Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM & DERN, Publishers and Proprietors.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,) $1,50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
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Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square.

D. E. GOOD, M. D. J. M GEMMILL, M. D.

DRS. GOOD & GEMMILL HAVING entered into Partnership in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services to the Public in the several branches of their Profession.

Calls will be answered either day or night at their office —which is the same as heretofore occupied by Drs. Hirst & Good;—or at the Logan House.
April 21st, 1859-3m

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*),

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 3d. 1859.

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!! The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,
OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.
July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
WM. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCRUM & DERN, Editors. "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMURTRIE, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. D. LEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW
ALTOONA, BLAIR Co, Pa.,
Will practice law in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Centre and adjoining counties.—Also in the District Court of the United States.

Collections of claims promptly attended to Agent for the sale of Real Estate, Bounty Land Warrants, and all business pertaining to conveyancing and the law.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Wilson McCandles and Andrew Burke, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Pres. Judge of Fayette Judicial District; Hon. Chenard Clemens, of Wheeling, Va.; Hon Henry D. Foster, Greensburg; Hon. John W. Killinger, Lebanon; Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Philadelphia; and Hon. George P. Hamelton, Pittsburg. June 16, 1859-1y.

W. R. BOYERS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Indiana counties.

Particular attention given to the collection of Claims, and prompt remittances made.
He speaks the German language fluently.
☞ Office, for the present, with J. M. Cherry, Esq., opposite Kessler's Drug Store.
Altoona, August 4, 1859.—tf

New Book Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS LATELY opened a BOOK STORE next door to the corner of *Virginia and Annie streets*, where may be found

Old and Standard Authors, New Publications, Light Literature, Periodicals and Staple and Fancy Stationery in large varieties.

Also, a new and very select lot of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The citizens of Altoona are respectfully invited to call.
☞ All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Altoona, Nov. 3, 1859—tf H. SMITH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.
Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SHOEMAKER.

WM. S. BITTNER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE. [Dec. 23, '58.-tf.
☞ A Student wanted.

DR. WM. R. FINLEY RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the people of Altoona and the adjoining country.
He may be found at the office heretofore occupied by Dr. G. D. Thomas.
Altoona, Sept. 30, 1858.-tf

REMOVAL.—A. M. KING, SHOEMAKER, informs the public that he has taken the Room next door to the *Tribune* Office, on Virginia Street, where he is prepared to manufacture every style of WOMEN'S SHOES, at reasonable prices, and in a substantial manner. [Mar.15,'60.-tf.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER—JOHN STEHLE has taken a portion of the room occupied by A. M. KING, next door to J. W. Rigg's Tin Shop, and announces himself ready to get up Men's Boots & Shoes in good style and at low rates. [Mar.15,'60-tf.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby notified not to purchase or sell any lager beer kegs with the stamp of the ALTOONA BREWERY thereon, as such kegs never have been and never will be sold from the Brewery. All kegs containing said stamp will be claimed and taken, wherever found, by the proprietors of the Brewery to whom they belong.
July 28th 1859-tf. WILHELM & BRO.

B. F. ROYER, M. D., Offers his professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity.
The best of references can be given if required.
Office at residence on Branch street, East Altoona, three doors above Conrad's Store. April 28,'59-1y.

THE VERY BEST ARTICLE OF FLOUR, from the celebrated Lewistown mills, kept at the new Flour and Feed Store. Call and get a sample of it. Price as low as the lowest. [Feb. 23 '60.-tf.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf] G. W. KESSLER.

SAVING FUND.
National SAFETY TRUST Company.

SAVING FUND.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RULES.
1. Money is received every day, and in any amount, large or small.
2. FIVE PER CENT. interest is paid for money from the day it is put in.
3. The money is always paid back in GOLD, whenever it is called for, and without notice.
4. Money is received from *Executors, Administrators, Guardians*, and others who desire to have it in a place of perfect safety, and where interest can be obtained for it.
5. The money received from depositors is invested in REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such other first class securities as the Charter directs.
6. Office Hours—Every day from 9 till 5 o'clock, and on Mondays and Thursdays till 8 o'clock in the evening.

HON. H. L. BENNER, President.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President.
W. J. REED, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY L. BENNER,	FRANCIS LEE,
EDWARD L. CARTER,	F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
ROBERT SELFRIDGE,	JOSEPH B. BARRY,
SAMUEL K. ASHTON,	JOSEPH YERKES,
C. LANDRETH MUNNS,	HENRY DIFFENDERFER.

Office: Walnut Street, S. W. Corner of Third St. Philadelphia. April 14th, '59-1y.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.,
UNION BUILDINGS, 3d STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
W. R. BOYERS, AGENT,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
Chartered Capital $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY against Loss or Damage by Fire. Also against perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS.

Simon Cameron,	Geo Bergner,	W F Murray,
Geo M Lauman,	Benjamin Parke,	F K Bons,
William Dock,	Wm H Kepner	Jno H Berryhill,
Eli Slifer,	A B Warford,	Wm F Packer.
James Fox,		

OFFICERS:
SIMON CAMERON, President
BENJ. PARKE, Vice President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
Sept. 29, 1859.-6m

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, of PITTSBURGH.
W. R. BOYERS, AGENT,
ALTOONA, PA.
Capital and Surplus over $150,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Jacob Painter,	A A Carrier,	Geo W Smith,
Rody Patterson,	A J Jones,	Wade Hampton,
Henry Sproul,	N Voeghly,	Robert Patrick,
C A Colton,	I Grier Sproul,	Jas H Hopkins.

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835.07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent., affording evidence of its stability and usefulness. *Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.*
A. A. CARRIER, *Pres't.* I. GRIER SPROUL, *Sec'y.*

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, 110 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
W. R. BOYERS, AGENT,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $200,000.
ORGANIZED 1851.
Insures from Loss by Fire:—Household Goods, Buildings and Merchandize generally.
Insures Lives—During the Natural Life or for Short Terms.
Inland Insurance—On Goods, by Canal, Lakes and Land Carriage. ROBERT PERRY, *Pres't.*
H. K RICHARDSON, *Vice Pres't.*
GEO. C. HELMBOLD. *Sec'y.* [Sept. 29, '59-6m

American Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
Company Building, Walnut St., S. E. corner of Fourth Phila.
W. R. BOYERS, AG'T, ALTOONA,
LIFE INSURANCE AT THE USUAL MUTUAL RATES, OR AT JOINT STOCK RATES, AT ABOUT 20 PER CENT. LESS, OR AT TOTAL ABSTINANCE RATES, THE LOWEST IN THE WORLD. A. WHILLDIN, *Pres't.*
J. C. SIMMS, *Sec'y.* [Oct. 27th, 1859-1y.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. Y. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59-tf

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.
Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Company. Agency, Anna Street, Altoona.
March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

RAIL ROAD LANDS FOR SALE,
ON LONG CREDIT,
AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST

THE HANIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, having over 600,000 ACRES of LAND lying in the State of Missouri, which was granted, by Act of Congress, to aid in the construction of their Road, offer the principal portion thereof, for sale, on the most liberal terms.

The greater part of these lands are within six, and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed, and open for use throughout its entire length (206 miles,) and runs through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.

For further information, apply at the Land office of the Company, or address by letter, JOSIAH HUNT,
Land Commissioner, H. & St. Jo. R. R.
Hannibal, Mo. Feb. 2, '60.-1y.*

BAKER'S FLOUR.—A VERY SUperior article in Barrels and Sacks, for sale at the "MODEL." [Feb. 23, '59.3t.

QUEENSWARE, JUST RECEIVED. A large and fashionable assortment at the store of J. B HILEMAN.

ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES AT 1-tf. KESSLER'S.

Select Poetry.

SUGGESTED BY THE LATE FIGHT.

J. G.—England.

Bruised and bleeding and torn,
With a maimed or a broken limb,
With flabby cheeks and with deep gashed lips,
And eyes black, swollen and dim—
Bruised and bleeding and torn,
Blinded and maddened with pain,
Striving and grappling man to man,
Each like another Cain—
Oh, God! that such a brutal strife as this,
Body and soul should stain.

Bruised and weary and worn,
Gasping—with half-spent breath,
Again they close whilst the watchers press round,
Betting on life and death.
Betting on life and death!
Men of every degree;
Men! nay brutes in human form,
Whosoever they be.
Alas! alas! in a civilized land
Such a barbarous sight to see.

Again and again they rush on,
The battle is lost and won—
Oh, Lord! lay not the sin to their charge,
But to those who have urged them on.
On those who have urged them on,
Men of learning and fame,
Men in the church and men in the world,
Men with a titled name—
Men to whom Thou hast given much,
On them be the shame and blame.

Say, can true courage be taught
To the Christian heathen at home,
By feasting their ignoble natures on sights
That were worthy of our heathen Rome?
Honor to whom honor's due,
Glory and praise to the brave,
Honor to him who will peril his life
The life of another to save.
But none to him who, for fame and gold,
Would drag down his foe to the grave.

Up, up, ye prelates and peers,
Up, ye Parliament men,
And pour your scorn on the cant that says
Prize-fighting makes us men!
Prize-fighting makes us beasts,
Low and degrading its fruits,
Human feelings and manliness
Tearing up by the roots—
We want a nation of manly men,
And not a nation of brutes.

Select Miscellany.

Barnes on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

[Below we publish, by request, a couple of extracts from an argument put forth by Rev. Barnes, of Philadelphia, on the traffic in ardent spirits. We hope that all into whose hands this paper may fall, will take time to read and ponder the statements contained therein.—ED.]

1. It is an employment which tends to *counteract the design of the very organization of society.* Society is organized on a benevolent principle. The structure of that organization is one of the best adapted instances of design, and of benevolence, anywhere to be found. It is on this principle that a lawful employment—an employment fitted to produce subsistence for a man and his family, will not interfere with the rights and happiness of others. It may be pursued without violating any of their rights, or infringing their happiness in any way Nay, it may not only interfere with *their* rights and happiness, but it will tend to promote directly their welfare, by promoting the happiness of the whole. Or, for example, the employment of the farmer may be pursued not only without interfering with the rights or privileges of the mechanic, the physician, or the merchant, but it will directly contribute to their welfare, and is indispensable to it. The employment of the physician not only contributes to the support of himself and family, but to the welfare of the community. It not only does not interfere with the rights and happiness of the farmer and the mechanic, but it tends directly to their advantage.—The employment of the merchant in lawful traffic, not only contributes to his support, but is directly beneficial to the whole agricultural community; for, as has been well said, "the merchant is the friend of mankind." He injures no man, at the same time that he benefits himself; and he contributes to the welfare of the community by promoting a healthful and desirable exchange of commodities in different parts of the land, and of various natures. The same is true of the mechanic, the mariner, the schoolmaster, the legislator, the book-maker, the day-laborer, the schoolmaster, the lawyer, the clergyman.

Now we maintain that the traffic in ardent spirits, as a drink, is a violation of this wise arrangement. It tends to sap the foundation of the whole economy. It is solely to benefit the trafficker, and it tends to evil, evil only, evil continually. If every man should act on this principle, society could not exist. If every man should choose an employment that should necessarily and always interfere with the peace, and happiness, and morals of others, it would at once break up the organization. If every manufacturer should erect a manufactory, as numerous as our distilleries and dram-shops, that should necessarily blight every farm, and produce sterility in its neighborhood, every farmer would regard it as an unlawful employment; and if pursued, the business of agriculture would end. If a physician could live only by diffusing disease and death, who would regard his as a moral employment? If a mariner could pursue his business from this port to Calcutta or Canton, only by importing the plague in every return voyage, who would deem it an honorable employment? If an apothecary could pursue his business only by killing nine persons out of ten of those with whom he had dealing, who would deem it a lawful business? If a man can get a living in his employment only by fitting out a privateer and preying upon the peaceful commerce of the world, who will deem it a lawful employment? If a man lives only to make a descent on the peaceful abodes of Africa, and to tear away parents from their weeping children, and husbands from their wives and homes, where is the man that will deem it a moral business? And why not? Does he not act on the same principle as the man who deals in ardent spirits—a desire to make money, and that only? The truth is, that in all these cases there would be a violation of the great fundamental law on which men must agree to live together in society—a violation of that great, noble, and benevolent law of our organization, by which an honest employment interferes with no other, but may tend to diffuse blessings in the whole circle of human engagements. And the traffic in ardent spirits is just as much a violation of this law, as in any of the cases specified.

2. Every man is bound to pursue such a business as to *render a valuable consideration* for that which he receives from others. A man who receives in trade the avails of the industry of others, is under obligation to restore that which will be of real value. He receives the fruit of toil; he receives that which is of value to himself; and common equity requires that he return a valuable consideration. Thus the merchant renders to the farmer, in exchange for the growth of his farm, the productions of other climes; the manufacturer, that which is needful for the clothing or comfort of the agriculturist; the physician, the result of his professional skill. All these are valuable considerations, which are fair and honorable subjects of exchange. They are a mutual accommodation; they advance the interest of both parties. But it is not so with the dealer in ardent spirits. He obtains the property of his fellow-men, and what does he return? That which tend to promote their real welfare? That which will make him a happier man? That which will benefit his family? That which diffuses learning and domestic comfort around his family circle? None of these things.—He gives him that which will produce poverty, and want, and cursing, and tears, and death. He asked an egg, and he receives a scorpion. He gives him that which is established and well known as the source of no good, but as tending to produce beggary and wretchedness. Now if this were practised in any other business, it would be open fraud. If in any way you could palm upon a farmer that which is not only worthless, but mischievous—that which would certainly tend to ruin him and his family, could there be any doubt about the nature of this employment? It makes no difference here, that the man supposes that it is for his good; or that he applies for it. You know that it is not for his benefit, and you know—what is the only material point under this head—that it will tend to his ruin. Whatever he may think about it, or whatever he may desire, you are well advised that it is an article that will tend to sap the foundation of his morals and happiness, and conduce to the ruin of his estate, and his body, and his soul; and you know, therefore, that you are not rendering him any valuable consideration for his property.—The dealer may look on his gains in this matter—on his houses, or mortgages, or lands, obtained as the result of his business—with something like these reflections:—

"This property has been gained from other men. It was theirs, honestly acquired, and was necessary to promote their happiness and the happiness of their families. It has become mine by a traffic which has not only taken it away from them, but which has ruined their peace, corrupted their morals, sent wo and discord into their families, and consigned them perhaps to an early and most loathsome grave. This property has come from the hard earnings of other men; has passed into my hands without any valuable compensation rendered; but has been obtained only while I have been diffusing want and wo, and death through their abodes."

Let the men engaged in this traffic look upon their property thus gained; let them survey the wo which has attended it; and then ask, as honest men, whether it is a moral employment.

☞ Soon after the battle at Lepsic, a wit observed:—Bonaparte must now be in funds, as he received a check on the bank of the Elbe."

☞ The Masonic orders in the United States now embrace 4,792 lodges and 195,170 members.

PUNISHMENT FOR ARSON.

The revised penal code, passed by the Legislature the present year, denounces heavy penalties for the crime of arson.—The punishment under the new code is severe, but not more so than such an atrocious crime deserves. We copy the law relative to incendiarism, as it stands now:—

"If any person shall maliciously and voluntarily burn or cause to be burned, or set fire, or cause, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn any factory, mill or dwelling-house of another, or any kitchen, shop, barn, stable or out-house that is parcel of such dwelling, or belonging, or adjoining thereto, or any other building by means whereof a dwelling-house shall be burnt, then, and in every such case, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of felonious arson, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding twelve years; and in case of the malicious burning or setting fire to any dwelling-house, or building that is parcel of such dwelling or belonging thereto, there is any person in the same, the offender being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, at separate or solitary confinement, not exceeding twenty years.

If any person shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or caused to be burned, set fire to, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn, or aid, counsel, procure or consent to the burning or setting fire to, of any barn, stable or other building of another, not parcel of the dwelling-house, or any shop, storehouse or warehouse, malthouse, mill or other building of another, or any barrack, rick or stack of grain hay, fodder or bark, piles of wood, boards or other lumber, or any ship, boat or other vessel of another lying within any county in this State, or any wooden bridge within the same, or State capitol or adjoining offices, or any church, meeting house, court house, jail or other public building belonging to this Commonwealth, or to any city or county thereof, or to any body corporate or religious society whatever, the person offending shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding ten years.

Every person being the owner of any ship, boat or other vessel, or the owner, tenant, or occupant of any house, outhouse, office, store, shop, warehouse, mill, distillery, brewery or manufactory, barn or stable, or any other building, who shall wilfully burn or set fire thereto, with intention to burn the same, with an intention thereby to defraud or prejudice any person, or body politic or corporate, that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance thereon, or any moneys, goods, wares or merchandise therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding seven years.

"POWERFUL" MEAN.—The steamer Sultana, commanded by Captain S., exploded several years ago with terrible effect, and burned to the water's edge. Captain S. was blown into the air, alighting near a floating cotton bale, upon which he floated uninjured, but much blakened and mud-died. Arrived at a village several miles below, to which the news of the disaster had preceded him, he was accosted by the editor of the village paper, with whom he was well acquainted, and who was eager for an item:

"I say, boy, is the Sultana blown up?"

"Yes."

"Was Captain S. killed?"

"No—I am Captain S."

"The devil you are! How high were you blown?"

"High enough to think of every mean thing I ever did in my life before I came down."

The editor started on a run for his office; the paper was about going to press, and not wishing to omit the item of intelligence for the next issue, two weeks off, he wrote as follows:—

"The steamer Sultana has burst her boiler, we learn from Captain S., who says he was up long enough to think of every mean thing he ever did in his life before he lit. We suppose he was up about three months."

☞ An Arabian, who brough a blush to a maiden's cheeks by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her:—"My looks have planted roses into your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

☞ Man is like a snow ball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all that's good in him melts like butter, but kick him around and he gathers strength with each revolution, until he grows into an avalanche.

The Census of 1860.

The following excellent take off on the questions proposed to be asked by the takers of the Census of 1860, has been variously credited to the Buffalo Express and the Cleveland Plaindealer. Without attempting to settle the question to paternity, we present it as we find it:

What is your age?

Where were you born?

Are you married, and if so, how do you like it?

How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors?

Did you ever have the measels, and if so, how many?

Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself?

Have you parents, and if so, how many of them?

Do you read the New Testament regularly.

What is your fighting weight?

How many times has your wife "wished she was dead," and did you reciprocate the wish?

Do you use boughten tobacco.

Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not what proportion of her things were your'n and your things were her'n?

Were you ever in the penitentiary?

Are you troubled with biles?

How many empty bottles have you in the house?

How does your meerschaum color.

Have you all of Thayer's speeches on the horse railroad?

Are beans an article of regular diet in your family, and if so, how does it go?

State whether you are blind, deaf, idiotic, or have the heaves?

How many chickens have you, and are they on foot or in the shell?

Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

Which food do you prefer rum or mixed drinks?

State how much pork, dutch cheese, impending crises, popular sovereignity, standard poetry, Gayety paper, slave code, catnip, red flannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, perfumery, coal oil, liberty, hoop skirt, &c, you have on hand.

Persons liable to be "censused," will do well to cut the above out and put it up in a conspicuous place.

HOW TO RUIN A SON.—1. Let him have his own way.

2. Allow him the free use of money.

3. Suffer him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4. Give him free access to wicked companions.

5. Call him to no account for his evenings.

6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized this sad result, and gone mourning to the grave.

PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot. Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character.—Content is the mother of good digestion. When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime. When hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men. Folly and pride walk side by side. He that borrows binds himself with with his neighbor's rope. He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbor's company. Friends and photographs never flatter. Wisdom is always at home to those who call. The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

☞ A Western editor thus concludes his exciting tale:—"He soon unfolded his sad tale to his friend, and finally consented to live if Henry would give him a chew of tobacco. He returned to the house; and in his haggard countenance, Jane saw his unhappy condition. He never got over it, though About twenty years after, he fell from a wagon, and his neck was broken, for a sheriff had carelessly slipped a rope around it.

☞ Herr Blitz selected from the audience a bright little boy to assist him in his experiments. "Sir," said he, "do you think I could put the soverign which the lady holds, into your pocket?"

"No," said the boy, confidently.

"Think not?"

"I know you couldn't."

"Why?"

"Cause the pocket is torn out!"

☞ Dr. Holland describes a certain dismal class of people—the grumblers—as "sitting on the north side of the tree of life, and peeling rotten apples with a rusty knife."

☞ "I say Pat, what are you about—sweeping out that room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping the dirt, and leaving the room."