

HUMOR AND WIT.

THE OLD TOM CAT.

Don't you remember the old Tom cat, John Smith, The old Tom cat whose notes were so high, As he used to serenade us each night, John Smith, When the stars were bright in the sky? Down by the old Niagara's shore, John Smith, Where the elm stands silent and lone, Some naughty boys threw in the river one day The old Tom cat attached to a stone.

Don't you remember old Tower, John Smith, Old Tower who belonged to Bill Gale, And how many times, in our childhood sports, We have tied oyster cans to his tail? Old Tower would have lived with Gale, John Smith, Until he grew helpless and old, But they caught him stealing sheep one night, And old Tower's tale was soon told.

Don't you remember the old pond, John Smith, And the bridge built across of logs, And how many times we have stood on the bridge, And pelted with stones the poor frogs? The bridge and the pond are gone, John Smith, And all things are changed that I view, But I find no change in my pocket, John Smith, Could I borrow a dollar of you?

FRESH rolls every morning—rolling to the other side of the bed to take a fresh snooze.

THE easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

A YOUNG woman can have no excuse for thinking her lover wiser than she is, for if there's any nonsense in him, he is sure to talk it to her.

In composition, as a general rule, run your pen through every other word you have written; you have no idea what vigor it will give your style.

AT a printer's festival, recently, the following toast was offered: "Woman—second only to the press in the dissemination of news."

WHEN a fellow is too lazy to work he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern, and makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

"There, now," cried a little girl while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, "there now, gran'pa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles."

"Good morning, Smith, you look sleepy." "Yes," replied Smith, "I was up all night." "Up where?" "Up stairs in bed."

"Did your fall hurt you?" said one Patlander to another, who had fallen from the top of a two story house. "Not in the least, honey; 'twas stopping too quick that hurt me."

AN anti-tobacco lecturer spoke so powerfully against the use of tobacco, that several of his audience went home and burned their cigars—holding one end of them in their mouths—by way of punishment.

"WELL, farmer, you told us your place was a good place for hunting. Now we have tramped it for three hours and found no game." "Just so, I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

AN OLD bachelor was rather taken aback a day or two since, as follows: Picking up a New York Ledger, he exclaimed, upon seeing a wood cut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman:

"Before I would ever kneel to a woman, I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it."

And then turning to a young woman whose wit is sometimes as sharp as a needle, he inquired:

"Do you not think it would be the best I could do?"

"It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

MORE CURIOSITIES.—Some of the hoops of a gun barrel.

The bellow of a Papal bull.

The frill of the Cape of Good Hope.

The side pockets of a coat of paint.

Some hairs from the head of a river.

A spar of a vessel wrecked on the gulf of despair.

A bottle of water which fell during the rain (reign) of terror.

A quill from the wing of a tailor's goose.

Mr. and Mrs. Flambeau.

It was one o'clock, and more, when Mr. Flambeau softly opened his outside door, the other night, and crept into the hall. He had been out ever since seven o'clock, tramping in the ranks of a torchlight procession. He expected—or he hoped, rather—to find Mrs. Flambeau in bed. He was mistaken: Mrs. Flambeau sat bolt upright in her old arm-chair, as "wide awake" as any of them.

Mr. Flambeau felt bad, for he knew what to expect just as well as if it had been all written out and printed in the papers beforehand.

Mrs. Flambeau began: "For a man who has reached his fifty-fifth year, and—"

"It is false!" exclaimed Mr. Flambeau. "You know very well, marm, it was but last month I reached my fifty-third birthday."

"Never mind a year or two," continued Mrs. Flambeau, waving her hand as if to signify that she would brook no interruption, "never mind a year or two; what I have to say is, that for a man as far advanced in life as you are, sir, (Mr. Flambeau winced, but said nothing,) to join in with these hot headed youngsters in their torchlight processions and midnight carousals, is a little too ridiculous, to say the least of it."

"Madam," calmly replied Mr. Flambeau, "the gentleman who marched at my elbow to-night is a gray-haired man of nearly seventy, and, moreover, was once a highly respected minister of the gospel."

"So much the worse!" roared Mrs. Flambeau. "He ought to have been in better business; he ought to have stuck to the pulpit, and there let his light shine before men that they might see his good works—if, peradventure, he ever had any to exhibit."

"Still that is neither here nor there," continued Mrs. Flambeau. "But pray tell me, sir, what on earth is your object in joining in these political revels? Had you an office in view, and were you capable of filling one, with honor to yourself and profit to your family, (and Mrs. Flambeau smiled grimly as she said this,) there might be some sense in your tramping round, night after night, through the principal streets, behind a drum and fife, and with a lighted torch bobbing over your head. But as it is, sir, it's all arrant nonsense!"

"Madam," said Mr. Flambeau, taking up a lamp and moving towards the stairway, "it were worse than useless for me to undertake to explain to you how it may be possible for a man who loves his country, can be governed by other than selfish motives, when he goes out and takes part in a political demonstration."

And thus saying, Mr. Flambeau bounded up to bed, three or four stairs at a leap, that he might get out of earshot of the clap that followed that little "piece of his mind." But it was a loud one, let me tell you, reader.

An Irish Wager.

"Nate hand you are thin, my darling!" said one Irish bricklayer to another; "you mount the ladder wid your hod full o' stones, and scatter 'em on the heads iv us as you go." "Och, blatheration, blood and ous! by them that's holy I'd carry yourself up, from the flats to the roof, and down again widout you bein' split." "You don't do it, sir?" returned the fellow-laborer; "I'd lay a trifle you couldn't."

"For a pint o' whisky I would tho'—is it the likes o' you I might not lift? D'ye take my bet, honey?" "Faith, I'll bet my hide against yer pint, and that's a fair trade, that you can't."

"In wid yer dirty carcass, and we'll try it." Fearful as the experiment may seem, it was successful. When two-thirds up the ladder, Paddy roared out: "M'Carty, ye devil ye, sit aisy, or I'll spill ye!" "Sure, an' isn't it I'd be after having ye do?" returned Mac. When safe landed, he exclaimed: "I didn't think it was in the likes o' ye. As it happens, you've won—I'm bated; but just as we was comin' by the third story I was in hopes!"

THE WAY TWO MINDS LOOK AT THE SAME THING.—Young Womanhood.

The sweet moon on the horizon's verge; a thought matured, but not uttered—a conception warm and glowing, yet not embodied; the rich halo which precedes the rising sun—the rosy dawn that bespeaks the ripening peach—a flower which is not quite a flower, yet is no more a bud.

Young Womanhood.—Molasses touched with a little brimstone—spread on bread not buttered; a being all joints, and angles not filled out—an unformed form, deformed by stays—a pallid thing that loves the ripening peach—a young woman—a woman which is not quite a woman, yet something more than a gal.

A LADY at Lewistown recently lost an infant child, and came out in deep mourning. When asked the cause, she said, "I didn't put on mourning for the child alone, but my husband is ailing, and I do not think he will live long, so I thought I would be prepared."

Aim at Something.

Arthur Gilman, in one of his published addresses, tells what he calls "an Andover story." "One day," he says, "a man went into a store there and began telling about fire. There never had been such a fire," he said, "in the county of Essex." "A man going by Deacon Pittingill's barn, saw an owl on the ridge pole, he fired at the owl, and the wadding, somehow or other, getting into the shingles, set the hay on fire, and it was all destroyed—ten tuns of hay, six head of cattle, the finest horse in the county, &c. The Deacon was nearly crazed by it." The men in the store began exclaiming and commenting upon it. "What a loss," says one. "Why, the deacon will well nigh break down under it," says another. And so they went on, speculating one after another, and the conjectures drifted on in all sorts of conjectures. At last a quiet man, who sat spitting in the fire, looked up and asked, "Did he hit the owl?" That man was for getting at the point of the thing. Let all public speakers, in the pulpit and elsewhere, heed the moral. Did you aim at something, and did you hit what you aimed at? No matter about the splurge, and the smoke, and the hay, "Did you hit the owl?"

One of the terms by which Englishmen have for centuries expressed their dislike of their neighbors across the Channel was: "Frog-eating Frenchmen." Of course, Englishmen do not eat frogs, unless they have been to Paris, and got rid of some of their prejudices.

In New York, frogs are in constant demand; and are eaten, not only by Frenchmen—of whom we have a large population—but by Americans. They are not bad to take. They are so good, indeed, that few articles of animal food are better. No flesh or fish can be more cleanly and pure, scarcely any has a nicer flavor. Its taste is between that of brook trout and some delicate bird. In preparing frogs for eating, the largest are used, and only the hind-quarters. They are skinned, like eels, and broiled, fried, or fricasseed. For invalids, they are more delicate than chicken, and as nice as the tenderest of the smaller birds. Why should not the poor enjoy a costly luxury, for which the rich pay a handsome price? for, plentiful as frogs are in some localities, they are among our most expensive luxuries.—New York Mercury.

ENTER a large, strong man with a cowhide. "Is the editor in?" "Yes." "You?" "Yes." "I have come to settle with you." "Well—(editor draws a revolver)—go on." "I have taken your paper a year." "Well" (capping the pistol.) "An article in your last week's issue (editor cocks the pistol.) convinced me that you needed—" "I deny your rights to give it, therefore, please be cautious, sir." "Give you what?" "A thrashing." "Why, no, my dear sir, I came to pay my subscription in advance." Of course no further disturbance was made.

It is understood that Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, declines to sign any more recommendations for pardon, as he says that proper attention has not been accorded to those he has already made. He has recommended the pardon of men like Mr. Anderson, of the Tredegar iron works, who have made large fortunes out of the rebel government during the war, and who now desire a pardon that they may enjoy the fruits of their labors in behalf of the rebellion. President Johnson does not realize the benefit to the Union cause to be derived from a promiscuous release of such men from the pains and penalties to which their acts have exposed them, whereat the Governor is much exercised.

THE Tribune's New Orleans correspondent of the 16th, says: I was told to-day that some 5,000 men of the late rebel army of Texas, have gone over the Rio Grande to enter the Mexican army. They are mostly Missourians and Texans, and my informant is a young officer of a Texan regiment. He said that the men declared they could not live under the U. S. flag, and would even fight with negroes first. This he said to show how far they would go and how bitter is the feeling still. The young Texan added that a heavy bounty is offered to men to enter the Mexican army.

LOVE is as natural to a woman as fragrance to a rose. You may lock a girl up in a convent, you may confine her in a cell, you may cause her to change her religion, or forewear her parents; these things are possible, but never hope to make the sex forego their heart worship, or give up their reverence for cassimeres, for such a hope will prove as bootless as the Greek Slave and as hollow as a bamboo.

A TRADESMAN, the other day would not pay the carpenter's bill for a new counter in his shop, under the pretext that he was nothing but a counter-fitter.

ENVY shooteth at others and wounds herself.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Wash for Trees.

We have no great faith in the efficacy of either washing or scraping trees, but, as some persons have, a few words on the subject may not be useless. If washing is determined upon, the best material in our knowledge is common soft soap mixed with water until it is of the consistency of cream. It may be applied in the month of July; it will have the tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bark and about the roots of trees. This wash will also be found effectual in removing moss and other parasitical productions. A sufficient amount of potash is contained in the soap to accomplish these ends, and yet not enough to injure the bark of the tree, and as it is of vegetable origin, it is more congenial to the tree than lime, and is always to be preferred. It does not close the pores of the bark as lime wash does, but leaves them unobstructed and open to atmospheric influences, and in a state of perfect health it has long been used by orchardists and gardeners, and has never been known to injure any fruit tree, when made and applied as above directed.—Exchange.

Salting Hay.

E. K. C., of Cape Vincent, N. Y., thus writes to the Country Gentleman: "Much has been said about salting hay by different writers, and many think that hay is as well and even better without salt. We have not put a lock of hay in our barns for some twenty years without applying about six quarts of salt to each ton of hay, which is about the amount required by stock in the consumption of a ton of hay. The result has always been that our hay was bright and as fragrant as tea, and we never had a lock of musty hay. During haying last year, our hay was cut, cured and got in the barn without a drop of rain on it, and we thought it in such good condition we would omit the salt, and so we did, and what was the result? Well, we have not used a lock of hay in the barn but what is more or less musty. For twenty years we salted our hay and had the best of hay; and one year we omitted and had the poorest hay. Hence the above remarks are not predicated on one year's experience."

Best Time to Cut Timber.

A writer in the Scientific American, says:

I have found the months of August, September, and October, to be the three best in the year to cut hard-wood timber. If cut in these months the timber is harder, more elastic and durable than if cut in Winter months. I have, by weighing timber, found that of equal quality got out for joiner's tools is much heavier when cut and got out in the above named months than in the Winter and Spring months, and it is not so liable to crack.

I have hickory timber on hand which has been cut from one to ten years—with the bark on—which was designed for ax-helves and ox-bows, and not a worm is to be found therein. It was cut between the first of August and the first of November. I have other pieces of the same timber cut in the Winter months, not two years old, and they are entirely destroyed, being full of powder-post and grub-worms. Within the last ten or twelve years I have stated the result of my observation and experience of cutting timber in the different seasons of the year, to many of my neighbors and others; and all who have made the trial are satisfied that the above statement is correct.

HOG PENS.—I would say to all persons intending to build a new hog pen not to build a granary over or adjoining it, as I have known two cases where grain stored in such places has become so impregnated by the effluvia of the hogs as to be unfit for human food, and I doubt the propriety of making hogs eat grain, so saturated with the steam arising from their wet and warm apartments, and I doubt if pork thus fattened can be fit to eat, in such damp dark rooms, where the sun and winds have no purifying influence. A hint may be sufficient.—Country Gentleman.

KEEPING TOOLS FROM RUSTING.—A mixture of three parts of lard and one of rosin, melted together, is one of the best coatings for steel or iron implements. The lard makes the rosin soft while the lard is a sure preventive against rusting. The mixture is good for plows, hoes, axes, indeed for all tools and implements, as well as knives and forks packed away. The coating can be very thin.

TURNIP SEED.—The London Agricultural Gazette, says:

After extensive experiments, we can declare, as their result, that turnip seed of one year old will only germinate about 50 per cent; two years old, 30 per cent; four years, 5 per cent.

An old sailor says, the dancing girls at the theatre, wear their dresses at half-mast, as a tribute of respect to the memory of departed modesty.

THE REBELLION CRUSHED! AND New Firm, New Goods, D. & C. DAVID'S, POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE! HAVING fitted up our store room, on West side Public square, two doors North of Price's Hotel, and being in receipt of A LARGE STOCK, OF DRY GOODS purchased in the city of Saint Louis, where prices are low, we are prepared to supply the good people of Holt and adjoining counties with goods of the Latest Styles! And best quality, at Reasonable Prices! Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received thus far, we will continue the continuance of the same, feeling confident that we can sell goods as CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE Above Saint Louis. D. & C. DAVID. je80-ly

ESTRAY NOTICE. TAKEN UP, by Lucas Baam, on his plantation in Nodaway Township, Holt County, Mo., on the 22d day of June, 1865, a certain mare about six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, and the right hind foot white; and was appraised by Isaac H. Iddings and Robert Davidson, two disinterested house-holders of Holt County, Mo., on the 24th day of June, 1865, at the sum of seventy-five dollars. Taken up and appraised before me, James B. Hart, Mayor of Oregon, and ex Officio Justice of the Peace in and for Holt County, Mo., Oregon, Mo., June 24th, 1865. n1-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Green R. Thorp, deceased, have been granted to me by the Holt County Court, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1865. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. ELLIOT VAN BUSKIRK, Adm'r. of the Estate of G. R. Thorp, deceased. June 14th, 1865. n1-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Smith E. Dulin, deceased, have been granted to me by the county court of Holt County, bearing date February 11th, 1865. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. JOHN F. MARTIN, Administrator. n1-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Markwell, deceased, not administered upon by Samuel R. Young, late Administrator, have been granted to the undersigned by the County Court, dated the 8th day of February, 1865. The authority of the said Samuel R. Young ceased on the 8th day of February 1865, by revocation of Letters. DANIEL ZWICK, Adm'r de bonis non. JOHN MARKWELL, deceased. June 22d, 1865. 4-7

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of George Thorp, deceased, have been granted to me by the Holt County Court, bearing date the 23d day of June, 1865. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r. June 22d, 1865. n1-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of R. P. Pollock, deceased, have been granted to me by the County Court of Holt County, bearing date May 20th 1865. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. H. C. OFFUTT, Adm'r. June 22d 1865. 4-w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. WHEREAS, William Lorraine, by his deed, commonly called a deed of trust, dated June 20th, 1855, conveyed to the undersigned the following real estate, lying and being in the County of Holt, and State of Missouri, to-wit: The West half of section twenty-two (22) in township sixty-one (61) of range thirty-seven (37) which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note in said deed described. And whereas, Note in said deed described, and whereas, it was further provided in and by said deed of trust that if the sum of money secured by said deed of trust, should be paid at the time the same should become due and payable, then said deed and the conveyance of the real estate therein conveyed, should become void and of no effect; but if the said Lorraine should fail to pay said sum of money with the interest thereon when the same should become due and payable as aforesaid, it was further provided that the undersigned should, and he was by said deed of trust authorized to sell said real estate after giving thirty days notice of the same in place of such sale, with a description of the property to be sold in the County of Holt, and State of Missouri; And whereas, the said Lorraine has failed to pay said sum of money in said Promissory Note specified, and the same still remains due and unpaid, therefore notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned as Trustee, will on the 7th day of August, 1865, at the North door of the Court house in the town of Oregon, Holt County, Mo., between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to make sale, with a description of the property to be sold for cash, in hand, to the highest bidder for cash, and interest thereon, of this tract. J. E. MARTIN, Trustee. was | 1-25th, 1865.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of George Thorp, deceased, have been granted to me by the Holt County Court, bearing date the 23d day of June, 1865. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r. June 22d, 1865. n1-4w

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