Democratic Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. S. SEELY & J. S. BARNHART.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

TERMS $1 50 IN ADVANCE
VOLUME 4—NUMBER 18

Terms of Publication.

TERMS —$1,50 cts if paid within three months $2,00 if dlayed six months, and $2 50 if not paid within the year. Those terms will be rigidly adhered to

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Trial List —April Term, 1859.

Edward Gratz vs J H Bates et al
Susanah Swarts, vs Jno Swarts
Jno Erb vs Jas Alexander (with notice)
Tannhany & Myers, vs Eliz Simpson
Wm Harding's Adm'r vs James Gordon
John Sankey, vs John Miller (with clause)
John G Runk, vs Richard Atherton
Martin Meiss, vs Martin Meiss Adm'rs
John M Hale, vs Henry McLaughlin
A S Tipton, vs T M Hall
Brew McClain & Lieb vs Patrick Keef
John Hoffman use of vs Wm Armor's, Adm'rs.
Brokerhoof & Irwin vs Same
Mch'l Roans Admr vs Austin Curtin et al
Jas D LeGavahans Adm'rs vs Same
George Otenkirk, vs Ross & Phillips, vs
Valentines & Thomas vs Wm Ross' Adm'rs
Hastings Mary's Comt'e vs Sheets & Spotts
Wm B Henderson use vs Jas Ardry's Adm'rs
Cath Moke use of vs Val Stevers Exrs
Jos B Erb vs Rudy & Shaff
Hall & Montgomery vs Stewart & Dorsey
Jno Gratz vs et al vs James Lucas
James Irwin et al vs John Walker
John Adams vs John & Hays Dillon
A S Valentine et al vs Jac & Wm Brewer
Sarah Wilson vs Esther McGhee Exrs
Henry & Ann Ammerman vs Wm A Patrick Campbell
A Engemen vs P A Kurtzhause
Cato Linderman vs James S Hall
John Grimes vs Samuel Grimes Exrs
Peter Mumbower vs Christian Knap
Wilson & Anna Poorman vs Harvey Poorman
P Bonner Jrs Admr. vs Henry Hoyer (with notice)
M & W Riddle vs J G Linn use Hall
Thos B Darrah et al vs John H Orr
Matthew Riddle vs John Chesmer Jr
Chr Hartsock vs Bellefonte Gas Co
Coms of Centre Co use Graham Jr with clause)
Wagner & Thomas vs John Burnes et al
W B Henderson et al vs Moses Thompson
R D Cummings vs Wm Irish
Cl Stuart & wife vs Lydia Potter
Moses Thompson vs Rudolph Light
Geo Crocamiller Adm'r vs Daniel Houser

SECOND WEEK

Philip Krebs vs Houston & Irvins
A Gentzell use of vs Ludwig Kurtz
McGovern & Stewart vs Henry Brokerhoof
William Bell vs Solomon Dorr
Thos Benner by his Guar vs Wm F Reynold et al
Henry Brokerhoof vs Wm Armors Admrs
Same vs Jas Lauchner's Exrs
Luke Noland use of vs Dennis McCafferty Admr
Wm F Reynolds vs Henry Brokerhoof
Thos Burnside use of vs John A W Montgomery
Wm Underwood vs A P Hibbards et al
Henry Brokerhoof vs Henry Benner's com
Same vs Same
H N McAllister use of vs Same
Jas Macmacnamus use of vs Same
Burnside & Antes vs M P Little
Thos Benner vs Peter Hoy & Geo Garbrick
Same vs Clement Parker
Jona Bullock vs John Mingle Jr
Eleazar Henderson vs Geo Hale
H H Gleim vs Mord Wadhouse
Mclanahan Watson & Co vs Geo Reed with
Robert Lipton vs James Irvin et al
H P Richards vs Walter Graham
H M A Jackson vs Lipton A M Moore &c
W & D Kerr vs Geo Wolfe Alex C Charles Wilson
James McGill vs Washington Iron Co
Jona Wolf vs John W Shaff
Thomas Hutten et al vs Aaron B Hall
Hugh Adams vs Baird Eagle Lumber Co
Jacob Erb vs David Rothrock
Hugh Adams vs Baird Eagle Lumber Co
Wm Baird Jr vs Matthew Riddle & Co
Adm Hartsock's Adm'rs vs Geo Gleim (with notice)
Hood & Co vs Absalom Tipton
John Irvin et al vs Adm'r of John Irvin Dec'd
Moses Feldmiller, Adm'r vs Jacob Feldmiller
Mark Jones use of vs Geo Gale
Henry Brockerhoff vs Sarah Ann Dreer
Jacob Houser vs Robt D Cummings
Henry J Curtin, vs Same
Samuel Irwin, Adm'r vs Samuel Mellon
Dr Henry Knorr vs Wm Smith Jr
E M Hoops vs Walter Graham
Wm Howeler, vs John Burnsey
Atwood & Orris, use of, vs Robt Lipton
Seamen's Saving Fund vs Foster & Steel
Geddes, Marsh & Co vs Wm Stover
Geddes Marsh & Co vs Daniel Durst
Solomon Edinger vs R D Cumming
Geo McIntyre vs A P Richards
Wm M Kepler vs D J McCam
Susanah Johnstonbaugh vs John Irvin
R D Cummings vs Samuel Brady
Stevenson Bowen, & Nes vs Jacob Hoy
John Thompson, vs Daniel Haugh
Jos Miles Esq, vs Miles Green & T Mills
Wm C Welch, use of vs Bor of Bellefonte
Henry Dunkle, Adm'r vs Gordon's Gerry
Meese Gunsallus, vs Wm Gates
Daniel Downs, vs Samuel Brady
Wm L. McMeen & Co vs John Sellers
Jennings & Co use of vs Same
S A Gibson, vs Wm J Yearick
W S Dale vs Kadwalader & Nelson
Jacob Hartman use of, vs Jacob Weaver
Milton Stamp End vs Walter Graham
John Fallon vs Peter McClain
German Reformed Church M C, vs John J Packer, et al
Addricks, Van Dusen & Smith, vs W A McCalmont (with clause)
John Bertzler, Jr., vs R D Cumming
John Keenan vs Wm Bertles
Eliza Watson, vs Sarah Dixon
Mrs M Irvin, vs James Alexander Adm'r (with notice)
C Harkness, & Son use of, vs D J Pruner
Shultz & Seltzer use of vs R D Cummings
James Dunbar vs Martin Houser's Ex
Whippo use of, vs Richards & Dorrity
Norcross & Sheets vs Bald E gle Man C
George Swartz vs Daniel Ulrich
J B Awl, vs Wm H Blair
Frederick Paxon, vs Barbara Riddle
Catharine Dullin, vs James D Turner
JOHN HOFFER, Prothonotary

List of Letters.

List of letters, remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, April 1st, 1859.

A.—Adams A. W.
B.—Blakor H A, Beaty Oscar H., Bell Rachelann, Brown Henry, Baley Samuel Brown Wm
C.—Conrow Thornton, Curren Francis, Crownover John G
D Dulonghty Patrick, Durlather A. W Divinny Mary A., Donley James,
F.—Fogleman John.
G.—Ganty Miss Eliza, Green Alexander Ginter Elizabeth
H.—Holtyworth William Hull Jane W., Holter Magdaline, Hill T. Y., Hulbert Chancy, Hawkins L W
I.—Irwine John R.
J.—Judson Jno W.
K.—Kelley James, Keefle Michael, Kerin Michael.
L.—Lutley John, Line Harriet, Linderworth L Ergu
M.—Morrison Henry, Moyer Wm. Maloy Martam, Miller Rev D H, Mealister James
O.—Owens Miss Sarah A., Olaughlin Patrick, Obsguaga Francis.
P.—Pearl Patrick, Potter Henry.
R.—Rosensteel William.
S.—Slover Daniel, Shindle Jacob, Sullivan Mary.
W.—Wabburn Henry 2, Wensil Miss Fanny.
Y.—Yewdall Samuel, Yerba Daniel.

Any person inquiring for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.
WM. COOK, P. M.

☞ Religion and medicine are not responsible for the faults and mistakes of their doctors.

Miscellaneous.

Letter of a Dying Wife to Her Husband

The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen

"When this shall reach your eye, dear George, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one that has often nestled close to your warm heart For many long and sleepless nights when all besides my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, and at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you, to others it might seem but the nervous imagining of a girl, yet, dear George it is so! Many weary nights have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty, and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go down into the dark valley! But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning on his arm I fear no evil" Do not blame me for keeping this from you How could I subject you of all others to such sorrow as I feel at parting when time will make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live only to be at your side when your time shall come, pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow and usher your departing spirit into the Maker's presence—the last woman's holiest prayer

But it is not to be and I submit Ours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight and of transferring by sinking head from your breast to my Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last though and the last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours and even flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death, and our spirits shall hold one last communion until gently fad d from my view the last of earth you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of the better world, where partings are not known Well, do I know the spot, my dear George, where you will lay me, often we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each perhaps thought that some day one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name might be on the stone But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches—I am not dead, but gone before!"

Poisonous Liquors.

That much of the crime which blackens human character in these our modern days, is attributable to the poisonous ingredients infused in alcoholic drinks, is a fact that cannot be denied Formerly, the intoxication produced by beverages sold as well as manufactured and moderately wholesome liquors, such as were fit to be used medicinally, and even then only in solution, was stupifying, absurb and sometimes fatal — But now such is the adulteration, that madness supervenes after any indulgence to excess, and a furor takes possession of the soul, that wildly impels to outrage, and often results in murder The inebriated patient is frequently liable, when under the demoniac spell, to fits of homicide mononamia. Hence occur individual slayings and assassinations, either stimulated by sudden and startling impulse, or suggested by a vindicative and morbid moodiness of mind. How deeply died then in sin must any man be, who mingles with his saleable drinks, drugs that are deadly as the "juice of cursed hebanon"! Such persons and we hope they are few in number, might almost advertise in Shaksperian language:

"And if a man did need a poison now,
Here lives a cattiff wretch would sell it him"

We are induced thus to comment upon a baneful practice, which, as recorded in several of our exchanges, appears but too common. In the West, it has of late been affirmed in reliable quarters, that not only are very pernicious drugs and liquids used to a great extent, but that in some whiskey distileries the most venomous and destructive ingredient to human life that is known to *materia medica*—strychnine—is infused. Its effect, in small or large doses, is mortal—death being a mere event and matter of time, according to the quantity taken, and the frequency of imbibation. Then "flavorings" are openly advertised, by means of which the commonest raw and neutral spirit may be converted into a representative of brandy, gin, or any other ardent product of alcoholic distillation These, too, are poisonous—and it is but a short month ago that a female in New York, who drank a little brandy flavoring by mistake, died from its effects in a few hours. In England, and other European countries, such dangerous adulterations are detected by excise officers, and when proved the guilty parties are heavily fined or otherwise punished by the courts of justice Would it not be judicious also in this country to adopt tests to try the purity both of manufactured and imported liquors, and also to enact penal laws against the too general custom of adulteration? Not only would a legally preventive system be favorable to the public health, but equally so to the protection of the interests of the fair trader. While we have our market regulations that insure the sale of fresh meat butter, fish, and wholesome vegetables it really does appear but reasonable, that a salutary restraint should be imposed on the vending of such articles as we have named and which create so much misery, idleness vice and turpitude throughout society That evil which but the other day was merely a domestic or personal infirmity, soon became a widely spreading social evil, and at length promises to culminate as a national approach

Pike's Peak.

About the tallest specimen of lying that has lately come under our observation, we copy from an exchange It is as follows

Young gentlemen afflicted with the Pike's Peak fever will be interested with the following statement from a *reliable* gentleman in the New El Dorado, of the manner of gathering gold in *the diggings*: A man takes a frame work of heavy timbers, built like a stone boat, the bottom of which is composed of heavy iron rasps This frame is hoisted up to the top of the Peak, and the man gets on, and slides down the side of the mountain As he goes swiftly down, the rasps on the bottom of the frame work scrape off the gold in immense shavings, which curl up on the machine, and by the time the man gets to the bottom, nearly a ton of gold is following him This is the common mode of gathering it

Another plan is to bore a hole in the side of the mountain, and fill it with coal and bituman A rousing fire is then built, and the proprietors sit round, and "blow it"

Shortly the gold begins to soften and melt, when quickly a stream of melted gold as thick as your leg, runs out through the fire, and is caught in moulds of sand made for the purpose, from whence the gold comes in sheets eight or ten feet square, of the thickness of first class boiler iron Gold is too plenty here, in fact A paper of tobacco will buy two tons of it.

I am turning my attention to something different I have found in Gulch from which I dated this letter, lumps of gold nearly as large as a hand sled, fairly encrusted with diamonds, as big as your fist

I have dropped the gold business since, and have been steadily laboring in the diamond department. You will not believe me, but it is a solemn fact, I have already collected a *bin* full of splendid diamonds, nearly as large as your fist—more or less, among them, are over a hundred larger than a piece of head cheese.

A Child Funeral

There was a strange instance of child desertion death and burial at Detroit last week The dead body was found in one of the streets of that city The child was apparently but a few hours old, and was wrapped in swaddling clothes, without any other covering. Some vagabond children who were playing near the spot, which was on a vacant lot first discovered it. These, following out the bent of juvenile instinct, appropriated the little corpse, and without saying a word to anybody, made preparations for a grand funeral, being highly delighted at having a real body to bury The attention of passers by was attracted by their movements, and they were discovered gathered around a cigar box, in which they had placed the child, in the act of saying prayers, with closed hands and solemn countenances. A detachment with shingles was waiting with eagerness to dig the grave, and all were thrown into a high state of indignation at having then funeral disturbed.

A MISTAKE.—In a church, (not quite a hundred miles from here) a person entered a pew, and, believing he had a good seat, unfortunately set down upon the dress of a lady who happened to be rather highly crinolined. In an instant he rose to his feet, and begged the lady's pardon in these words, "Pere pardon, mem, but I'm feared I've broken your umbrella." "Nothing wrong," said the lady, blushing.

Do you suppose that the grown up child does not want amusement, when you see how greedy children are of it. Do not imagine we grow out of that; we disguise ourselves by various solemnities, but we have none of us lost the child's nature yet.

KILLED BY HARTSHORN.—A little child of George Royer, in Brush Valley, Huntingdon county, was killed by a dose of Hartshorn which an older lad gave it, of course without being aware of its effects, the other day.

The Massacre of the St. Paul's Passengers —Horrible Cannibalism.

[From the Sydney Australia Herald]

The Chinese passenger of the St. Paul, who was rescued by the steamer Styx, and arrived on Tuesday, has furnished us with the following account of a massacre of the Chinese passengers by the St. Paul, wrecked at Rossel Island:—

"The ship went on shore during the night and when she struck, the passengers all rushed on deck, making a great outcry upon which the captain drove them all below again. When daylight broke we landed by means of the boats on an Island, where we remained two days without any water, when some of us went on board the ship again to get some, as also provisions The Captain left in her, but with some of the crew, and we were not disturbed by the natives for a month after he was gone; they then came over from the mainland, distance about three quarters of a mile, and made an attack on us Some of us had double barrelled carbines, but we got frightened and threw them away. The only white man left with us, was a Greek, who having armed himself with a cutlass, fought desperately and killed a great many of the natives before he was overpowered. They then took all our clothing, &c., which they partly destroyed. Any valuables that they found, such as sovereigns rings, &c, they placed in a net bag, which each man carried round his neck A watch particularly excited their attention, as they were continually opening it to observe the reflection of their faces in the glass. At night we were placed in the centre of a cleared piece of ground, and fires lit in several places, the natives keeping a regular watch over us, and during the day they would select four or five Chinese, and, after killing them, roast the flesh, and eat it, what was not consumed being deposited in their nets

Their mode of proceeding was as follows.—The victims being decided on, they were taken out, and beaten all over (excepting the head) with a wooden club, and then dispatched by tipping the stomach open. The body was then cut up in small pieces and divided, the fingers, toes and brains being eagerly devoured the bones were then collected and either burnt or thrown away I saw ten of my fellow-passengers killed in this way

On one occasion some of the Chinese took a boat which belonged to the ship, and went over to the mainland at night to get some water, but never returned, so we thought they had been killed Every day they brought us cocoanuts or some wild roots to eat and appeared to be quite friendly with us This state of things continued until I was taken off the Island When I left there were only four Chinese and the Greek alive, all the rest having been killed I saw these five the day the steamer came in sight, but when the natives saw the boats coming on shore they took them to the mountains I was sick and lame, and they would not carry me, so that I watched my opportunity and contrived to conceal myself among the rocks until the boat came on shore. They are very numerous, but do not appear to have any chiefs among them They live on cocoanuts, of which there are large quantities, and a kind of yam, which they roast before eating; but, beyond a few dogs, I saw neither animals nor fowls of any kind."

An Affectionate Wife.

A lamentable attempt to murder a husband which recently occurred in Halifax, England, is thus related

"A certain woman felt her spouse an incumbrance, and applied to the druggist of the village for sixpenny worth of arsenic — He very properly refused, and informed her husband, at the same time inquiring of him for what purpose his wife could require it The husband told the druggist that if she applied again he must sell her some harmless article in lieu of the arsenic, and they would see what her objects were. She did apply again, and the wary apothecary delivered her some carbonic soda, telling her husband of what had occurred. When he went home, he found a meat pie prepared for dinner, he pretended at first want of appetite, and invited her to help herself. She refused, and at last he ate a quantity of the pie. In a little while he professed himself unwell then feigned thirst, then alarming sickness, and finally death.

The treacherous woman manifested great concern during these proceedings; but the instant death appeared to have occurred, she passed a rope through the floor, and knit it to her husband's neck, in order that when the neighbors were called in he might appear to have hanged himself. She then ran up stairs to draw up and fix the rope." The instant she had disappeared, the dead man revived, released himself of the rope, and passed it around the leg of the table, and the woman hung that useful and domestic article instead of the other one, the husband.—The latter also ran up stairs, inquiring of the faintless woman "what she was after drawing the table up in that way?". The affair has ended for the present, in his, as the phrase is, taking the law in his own hands. He has given her, as the Yorkshire folks say, "a right down good hiding."

Two centuries ago, not one person in one hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not one boy in 1000 was allowed to run at large at nights. Fifty years ago not one girl in 1000 made a waiting-woman of her mother!

A White Man Elopes with a Young Wench.

A young man was arrested yesterday morning by officer Paul May, for the abduction of a young negress from Dearborn His name was Alphonse Fersoll, and he was taken on complaint of the girl's father, who followed them in for the purpose of getting his daughter back again They came in town night before last, and put up at the house of a negress in the ninth ward, taking lodgings for the night The girl being under sixteen years of age, a warrant was issued by Justice Purdy for abduction, at the desire of the girl's father whose name is Jordon The girl's name is Hanna They were found at the house where they stood over night, and brought to Court The young man stood up for his rights and was not disposed to relinquish possession of the girl, whom he was anxious to marry She was a fat little wench of about fifteen evidently devoid of any too much good sense, and as anxious to marry as he was The would-be-bridegroom did not hesitate to say that he loved her and would have her at any hazard They might put him in jail but if he did not come out in two years he should come after her.

Being upbraided with the act by the father, he resorted to an artful dodge and asserted that he was a negro, but several of the race who were in the office examined him critically, and shook their heads They were convinced that he wanted to kidnap the girl and take her south to sell, and told her so, but she would not believe a word of it They wore a pair of as devoted lovers as one would meet in a twelve month The father insisted that she should not marry her lover, and took her home with him, declaring that he should administer a sound thrashing as soon as he got her under the maternal roof The young man was sent to jail to await an examination for abduction upon which he will be prosecuted by the indignant papa, who thinks he is not good enough to marry his daughter Disinterested spectators thought that the sooner he got her married the better, in view of her indiscretions, and so advised him but he would [illegible] and took home. The vehemence of the enamored lover's attachment was quite edifying. He did not blush to declare it before all the world, and said he "didn't care who knowed it," that he loved her and was going to marry her It was a *bona fide* love match, and a pity that it was spoiled What shall we have next in the amalgamation line? The amiable Judson and the sable Jordon may hitch to the same post.—*Detroit Free Press, March 2.*

Mysterious Case of Drowning.

On Friday evening, David Smith, of near M'Veytown, formerly of Carlise, Pa, was drowned, in the Juniata river, about four miles above Lewistown, under circumstances which would seem to demand a judicial investigation The facts of the case as near as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Smith is an old man, and addicted to an over indulgence in liquor On the above day, he imbibed rather freely, when three men of M'Veytown (one white and two colored) persuaded him to accompany them down the river in a rail skiff On reaching the red rock, adjacent to the second railroad bridge, Smith was thrown from the skiff however by the capsizing of it or the hands of those with him remains a mystery, and was drowned The colored men assert that the skiff capsized, but their statements are so indefinite and contradictory, that no reliance can be placed upon them. It appears Smith had about $40 in his pockets. Up to this day (Wednesday) his body has not been found.—*True Democrat.*

The Pittsburg Post has given no small degree of aid and comfort to the disorganizers but we are glad to note that it has determined not to obey the mandate to defeat the Democratic State ticket. It endorses and promises support to that ticket in the following explicit declarations

"The fact that the names of Messrs. Wright and Rowe, the regular Democratic State nominees, are not kept at the head of our editorial column, has, it seems, attracted the attention of some of our country friends We beg them to understand, once for all, that the regular Democratic ticket nominated by the Convention of March 16th, will receive our warm and hearty support, as we hope it will that of every Democrat in the State.

"We do not publish the ticket now for the simple reason that it is inconvenient for us to give the space in our paper for *seven months* for this purpose. We shall run up the names in good time and now and hereafter give our earnest advocacy to the election of Wright and Rowe."

CLOSE QUARTERS.—A wealthy gentleman in New York, on being asked to contribute towards the erection of the bronze statute of Washington in Union Square, replied: "I think I won't subscribe. I have no need of a statute in front of my house to remind me of the Father of my Country; I have the Father of my Country here in my bosom."—The disappointed solicitor of contributions rejoined with more acrimony than elegance: "All I've got to say is, that you've got the Father of your Country in an awful tight place!"

Etiquette.

The following rules of etiquette are laid down by a Southern journal:

1st Before you bow to a lady in the street permit her to decide whether you may do so or not by at least a look of recognition.

2d. When your companions bow to a lady you should do the same. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company always bow to him in return.

In giving them publicity, the Albany Atlas and Argus makes the following timely and truthful remarks

Nothing is so little understood in America as those conventional laws of society so well understood and practiced in Europe. Ladies complain that gentlemen pass them in the street unnoticed, and, in fact, the fault arises from their own breach of politeness. It is their duty to do the amiable first It is a privilege which ladies enjoy, their own associates or acquaintances No gentleman likes to ask the "cut" in the street by a lady through a proper quarter. Too many ladies it would seem, don't know their trade of politeness. Meeting ladies in the street whom one has casually met in company, they seldom bow unless he bow, first; and when a gentleman ever departs from the rule of good breeding, except occasionally by the way of experiment, his acquaintances do not multiply. Let he who is charged with indolence A lady must be civil to get, the man into whose company she may casually be placed; but a gentleman is not upon it to presume upon an acquaintanceship, the first time he afterwards meets her in the street If it be her will, she gives some token of recognition, when the gentleman bows otherwise he must pass on and consider himself a stranger No lady need hesitate to bow to a gentleman, for he will promptly and politely answer, even if he has forgotten his fair saleteer no one but a brute can do otherwise, should he pass on rudely, his character is declared and there is a cheap riddance Politeness or good breeding is like law "the rest is of things."

A NEW "HOOP" DISEASE.—A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself only in cold weather, and then is only discoverable in cities where the buildings are warmed by furnaces Two ladies were standing over a register the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavored to sit, was suddenly attacked and screamed violently. The other soon also tried to sit, and was attacked in the same manner The explanation is that standing so long over the register, their metalic hoops became heated to such a degree that when they attempted to be seated, it was like sitting on a *hot gridiron*.—Of course they were not a great length of time in getting up again, and naturally uttered screams—all of which would be very mysterious to a looker on, unacquainted with the mysteries of *hoops*

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON THE MOUTH.—Both smoking and chewing produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle, which completely surrounds them and forms their playfulness. Now, every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know they endeavored to develop and increase their muscles in the gymnasium. In spitting and holding the cigar in the mouth, this muscle is in constant use; hence the outer appearance an irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features, in chewers and smokers. The eye looses its unnatural fire, and becomes dull and lurid, it is unspeculative and unappreciative; it answers not before the world; its owner gazes vacantly, and often repels conversation by his stupidity

A PROBLEM.—Whoever originated the following deserves to have his name handed up to antiquity "If a despatch from England to America goes on the sun so as to reach here four and a half hours by the clock before it left England, at what time would it arrive at the point of departure were a cable carried entirely around the world?—Would it not arrive the day before it left, less only the time in making the circuit?—If so, then, with a continuous telegraph line around the world, why not send a despatch around and around until it reached back to Adam, and let him know what his children are about these latter days?"

IMPRISONED.—Two men named Andrew Hays, and ——McGovern were landed in prison one day last week, upon a charge of robbing the store of Mr. Rider, in Karthaus township. The first named, it will be remembered, was tried in connection with one or two others, at last January term, for robbing the store of Mr. McGheean, of Jordon township, and acquitted. Whatever doubts may have existed then as to do the justice of his acquital, on that occasion, will not be diminished by his allowing himself to be again connected with a similar offence; and the meshes of the law may prove too string for him if he does not make a premature exit from his present abode.—*Clearfield Republican.*

An Irishman complained of his physician that he had stuffed him so much with drugs that he was sick a long time after he had got well.