his paper is published at Two Dozzans a year, is advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in its months—or, Three Dollars at the end of the year. (See prospectus.)

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MICSUELLANEOUS.

History of the Saints.

Or an expose the Smith and Mormonism

by John C. Bennett, Boston: Letand

& Whiting, 71, Washington st.; New
York: Bradbury, Soden & Co., 127

Nassau st.; Cincinnati: E. S. Norris & Co., 247 Main st.-1842

We received a copy of this work a few ys since. It contains such an exposure Joe Smith and Mormonism, and susd, too, by such evidence, as will startle and confound those who boast of the intelgence of our age. That such a vulgar, are succeeded in this enlightened day, in stablishing and securing an unlimited conol over some thirty thousand human bees-in despite of their own knowledge of his baseness, his corruptions, his schemes to pander to the deprayed appetites of him-self and a few of his selected followers who deemed worthy to be the repositories of secrets and the companions of his crimes will hereafter be a matter of as much mishment as the success of Jemima Wilkinson or Mathias, humbug, or of that wenneting in the East, and of which a tice may be found in this paper, by the Millerites," near Salem Massachusetts. The work now before as contains 341 es of close letter press printing, with

plates—1 and 2, portraits of Joe Smith I Gen. Bennett, in Military costume; 3, epresentation of the "Order Lodge;" 4, the Lodge of the A Daughter of Zion; 5, of the "Destroying Angel," (Danies;) and 6, plan of the City of Nauvoo, the temple, the baptismal fout, &c. As a matter of successity we shall be brief in our effects, and shall only be able to notice ouf the leading and striking points of this work. It will, we presume, soon to be for sale at the book stores, and our extracts and notices will only increase the general silve among our renders to see the whole

Gen. Bennett, in the first chapter of his work, presents his reasons for juining the

"I find that it is almost universally the hinion of those who have heard of me in reastern part of the United States, that united myself to the Mormons from a conviction of the truth of their doctrines, and that I was, at least for some time, a convert to their pretended religion. This, however, is a very gross error. Inever be-lieved in them or their doctrines. This is, and indeed was, from the first, well known tomy friends and acquaintances in the westem country, who are well aware of my reasons for connecting myself with the Proet; which reasons I will now proceed

"My attention had been long turned to-wards the movements and designs of the Mormons, with whom I had become pretty well acquainted, years before, is the State of Ohio; and after the formation of their establishment at Nauvoo, in 1839, the facts and reports respecting them, which I contiqually heard, led me to suspect, and, ineed, believe, that their leaders had former and were preparing to execute, a dangerand colossal rebellion, and usurpation throughout the North Western States of the Union. It was to me evident that temporal as well as spiritual, empire was the aim and expectation of the Prophet and his cabinet. The documents that will hereafter be introduced, will clearly show the existence of a vast and deep haid scheme, up. on their part, for conquering the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri and of creeting upon the ruin of their present governments a despotic military and religious empire, the head of which, as emperor and pope, was to be Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Lord, and his ministers and vicerovs, the apostles, high priests, elders and bishops, of the Mormon church This part of the subject closes with the

following paragraph:
"Ifad I been uctuated by selfish and dishonorable motives, I should have remained among the Mormons; for with them I possessed power, wealth, and means to gratify every passion or desire that I might conceive. But I felt myself an humble instrument in the nands of God to expose the Imposter and his myrmidons, and o open the eyes of my countrymen to his dark and damuable designs. I have done my duty, and whatever may be thought of my motives or my conduct, I am satisfied with the approval of my own conscience, and feel certain that I have acted rightly and

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The attacks which have been made upon the character of Gen. Bennet, by the Mormon press, as well as by some others, since he abjured Mormonism, obviously rendered it necessary for him to sustain his reputation by the evidence of his standing among ith whom he has resided an ciated for seveari of the past years, and by reference to the confidence which had been reposed in him by those who may have been supposed the best judges of his deserts.—
Beveral pages are occupied with this testi-

and successful practitioner of medicine and surgers," and as a man of "unexceptionable moral character," by S. P. Hildreth, President of the Medical Convention of Ohio; that he received a similar recommendation, signed by seven of the principal citizens of South Bloomfield, Ohio, after residing there twolve months; that he was appointed as Agent of the Willoughby University of Ohio; that he was appointed as Agent of the Willoughby University of Ohio; that he was unani-mously efected Brigadier General of the Invincible Dragoons of Illinois, and as such commissioned by Gov. Carlin of this State; that he was subsequently appointed Quar-ter-Master General of Illinois, by the same executive officer; that he was unanimous ly elected Major General of the Nauvos Logion, and receited a commission for that office from Gov. Carlin; that he was eleced Mayor of Nauvoo, and was comm ed by Gov. Carlin; and presided as Chancellor of the University of Nauvoo; that he received the appointment of Master in Chancery, for Hancock county from Judge Douglass, and was qualified and acted as Douglass, and was qualified and acted as such; that he was on one occasion "presented with the First Presidency, as Assistant President, antil President Rigdon's health should be established;" that Gen. Bennett, up to the time he left the Mormons, was a special favorite with them, and was frequently spoken of in the highest terms of respect by the "Times and Sonsons," under the control of Joe Smith, as in the following extract:

the following extract:

"We would say, that if untiring diffi, gence to aid the afflicted and the oppressed zent for the promotion of literature and in telligence, and a virtuous and consisten conduct, are evidences of popularity, &c., we venture to say that no man deserves the appellations of 'popular and deserving' more than Gen. J. C. Bennett."—Times and Seasons, Vol. H., No. 10, p. 351.

Joe Smith went so far even as to have fit of the General, as will be seen by the annexed extract:-

Smith, Jr. Jan. 10, 1841.

"Again, let my servant, John C. Bennett, help you in your labor, in conding my word to the Kings and the people of the carth, and stand by you, even you, my servant Joseph Smith, in the hour of affiction, and his reward shall not fail if he teive councils and for his love he shall be great; for he shall be mine if he does this, saith the Lord. I have seen the work he hath droce, which I accept, if he contin-ue; and will crown him with blessings and great glory. Times and Seasons, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 495.

Hyram Smith, the patriarch of the church, to give Bennett the finishing touch as one of the true Abrahamic Priesthood laid his hands upon the head of the Genera and pronounced a patriarchial blessing, o which the following is a specimen:

"John C. Bennett -I lay my hands upor your head in the name of Jesus Christ, and ich as thou art a son of Abraham, bles: you with the holy priesthood, with all its graces, and gifts, and with wisdom in all the mysterics of God. Thou shalt have knowledge given thee, and shalt understand the keys by which all mysteries are among the children of men, and shalt h influence among the great and the noble oven to prevail on many, and bring them to the knowledge of the truth. Thou shalt prevail over thy enomies; and shalt know when thou hast gained power over them, and in this thine heart shall rejoice. Many souls shall believe, because of the proclamation which thou shalt make. The Holy Spirit shall rest upon thee, inasmuch that thy voice shall make the foundation on which thou standest to shake, -so great shall be the power of God."

The second chapter of the work is devoted to an examination of the claims and character of Joe Smith. His claims are thus stated in the Mormon "Book of Covenants," p. 177.

Behold there shall be a record kep

ongst you, and init thou (Smith) shall be called a seer, a translator, a prophet, an apostic of Jesus Christ, and an older of the And on page 88, " a revelation; Church. like unto Moses, having all the gifts of God which he bestowed upon the head of the Church."

The claims of Joe Smith, as the prophet of God, and the head of the church in these "Latter days," are sustained in all Mor-mon Books, and by all Mormon Bishops and ionchers.

The origin and character of Joe Smith are fully detailed in the annexed extract, and which is sustained by some twenty pages of other evidence.

TESTIMONY OF WM. STRAFFORD.

" Manchester, N. Y. Dec. 8, 1830. "I, Wm. Strafford, baving been called upon to give a true statement of my knowledge concerning the character and conduct of the family of Smith, known to the world as the founders of the Mormon sect, do say that I first became acquainted with Joseph Smith, and his family, in the year 1820. They lived at that sine, in Palmyra, about one mile and a half from my residence. A great part of their time was devoted to digging for money, especially in the night time, when they said the money could be most easily obtained. I have heard them tell marvellous tales, respecting the discoveries they have made in their occupa-

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Mony. It thus appears that he received a deposited keek, barrely, and hagshands of strong recommendation as an "ingenious and successful practitioner of medicine and supposes that he received a deposited keek, barrely, and hagshands of coined silver and gold—bars of gold, gold to and successful practitioner of medicine and surgery," and as a man of "unexception silver—gold candlesticks, awords, &c. &c. to able moral character," by S. P. Hildreth, President of the Medical Convention of hills in this part of New York, were thrown in up by human hands, and, in them were large caves, which Joseph, Jr., could see, by placing a stone of singular appearance to his hat in such a manner as to exclude all light; at which time they pretended he could see all things within and under the carth, so that he could see all things within and under the earth, -that he sould see within the above mentioned caves, large gold bars and silver plates, that he could also discover the spirits in whose charge these treasures were, clothed in ancient dress. At certain times, these treasures could be obtained very easily, at others, the obtaining them was difficult. The facility of routhing them, depended, in a great meaand good Friday, I believe, were regarded as the most fiverable time for securing these treasures.—These things I regarded as viriously. However, being prompted by curiosity I at length accepted of their invitations, to join them in their necturnal excursions. I will now relate a few inci-dents attending these excursions.

"Joseph Smith, son., came to me one

> been looking in his glass, and seen, not many rods from the house, two or three kegs of gold and silver, some feet under the surface of the earth; and that none the surface of the cursh; and that none others but the elder Joseph and myself could get them. I accordingly consented to go, and early in the evening repaired to the place of deposit. Joseph, see, first made a circle, twelve or foreteen for in diameter. This circle, said he, coursing the treasure. He then stock in the ground a row of witch-hazel sticks, for the purpose of keep-ing off the evil spirits. Within this circle he made unother, of about eight or ten feet in diameter. He walked around three times on the puripliery of the last circle, muttering to himself something which I could not understand. He next stack a steel rod in the centre of the circle, and then enjoined profound allence upon had charge of these treasures. After we had dug a trench about five feet in depth around the rod, the old man, by signs and motions, asked leave of absence, and went to the house to enquire of young Joseph the cause of our disappointment. He soon re turned, and said, that Joseph had remained turned, and said, that Joseph had remained all this time in the house watching the motions of the cvil spirit—that he saw the spirit come up to the ring, and as soon as it beheld the cone which we had formed around the rod, it caused the money to sink. We then went into the house, and the old man observed, that we made a mistake in the commencement of the operation, if it had not been for that, said he, we should have got the manuar.

> have got the money.
>
> "At another time, they devised a schem by which they might satisfie their hunger with the mutton of one of my sheep. They had seen in my flock of sheep, a large, fat, black wether. Old Joseph and one of the boys came to me one day, sind said that Joseph, jr., had discovered some very remarkable and valuable treasures, which that after cutting its throat, it should be led around the circle while bleeding. This being done, the wrath of the cril spirit would be appeased: the treasures could then be obtained, and my share of them was to be fourfold. To gratify my curiosity, I let them have a large sheap. They afterwards informed me that the sheep was killed pursuant to commandment: but as there was some in the process, it did not have the effect. This, I believe, is the only time they ever made money digging a pro-fitable business. They, however, had around them constantly a worthless gang, whose employment it was to dig money by nights, and who, day times, had more to do with mutten than money.

> "When they found that the peor the vicinity would no longer put any faith in their schemes for digging money, they then pretended to find a Gold Bible, o which they said, the Book of Mormon was only an introduction. This latter book was at length fitted for the press. No means were taken by any individual to suppress its publications no one apprehende danger from a book, originating with indi viduals who had neither influence, honesty or honor. The two Josephs and Hiram, promised to show me the plates, after the Book of Mormon was translated, But, atterwards, they pretended to have received an express commandment, forbidding them to show the plates. Respecting the manner of receiving and translating the Book of Mormon their statements were always discordant. The elder Joseph would say that he had seen the plates and that he knew them to be gold, and at other times he would say that he had not seen them at all. I have thus briefly stated a few of the facts, in relation to the conduct and charac-ter of this family of Smiths; probably sufficient has been stated without going into detail. WM. STAFFORD.

State of New York, 3 88.

Wayne county: \ Sec. \ I certify, that on this 9th day of De cember, 1833, personally appeared before me William Stafford, to me known, and made oath to the truth of the above statement, and signed the same. "TH. P. BALDWIN,

There are seemal pages of documents of the same character quoted, giving also many additional facts, and all concurring in the statements made by Mr. Stafford. We close our extracts this week with a document of a late showing how Joe Smith went to work to "Milk the Gentles"—a common phrase for cheating and abasing those who are not Mormone:

Boston, September, 10, 1842. rode with Joseph Smith, ir., from Fair-ort, Ohio, to Kirtland. When we left fairport, we had been drinking protty freely; I drunk brandy, he brandy and eider, both together; and when we arrived at Poinsville, we drank again; and when we arrived at Kirtland, we were very drunk.

soph Smith, Brigham Young, and others, were drunk at Joseph Smith, jr.'s house, altogether; and a man by the name of Vinson Knight, supplied them with rum, bran-dy, gin, and port wine, from the cash stores; worked in the loft, over head. He Joseph Smith, told Knight not to sell any of the rum, brandy, gin, or port wine, for he wanted it for his own use. They were drank, and drinking, for more than a week.

"I Joseph Smith said that the Bank awas got up on his having a revolution from God, and said it was to go into circulation to milk the Gentiles. I asked Joseph about the

money. He said he could not redeem it : he was paid for algaing the bills, as any other man would 60 paid for it,—so he told -and they must do the best they could

sick, and Brigham Young prayed with her, and laid on hands, and said she would get

and and on hands, and said she would get well; but she died at six o clock at sight.

Joseph Smith, Jr., and others, went to Canada, in September. Said he; Joseph, had as good a right to go out and get maney, an any of the brethren. He took money, in Canada, from a man by the name of Lawrence, and promised him a farm, when he arrived at Kirtland; but when he arrived; Joseph was among the inissing, and no form for him. (He took nine handedd dol-William Smith told Joseph if he

not give him some money he would tell where the flook of Mormon came from ; and Joseph accordingly gave him what he

"Suffolk, ss. September 19, 1842:
Then personally appeared the aforenamed G. B. Frost, and made oath that the foregoing affiduvit, by him subscribed, is true. Before me, BRADFORD SUMNIAL Justice of the Peace.

Capt. Haje and Major Andre. The tragical death of Captain Hale, is

ne of the most patriolic, yet melancholy plaudes in the history of the Revolution. Nathan Halo was a native of the town of Goventry, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1778, with the highest honors, and was remarkable for his studious habits, and his gentlemanly demea-nor. Immediately after the battle of Bun-

ker Hill, he abandoned his intentions of entering into the ministry, and received a commission as Licutellant in one of the Connecticut regiments, commanded by Major Thomas Knowlton. He was in the dewhen he destroyed the barracks of the British troops on one of the Islands in Boston harbor, and after the evacuation of that vity, accompanied the regiment to New York, and was for a time stationed on Berregimentacted pobly-Knowlton was raised missioned a captain. The regiment was taken into the line of the army as a corps

of light infantry and rangers.

After the retreat from Long Island, Gen Washington was anxious to ascertain the situation and intentions of Sir William Howe, and requested Colonel Knowlton to ascertain if any officer of his regiment was willing to cross to the enemy's camp as a spy. Colonel Knowlton called his officers together, and related the request of the volunteered his service, to undertake the

dangerous enterprise.
He crossed to Long Island in disguise, was in the British camp for two or three days, and after fulfilling his mission, was about to return, when he was recognized by a refugee, and carried before Sir William Howe. On being questioned, he acknowledged that he was an officer in the service of his country, and proclaimed his A court martial was instantly ordered

and Capt. Hale was tried, and condemned to suffer death next morning as a rebel and a spy. He received the notice of his execution with the serenity of a Christian and a patriot, and asked that he might be allow. ed a Bible, and pen and paper the evening previous to his death. He wrote several etters to his parents and sisters, and the morning light ushered to his ear the drumbest that told his last moment was nigh.

He was taken, in charge of the provos guard, in an orchard, where a rope had been affixed to a tree, and was hung up like a common felon, amid the taunts and jeers a common felon, amid the taunts and jeers of a licentious soldiery, while the last sentence he was heard to utter was, "I regret that I have but one life to lay down for my To have that, if agreeable, sottled in kind; untry !" Noble death, and glorious ex. Indeed, if he could, such a ma

ry to his countrymen; the gallant soldier the devoted patriot, the noble Christian, rests almost forgotton and unknown. The gress to creet a monnment to his memory, and God speed their request. Shall we find the usual result-" the ingratitude of

Roman amphithentres. Verona.—I almost lament having seen the stupendous Roman Amphitheatre here.

* I am half angry with mysolt, I think, for being so greatly struck with the grandeur of this unholy edifice. I am less an antique Roman' than most people-shaving very little respect for their greatness, which nother in its origin nor end appears to me of the best quality. But I felt it impossi-ble, as I stood on this boldly conceived the. street o deny that their brutal joys must have had as much sublimity throw them as genius and power could bestow. Why is it that, with all the accumulated science of so many ages to help us, we can no longer rear such works as this !beautiful in her grand simplicity, and at the same time so completely falfilling the purpose for which it was planned, that the grace and the dignity seem to have grown out of it as if by accident. Fitness of form seems to constitute busuty in the same manner that case of movement constitutes grace. In both cases, a sert of instinctive mmon sense tells us that it is right--the mind is satisfied, and the spirit pleased. It is a pity that what seems so simple, while scknowledged to be so admirable, should ever be departed from. The object being to accommodate thirty thousand persons i the best manner possible, for the purpos of their all having a perfectly commoditure view of what was doing in the arena, it is mpossible to imagine any other mode or monner in which it could be done so well So gracious is the form, so majestic the proportions of these bare rough elements of a building, that all the glories of Pulladio, which I had so lately been gazing at with delight, seemed little better than so much Dreaden china, by comparison with

I looked, and looked, till I began to quarrel with all human improvement, -and the nineteenth century was rapidly descending to a discount in my imagination, when happened to fin my eye upon sundry open-ings, which were evidently not intended either for the entrances or the vomitaries the thirty thousand spectators. were those apertures for?' said I 'Those were for letting in the wild beasts upon the gladiators, was the reply. It is wonderful now suddenly the ideas auggested by this swer dis enchanted me.

Ice Houses — We copy the following from the Main Parmer, and commend it to the attention of all our country readers: "It has been a matter of autonishment to us

his time.

When convenient the location of the jee house should be in the cellar, where it will be doubly convenient from the ready facilities it affords for preserving milk, butter, d.c., during the sammer, all of which are greatly improved, and often times preserved by ice, when without it, they would be liable rapidly to deterioate, or perhaps spoil.

Nothing can be more simple than the medus operand of constructing them. A hole of the medus operand of constructing them. randi of constructing them. A hole, of the cathe cellar, from five to six feet deep, and at the bottom covered with stones of a small use, after the fashion of paving, and over which when com-pleted, and the interstices filled with clean fine pleted, and the interstices filled with clean fineand, is superinduced a stratum of boughs, either
of sprace or fir. The sides are then lined with
the same material, as is also fite top, which is
formed of cross work, with an opening two feet
square in the side or centre, to subserve the purpose of a door. Into this depat is about do introduced in square nakes, of a uniform size, in order that they may occupy less room. The whole
process, it will be seen, is very simple, and the
expense of constructing and filling up, when the
materials are near at hund, necessarily light.—A
former informed us recently that he had in one armer informed us recently that he had in one scason saved more than three times the cost of his ice house in the articles of milk and ment."

A NEW THEORY ON THE SHORTNESS OF MODER Live.—A Western editor quantily gives his no-tions on the shortness of modern life as follows. He says—"When every man raised his own gar-den sunce.—when the women, like mother Eve, den source—when the women, like mother Eve, did their own sewing—they lived to a most numerous age; but when they took to trading and bethering about the difference of exchanges, when Egypt sold corn, and the grand game of financiering began to be played, folks then took to dying. They regularly fretted and stewed their lives out of them, or took to harddrink, which is all the same as dving, only a great deal worse." all the same as dying, only a great deal worse."

From the Ladies Companion for December. Henrt to let. To be let at a very desirable rate,

To be let at a very desirable rate, A snug little house in a healthy state, Tis a bachelor's heart, and the age at is Chance Affection the rent, to be paid in advance. The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone, So the fixtures are not of much value; but soor Twill be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife Take a lease for the term of her natural life. Then ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget An excellent Bachelor's heart's to be let. pression! Now mark the contrast. The bones of John Andre, Adjt. Gen. of the British army, Arnold's victim, who was So ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget, An excellent Bachelor's beart's to be let. hung at Tappan, were dug up and carried An excellent Bachelor's be

Who are the same?

The " Asylum Journal," conducted by be inmates of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, promises to be one of the most tively and witty periodicals of the day.—
From the third number we copy the following hit at the times. It should be remembered that some but the inmates of that Retreat are allowed to contribute to its columns and of course this is one of their productions, yet there is more evidence of sanity in the mind of the author of this short article than many men exhibit during heir whole earthly career:

" Who are the same ?-It is now about six months since my friends, for certain reamas satisfactory no doubt to theinselves. deemed me insane, and sent me to this asylum to be taken care of thill I should think and act like them. I thought them deranged-they voted me to be so, and being the majority, they sent me off.

"For some weeks past I have felt great itching to see how the people of Brattlebere', who are called sane, conduct themselves-whether they are like my sane friends at home. So last evening, making rather an unwarrantable use of the liberty which our benevolent Superintendent allows bis patients, I wandered from the Asylum, and soon found myself in their pleasant village. I soon discovered lots of people, old and young, grave and gay, wending their way to a large stone building—s.) I joined the crowd. As I approached the building, I saw posted on the door, a handbill headed, 'Great Attraction,' and underneath, the figure of a pig: I was carried forward by the throng, forced up two flight of stairs into a large hall, without giving the door-keeper an opportunity to put any questions about tickets. After a while the people became comparatively quiet, and a man came forward loading a miserable looking, half furnished pig, and announced to the spectators that he (the pig) could spell, cypher, or play cards as well as any man in Brattleboro'. I watched the performances attentively, and soon became convinced that his Pigship could do all this just as well as his master, who evidently directed all his movements. This, thinks , is no place for me, there is danger of the whole company's being seized and carried to the Asylum, should pertain people see us here. I rushed for the door, and soon found myself in the street.

"After running till I thought myself safe, I stopped to take breath and make observations. I soon discovered another throng of people passing me, some singing, others cursing, but all hastening forward as for their lives. So I joined in again, and making up to a talkative, blustering fellow a the growd, asked him where this multitude were going? 'Going!' said he; 'go-ing to the Miller meeting, be sure; you'd better keep on, there'll be high times there to-night,' I trudged on with the rest, till we all entered a neat little church or chanel Over the desk where the principal speaker sat, was a chart on which were all manner of beasts named in the book of Daniel, and certain sums in arithme.ic all worked out. I found on looking them through, work them which way you would, the answere would always come 1843. 'Them figures show, said my talkative companion, who had seated lumself beside me, that the world will be burnt up in 1813, and a good many of our folks see through it as a sum in addition."

" The lecturer proposed to show, from the book of Esdras, that all our Presidents who have died, have died in fulfilment of prophecy. He admitted that the books of Esdras were called apocryphal, but insisted that they were just us good as any other book in the whole Dible; and I couldn't see out (for his purpose) they were.

"The lecture being closed, then began running fight between several unmanner. ly, ill-bred boys, (of a large growth,) at one and of the house, and the lecturer and brethren at the other. It would puzzle a crazy man, surely, to tell which party conducted with the most propriety-the disciples attemping to pray down the rowdles, and those rowdies in turn attempting to scrape down them. Individuals were called out by name, threats and taunts passed backwards and forwards, till the house became a perfect bedlam. At this moment I could not refrain from speaking. * My friends,' said I, shouting at the top of my voice, for betven's sake, for your own sake, and for the sake of common decency, forbear.' A moment's silence ensued; and one cried out - Seize that man; he's one of the crazy folks from the Asylum.' 'So he is,' so he is, shouted a dozen voices at once. o He shouldn't be here to disturb the meetingaway with him.' I was immediately so. cured, and in the custody of three good stout fellows, and rather unceremoniously returned to my snug quarters, from whence I had so imprudently strayed.

"I think it will be long before I shall presume to trust myself amongst the socalled same portion of this community.-Different people view things differently, but to my mind, I saw more really insune ones during my late short excursion, than I have met amongst the inmates of this asylum. and certainly I heard more shopping and screaming, by half, than I have during my whole residence here. I wonder how people determine who are the sane.

'CHAZY SAM.

John Jacob Astor says he thinks a man worth five huntired thousand dollars is just as well off as if he was rich. Baron J. D. Rothschille don't his fellow financier died worth about one million of dollars, he said, "Poor man! I thought he was