"Wonder how much the old deacon made by "wonder new much the old deacon made by orderin' me not to darken his doors again!" solilo-quized the going gentleman. Promised him I wouldn't, but didn't say nothin' about winders. Winders is just as good as doors, if there ain't no apple to the promise of Solive.

wouldn't, but didn't say nothin' about winders. Winders is just as good as doors, if there ain't no nails to tear your trousers onto. Wonder if Sally 'll come down! The critter promised me. I'm afeared to move about here, 'cause I might break my shins over somethin' nuther, and wake the old folks. Cold enough to freeze a Polish bear here. O; here comes Sally."

The beauteous maid descended with a pleasant smile, a tallow-candle, and a box of lucifer matches. After receiving a rapturous greeting, she made up a rousing fire in the cooking-stove and the happy couple sat down to enjoy the sweet interchange of vows and hopes. But the course of true love ran no smoother in old Barberry's kitcheu, than it does elsewhere, and Jue, who was just making up his mind to tr'tabimself to a kies, was startled by the voice of rouseacon, her father, shouting from his chamb 4 webor:

"Sally! What are you getting up 'erhah middle of the night for!

"Tell him, it's most morning," who, jeed Joe.

"Lean't tell a fib!" said Sally.

"I'll make it a truth, then," said Joe; and, running to the huge, old-fashioned clock that stood in the corner, he set it at five.

"Look at the clock, and tell me what time it is,' cried the old gentleman.

"It's five, by the clock," answered Sally; and, corroborating her words, the old clock, struck five.

corroborating her words, the old clock,

five.

The lovers sat down again and resumed their conversation. Suddenly the staircase began to

oreak.

"Good gracious! It's father," exclaimed Sally.

"The deacon! by thunder!" cried Joe.

"Hide me, Sally!"

"Where can! hide you?" cried the distracted

girl. "Oh, I know," said he, "I'll squeeze into clock-case." And, without another word, concealed himself in the case ,and closed

door.
The deacon was dressed, and sitting himself down by the cooking stove, pulled out his pipe, lighted it, and continenced smoking deliberately and calmly. Five o'clock, ch?" said he lighted it, and commenced smoking deliberately and calinly. Five o'clock, ch?" said he. "Well, I shall have time to amoke three or four pipes, and then I will go and fred the critters." "Had not you better feed the critters fust, sir," suggested the dutiful Sally.

'No, smokin' clears my head and wakes me up," replied the deacon, who seemed not a whit disposed to hurry his enjoyment.

Burr-r-r- - whize - - ding! ding! ding! ding! went the clock.

"Tormented lightning!" cried the deacon, starting ap, and dropping his pipe on the store; "what'n creation's that?"

"It is only the clock striking five!" said Sally,

"It is only the clock striking five !" said Sally Whizz! ding! ding! went the clock fu

Whizz! ding! ding! went the clock fariously.

"Powers of mercy!" cried the deacen, "Striking five! it has struck a hundred already."

"Deacen Barberry!" cried the deacen's better half, who had hastily robed herself, and now came plunging down the staircase in the wildest state of alarm, "what is the matter with the clock!"

"Goodness only knows," replied the old man. It has been in the family these hundred years, and sever did! I know it to carry on a diore."

Whizz! ding! ding! went the clock again.

"It will bust itself!" cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears, "and there won't be noth!"

"It is betwiched!" said the deaceon, who retained a leaven of good old New England superstition in his nature. "Anyhow," said he, after a pause advancing resolutely towards the clock, "I'll see what has got into it."

"Oh don't," cried his daughter, seizing one of his coat tails, while his wife clung to the other.

Don't i chorused both of the women together.

his coat tails, while his wife clung to the other.

Don't ichroused both of the women together.

"Lot go my raiment," shouted the old deacon.

"I sain't afterd of the powers of darkness."

But the women would not let go; so the deacon slipped out of his coat, and while from the audien constation of realistance, they foll heavily on the floor, he darted forward, and laid his hand upon the clockcase. But no human power could open it. Joe was holding it inside with a death-grasp. The old deacon began to be deadfully frightened. He gave one more tag. An ansarthly yell, as of a flend in distress, borst from the inside, and then the clockcase, pitched head forwards at the deacon, fell headlong on the floor, tuneshed its face, and wrecked its far proportons. The current of air extinguished the famp; the deacon, the oldlady, and Sally fled up stairs, and Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the clock case, pitched the famp; the deacon, the oldlady, and Sally fled up stairs, and Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the clock case. Berberry's doit, has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it; has been frounds with a donation of the same complete it.

bewitched and though many believed his various, some, and expecially Joe Maywerd, affected to discited the whole affair, hinting that the deacon had been trying the experiment of tasting frozeniers, and that the vagaries of the clock-case existed only in a distempered imigination.

However, the interdict being taken off, Joe was allowed to resumed his courting, and won the consent of the old people to his union with Sally by repairing the old clock, till it went as well as ever

Of the several foreign troops in course of enlist-ment by England, is a Swiss Legion, which we read is being "rapidly raised, not only with the assent but cordial co-operation of the Govern-

nent."
Thus, to the credit of this Federal Europ Republic, its people and rulers alike, manifest a regard for consistency of principle, which the Great Republic on this continent unhesitatingly sets at nought. The former gallanily ranges itself on the side of civil liberty—the latter pro-

THE ALLIES' CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A letter from Vienna to the Fadrelandt communicates the following as a more ample and correct version of the Austrian propositions than has yet appeared. It will be seen, that England and France are represented as having agreed to these propositions to the extent of annexing to them a codicil. The proposals contain:

"I. The relinquishment of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, and the conditions essential to securing a new order of things there. This difficult point, which is already in process of being carried out, is drawn up so decisively and so clearly, that in case of its acceptance, every prejudicial influence on the part of Russia, on the deliberation as to the regulation of the affairs of the Principalities is excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made without revisionating in any deliberation. excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made, without participating in any deliberation or in any resolution on the subject.

'2. Cession of a portion of Bessarabia, to such an extent that Russia would be not only removed from the delta of the Danube, but

removed from the delta of the Danue, our would have to give up her entire position on that river. The geographical line for the future Russian frontier is traced on a map appended to the papers, and according to that, the Russian frontier would be considerably thrust back.

"3. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, without

any Russian for resses and arsenals on its coast at the mouths of the Danube, however, there is

at the mouths of the Danube, however, there is to be a station for vessels of war of very small burthen, for the purposes of marine police.

'4 Common protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

'All the above points have been proposed by Austria. The following have been added by the Western Powers:—Admission of Consula into the harbours of the Black Sea, and an undertaking on the part of Russia never for the future to erect any fortification on the Aland future to erect any fortification on

DANGEROUS USE OF ASSENIC BY LADIES FOR THEIR CONFLEXIONS,—A correspondent of a daily paper in suggesting a probable explanation of the Butden poisoning case, discloses a secret and danggrous practice of ladies who are discatisfied with their complexions. He says:—It would appear that the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Wooller, and her husband resided abroad for some years after their marriage; it was also stated by one of the winesses, that she was a delicate-looking person, with a bad complexion. Now it is known that the solution of arsenic is much used by ladies on the Continent for removing eraptions on the face and skin, and for producing the brilliancy of complexion they are so ambitious to possess. The writer of this himself resided abroad for four or five years, and was assured, that this preparation of the poison is very minute Joses is extensively resorted to by foreign ladies for the above-mentioned purpose! Is it not, then, more than probable, that the foreign female acquaintance of Mrs. Wooller would impart this secret to her during her prolonged residence among them, and that she was afterwards induced to try its efficacy in restoring and clearing her own defective complexion? The continental ladies studiously concent from the knowledge of their husbands, and observe the utmost secreey in, their use of this dangerous specific. DANGEROUS USE OF ARSENIC BY LADIES FO

Paper From late American

The Canada, R. M. S., arrived at Hali-fax on the 18th inst. from Boston. The New York *Herald* of the 13th sup-

plies a fearful list of casualties—wrecks, &c.—caused by the late hurricanes, which appear to have swept along the entire range of the North-east coast of the United States. Vessels bound into New York seems to

have suffered most; from the point of the "Hook" to below "Squan inlet," on the Jersey coast, eight vessels were entirely

"The scene," says the Herald, " from the bank in front of the Broadway House, this morning, is terrible. The buildings partly blown down on all sides, the broken and caved banks, demolished bathing houses, &c., presented a perfect picture of ruin; but the worst feature is presented from the sea. At every moment some ves-sel heaves in sight, in various stages of disarrangement and dismemberment—with sails gone, rigging hanging loose, bulwarks stove, masts gone, &c., &c.

"It is a most surprising fact, that so far, we have heard of no loss of life in the im-mediate neighborhood. We have been able to procure intelligence of the loss of eight vessels along the upper coast, from the point of the Hook to below Squan Inlet. the point of the Hook to below Squan Inlet. The severity of the gale, which began early on Saturday evening and continued through the night, gave reason to fear, that a very heavy loss of life had occurred in our immediate vicinity, as the offing, during all Saturday, was lined with vessels inward bound?" bound.

In Congress, affairs remain pretty much as at the date of our last advices. House of Representatives remained unor-ganized, and business was, of course, at a stand.

stand.

Touching the "Foreign Enlistment" question, the Washington correspondence of the New York journals give somewhat contradictory accounts. One writer asserts that "President Pierce only awaits the organization of the House to send down a special War Message"; another avers that the matter is, to all intents and purposes, definitely settled.

The New York Evening Express contains the details of another outbreak of row-

tains the details of another outbreak of row-dyism, resulting in murder. Our readers have been made aware that Baker, the have been made aware that Baker, the murderer of Poole, was acquitted, in the teeth of the clearest evidence of his guilt; the practical effects of this are now made evident—rowdyism reigns triumphant, and brutal murders are of nightly occurrence in most parts of the city (New York). The heart sickens at the repeated recitals of heart-rending, horible catastrophies on Railways which continually crowd the columns of our U. S. exchanges from all

on Railways which continually crowd the columns of our U. S. exchanges from all parts of the Union, involving fresh slaughter, even before the weeping and wailing of bereaved families have been hushed for the killed and wounded by some preceding catastrophe. The scene of the latest "Horriste Accident," as reported by the Express, appears to have been on the Hudson River Railway.

From California the news comes up to the 10th ult., including accounts of desperate buttles between the Whites and Indians in Oregon. In an encounter near

rate buttles between the Whites and Indians in Oregon. In an encounter near Wafla Wafla River, Capt. Bennet, Lieut. Burrow and three privates of the U.S. troops were killed and forty wounded. In another fight at Paget's Sound, Lieutenant Slaughter and fourteen men fell.

ROOF AVALANCHES IN BOSTON.—Snow slides were of constant occurrence during the thaw of Snnday, and the successive avalanches from the roofs resourded like the cannonading of "light brigades" in different parts of the city. Pedestrians were only safe in the middle of the street, where they met with another "peril," in the shape of miniature lakes, formed in the numerous deep cradle-holes not yet levelled by the Street Superintendant's ploughing operation.—The avalanches were a perpetual source of inconvenience and danger, and in a few instances did some damage. A heavy body of snow descended from the roof of Dr. Lowell's church, on the Lynde street side, and shot against the house opposite, breaking in the blinds and double windows of the parlor, but fortu-F AVALANCHES IN B

e was injured. Another slide hotely, no one was injured. Another since from the same church struck a house near Cambridge street, smalling in the windows, and nearly filling the front room with snow.

Difficulty with an English Man-of War.—An arrival from Bermuda brings papers to the 25th ult., from which we learn that the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane had been to Antigua, to enquire into the taking of a colored seaman from an American vessel and a seatoned that he was a slave. under pretence that he was a slave. A British sloop-of-war was in port at the time, and the report says, that on entering the harbor, the Cyane took a very menacing position in regard to her, and refused to salute the English flag until reparation was made for the insult offered to our govern-

Interviews were had between the commanders of the two vessels—with what re-sult is not stated—but it is said the question has been referred to a higher tribunal. The Cyane left Antigua, Dec. 16th .- N Y. Paper.

According to a statement made by the New York Times, food is decidedly cheaper. Since the 25th of November, the price of ordinary flour, in the New York market, has declined 15 per cent notwithstanding that it is now the depth of winter and the canals are closed; whilst flour of the same quality is sold usually at one dol-lar per barrel lower than it was this time last year. The price of provisions and groceries is also declining .—Hx. Recor-

A divorce was recently granted by one of the Courts of Indiana, where the only allegation against the defendant, was, that he had cold feet. proves your way this the ted was that the ted may itself of summar. The chart was the ted may itself of summar itself of summ

PRO-SLAVERY OUTRAGE. - The Louisville (Ky.) Courier gives an account of the infliction of the barbarous outrage of tarring and feathering upon a school teacher at Lexington, who it was believed, had written letters to the Ohio Statesman, in which the "peculiar institution" was not treated

the "peculiar institution" was not treated with proper respect. The name of the victim was J. Brady, and the outrage was inflicted during Friday night by a mob of two hundred persons. The following are the disgraceful particulars:

"He was conducted to the Court House yard, and there stripped. A large quantity of pitch had been prepared for the occasion, with the contents of several bugs of feathers. The clothing was speedily removed from the body of Brady, and the pitch applied to the thickness of an inch. Then the feathers were nicely planted, and Brady's head shaved closely to the scalp, save two locks near the forehead. He was then set loose, and charged to go and sin save two locks near the forehead. He was
then set loose, and charged to go and sin
no more. More severe punishment would
have been administered, had it not been for
the wife of Brady, a beautiful and estimable
lady. Brady applied to a physician to
remove the tar; but it was found utterly
impossible. He left on the morning train
for Covington the land of Republi-

Such acts as the above partake more of the "code morel" of a land of pirates than of the amenities of a civilized com-munity.—Bost. Journal.

We understand that the tavern keepers of Amherst have "struck" for license, during the recent sitting of the Court of Sessions, at that place. In Cumberland, as in many other counties, the Bessions have frequently, of late, refused to grant license for the sale of liquors; and, this year, the for the sale of liquors; and, this year, the "publicans and sinners," thought they would try what the effect of retaliation might be. They therefore, refused to "entertain" the Justices, Grand Jurors, and others whom business, pleasure, or ensuit had brought about the Court of Sessions. It is said that, before the first day closed, there were a great many hungry men and horsess—and some thirsty ones too—in Amherst—. It

Gentility is neither, in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politecter towards those with, whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.