source and system that Blackstone derived his idea of indefeasible and perpetual allegiance to the English Crown. And hence he says that it is a principle of universal law that the natural born subject of one prince cannot by any act of his own—no, not by swearing allegiance to another—put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former, for this natural allegiance was intrinsic, and primitive, and antecedent to the other, and cannot be divested without the concurrent act of that principle to whom it was first due. Is such a doctrine based upon any true philosophy? Is it in accord with the progress and civilization of the nineteenth century? Is it consistent with our fundamental declaration that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? What, sir, does that comprehensive phrase, the "pursuit of happiness," mean? Is it to be controlled by the accident of birth? Is it to be circumscribed by certain defined limits of locomotion? Does it subject a man foreign to any allegiance, and upon man by reason of the domicile of his parent, to a government under which the poor never grow rich and the humble-born never rise? Is it to be obliged to uphold by life and limb a government which, by its customs or its laws, disregards or tramples upon or neglects the rights of even its humblest citizen? *By* no means, sir. And yet, if the common law doctrine of the right of expatriation is sustained, such are the trammels imposed upon our republican idea that the pursuit of happiness, which includes the entire well-doing and well-being of man, in an unalienable right. The theory of our government, sir, is that all men are created free and equal; and the foundation of our republic is laid in that great principle which underlies all true manhood, that in strict subjection to enlightened and just law every man shall be protected in all his natural rights and enjoy the full and free exercise of that conscience which is a part of God within the human soul. In Europe such an idea is not recognized, or, if recognized, is not accepted. There man is made for the government, not government for man. Here the power is in and of the people, and the government is made by them and for them. Our institutions are free and invite the people of all nations to come and enjoy them with us, and prescribes the regulations under which they may become citizens of the republic. Now, sir, obligations of the citizen and the government are reciprocal. The subject abandons that to which he is entitled when free from the restraints of an organized society. He no longer protects himself by natural law, which is simply the law of force, but yields fealty, allegiance, obedience to an organized government. Then the faith and honor of the State are pledged to his protection. Sir, wherein are the obligations of a naturalized citizen less or in different than the obligations of a native born citizen? Are they not the same? Is not each equally bound by his oath to regard the law and support and defend the Constitution? Then sir, if the obligations are the same wherein does the duty of the government to each differ? Certainly nowhere. We cannot plead difference in obligation.—We can only plead *non paventum* in view of the old feudal doctrine stated by Blackstone and adopted as a part of the common law of England, that once a citizen by the accident of birth expatriation under any circumstances less than the consent of the sovereign is an impossibility. The doctrine, sir, is not only at war with the theory of our institutions, but is equally at war with every principle of justice and of sound public law.

I am aware, sir, that we are about taking a step which may involve us in difficulty with European powers. It is to be hoped that our position will be accepted. If not, sir, we must take the consequence. Personal death is better than personal dishonor. War is better than national dishonor.

We are told in the able and exhaustive report presented by the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs [Mr. Banks] that about three-fifths of our people are of foreign descent. They with the native born have fought for the honor of our flag; they with the native born have preserved their country and our country; their bones lie mingled in the soil of every battle-field of the rebellion. Ireland, with a people as brave, as patriotic, as patient, and as oppressed as any nation of Europe, looking to us as an example and demanding the recognition of rights which she deems to be justly hers, has the sympathy of thousands of her gallant sons in our country. For the expression of that sympathy within our jurisdiction England arrests and imprisons them, for having violated their natural and indefeasible allegiance; and upon the same principle, if hereafter through war we shall be obliged to teach our arrogant mother another lesson, every patriotic Irishman who will then stand, as he already has stood, by the flag of his adopted country, will, if captured, commit the crime of treason, and be liable to be hanged upon an English gibbet. Sir, it is high time that we assert calmly but firmly and in unmistakable terms the true doctrine of public law, that this Republic will at any and every hazard render to the naturalized citizen the same rights and the same protection that it does to the native born.

We can pursue no other course if we adhere to the accepted principles upon which our government was established; and it is to be hoped that the enlightened nations of Europe, conceding that we plant ourselves upon recognized public law, upon abstract justice, and upon a necessity arising as well from the condition of our society as the theory of our government, will readily yield their old feudal relic to our reasonable demand. The question, it must be admitted, is involved in difficulty, for it trenches upon both the custom and the prejudice of Europe.—And yet the time seems to have arrived when, by positive enactments, the doctrine which we have long asserted, and respecting which so much skilled and politic diplomacy has been exhausted, should be enunciated and firmly adhered to.

The first provision in the bill reported by the honorable chairman of the committee on foreign affairs [Mr. Banks] is a manly and firm declaration of our position; but, sir, the sentence immediately succeeding seems to me to paralyze its force. The declaration of the principle of "public law" would seem to amount to nothing but a guide to the Executive to secure by negotiation what we demand as a right. Why, sir, the claim is not a new one. It has been a subject of diplomacy with almost every administration since the foundation of our government. No one can have forgotten the celebrated papers of Webster and Marcy; each claiming this to be the true principle of public law which the United States could not yield. And Mr Seward, in his letter to our Minister at Prussia, respecting the arrest of natives of Prussia who had sworn allegiance to our government upon a temporary visit to their native country, on account of their liability to military service, says that the United States have accepted and established a government upon the principle of the rights of men who have committed no crime to choose the State in which they will live and to incorporate themselves as members of that State and to enjoy henceforth its privileges and benefits, among which is included protection. This principle is recommended by sentiments of humanity and abstract justice. It is a principle which we cannot waive. So that, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the first section down to the proviso, amounts to nothing definite. It neutralizes itself and leaves us in regard to this very important question precisely where we now stand.

The second section, which provides that in case any naturalized person is arrested and detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purpose of the act, and whose release upon a demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President of the United States shall arrest any citizen or subject of such foreign government, and as soon as may be report the facts to Congress, &c. I am opposed to this provision, sir, upon two grounds. The system of hostages in time of peace is against modern civilization and modern international law. It is at best an unnatural and barbarous system, and can only be justified to meet the exigencies of war. Again, the provision commits too much power to the Executive. It authorizes him to do that which is in and of itself *casus belli*. In fact, it incidentally delegates to the President the power vested in Congress alone by the Constitution.—Of the various propositions which have been submitted to the House, that of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. Jenckes] is preferable. It announces in the first section the old Roman law as to the right of expatriation. The second section is in accordance with the code of Napoleon as to the manner in which a citizen may lose his national character. The third section asserts what we claim to be the public law, to wit: that when a foreigner has thrown off his natural allegiance by assuming, under the forms of law, an allegiance to our government he shall receive as to his person and property every protection which we can lawfully afford to a native born citizen. Thus the question is met fairly and squarely without advancing any new claim or doctrine but giving to what we have always insisted upon, the force and moral effect of defined and public law.

The bill provides that the Executive shall not interfere in behalf of certain excepted classes of persons. Most of these naturally suggest themselves upon the ground of national comity. The second excepted class, namely, those who may be guilty of any crime against the laws of any foreign State committed within its jurisdiction, has a more direct bearing upon our German citizens; but I can hardly see how we can avoid making the exception. Prussia has a naturalization law, and we would hardly admit that if an American citizen had left our country with a crime resting upon him and after having been naturalized there should return he would not be amenable for the crime under our laws. The law of Prussia making it a crime to leave that country before reaching a prescribed term of military service we certainly cannot command or approve, and it is to be hoped and expected that the liberal ideas in regard to personal rights and personal liberty, which are rapidly attaining in the German States, will induce a more just and liberal policy. Count Bismarck is desirous to settle this vexed question, and substantially proposed the exemption of all Prussian subjects returning to their native land who had left before their seventeenth year, and also all other persons who were not in the army or entitled to enter at the time of leaving, and who shall have been out of the country for ten years. I apprehend, sir, that Prussia will be among the first to recognize the justice and agree to the principles of the law. With France and England it may be otherwise. Neither of them love our free institutions, and both of them are jealous of our power. France, in the day of our tribulation, planted her standard in Mexico, with the intention of establishing a monarchy under European auspices and holding the key to the finest cotton growing region upon our continent. England, in direct violation of law, attempted, directly and indirectly, to cripple and destroy our commerce. Both Governments sympathized with the rebellious South and desired that our Republic should be severed. Should a firm and manly adherence to the doctrine enunciated in the bill under consideration involve us in war we must accept the issue.—Planting ourselves upon the right; asking from other Governments nothing but what we are willing to yield to them; sustained by sound public policy and the principles which underlie free Governments, we give the force of law to what heretofore has been the subject of diplomacy. We owe the duty to ourselves, we owe it to those brave men who have cast their lot with ours, who have defended our flag with their blood, and now that peace has dawned are cheerfully sustaining the great burden which rests upon us.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says, apropos of a trip to Canada, and a transfer from one steamer to another: "A man can dress in less time than anything but a fish, but a woman is like a rosebush in a thicket. She stands in a little wilderness of clothes. Not one to many, but each separate thing an object of attention, is the mystery of dress, and so, if one is precipitately dressed with 'not a minute to spare' sounding in their ears, and followed up with growing intensity, 'Cars ready! you'll be left! —hurry, ma'am! hurry!'—is it strange that one should make a universal buckle of their hand, and, grasping schores of scarfs, collars, tippets, muffs, shawls, make a rush for the train like a smuggler from a Custom House officer? The main thing is to get aboard; the second, to sit down in the first seat in a very smother of laughter at the ludicrous plight. And then, with tact and skill which only a woman could command, to transfer all things to their proper places and uses, in so quiet a way that not another one on the train suspects that a toilet is being made.

William M. Swain, founder of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, died, Sunday morning, after a long illness, aged 59.

Marriages and Funerals.

The custom of marrying very young prevails in Ecuador, and students oftentimes marry before they have completed their studies. It is not uncommon for these boy husbands, after a few months' struggle with poverty, to return their wives to their parents on account of being unable to support them. The risk, however, of being thus discarded does not prevent the girls from trying matrimonial life as early as possible. The fee for solemnizing a marriage between white people is ten dollars; between the mixed breeds six dollars, and between Indians or negroes three dollars. The poorer classes are often unable to pay these fees, and so live together without being married. The Indians are strongly attached to their wives, but treat them with great cruelty. The women, however, take very kindly to beatings, and a British officer, who once protected an Indian woman from a most cruel pounding, was rebuked by the woman for his interference with the remark, "He is my husband and has a right to beat me."

The fees exacted by the clergy for burials, like the marriage fees, depend upon the race of the corpse, and the fees for the three classes previously mentioned are twenty dollars, six dollars, and three dollars. Prayers said over the body are made an extra charge, and there must be fees paid for singing and various other things. For children under ten years of age, the fees for burials are six dollars, three dollars and one dollar. The Spaniard shrinks with horror from the idea of "being buried like Indians," and for the purpose of keeping up the distinctions of race these unequal fees are continued.—*From Hassaurek's "Four Years Among the Spanish Americans," published by Hurd & Houghton.*

THE GUILT OF INTEMPERANCE.—"God has never created a mind yet that can safely challenge combat with the Appetite of Drink. Earth has no ambition that is not engulphed, no hope which is not blasted, no tie which is not broken, no sanctuary which is not invaded, no friend, no kinsman, wife or child, that is not forgotten; no fibre of human agony which is not wrung. Minds of common mould will go through life without excess, while those gifted with God-like powers are smitten with weakness. The author of "Childe Harold" walked in fetters, and died at Missolonghi, of a drunken debauch; He who led the prosecution in the British Parliament against Hastings, was hurried to the grave to escape the clutch of his landlords. Poor Charley Fox! And the author of "Gertrude of Wyoming," died a driveling imbecile. How the "Gentle Ella" wept over the habit that enthralled him. Ah! how these tragedies of human individual history—of temptation and fall—stalk before us! The history of the best minds of our land is darkened by these episodes of weakness and ruin."

FEMALE PHYSICIANS FOR THE INSANE.—It is acknowledged by all physicians of eminence and broad culture that it is impossible for man fully to understand woman so as to sympathize with her completely, therefore, that it is far better to have physicians of her own sex; but more important is it that woman suffering from that direst of all maladies—insanity—should have one of her own sex to minister to and prescribe for her. The law has done all it can providing a matron, but she has her duties, which are outside and separate from what should be those of a woman physician. There are many wants which are never supplied, (and the consequences are serious when not attended to,) because a woman cannot speak so freely to one of the opposite sex as she can to her own; besides, he could not understand if she did. Added to that, there are many scenes in the department of insane asylums devoted to women that no man ever ought to see, but which, from necessity, he must now see. Here is a great want and a great opportunity.

A RAT IN A RAILROAD CAR.—A few days since, just after the express train had left Castleton for Albany, a rat ran from one corner of the car amid the feet of the passengers. As soon as it was known that there was a rat on the floor of the car considerable excitement took place among the ladies, and crinoline took a sudden rise.

The passengers struck at Mr Rat with their canes and umbrellas as he dodged from one side of the car to the other, but without any effect—the old rat successfully avoided all the kicks and thrusts, and disappeared under the seat of a fat woman who sat at the end of the car half asleep. A self appointed committee of one, backed up by several other gentlemen passengers, suggested to the fat lady the propriety of rising to enable them to find the rat. Now it is no easy matter for a two hundred and thirty pounder, encumbered by a huge mass of crinoline, cloaks, shawls, &c., to rise at a moment's notice, therefore she declined. She was duly informed of the state of affairs, and of the critical position which she occupied in the eyes of the public at that moment. Again she was requested to rise, but positively refused. But that time was decidedly short, for at this point the lady in question gave a roll which made the car groan, and with one or two spasmodic kicks the two hundred and fifty pounder shot off her seat like a sky rocket and landed about six feet from her seat upon an old man whom she nearly smothered. After vigorously shaking her dress, amid the laughter of the passengers, she regained her seat, and the huge mass commenced to settle in her place, and quiet was once more restored, when one of the passengers, whose mirthfulness seemed to be somewhat largely developed, burst into a laugh. The effect was like a spark in a magazine. The whole car exploded, and the fat woman joined in and laughed as heartily as the men. Her jolly old sides shook up and down, and the car springs vibrated, keeping exact time until the arrival at East Albany. But what became of the rat? is the question.—*Exchange.*

A lady who had two children sick with measles wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to pickle cucumbers. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children with horror read the following: "Scald them three or four times in hot vinegar and sprinkle them with salt, and in a very few days they will be cured."