ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
NEW JERSEY.

HAMMONTON TRACT OF
AND IN NEW JERSEY

the central point of an extensive emigration from the
States, and the British Provinces, with large access-
Pennsylvania, and even Illinois, Ohio, and other West-
During the year 1863 over 200 farms were purchased,
built and occupied in the settlement.
last division of this tract, consisting of about
THREE THOUSAND ACRES,
surveyed, and is now offered for sale, in
FARMS OF TWENTY ACRES,
on terms favorable to all actual settlers. Titles

farms, terms, &c., apply personally or by letter, ad-
JOHN DYLAS, 18 State St., Boston, or to RICHARD
Hammonton, who will promptly reply to all letters.

From the Ph. ni Agriculturist, August, 1867.
HAMMONTON AND WHAT IS HAMMONTON?
is a tract of land in the interior of New Jersey
by railroad for a most desirable
quality thousand acres, more or less,
of sandy, and partly in Atlantic county,
miles, or one hour's ride, south-east from Philadelphia
same to Atlantic city, at the sea shore. Some fifty
the tributaries of which water Hammonton in wh-
navigable for vessels to Pleasant Mills, six miles
of Hammonton Lake. The products of the rea in
fish, oysters, &c., may be daily commanded; and Ha
Philadelphia gives it the benefit of that great market for
Lands now in cultivation anywhere within
miles of Philadelphia, north, south, east, or west, are
one to three hundred dollars per acre. It is their vicin-
city and its environs, with eight hundred thousand
so well fed, that gives such high value to all
There is no reason in the world why the laboring
right in Hammonton at the comparatively
where owners have now, should not soon be worth as much
lands that are the same distance by railway from that

of this territory is various—from a stiff clay, suitable for
to a very light ocean sand—which, light as it ap-
the elements of vegetation, and certainly produces
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Clover, Herds Grass,
Irish Potatoes, Egg Plant, Peaches, Pears, Apples,
Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Water and Musk Mel-
all our fruits and vegetables common to the Philo-
and which make that, as it is well known to be,
for hand stuffs, fruit, and vegetables in the United
shops in Philadelphia.
growth consists of hickory, white oak, maple, yellow
&c., but in most localities the growth has been cut off
years by the use of the neighboring glass works,
now covered only with small wood, easily cleared. In
the trees are yet large, the standing wood may be
at a small price.
farms that have removed thither within the past year in
from N. Eng and, and now numbers about one thousand,
flocking with the industrious, temperate, enterprising
since last spring about one hundred and fifty dwelling
various sizes and costs, have been erected.
farms sold in Farm lots of 20 acres and upwards, and
of five acres and downwards, and avenues and streets
every direction. There are inexhaustible supplies of
manure for the land, which now very cheap and valuable as
The water is peculiarly sweet and clear, and may be
digging wells from 8 to 15 feet deep. Living springs like

note in the land in the United States, the latitude being
degrees farther south, but farther south for heat. It is rea-
climate. The atmosphere is tempered in summer
breezes that come in from the
course of the gulf stream which leaves the
shore directly east of Hammonton. No such thing as
Ague was ever known there. A more healthy spot can-
found.
We say to no one to leave Maine. Ours is a goodly State, rich
elements of wealth and social happiness. Those who are
and better let well enough alone, and stay where they
to Good River or the Aroostook. But if any of our peo-
may cause, have resolved to leave us and seek a more
climate, where they can cultivate the soil with a fourth part
required here, and where they will not encounter the cold
of the North, the sickly heat of the South, nor the malarias
breed society of the vast West, we would advise them
to Hammonton first, and there see and judge for them-
it will cost but little to go. The distance is only 857 miles,
ride from Boston, whereas the Mississippi Valley is
side from home. Hammonton is in the centre of the
population on the continent, being within one hour of Phila-
five hours of New York, and four hours of Baltimore,
the Benefit of intercourse with, as well as the market of,
great cities and their vicinities. Could a more desirable
be found?
are of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad run from Vine
st, Philadelphia, twice a day to and from Hammonton,
persons who purchase lands and commence building in H.
to pass over the road free three months, and are carried
free for three years afterwards.
look at Hammonton before you resolve to remove West
go no farther, at least.

al and Philosophical, Useful & Fine Arts.
ARNEY, Importer & Grocer in Ans & Fore Drugs,
and Leeches Chemicals, Re-Agents. 128 Washington st.
M WHITMAN, Philosophical and Chemical
tor of all kinds 42 Cornhill.
OK, Stained and Cut Glass, for Church windows,
Side Lights, etc; Enameled & Block Glass, 128 Congress st.
BUFFORD, Engraving and LITHOGRAPHY,
shington street.
ANDREW, Book and Newspaper ILLUSTRATOR
om, 128 Washington street.
HOGIN, Engravings, and other Works of Art,
rene and Resell, 19 Tremont street, opposite the Museum.
ESNELL, Mem. R. Inst. British Architects, Ar-
t of the Boston Music Hall, the Facades of the Merchants'
Coolidge Building, etc. 36 Tremont Row.
PLE & BLACK, Daguerreotype, Ambrotype, and
graphic Artists. Steam Daguerrean Rooms, 96 Washington st.
E & CARLETON, Silver and Electro-Plating,
, Couch and harness ware; door plates, new numbers, etc.
all st.
, WHITE & McCURDY'S Dental Depots, 116 Arch
ladelphia; 263 Broadway, N. York; 16 Tremont Row, Boston.
E. PORTER, Chronometer Maker. Old Chronome-
paired, and made to perform as well as new. 7 Congress st.

oks, Paper,—Law, Music, Instruction.
ARD, CLARK & BROWN, Publishers, Wholesale
sellers and Stationers, 110 Washington street, up stairs.
T. WARREN & CO. Manufacturers of Printing
r, and Importers of Rags. 183 and 185 Federal street.
ARD & HOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counsellors
law, 13 State st. Particular attention given to Colonial business.
N & HAMLIN, Manufacturers of Melodeons and
u-Harmoniums. Cambridge st. corner of Charles. 25 Illu-
strated Pamphlets, (64 pp. 8vo.) sent free, to any address.
RICAN COTTAGE HYMN Manufactory. 64 oc.
7 oc. 8.00. N. M. LOWE, & CO., 47 Haverhill street.
ERS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Young men taught
d for the Counting Room. 125 Washington street.

ats.—Provisions.—Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
D & FORBUSH, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruit
Domestic Produce, 21 Merchants' Row.
OUGH & KNIGHT, Dealers in Beef, Pork, Lard,
Hams, 47 Commercial street, corner of East Clinton street.
ROBINSON & CO., Foreign Spirits, Wines, Ales,
Segars, in and out of bond; Agents for Charles Heidsieck
agne; 126 State street.
SMITH, Wholesale dealer in Foreign and Domestic
quors, High Wines, Tobacco Cigars, Teas etc. 5 East Clinton st.

Popular Hotels.
ERE HOUSE, Bowdoin square, and TREMONT HOUSE,
Tremont st., the favorite first-class hotels in Boston.
PARKER STEVENS, Proprietor.
STER HOUSE, Hanover st., a new, fi, st-class hotel
ress Hotel, with all the modern improvements. $1.50 per day.
SAMSON & MARTIN, Proprietors.
KER HOUSE, School street, Boston, kept on the
opean plan. A first class Hotel. H. D. PARKER & Co., Prop'rs.
ERICAN HOUSE, the largest and best arranged Ho
in New England, possessing all the modern improvements.
venient, for the accommodation of the travelling public.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Dr. Parker.
removed to the Cottage in Queen st
ingt the Agency of the Commercial B
early opposite to the Sheriffs.
Andrews, Nov. 19, 1867.

ondon White Lead & Oil.
Ex the "Eleanor from London,
Hhds Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
Ton best ground White Lead,
Cwt. best Putty, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET

Anthracite Coal.
Tons RedAsh Egg Co
SALT
Sacks Coarse Salt.
c. 7. J. W. STREET

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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.] E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic. [$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 35 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 25, 1868. No 48

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
23rd day of October, 1868.
PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Cap. 6, of the Act 31st Vic., Sec. 10, sub-sec. 5, that "the Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be considered advisable for the appointment of Sufferance Wharves and Warehouses at which goods arriving by vessels in transit to other Ports or confined to certain days of departure, may be landed and afterwards stored before entry;"—And whereas it is expedient that the accommodation so contemplated should be afforded in all cases where the same may be found necessary,—His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the said recited Act has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that on application to the Minister of Customs by the owner or master of any Packet, Steamer, or other vessel being a regular trader, specifying the name and tonnage of the said Steamer or other vessel, the general time of her arrival and departure, and the ports between which she is accustomed to sail, also designating the wharf at which she is accustomed to land and the building in which it is proposed to store her cargo, it shall be lawful for the said Minister of Customs to declare the said wharf and building to be a sufferance wharf and warehouse for the purpose of the Act, and to authorize the Collector of the port to grant a warrant or licence, for a specified time, to the Master of such steamer or other vessel to land his cargo and store the same at the wharf and in the building so declared to be a sufferance wharf and warehouse, without previous entry, the said Master having previously executed a bond to the Crown in such penal sum as the said Minister of Customs may consider equitable, but not less than one thousand dollars, providing that the said master will not fail to leave in the hands of the Landing Waiter or other Officer of Customs appointed for the purpose, a report of the contents of his vessel for each voyage, and that he will in all other respects conform to the requirements of the law in such case, and will use his utmost diligence to prevent any interaction thereof by any person or persons arriving at such port in his vessel.

WM H. LEE,
nov 25 3i Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
23rd day of October, 1868.
PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 44, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having passed into the hands of the importer, in cases where said goods are found not to be the goods ordered, notice of such fact may be given, to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry within one month of the date o such entry, accompanied by a request for leave to return the said goods to the place and party where and from whom the same were purchased, and that the duties paid thereon be refunded; whereupon the Collector having verified the statement of the importer, and having ascertained that the package to be exported is a whole package, and that its contents are identically the same as originally entered for duty, shall report the same to the Department, and the Minister of Customs shall thereupon issue an order to the Collector to refund the duties upon the proof of exportation; Provided that if such goods are not actually exported within one month from the date of such order it shall be void and of no effect.

2nd. Whereas cases frequently arise for which no general order or regulation is provided, in which goods upon which duty has been paid require to be exported, and injury or hardship may be endured by importers, to the disadvantage of the general commercial interests of the Dominion, unless some means of redress be provided.—It is therefore ordered that in all such special cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to consider the grounds and examine the merits of each application, and make such order thereupon subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the relief of the parties, and consistent with the interest and security of the revenue.

WM. H. LEE,
nov 18. Clerk of Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa,
23rd day of October, 1868.
PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the authority given by the 5th sub-sec. of section 13 of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations respecting Vessels arriving from Sea at Ports on the River St. John, New Brunswick, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

The Master of any vessel arriving with a cargo at the Port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, bound for Fredericton, or any other Port on the St. John River, shall report at the office of the Collector of Customs before proceeding up the River, and shall take on board an authorized Officer to remain until such vessel shall have been entered at Fredericton or some other Port, provided that the said Master shall be only required to report to the said Collector at St. John the fact of the arrival of such vessel with a cargo, without producing any manifest, statement or other specification thereof, and for any failure to so report, or for refusing to take on board such Officer, the said Master shall be subject to a penalty of four hundred dollars, and if such Master shall not provide room under deck in the fotecastle or steerage for the Officer's bed, with good and sufficient food, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

WM. H. LEE,
nov 18. Clerk Privy Council.

Interesting Tale.

A LOST WILL.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

I will tell you, said Mr. F——, of an incident that, at the time, excited universal interest in New Orleans, and was the occasion of the success which subsequently attended Mr. I—— and myself as detectives. In other words, it was our beginning. The success we met with gave us reputation and started us in the public confidence.

An old gentleman, a Creole, named Cotier, had died, leaving an immense fortune. He had two heirs-at-law, a niece and nephew.—It was the old man's earnest wish that the young people should marry. He wished to preserve his property as a whole, and transmit it undivided.

It was a princely estate, and if guarded with care the possessor might attain to any influence, and would certainly wield a flattering control in the financial world. This was the dream of the old man's ambition. It gave consideration to himself, and he hoped to found a great moneyed aristocracy in his family. But the girl was averse to the match. She was a fair, delicate creature, one whom we intuitively loved, and who exercised over all who came within the sphere of her influence a magic control. The young man, on the contrary, was wild and dissipated, and if not already depraved, was fast approaching a period when dishonour would be as familiar to him as the air he breathed. He was passionately in love with his cousin, and aside from moneyed considerations wished to make her his wife.

Mr Cotier, however, before his death, perceived the reluctance of his niece to the marriage, and made a codicil providing for a division of the estate. A former one had been made, giving the whole of his immense property to the orphans, trusting on the willingness of his niece, when she came to understand his wishes, to comply with them.

As I said before, the old man died, and to the surprise of the lawyer who had drawn up the last will, it could not be found. It was searched for in every conceivable place, but defied the researches of those interested in its recovery. The old will was, however, produced, and insisted on as the testament of the deceased.

By it the niece was disinherited.

The lawyer was convinced that the will had been stolen or destroyed. He commenced suit in behalf of the niece for a division of the property, and intrusted the case of the discovery of the will to us.

There was a large reward, and besides the case claimed all our interest. We went to work, therefore, with mind and soul in our undertaking.

Our first step was to find out the actual criminal. Suspicion, of course, rested on the nephew. Every one believed him the guilty party. We both inclined to this belief at first but soon came to a different conclusion.—Our investigations satisfied us that he knew nothing of the matter. The will, together with other valuable papers, was kept in a curiously carved antique box, studded with jewels, and was formerly the casket of an Indian Prince. It was not known by the family that this box was kept by the owner for any other purpose than as an ornament. This box had disappeared. The last time it was seen was a few days before the old man's death. Silently we looked for this box. There was not a jeweller's establishment in the city we did not enter; there was not a 'clew' we did not pull. Early and late we were on the watch; but every trace had disappeared, and our exertions seemed fruitless. As a last resource, we adopted a hazardous experiment. Among the cracksmen in the city was a mere boy.—We had arrested him once or twice, and knew him well. He was shrewd, daring and unscrupulous, but we believed we had a power over him which would make him faithful.—This boy was sought out. We told him all, and promised him a large reward if he would search the premises of an old 'receiver,' and let us know what it contained. This was late in the evening: the next day the trial came on. The boy undertook the trust, and was to report to us at daylight. He was punctual to the time. Among the articles mentioned, we recognized a description of the box. The old villain had it.

A warrant was immediately procured, and his house searched. Hid away in a secret recess, among silver plate and jewelry of immense cost, we found the casket. It had been stolen by the nephew, and pledged to the 'receiver' for money. He did not know that it contained anything, and it had never been opened.

We hastened to the court room with our treasure. The will was all right; but the trial did not proceed. The rights of the niece were acknowledged and half of the estate was surrendered. It was our first big case, and it was a source of pride to us since that it was in behalf of virtue and innocence. The case has faded from men's minds, but it comes to us in many a silent musing with memory, replete with the recollections of an early triumph.

Miscellany.

The following is a recapitulation of the principal items covered by "Alabama Claims;"

The Alabama captured her first prize, bark Alert from New London September 9th, 1862 and between that date and Nov. 19, 1863, she captured 58 ships, 22 barks 5 brigs, 6 schooners, the Ariel, and the United States gunboat Hatteras, off Galveston, 13, 1863. The scarcely less famous Shenandoah captured no less than 38 vessels, most of them ships and barks and 20 of them from New Bedford, Massachusetts. Four of her other captures were from Boston and 4 from San Francisco. The privateer Florida captured 36 ships, barks, brigs and schooners. The Sumter captured 27 vessels; the Tallahassee 27 vessels; the Tacony 15 vessels; the Clarence 9 vessels; the Calhoun 3 vessels; the St. Nicholas 3 vessels; the Olustee 4 vessels; the Revolution 3 vessels; the Winslow 5 vessels; the Chickamauga 4 vessels; the Jeff Davis 8 vessels; the Georgia 10 vessels; the Sallie 2 vessels; the Tuscarora, Conrad, York, Lapwing, and Savannah, one vessel each; the Echo, the Boston, and the Nashville, each two vessels; and sixteen more American vessels were captured by privateers not reported.

WHAT RAILWAYS DO FOR FARMERS.—The American Agriculturist, a journal of high standing and a warm friend of the farming interest, and not supposed to be biased upon any subject outside of agriculture, speaks of the advantages of railroads as follows:—To haul 40 bushels of corn 50 miles on a waggon would cost at least $12 for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for $1 at most. Allowing an average of 40 bushels per acre, the crop would be worth $8 per acre or 8 per cent on $100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passage through a town would add $110 per acre to the value of farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres an increase of $100 per acre is equal to 6,400,000, or enough to build 200 miles of railroad even if it cost $33,000 per mile. But 200 miles of road would extend through 20 towns ten miles square, and cost but $10 per acre, if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and gave them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid the outlay.

CARTING OUT MANURE IN THE FALL.—Our springs are often so wet that the planting season is crowded into a very few days, and it greatly helps the hurried labors of seed sowing to have the manure upon the ground.—Some of our best farmers cart out the most of their summer made manure in the fall and early winter, and if the heaps are properly protected, the value of the manure will be increased.

The advantage of making manure under cover is not that it is kept from moisture, but that the degree of moisture, can be regulated, there being neither too much nor too little in any part of the mass. The compost heap needs water to regulate its fermentation. If it can be so constructed that it will receive just water enough, and so that the surface will not dry, nothing will be lost.

The heaps should have six or eight cords of manure each, should be made four or five feet high, well trodden down, with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, to shed a part of the rain, and both top and sides should be covered with a few inches of surface soil or muck. The fermentation will go through the winter, and when the compost is forked over in the spring previous to spreading, as it should be, it will be found very "short," and better than if it had lain in the open yard all winter.

Most farmers have not room enough in their cellars and yards to store all the manure their stock is capable of making, and it is a great advantage to clean out all their accumulations in autumn, as well as spring, and furnish a new supply of muck, loam, or straw, for the winter. A much larger quantity of manure is made by this course.

If concentrated manures are used in addition to those made upon the place, they may often be mixed with the yard manure in these compost heaps with good results. The danger of burning the seed, which so often occurs when these artificial manures are applied in the hill in the undiluted state, would be avoided, and if the combined manure be used for spring grain, a more even distribution is effected.—[American Agriculturist.

HOW A RICH MAN LIVED AND DIED.—A St. Louis letter has the following story of a miserable life that was both "success" and failure.

In a tickety old two-story building on St. Charles street, St. Louis, used alike for office and dwelling, lived for many years old Isaac Walker. Wifeless, and with one foot in the grave, any morning for the past ten years he could have been seen in his den of an office, on the first floor, arranging papers, assorting kegs, and counting money. He spoke with no one save on business; friendships he had none; money was his sole passion and aim. A stern landlord, he was commonly known as "Old Walker," and his cheap tenement houses and buildings all over the city brought him an enormous income. When the Lindell Hotel was burned some years since, although his property lay all around it, and its re-erection would have greatly enhanced his land, still he refused to give a cent. Mr Walker departed this life on Wednesday of last week, leaving an estate worth from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

SAYINGS FROM MADAME SWETCHINE.—Real sorrow is almost as difficult to discover as real poverty. An instinctive delicacy hides the rays of one and the wounds of the other.

He who has never denied himself for the sake of giving but has glanced at the joys of charity. We owe our superfluity, and to be happy in the performance of our duty we must exceed it.

Let us ever exceed our appointed duties, and keep within our lawful pleasures.

We expect everything and we are prepared for nothing.

There are no good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty.

We are rich only through what we give, and poor only through what we refuse.

There is a transcendant power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly. The inventory of my faith for this lower world is soon made out. I believe in Him who made it.

Situations are like skeins of thread. To make the most of them we need only to take them by the right end.

We deceive ourselves when we fancy that only weakness needs support. Strength needs it far more. A straw or feather sustains itself long in the air. Liberty has no actual rights which are not founded upon justice.—Her principal duty is to defend.

"A CERTAIN LAWYER TEMPTING HIM."—It is stated that at Exeter the Attorney-General was recently trying an old couple very hard for the old gentleman's vote. The old lady said, "My husband has promised to vote for the Liberals." The Attorney-General, however, would not be satisfied, and used all his special eloquence on the occasion. While he was trying to persuade the old man, his wife was fumbling over a book, and presently asked the Attorney-General if he would "be kind enough to read this chapter in the Bible?" He proceeded to do so, and presently came to the words, "And there came a certain lawyer tempting him." When she looked up the Attorney General was gone.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin is exciting great attention in England by an ingenious steam engine of his invention. The engine is extremly simple—piston, crank, steam chest &c., being dispensed with. It depends entirely on centrifugal force; friction is almost entirely overcome, and it will produce 15000 revolutions per minute with one fourth the steam usually required, although the same amount of horse power is developed. The "centrifrugal steam engine condenses almost all its steam, while from its simplicity, it can be constructed at one fourth the ordinary, cost, and is not liable to get out of order.

SEASONED WOOD.—Few farmers are aware of the waste involved in the use of green instead of well seasoned or dry wood. The most thoroughly seasoned wood contains about ten per cent of water, but the green wood contains from thirty five to forty percent, and the farmer who hauls twenty cords of green wood has to haul about twenty tons, or one hundred and twenty five barrels of water, and in burning it green has to use heat enough in evaporating the sap to boil about twelve thousand gallons of water. This heat is to a large extent, wasted, and it might be saved by the use of dry instead of green wood. Make calculations to have a years stack of fuel on hand well housed and dry.

Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes? 'I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off.' Hens—Hens! some two legged hens, I guess said her husband with some impetuosity; to which she calmly replied, 'My dear, did you ever see any other kind?'

Florence Nightingale in a recent letter respecting woman's labor, sensibly says to those of her own sex:—"Qualify yourself as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. If you are called to a man's work do not expect a woman's privileges—the privileges of inaccuracy, of weakness ye muddleheads. Submit yourselves to the rules of business as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed."

Well, George, asked a friend of a young lawyer, "how do you like your profession?"—"Alas, sir, my profession is much better than my practice."

Gilbert Stort, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with: "Ah! Mr. Stort I have just seen your likeness and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." Then said the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

The Roman Catholics of London are to erect a cathedral which will be the most spacious and attractive in the world. It is to be a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman.—The ground on which it is to be built cost $300,000. This will be the first recognized Roman Catholic Cathedral in England since the days of Queen Mary.

We once heard of a rich man who was injured by being run over. It isn't the accident, said he, that I mind, that isn't the thing—but the idea of being run over by an old swill cart that's what makes me mad.

Mr. Farquharson, of Edinburgh, has been making some astonishing shooting at the Tir National at Brussels with the Henry breech loading rifle. He lies upon his back and rests upon his knees and toes. At 500 yards he scored five bulls eyes out of seven shots.

Jenkins wants to know whether, when a storm is brewing 'all may be expected?'—Manchester Free Lance.

Edmund Burke the Irish orator, was telling Garrick, one day at Hampton, that all bitter things were hot. "Indeed," said Garrick, what do you think Mr. Burke, "of bitter cold weather?"

The editor of a French paper, in speaking of a cemetery near Lyons, says that "M. Gascoigne had the pleasure of being the first individual who was buried in this delightful retreat."

About a dozen rabbits were let loose in Darwon Park, belonging to a gentleman named Austin, in South Australia, some few years ago, and recently in one year, 15,000 rabbits were killed on his estate.

A clever man, says an American editor, has invented a new and cheap plan for keeping a boarding house. One of his boarders mesmerises the rest, and then eats a hearty meal; the mesmerised boarders are satisfied, from sympathy.

A lady said to her husband in Jerrold's presence:—"My Dear, you certainly want some new trousers." "No, I think not," replied the husband." "Well," Jerrold interposed, "I think the lady, who always wears them ought to know."

Our homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned, they will vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument, and destroys its sweetness.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

Epitaph.—"Erected to the memory of John Philips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

There's no harm in a glass of whiskey—if you allow it to remain in the glass.

Men are like waggons: they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

Carlyle says, 'if you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt."

Cranmer, when the Bible was being translated into English, allotted a portion of the New Testament to Stokesly, Bishop of London who was a niggardly man. Stokesley returned his part undone, with a surly message; and Latimer observed that Stokesley would give himself no trouble about any testament in which he had not a legacy.

When a lady, condescends to a practical joke, it is generally a very neat one. M. Bancourt, the rich financier, was very stingy to his wife in the matter of pin money. One day a lady, closely veiled, and very anxious not to be recognised, called upon him and borrowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a pledge. It was his wife.

An invalid disturbed all the inmates of his boarding house up town, recently, by imitating a dog. When asked why he did it, he said he had been ordered by his physician to take port wine and bark.

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