Democratic Watchman.

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☞ Will be found at his office except two weeks in each month commencing on the first Monday of the month when he will be away *filling professional* duties

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Office in the building formerly occupied by Hon. Jas. T. Hale.

A CARD
Messrs. HALE & ROY will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all causes entrusted to them.
JAMES T. HALE.
December 15, 1859

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DRUGGIST.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trussels and Shoulder Braces. Garden Seeds
Customers will find my stock complete and fresh, and all sold at moderate prices
☞ Farmers and Physicians from the country are invited to examine my stock

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STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 & 608 Market Street, above sixth,
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TERMS:—$1 25 PER DAY.

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James Macmanus has associated with Wm. P. Macmanus, Esq., in the practice of Law. Professional business intrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. They will attend the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.
Office on Allegheny street in the building formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1859.

W. W. Brown, Esq., Treasurer, in account with Centre county.

Dr.

To amount received from Collectors and other sources,	$22 672 83
	$22,672 83

Cr.

By amount of Commissioners orders filed	$25,838 78
" Treasurers Commissions on $25,838 78,	1,266 94
" Allowance for Postage, &c.,	10 00
	$26 615 72
Balance due County Treasurer.	3 942 72

THOMAS McCOY, Esq., Sheriff in account with Centre county.

Dr

To amount of County order,	$195 12
" " fees and fines collected,	128 50
	$323 62

Cr

By boarding prisoners as per bill rendered	$1,583 81
" balance due Sheriff,	1 259 69

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that agreeable to an act of Assembly we met at the Commissioners office in said County, on Monday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1861, and did audit, settle and adjust the several accounts required of us by law to the best of our judgment and ability. In testimony whereof we hereto set our hands this tenth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JEREMIAH MAYES,
JAS. C. WILLIAMS,
BENJ. SCHROCK, } Auditors.

Receipts and Expenditures of Centre County for the Year A. D. 1860.

We, the Commissioners of Centre county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an "Act to raise County rates and levies," requiring the Commissioners of the several Counties of this Commonwealth to publish annually a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of their respective Counties, do report the following, viz: from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860, to the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861.

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Collectors and other sources	$22,672 83

EXPENDITURES.

By amount of Commissioners orders filed	25,838 78
" " paid W. W. Brown, Treasurers Commission on $25,838 78	1,266 94
" " of allowance for postage and stationery	10 00
	$26,615 72

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Am't paid to C. Marks Co. Auditor	$12 00
" 1. Benj. Schrock, "	12 00
" Jere. Mayes "	12 00
" D. Livingstone Clerk to County Auditors,	12 00
	$48 00

ASSESSORS.

Am't paid to Township and Borough officers for assessments and returns,	562 80
	$562 80

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Am't paid to Ira Fisher, for services as Co. Commissioner	190 00
" Thos. Hutchinson for services as Co. Commissioner	240 00
" F. Burket for services as County Commissioner	200 00
" J. McCalmont, for services as Co. Commissioner	17 00
" J. T. Johnston, for services as Clerk in 1859	224 37
" J. T. Johnston, for services as Clerk in 1860	309 75
" J. T. Johnston, for writing ten deeds	10 00
" J. H. Rankin for service as Att'y to Commissioners and for collecting	50 00
" F. P. Green, for penholders and mucilage	57
" Wm. Cook for postage	8 45
" A. B. Hutchinson for transcribing old unseated land book	141 28
" D. Livingstone for books and stationery	107 98
	$1,493 38

COURTS

" Costs of Commonwealth cases	$863 33½
" Grand and Traverse jurors	1,733 50
" Geo. H. Weaver for Prothonotary's costs of 1855	11 86
" Andrew White for services as Court crier	60 00
" Constables attending on juries	19 00
" J. S. Parsons for service as Tipstave	65 46
	$2,773 15½

COURT HOUSE

Am't paid to Lycoming Insurance Company for insuring C. H.	29 53
" For glass for C. H. lamps	1 25
" D. Derr for putting gas in furnace room	6 50
" D. Derr for sundries	12 00
" D. K. Tate for repairing Court House roof	6 87
" Jno. Yeager for repairing Court House roof	226 73
" W. S. Wolf for Tinning Court House roof	148 96
" Benj. Rish for shingles for Court House roof	36 60
" D. Derr for service as Janitor	150 00
" D. Derr for cutting wood and cleaning privies	1 62½
" Bellefonte Gas Company for Gas for Court House	100 70
" J. F. Green for cutting wood and cleaning privies	7 75
" Glazing C. H. windows	5 50
" Mending Chairs	4 50
" Graham Moore for cleaning Court House flues	3 00
" J. T. Johnston for lime	1 50
" Hon. Samuel Linn for Chandalier and Clock for Court House	68 00
" S. Haupt and Co. for two coal buckets	2 50
" J. F. Green for breaking coal for Court House	1 25
" Wilson & Bro.'s for coal for Court House	100 00
" A. Ryan for three stoves for Court House.	37 05
	$953 13½

COUNTY JAIL.

" Thomas McCoy for balance at last settlement	474 01
" Daniel Z. Kline for wood for Jail	89 37
" N. Hillibish for work and materials for Jail	9 92
" Thos. McCoy for boarding prisoner	195 12
" C. W. Lambert for plastering &c., at Jail	6 00
" H. B. Treslyulny for repairing water pipes, &c., at Jail	3 00
" Jesse Clinger for Iron bars for Jail Windows	3 50
" Dr. Potter medical attendance, &c., to prisoners	8 00
" Wilson & Bro.'s for merchandize, &c., for County Jail	100 00
" Samuel Nichols for glazing Jail windows	2 00
	$896 92

COUNTY PRINTING.

" J. S. & J. J. Brisbin for County and extra printing	192 50
" J. R. Kurtz for printing assess. books for 1860-61	65 00
" Seely & Barnhart for publishing Co. statement	27 00
" Fred. Kurtz for publishing County statement	27 00
" Kurtz & Stover for publishing Co. statement	27 00
" Fred. Kurtz for advertising	1 50
" Kurtz & Stover for advertising appeals, printing circulars and publishing two proclamations	62 50
" Seely & Barnhart for publishing two proclamations	56 00
	$458 50

PREMIUMS ON SCALPS.

" For scalps of foxes, wild cats, panthers, &c.	254 55
	$254 55

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

" C. Scrimshaw for cement pavements	$25 50
" Steel Parsons for staking trees in C. H. yard	8 00
" Patrick Kane for work on Court House Yard	3 80
" Stephen Brown for work on grounds	1 50
" McDermott & McCafferty for sundries	6 87
" J. McDermot for cutting stone for coal house	2 25
	$47 92

INQUISITIONS ON DEAD BODIES

" Wm. C. Welch for an inquisition on a dead body	12 25
	12 25

LOANS AND INTEREST ON LOANS.

" Geo. W. Tate interest on County orders	216 08
" D. Kaufman interest on note	27 00
" John [illegible] interest on County order	76 44
" E. C. Humes interest on County order	35 00
" Blair & Hoffman assignee for money loaned County	398 50
" Blair & Hoffman assignee for money loaned, County	23 51
" J. D. Turner interest on Tate order	2 50
" J. Dauberman for money loaned County	500 00
" Dr. E. Green for interest on County order	7 39
" Mrs. R. B. Wilson interest on County loaned Co.	54 90
" J. S. Parsons interest on County order	1 20
" Geo. Livingston interest on County order and note	15 44
" Jacob Bumgart interest on County order and note	181 16
" Jacob Pottsgrove interest on county order and note	11 00
" Martha G. Patterson interest on money loaned Co.	93 00
" M. Waddle interest on county buildings	114 72
" Rev. James Linn interest	[illegible]
" Wm. Boggs for money loaned county	60 00
" R. C. Hunter & Bro. interest on Tate order	30 00
	$7 [illegible] 90

ROAD VIEWS

" John M. Bernhart for road views in Boggs Twp.	27 00
" A. M. Elder for road views	27 00
" Jacob Weidner for road views in Liberty	6 00
" Henry Moyer for road views in Miles	6 00
" Henry Dopp for road view in Curtin	7 00
" John Irvin for viewing bridge at Beech Creek	19 00
" Daniel Kuhnes for road view in Liberty	6 00
" A. Frederick et al viewing McCall road	18 75
" Jno. T. Hoover viewing road from Moshannon to Kylertown	71 75
" J. G. Irvin et al road views	8 00
	$187 50

CONSTABLES RETURNS

" Constables for returns to court and mileage	132 02
	$132 02

ELECTIONS.

" Election officers, return judges, constables and assessors for putting up list of voters and attending Elections	$1,301 38½
" Rankin and Shoemaker Clerks to return judges	12 00
" C. Kubnes Congressional return Judge	11 50
	$1,324 88½

MISCELLANEOUS

" Isaac Tuffington balance due at last settlement	$2,788 57
" Jesse L. Test stationery and office repairs	$15 50
" Jno. T. Hoover Treasurer Agricultural Society	100 00
" Jas. D. Turner water tax on county buildings	22 50
" Suit Commissioners vs. Worth Twp. overseers	4 90
" M. P. Crosthwaite estimating ad sectum docket	5 0
" Ira C. Mitchell auditing account of Prothonotary and Register	20 000
" H. P. Treslyulny for running lines between Haines and Miles township	1 68 25
" H. P. Treslyulny for running lines I. Furguson & Patton	87 60
" H. P. Treslyulny for running lines of Marion and Howard	54 50
" Bellefonte boro' on sec't bridge	1000 00
" John Wier State Lunatic Asylum for keeping Lunatics	481 50
" John Fonner bill furnished county	6 44
" J. W. Keale's sup. sec't of Proth'y and Register	35 00
" Eastern Penitentiary for keeping convicts	43 81
" Penn'a Railroad bill for freight	3 59
" John Ross for reward on Sherman and Rudy	25 00
	$4,835 56

Feb 14th 1861—4t

THE UNION

MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

And so everybody ought to preserve their health in this cold weather by going to

A. STERNBERG & CO.,

at the sign of the Red Flag, near Livingston's Book Store, and provide themselves with suits of warm clothing, at a trifling expense. Overcoats selling at cost prices. Knit Jackets. Underclothing, &c., &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

Bellefonte, Feb 14th, 1861.—Vol 6: No. 6.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

A large and splendid assortment of Valentines are just being opened at Livingston's Book Store.

The Law of Newspapers.

1 Subscribers who do not give express notice to the *cobtrary*, are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

2 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, *the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.*

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them to be discontinued.

4 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to their former direction, they are held responsible.

5 The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

The Restored

A THRILLING REVOLUTIONARY STORY.

God is everywhere. His words are on the hearts. He is on the battle field or in our peaceful home. Praise be to his holy name.

It was on the wilds of Wissahicon, on the day of battle, as the noon day sun came through the thickly clustered leaves, that two men met in deadly conflict near the reefs which rose like the rock of some primeval world against one [illegible] above the dark waters of the Wissahicon.

The man with the dark, brown face and darker grey eye, flashing with deadly light, and a muscular form clad in a blue frock of the revolution—is a continental named Warren.

The other man with long black hair drooping along his cadaverous face, is clad in half military costume of a tory refuge.—This is a murderer of Paoli named Dohaney.

They met by accident and now they fought not with sword and rifle, but with long and deadly hunting knives they struggled twisting and twisting on the green sward.

At last the tory is down—down on the turf, with the knee of the continental upon his breast—the upraised knife flashed death in his face.

"Quarters! I yield," gasped the tory, as the knee was pressed upon his breast, "Spare me I yield."

"My brother," said the patriot in that tone of deadly hate, "My brother cried for quarters on the night of Paoli, and even as he clung to his knees you struck that knife into his heart. O, I will give you quarters of Paoli," [illegible] for the blow and his teeth were clenched with deadly hate he paused for a moment, then pinioned the tory's arms and with a rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock, and held him quivering over the abyss.

"Mercy!" gasped the tory, turning ashy pale by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife and child at home—spare me."

The continental with his muscular strength gathered for the effort, shook the murderer once more over the abyss, and then hissed his bitter sneer in his face.

"My brother had a wife and two children. The morning after the night of Paoli, that wife was a widow, those children orphans. Would you not like to go and beg your life of that widow and her orphans?"

The proposal made by the continental in mockery and bitter hate, was taken in serious earnest by the terror stricken tory. He begged to be taken to the widow and her children and to have the privilege of begging his life. After a moment's serious thought, the patriot soldier consented. He bound the tory's arms still tighter, placed him on the rocks again, and led him to the woods. A quiet cottage, embossed among the trees, broke on their eyes. They entered the cottage. There beside the desolate hearthstone, sat the widow and children.

She sat there, a matronly woman of about twenty-three years, with a face faded by care, a deep dark eye, and long black hair hanging in a disheveled state about her shoulders. On one side was a dark haired boy of some six years, on the other side a girl one year younger, with light blue eyes. The Bible—an old and venerable volume—lay open upon the mother's knee. And now the pale faced tory flung himself upon his knees, and confessed he had butchered her husband on the night of Paoli, and begged his life at her hands.

"Spare me for the sake of my wife—child—"

He had expected this pitiful moan would touch the widow's heart, but not one relenting gleam softened her face.

"The Lord shall judge between us," she said in a cold icy tone that froze the murderer's heart. "Look, the Bible is in my lap; I will close the volume, and this boy shall open, and place his fingers at random upon a line and by that you shall live or die."

This was a strange proposal, made in good faith of a wild and dark superstition of olden times. For a moment the tory, pale as ashes, was wrapped in deep thought—then in a fainting voice he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to heaven, the mother prayed to the Great Father to direct the finger of her son. She closed the book—she handed it to that boy whose cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed upon his father's murderer. He took the Bible opened its holy pages at random, and pladed his finger upon a verse.

There was a silence. The continental soldier, who had sworn to avenge his brother's death, stood with dilating eyes and partings. The culprit kneeling upon the floor, with his face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

Then in a clear, bold voice, the widow read this line from the Old Testament. It was short, yet terrible:

"*That man shall die!*"

Look! the brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart; but the tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knees. He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl, that child of five years old, with the golden hair and laughing eyes.

The widow consents. There is an awful pause. With a smile in her eye without knowing what she was doing, the little girl opens the Bible as it lay on her mother's knee: she turned her face away and placed her finger upon a line.

The awful silence grows deeper. The deep drawn breaths of the brother, and broken gasp of the murderer, alone disturb the stillness; the widow and dark-haired boy were breathless. The little girl, as she caught a feeling of awe from those about her stood breathless, her face turned aside, and her tiny finger resting on the line of life and death.

At length gathering courage, the widow bent her eye upon the page and read: It was a line from the New Testament:

"*Love your enemies*"

Oh! book of terrible majesty and child like love—of sublimity that crushes the heart with rapture, you never shone more strongly than there in that lonely cot of the Wissahicon, when you saved the murderer's heart.

Now look how wonderful are the ways of heaven. That very night as the widow sat by her fireside—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eyelids, thinking of her husband who now lay mouldering on the drenched soil of Paoli—there was a tap at the door. She opened it, and that husband, living, though covered with wounds was in her arms.

He had fallen at Paoli, but not to death, he was alive, and his wife lay panting on his bosom.

That night there was a prayer in the wood embowered cottage of Wissahicon.

The Peace Conference.

CLOSE VOTE—VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA DIVIDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Peace Conference to day revived and passed by a vote of nine States against eight States, the Franklin substitute for Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

It is understood that the Virginia and North Carolina delegations were divided, and that there was a majority in each State against it. This latter report, however, is not authentic.

The Conference then adjourned.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The proposition before the Peace Conference was voted on by sections, the first, with reference to dividing the Territory, was barely adopted.—Indiana did not vote at all; Kansas and New York were divided, and Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. The result was eight against seven, and but for the temporary absence of one of the New York Commissioners there would have been a tie vote. The following is the proposition as adopted:

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Section 1. In all the present Territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herein before mentioned be cast as a part of the two third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings and of landing in case of distress, but not for sale or traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize is prohibited, and the right of transit through any State or Territory against its consent is prohibited.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6. The first, third and fifth sections together with this section six of these amendments and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Ex President Tyler communicated the proposition to the Speaker of the House, but that body has not yet been officially informed of its contents.

Some of the Commissioners say that if their Conference has been productive of no other good result, it has produced a most friendly feeling among them.

The Peace Conference then adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock. Many of the Commissioners have already left for home.

MRS SWISSHELM ON BABIES.—A majority of babies are to their mothers what a doll is to a little girl—something to dress—a means of displaying odds and ends of finery, and exhibiting one's tastes. If infants were treated on the principle on which a good farmer treats lambs, goslings, chickens, pigs &c., viz: well fed and kept warm, they would live and grow, just as well cared for goslings live and grow; and we never knew one die. Dutch babies wear caps; and how could any lady of taste have her baby look like a Dutch baby? Just so, and Dutch babies generally live, laugh and grow fat, for they are "smothered in flannel," and feathers, and kept all in "a sweat."—Dutch mothers do not keep their babies for model artist exhibitions. They cover them up, keep them warm and quiet, and raise a wonderful number of sturdy boys and guls. We treated our baby on the Dutch plan and never lost a night's sleep with her.

HAPPY WOMAN.—A happy woman! is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smile the cold sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen? Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, talent, or for style; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances.—Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin? The fire light that leaps upon its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladin palace. Was ever the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling across its turbid tide, would not awake an answering gleam? Why, these joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

—It is vain to stick your finger in the water and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

THERE is this difference between *happiness* and *wisdom*: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

A sermon in four words, on the vanity of earthly possessions: "Shrouds have no pockets."

A Rod in Colony.

"And so, 'Squire, you don't take a country paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms, so I take a couple of them."

"But, 'Squire, the country papers often prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them the better the editors can afford to make them."

"Why I don't know of any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and thereby you obtained a customer. Did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained the press and kept it ready for use, you would have been without the means to advertise your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in one of those papers—did that cost you any thing?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death, with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of your neighbor Rigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of the newspapers set them right."

"O, true, but—"

"And when your cousin, Splash, was up for the Legislature, you appeared very much gratified at his defense—which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes; but these things are news to the readers. They cause the people to take the papers."

"No, 'Squire Grudge, not if all were like you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with all your riches, this will be done for you as a grave for a pauper. Your wealth liberality, and all such things will be spoken of; but the printer's boy, he spells the words in arranging the type to these sayings, will remark of an obituary mean devil, morning, 'Squire!'"

Table Manners.

To meet at the breakfast table, father, mother, children, all well, ought to be a happiness to any heart. It should be a source of humble gratitude, and should make up the warmest feelings of our nature.—Shame upon the contemptible and low bred cur, whether parent or child, that can ever come to the breakfast table, where all the family have met in health, only to frown and whine, growl and fret; *prima facie* evidence of a mean and grovelling and selfish and degraded nature, whencesoever the churl may have sprung. Nor is it less reprehensible to make such exhibition at the tea table; for before the morning comes, some of the little circle may be stricken down with some deadly disease, to gather around that table not again forever! Children in good health, if left to themselves at the table, become, after a few mouthfuls, garrulous and noisy; but if within at all reasonable or bearable bounds, it is better to let them alone: they eat less, because they do not eat so rapidly as if compelled to keep silent, while the very exhilaration of spirits quickens the circulation of the vital fluids, and energizes digestion and assimilation. The extremes of society curiously meet in this regard. The tables of the rich and noble of England are models of mirth, wit and bonhommie; it takes hours to get through a repast, and they live long. If anybody will look in upon the negroes of a well to do family in Kentucky, while at their meals, they cannot but be impressed with the perfect abandon of jobber, cachination, and mirth; it seems as if they could talk all day, and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table all should meet, and do it habitually, and make a common interchange of high bred courtesies, of warm affections, of cheering mirthfulness, and that generosity of nature which lifts us above the brutes which perish, promotive, as these things are of digestion, high health, and a long life.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

WOMAN'S WIT.—At Paris recently, Mdlle. Cico, the piquant actress of the Palais Royal, was to be a witness in favor of some cosmetics used by ladies, and as French Courts invariably ask the age of witnesses, all the youngest actresses of Paris were there, and they reckoned upon a good deal of merriment and profit when Mdlle. Cico came to disclose her years. She was called to the stand, sworn, gave her name and profession. When the Judge said, "How old are you?" she quitted the stand, went up to the bench, stood on tip toe, and whispered in the judge's ear the malicious secret! The Bench smiled and kept her secret.

A Philadelphia firm has received a letter from an attorney in North Carolina, remitting $85, as the proceeds of a debt of $200. The lawyer failing to collect the debt in the regular way, had "boarded it out," winding up his letter to the firm, he says: "I have retained $5 for my services, though the commission is but $4.50. I have only to say that if you knew the substantial anguish I have suffered while boarding out your bill, you wouldn't begrudge the extra half dollar."