

THE INDEPENDENT.

Official Journal of the Parish.

Two Dollars in advance, or \$2 50 after the lapse of two months.

J. Q. A. Talliferro, Publisher.

HARRISONBURG, CATAHOULA PARISH, LA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

NUMBER 33.

The Harrisonburg Independent.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TERMS:
DOLLARS per annum in advance, or DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS after the lapse of months.
Subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, and an order to that effect.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first week, and fifty cents for each continuation, or less for long advertisements. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year or long advertisements.
Candidates for Parish offices \$5 for long advertisements, for all other offices, \$10, invariably in advance.
No money returned for advertising unless the advertiser has been notified by the publisher.
All letters pertaining to the business of the establishment to be addressed J. Q. A. TALLIFERRO.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

Subscribers who do not give EXPRESS NOTICE to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till that is due by paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office until they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their paper discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places, without former direction, they are held responsible.
The publishers have decided that, regarding to take paper or periodical from the office, or removing having it uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
The United States courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to give suitable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to receive from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.
Newsletters are not chargeable with postage in the county or parish in which they are printed.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WALL & CASTLEBERRY,
Attorneys at Law, Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

R. J. A. COHEN, SURGEON DENTIST
Having located permanently in Harrisonburg, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
All operations warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 26, 1857.

CRAWFORD & HAWKINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

HARRY & WELLS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

SMITH & SPENCER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

DR. CASSON & GROVES,
Physicians,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

JOHN SHAW,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.
Office and Residence—TRINITY, LA.

DR. ORREN L. ELLIS,
Physician,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

J. SHUTZER,
Notary Public,
Office at the Drug Store, near Sibley & Brothers building.

DR. CHAS. L. SMITH,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
Office—opposite R. W. Prater's Black River, La.

HEAD OF MIDDLE RIVER.
NEW STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he intends to keep a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers to at a VERY LOW RATE FOR CASH.

SAM'L C. SCOTT & CO
At their Old Stand,
Monterey Landing, La.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends of Concordia and Catahoula parishes that they have in addition to their full and general supply of Goods, Hardware, &c., for Summer use:
Superior Fall Rib Ale,
Underwood's Pickles,
French Cordials,
Medicated Lotion, &c.,
Hickock Champagne,
Old Port, Madeira, and Cognac,
Lemon Syrup and French Preserves,
& a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES from a cambic needle to a barrel of pork.
SAML. C. SCOTT & CO.
May 13, 1857.

Local Advertisements.

BUSINESS ENLARGED.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform his friends and the community generally, that he is now in receipt of a unusually large and well selected stock of GOODS for the FALL and WINTER TRADE. Consisting of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, SADDLERY, CROCKERY, TIN, WOOD, WILLOW and GLASS WARE. Together with a large assortment of PLANTATION DRY GOODS, and would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase to call and examine, assuring them that no effort will be spared to render it advantageous to purchase of him.
D. MARKS,
N. B. High st cash price paid for cotton.
Harrisonburg, Sept 16th, '57-6mo.

STOP

AT L. Sibley & Brother's who are now in receipt of their large and well selected stock of New Goods, Among which will be found a complete assortment of Fine and Fashionable Clothing, Fancy and Plantation Dry Goods, Groceries, Saddlery, Queensware, Cutlery, Hard, Wood, and Willow Ware, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
Call early and examine for yourselves. No charge will be made for showing goods. On Sicily street, next door to the post office is the place.
I. SILEYKER & BROTHER,
March 25, 3-34-y.

NEW STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has just opened at his stand in Trinity, A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF NEW GOODS, adapted to the Spring and Summer seasons and which he offers at DECIDEDLY LOW RATES for Cash. Having had in his present stock with much care, and with reference to a cash business exclusively, it will be seen, that the prices at which he is offering merchandise, are really very moderate, and such as offer inducements to purchasers. All are respectfully solicited to examine his assortment—ascertain his prices and judge for themselves.
JOHN M. PHILIPS,
Trinity, May 12, 1857. 4-11-f.

FALL STYLES, 1857.

Great and Unusual Inducements! UNRIVALED STOCK OF RICH FALL GOODS!
WHICH for elegance, variety and extent is UNPARALLELED! Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell our goods very low. You can here make your selections from a very large stock, selected with great care and attention at the North, and we promise that you will not go away dissatisfied with our prices.
L. MAYER & CO.
We are now receiving:
500 Pairs Blankets, of all description;
1500 Pairs Red Russes;
2500 Yards of Heavy Kerseys;
2000 Linseys; &c., &c.
All of which we are selling at New Orleans wholesale prices. [Sept. 2, '57, 4-17-f.]

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM THE NORTH.

BY LOUIS MAYER & CO.
We would invite the attention of planters and purchasers to our FALL and SPRING STOCK OF GOODS selected by Louis Mayer at the North with a view to meet the wants of our customers consisting of PLANTATION GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, FANCY DRY GOODS, & CLOTHING.
A full stock of Groceries always kept on hand. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices which will be found to offer greater inducements than any other establishment in the parish.
LOUIS MAYER & CO.
dec. 31. 3-34-f.

BLACKSMITHING.

WAGON MAKING, CARRIAGE REPAIRING, PLOUGH MAKING, SHOEING, AND COPPER-SMITHING.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the planting community of Sicily Island and vicinity that he has permanently located himself on the John Green place formerly occupied by Mr. Tiller, where he intends to carry on all of the above branches of business in a neat and workman-like manner with promptness, for which he would solicit a reasonable share of public patronage. Painting and Varnishing, Turning of wood and iron, neatly done.
Work done on January credit to all punctual customers. Call and try him. GEO. W. READER.
Sicily Island, Jan 4, 1857—39-ly

GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally to visit him at his new stand, at the house formerly occupied as a drug store on Front street, near the ferry landing, where he intends keeping a carefully selected stock of all articles usually found in his line—CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand: "Live and let live," is my motto. SEVERUS RHODES.
JAMES RAWSON,
BOOK BINDER,
COMMERCIAL ST., next door to S. M. & E. F. Stewart NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.
Persons wishing to have their Books and Magazines neatly bound can have orders met promptly by sending to this office.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW & NEW ORLEANS PACKET SILVER MOON.

THE above new and light draught packet SILVER MOON, J. W. Moore, Master, Frank Moore Clerk, will commence her regular trips in the Bayou Bartholomew the first rise of water, and shippers may rely on the Silver Moon remaining in the trade the whole season. 29-f

REGULAR OUCHITA.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW, and BLACK RIVER PACKET, Paul Jones, John Glenn, master, will take her place in the above trade so soon as the water permits—taking freight and passengers for Alabama Landing, Point Pleasant, Ouchita city, Sterling, Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, and all intermediate landings on the above route. The Paul Jones has been purchased for the above trade, and is now and will remain the entire season. Capt. Glenn has \$21,022.11 of the patronage bestowed on the Paul Jones been generally and respectfully solicited a continuance of the same of last year. Paul Jones.

From the London Daily News.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.

The operation of the French government to obtain supplies of labor from the West coast of Africa, commenced in the early part of the present year; not, however, in the mischievous form which they subsequently assumed. The earlier intentions of that government were to obtain, if it were possible, emigrants in a state as nearly approaching to freedom as is ever enjoyed by labor on that coast. For that purpose a screw steamer, called the Phoenix, was chartered and despatched, not by any contractors or under any commercial arrangement with mercantile houses, but by the French government itself. This vessel hoisted the pennant of France, and all her proceedings were directed by responsible government agents. She did not make for the old slave-trading ports and rivers of the coast, where legitimate commerce was gradually extirpating and routing out the detestable traffic in human beings, but visited in European settlements and factories scattered so usefully along it, as also the American Republic of Liberia and the Kroo country, where native labor, though not absolutely free, is at all events freer than at any other part where European authority is not established.

Objectional as even such an enterprise was, from the impossibility of making the Africans comprehend the full nature of the engagements into which it offered them temptations to enter, and from the perfectly illusory and really deceptive character of the benefits which it affected to confer, at some distant date, on Africa, by the return of the emigrants, it did not directly, and openly, and unblushingly assume the form of purchasing, either immediately by the government agents, or through the agency of the old slave dealers, Africans for exportation. It professed high rates of bounty to such negroes as could be ignorantly induced to come on board the Phoenix; but the sum paid, which was as much (the correspondence in our possession states) as \$30 a man, was given not to chiefs who sold their subjects, or to European merchants who trafficked in African flesh and blood, but to emigrants themselves.

Proceeding slowly along the coast, the Phoenix, a large vessel intended to convey 500 negroes to the French Antilles, in this way procured some 300 Africans, principally at Sierra Leone, Monrovia, and on the Kroo coast. With this cargo, 200 short of the number the Phoenix could have comfortably carried across the Atlantic, she called, in the prosecution of her voyage and enterprise, at Fernando Po. There the Africans appear to have become doubtful and uneasy as to their destination and the nature of the engagement into which they had been seduced, and during the course of the night, after the Phoenix dropped anchor in that Spanish island, many of the Kroomen slipped overboard, swam ashore, and took to the bush to escape from the boasted advantages of a six years' compulsory service on the sugar plantations of Martinique and Guadeloupe. The captain of the ship fearing that a prolonged stay at Fernando Po would largely augment the number of these escapes, and render his opinions still more unsatisfactory to the French government, next morning got up his steam, and the Phoenix made the best of her way to the West Indies.

The attempt to procure, in the least offensive and hurtful manner that the circumstances of the case admit, African laborers for the West Indies, was in every respect a failure. The number obtained was small, the time occupied in procuring them was great, the cost of the operation was far larger than the French sugar colonies would consent to pay, the Kroomen once deceived was not likely to be again deluded, and the English government was little likely to bear the repetition of an experiment in the English settlement of Sierra Leone which the French government never for a moment thought of trying at their own settlements on the Senegal. The government agent on board the Phoenix had doubtless reported, some months previously to this escapade at Fernando Po, the difficulty, or rather the impossibility of obtaining any number of emigrant laborers in this shape from the coast of Africa, notwithstanding the high bounty offered them, the advantages pictured for their enjoyment in the West Indies, and the promise of a free return passage after six years' work there.

The scheme was consequently abandoned, and a contract was entered into by the imperial government with M. Regis, of Marseilles, for the transference by him of 10,000 Africans to Martinique and Guadeloupe in consideration of £20 a head for each African. Of the selection of M. Regis for the execution of such a contract, even had it been of a guarded and cautious and protective kind, we will say no more than that, in the opinion of the well-informed writer of the letters before us, it was, not withstanding that gentleman's experience of African commerce, in all respects a most unfortunate one. It was, however, especially unfortunate in his that M. Regis had a mercantile establishment at Whydah the port whence the slave trade was carried on by the King of Dahomey and those connected with him and whence the dreadful commerce had extended itself to the other parts in the Bight of Benin.

At Whydah, it was at once described this French enterprise of buying slaves for exportation to the West Indies should be chiefly carried on. No sooner did news of this resolution to carry on there a slave trade under the French flag, and protected by all the authority of the French empire, transference of the trade, and once abandoned for commerce, and encouraged by this

determination, revived on their own account the slave trade with Cuba, where the price of slaves owing to the enormously increasing value of sugar, had greatly risen. Their operations, and the expectation of French demand brought down on the Bight a whole host, to use Consul Campbell's expressive language, of bearded unwashed Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans; roused, as we have seen, the chiefs of Abeokuta and the interior to slave-hunting and kidnapping; and at once as the correspondence before us repeats over and over again, seriously diminished the quantity of produce collected for exportation American slave ship after American slave ship appeared in the Bight, and it was announced that M. Regis had chartered four large steamers for his share in the traffic. This announcement aroused the attention of Consul Campbell, as yet in ignorance of the contract, but his suspicions were lulled by an assurance that the vessel so chartered were intended for the postal service of the French government. The statement soon proved utterly untrue, for, in a few weeks after it was made, a large steamer called the Stella, appeared off Whydah, with orders to purchase and embark 1,200 negroes for the French Indian colonies.

The effect of this demand for a single ship, with the prospect of three other similar arrivals, convulsed the whole Bight of Benin. The chiefs and all their subjects deserted legitimate trade, and English merchants entangled with a larger amount of property unpaid for in the interior, were only too happy to be able to contract their operations and ship their property as fast as possible. But it soon appeared that M. Regis, despite his large African experience, had entered into a very rash and hazardous speculation. For the £20 a head which he was to receive afforded him inadequate means to compete with the slave dealers, who had the open and unrestricted market of Cuba to supply, in the prices they respectively offered for prime first-class Africans. The French contractors proposed £10 a head, their Spanish competitors instantly rose to \$18 and 20; and outbidding the agents of the French government, they got the first-class negroes for Cuba, while nothing but the old, the weak, the infirm, and the dilapidated Africans were left for Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Most fortunately for the imperial government the limitation of the price to be paid the French contractor in this most despicable and very deplorable enterprise has, we learn, prevented the Stella obtaining her full complement of 1,200 Africans in the Bight of Benin; and that ship had at the latest dates sailed with several hundreds on board for the river Gaboon, there it is greatly to be feared, to complete the number she can convey to the West Indies. This failure at Whydah will, we say, be a most fortunate occurrence for the French government, if it only teaches them the low commercial lesson that in a trade so wicked, and abominable as this traffic in Africans, no government contractors can compete with the remorseless and established slave dealers, who buy in Africa to sell again in Cuba. And as, since the contract was formed, sugar has fallen \$20 a ton in value, let us earnestly hope that the miserable and mistaken inducement in which the contract no doubt originated has disappeared, and that the contract itself will be at once terminated.

But, sorry are we to say it, the truth must be plainly told, that the mischief arising out of this French enterprise will not cease with the termination of that contract, even should the French Government be wise and humane enough to put an end to it. The great obstacle to the success of the anti-slave trade policy of England lies in the state of public opinion on the subject of the traffic in Spain, Portugal, Cuba, and in some portions of the United States. And this unexpected proceeding of the French Government will strengthen and confirm their adverse opinion, will be accepted as conveying the moral sanction to the slave trade of the Government of the French empire, and will show to the world that the policy of France is, on this question, no longer the policy of England.

OBEDIENCE A SOURCE OF JOY.—There is an inexpressible sweetness in the reflection that we are striving to do the will of God.—This sentiment, when sincerely cherished, is nothing less than the spirit of Christ in the soul. We look up to our Lord, and we hear him proclaim the moving cause of his own mission of toil and suffering in the world, "Lo, I come; in the volume of the book is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God!" Sustained by the happy consciousness that he was faithful to an appointed work, his courage did not give way in those dark hours when even his own received him not. He knew that his labors were accomplishing the divine purpose, and he was satisfied.

Like him we are sent into the world to do the will of our Father in heaven. It is a holy mission which we are to execute, not to acquire a personal reputation for effective talent, but for the glory of him who sent us. Whatever amount of success may now attend our labors, we shall soon "give account with joy," if with the consciousness of honest purpose and faithful endurance, we can say to God as we ascend, "I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do."
A young Miss having accepted the offer of a gallant her home, afterwards fearing of a joke might be cracked at her expense, she became public, dismissed him in a way, enjoining his secrecy.
"I was afraid," said he, "of my saying about it, for I feel as ashamed of it as

"It is the Last of Earth."

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to pass through the dark valley, although the passage may lead to paradise; and, with Chas. Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave even with kings and princes for bedfellows. But the fiat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or relief from the great law which dooms us all to the dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest; and the flower that blooms in a day, has not a frailer hold on life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his "stately steppings." Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude that throngs the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear as footprints on the sandy shore.

But we shall meet again. The dead only sleep for the resurrection of immortality. In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield up his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved Clemanthe asks if they "shall not meet again," to which he replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the flowing streams that flow forever; of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked to glory—and all were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there's something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe!"

The earth is filled with "learned dust."—Greatness and gentleness sleep together.—The cherub-faced babe and the infirm old man go down side by side. All of us have friends and kindred gone to the grave. There is an interest in the dying words of men that does not attach to their while living. They often give a clue to the whole history of the man. They still often give a significant intimation as the state in which the departed expired. We append the last words of a few of the great ones who have come, and all but a few blazed as glaring meteors and now are gone forever. Besides the literary curiosity they carry with them, we opine they are of no little value otherwise:

"Head of the army." Napoleon.
"I must sleep now." Byron.
"It matters little how the dead lie."—Sir Walter Raleigh.
"Kiss me, Hardy." Lord Nelson.
"Don't give up the ship." Lawrence.
"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—Charles Thurlow.
"Is this your fidelity?" Nero.
"Clasp my hands, my dear friend, I die."—Alfieri.
"Give Dayrocles a chair." Lord Chesterfield.
"God preserve the Emperor." Hayden.
"Let the light enter." Goethe.
"All my possessions for a moment of time." Queen Elizabeth.
"What? as there no bribing death!"—Cardinal Beaufort.
"I love God, my father and liberty."—Madam de Stael.
"Be serious." Grotius.
"Into thy hands, O Lord." Tasso.
"It is small, very small indeed, (clasping her neck.) Anne Boleyn.
"I pray you see me safe up, and as for my coming down, let me shift for my self (ascending the scaffold.) Sir Thomas Moore.
"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave." R. Burns.
"I feel as if I were myself again." Walter Scott.
"I resign myself to God, and my daughter to my country." Jefferson.
"It is well." Washington.
"It is the last of earth I am content."—Adams.
"There is not a drop of blood in my veins." Frederick V.
"A dying man can do nothing." Franklin.
"Let not poor Nelly starve." Charles V.
"Refresh me with a great thought."—Herden.
"I feel the daises growing over me."—Keats.
"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music." Mirabeau.
"I still live." Daniel Webster.

THE PISTOL.—An Irishman, driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market, and the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveller he stopped him with, "Your money or your life!"
"Seeing that Pat was green, he said,"
"I'll give you all my money for that pistol."
"Agreed."
Pat received the money and handed over the pistol.
"Now," said the traveller, "hand back that money, or I'll blow your brains out!"
"Blizzard away, me hearty," said Pat, "divil the throp of powder, there's in it, shure!"

A western editor, in dunning his subscribers, says he has had responsibilities thrown upon him which he is obliged to meet.
IRISH EPIGRAM.—The following is on a tombstone in Ireland:
"Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found."

A Religion for all Weathers.

There is a fishing village on the coast of Cornwall, where the people are very poor, but plus and intelligent. Last year they were sorely tried. The winds were contrary, and for nearly a month they could not go to sea. At last, one Sabbath morning, the wind changed, and some of the men whose faith was weak went out towards the beach, women and children looking on sadly, many saying with sighs—

"I'm sorry it's Sunday, but—if we were not so poor."
"But if," said a sturdy fisherman, starting up and speaking aloud, "surely, neighbors, are your butts and ills to break God's law!"
The people gathered around him and he added:

"Mine's a religion for all weathers, fair, wind and foul. That is the love of God, that ye keep it holy. That's the law, friends, and our Lord came not to break but to fulfill the law. True, we are poor; what of that? Better poor and have God's smile than rich and have his frown. Go, ye that dare; but I never knew any good come of a religion that changes with the wind."
These words in season staved off the purpose of the rest. They went home and made ready for the house of God, and spent the day in praise and prayer. In the evening, just when they would have been returning, a sudden storm sprung up that raged terribly for two days. After the tempest came settled weather, and the pilchard fishery was so rich and abundant that there soon was no complaining in the village. Here was a religion for all weathers. Remember the words, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed."

A DOTTING HUSBAND.—At the time when F. Moul was engaged in translating Libanus a servant came to tell him that his wife, who had been long in a declining state, was very ill, and wished to speak to him.
"Stop a minute—stop a minute," said he, "I have but two sentences to finish, and then I will be with her directly."
Another messenger came to announce that she was at the last gasp.
"I have but two words to do," he answered, "and then I'll fly to her."
A moment after, word was brought to him that she had expired.

"Alas! I'm very sorry for it," exclaimed the tranquil husband; "she was the best wife in the world."
Having uttered this brief funeral oration, he coolly went on with his work.

"SUNDAY CORN.—An American infidel, boasting in a published letter that he raised two acres of "Sunday corn," which he intended to devote to the purchase of infidel books, adds: "All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre, so I don't see but that Nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, however the priests or the Bible may say that work done on that day never prospers. My corn tells another story." To this the editor of an agricultural paper replies: "If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible half as much as he has the works of its opponents, he would have known that the Great Ruler of the universe does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October."

AN EFFECTIVE SMILE.—A mass of type duly arranged and set up ready for the printer's hands, is practically useless to us; but when its impressions are struck off, when men feel the emotions, learn the thoughts, understand the purposes, and elevated and inspired by the sentiment which that mechanic arrangement of letters, words, bits of lead, serves to disseminate, then the printer's machine becomes a blessing to the human race. So it is in religion. The forms and types are nothing, until their impressions are struck off upon our hearts, and we experience fervently, and vitally, the living principles they were intended to convey. [Bellows.]

HOW TO STOP COMPLAINTS.—A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper of his daughter. At last, upon one occasion, the old gentleman becoming weary of the grumblings of his son-in-law, exclaimed: "You are right, she is an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinheritor her."
The husband made no more complaints.

In the auction advertisement of a Buffalo paper, after enumerating a number of other valuable articles, it says:
"One enamored set of bedroom furniture." We should like to ask of this set of furniture if it is enamored of itself? If not, of whom? Perhaps it is intended for bridal chambers!

A lady, who was very modest and submissive before her marriage, was observed by her friend to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said her husband, with a sigh, "but it's very long since."

A BAD CROP.—"Paddy," said a joker, "why don't you get your ears cropped? they are entirely too long for a man."
"And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened—they are entirely too short for a jackass."

NEVER TOO OLD.—An old gentleman aged ninety-four years, on being asked how many families, replied with great satisfaction:
"No sir-ee, not yet."