TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

3 months. 6 months. 12 months.

81x lines or less, \$1 50. \$3 00. \$5 00

One square, \$3 00. \$6 00. 7 00

Two squares, 5 00. 8 00. 19 00

Three squares, 7 00. 10 00. 15 00

Four squares, 9 00. 13 00. 22 00

Half a column, 12 00. 16 00. 24 00

One column, 20 00. 30 00. 50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year. \$3 00

one year, \$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac-

WHO WANTS A FARM FOR FIVE READ THE FOLLOWING:

0,000. \$500,000. AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY, Capital Stock One Hundred Thousand Acres, in the State of Wisconsin.

in the State of Wisconsin.

The American Homestead Land Company, having disposed of a sufficient number of shares to Warrant an early distribution of their Land, now offer to the public the remaining unsold Shares, and take pleasure in announcing, that, One Hundred Thousand Acres of choice farming land, situated in the Counties of Wineebago, Marquette, Waushara, Outagamir, Shawano, Portage, Marathon, Chippewa, St. Croix and Polk, State of Wisconsin, will be distributed to Sharcholders of said Company, before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. These lands are amongst the best farming lands in the State, ranging in value from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. This Company, holding as they do, a large quantity, are compelled to sell a portion of their Lands for Cash, and take this method of disposing of One Hundred Thousand Acres, at a reduced price. The distribution will take place in the city of Washington, under the direction of thirty-one Members of Congress, one Member selected from each State in the Union. The land offered is free from any encumbrance, and Warranty Deeds of Conveyance will be executed immediately after the distribution, to the parties entitled thereto, by Trustees appointed for that purpose. The distribution will be as follows:

500 TRACTS, OF

40 ACRES EACH.

100 " 80 " 160 " 100 "

Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine Tracts, comprising One

Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine Tracts, comprising One Hundred Thousand Acres.

The American Homestead Land Company respectfully solicit your early co-operation in the organization of Clubs, and will allow 10 per cent. on all subscriptions amounting to ten Shares, payable in Stock of the Company.

All orders must be addressed to the "American Homestead Land Company, Washington, D. C." giving the full address of each Shareholder, naming the Town, County and State in which they reside, and to whom the Shares are to be directed.

are to be directed.

The Company respectfully refer to the following gentlemen for any information relative to the quality and value

of the Lands.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Governor of State of Wis.

Ex. Governor DODGE, Ex. Governor FARWELL,

" DOTY, " BARSTOW,

" TALMADGE, " BASHFORD,

" DEWEY.

TRUSTEES:

Ex. Governor BARSTOW, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Esq., Januery Court, Wall

St., New York.

THOMAS J. NEARY, Secretary.

THOMAS J. NEARY, Secretary.
SHARES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
March 31, 1858—1m.

REATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS!! DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S Taste Restorative Troches, the Great Substitute

for Tobacco.

for Tobacco.

It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously deceased.

TOBACCO affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system. Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 Cents per Box.—A liberal discount to the Trade. THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES are designed to

A liberal discount to the Trade. Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BROWN, Druggist, Cor. 2d and Race Sts., Phila March 24, 1858--1y.

L'ISHING TACKLE WAREHOUSE. Fish Hooks and Tackle, best Kirby, Limerick, Virginia, Improved Tront, Sea, and every description of Fish Hooks, Tront Flies, Gut and other Snoods, Brass Reels, Fishing Rods of all kinds; Canton Grass, Silk and Hair Lines, Nets, Gilling Twine, Seine Twine, Wrapping Twine, Piano and Dulcimer Wire, Violin Strings. Genuine HARLEM OIL, an effective remedy for Pain in the Breast, Gravel, and similar diseases. el, and similar diseases.

ALSO,—Fine English Twist Single and Double Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game-Bags, and Gun-

der Flasks, Shot Beits and Administration of the Apparatus generally.

GEO. W. HEYBERGER, Importer,
No. 68 (old No. 50) North Third Street, Two doors
Arch St., and next door to the St. Charles' Hotel,
Philadeli March 24, 1858-1m.

T MBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—A very fine assortment of well made UMBRELLAS and Fancy and Plain PARASOLS of every description, can be found at the Manufactory of the subscriber, at the Old Established Stands, North West corpor of Fourth and Manufactory ber, at the Old Established Stand, North ber, at the Old Established Stand, North per of Fourth and Market Streets.

The attention of dealers in the above description of Goods is respectfully invited.

JOS. FUSSELL,

No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street,

Philadelphia.

DENNSYLVANIA WIRE WORKS. No. 226 Arch St., between Second and Third, (Opposite Broad Street.) Philadelphia.
SIEVES, RIDDLES, SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE of all Meshes and Widths, with all kinds of Plain and Fancy

Wire Work.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers; Coal, Sand and Gravel Screens; Paper Maker's Wire; Cylinder and Dandy Rolls, covered in the best manner; Wire and Wire Fencing.

A very superior article of HEAVY FOUNDERS' SIEVES. All kinds of Iron Ore Wire and Sieves.

April 14, 1858.

BAYLISS & DARBY.

TTO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may lever him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriagos, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856. TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH,

DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, Theren, Blair County, Pa., 10 miles East of Alloona. The andersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn's Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

Tipton July 1, 1857-1v.

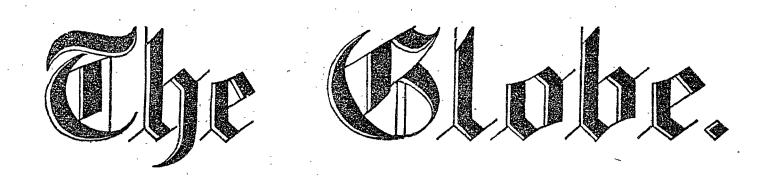
Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y. TOROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public with the has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allement street, at the Broad Top Depet, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers

in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy, june 18.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plaster Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it free of charge on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Bread Top Railroads.

Feb. 21, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

--- PERSEVERE.--

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 28, 1858.

NO. 45.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

A SUPPLEMENT

To An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved 31st day of March, A. D., 1856.

[As passed both Houses.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the third section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: Provided, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, except in case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars, and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That applicants for license to vend any intoxicating liquors, by the quart or greater quantity, with or without other goods, wares or merchandize, shall hereafter pay therefor twenty per cent. less than the several amounts fixed by the twelfth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: Provided. That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars; and the provision in said section, that such sum shall in no case be less than fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein, or in the house intended to be occupied for such purpose, as follows, to wit: in all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be ten thousand dollars or more, such hotel, inn or tavern shall be rated as of the first class, and the sum to be paid for license shall be four hundred dollars :when more than eight and less than ten thousand dollars, as second class, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars; when more than six and less than eight thousand dollars, as third class, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars; when more than four and less than six thousand dollars, as fourth class, and pay one hundred dollars; when more than two and less than four thousand dollars, as fifth class, and pay fify dollars; when more than one and less than two thousand dollars, as sixth class, and pay thirty dollars; when more than five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, as sexenth class, and pay twenty-five dollars; when less than five hundred dollars, as eighth class, and pay fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburg no such license shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars a year; nor proved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 4. That licenses shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, which shall authorize the sale of no intoxicating liquors, ex- for two years thereafter: Provided, That this quors, and persons so licensed, shall be clasthe twenty-second and twenty-third section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating lian act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealh, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine: Provided. That no such license shall be granted in the cities of Lancaster or Pittsburg, for a less sum than twenty dollars, nor elsewhere, for a less sum than ten dollars.

SEC. 5. That licensed venders of vinous, of spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any of them, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without, other goods, wares and merchandize, except brewers and distillers, may hereafter sell any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity not less than one quart; and licensed brewers and distilleries may herereafter sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one gallon: Provided, That this act act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer otherwise qualified from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of eating-houses.

SEC. 6. That licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to the citizens of the United States, of temperature habits and good moral character, whenever the requirements of the laws on the sub-less reasonabled with by any such applicant, Sec. 14. That in Philadelphia, all appliand shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court, board of licensers or commissioners, from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: Provided further, That after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the Court, Beard of licensers or Commissioners, shall grant or refuse a license to dence: And provided further, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to lift his, her or their license within fifteen days after the same has been granted, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a forfeiture of said in the proper court, as fully and effectually

son or persons. SEC. 7. That no license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other city treasurer, who shall advertise the same law of this Commonwealth, shall be transfer- once a week for three weeks in two daily paable, or confer any right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned therein, nor shall any bar or place where such liquor is sold by less measures than one quart, be vided it does not exceed twenty-five cents in underlet by the person licensed to sell there | each case to be paid by the applicant.

as if no license had been granted to such per-

or their license may be transferred by the au- | Philadelphia, shall file a bond with the clerk granted the successor of such party for the remainder of the year, by the proper authority, or compliance with the requisitions of the That where any license is transferred as aforesaid, no payment, other than fees, shall be required; and where a license is granted under this section, for a portion of a year, the party licensed shall pay therefor a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which the same is granted.
Sec. 8. That manufacturers and produ-

cers of cider and domestic wines and bottlers of cider, perry ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: Provided, That such liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.
SEC. 9. That license to sell domestic wines,

malt or brewed liquors, may hereafter be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre or other place of amusement, otherwise qualified to receive the same: Provided, That the use of a room or rooms in a hotel, as a concert room or theatre, shall not preclude the proprietor thereof from receiving a hotel liceense if he shall have and keep the accommodation for a hotel, required by the act of march 31, 1856: And provided further, That the preceding provisions shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

Sec. 10. That the petition of an applicant

for eating house or retail brewery license need not hereafter embrace the certificate of citizens, required by the eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, nor shall publication of such applications be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except in the county of Allegheny, and the licenses prayed for, granted by the county treasurer; and the bond now required in such cases shall be first approved by the district attorney and county treaturer and their approval endorsed there-

Sec. 11. That any unlawful sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an impure, vitiated or adulterated state, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the cost of prosecution, and upon a second or any less than twenty-five, nor more than one huna less sum than twenty-five dollars a year; and in a case of a second or subsequent consubsequent offence is licensed to sell any such and void, and no person convicted of a second or subsequent offence shall be again licensed cept domestic wines, and malt and brewed li- section shall not be construed to repeal any act or part of an act punishing such unlawified and rated according to the provisions of ful sale, except the twenty-eighth section of quors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That no prosecutor or informer in liquors, shall receive any portion of the fine imposed on the defendant in any case where such presecutor or informer is a witness for the Commonwealth; and in every case of the conviction of a person returned by a constaconviction of a person returned by a constable, such constable shall receive two dollars, to be taxed in the costs.

Sec. 13. That no person who keeps in his store or ware room any hogsheads, stand, casks laws on the subject, obtain license to sell by | lecting the same.

cants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by any measure less than one quart, shall appear before the commissioners of said city, day of June in this year, and during the quired. month of March in each subsequent year, bars, to the best of their knowledge and beexpiration of the fifteen days, as aforesaid, just, after considering the locality of the shall be liable to prosecution and conviction premises for which license is asked, and they offence shall have been paid. shall make out a correct list of all such applicants, with their names, places of bus-iness and the class in which they are respectively placed, and furnish the same to the pers for which services each commissioner shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents. and the expense of advertising the same, pro-

thority granting the same, or a license be of the court of quarter sessions of said city, in accordance with the tenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno laws in all respects except publication, which shall not in such case be required: Provided, ty-six, which shall be approved by the recorder of said city after justification of the bail before him before license can in any case be granted: And provided further, That each applicant on his bond being so approved and filed shall receive from the clerk of the court of quarter sessions a certificate of the fact, which certificate he shall produce to the city Treasurer; and on the production of the same the city Treasurer shall collect the amount of the tax for which he has been assessed by the city commissioners, under the provisions of this act, and give the applicant his receipt for the same; and on the production of said receipt the clerk of the court of iness, in commerce, and indeed in all the quarter sessions is hereby authorized to issue transactions of life. Let this important feato such applicant a license; and no license shall issue unless these provisions be complied with.

SEC. 16. That keepers of drinking saloons shall be licensed, in the city of Philadelphia, casion to ask a favor in the form of a loan of to sell such liquors on the premises described in their license, as licensed keepers of hotels may lawfully sell; and all keepers of licensed eating houses, in said city, shall have the same privilege as to their sales, and all keepers of eating houses and drinking saloons, in said city, shall pay for such license at the same rate paid by keepers of hotels and taverns, in said city, to be ascertained in the same manner.

Sec. 17. That applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in the city of Philadelphia, shall not be required to file any certificate of citizens heretofore required, nor shall any publication of such applications be required.
Sec. 18. That the clerk of the court of

quarter sessions shall not charge or receive more than one dollar for any license, nor more than one dollar for any frame and glass he may furnish therewith, and these fees shall include all his compensation for furnishing, preparing and filing the bond required in any case.
SEC. 19. That the ninth, sixteenth, seven-

teenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March 31, A. D. 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as relates to the city of Philadelphia; and that the mode of assessment provided in the 3d section and the provisions of this act shall not apply to said city.

SEC. 20. That the county treasurer, and the Associate judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Allegheny, shall hereafter constitute the board of licensers for said county, and said board shall determine subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine of not | the amount to be paid for license by each applicant under this act, and under an act to in any other city or incorporated borough for dred dollars, with the costs of prosecution; regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, ap- the injury and make the matter worse. All proved March thirty-first, Anno Domtni one | are liable to disappointment and misfortune, | needle, the pittance which rescues their muand the estimated yearly sales of all appliation, the court may, in its discretion, sentioned and fifty-six, as prothousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as prothousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as prothousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as proand it is impossible at all times, to control our
thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as prothousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as proand it is impossible at all times, to control our
too bad to be seen and suffered in a Christain cants for such license, shall be assessed, as | tence the offender to imprisonment not ex- | vided in the act last mentioned, except so far provided in the fifteenth section of an act to ceeding three calendar months; and in case as the same is hereby altered, supplied or reregulate the sale of intexicating liquors, ap- any such offender convicted of a second or pealed: Provided, No member of said board exemente ourselves from any wilful or wansubsequent offence is licensed to sell any such shall receive more than two hundred dollars ton violation of duty. This is ever the case liquor, such license shall be deemed forfeited for services rendered in any one year, as a with the reliable. They feel a sense of their member thereof.

Sec. 21. That the mayor's court of the City of Carbondale, shall have power to grant licenses under the provisions of this act, and | character. How broad is the contrast with shall have the same further powers in relation thereto, as are by this act or otherwise conferred upon the courts of quarter sessions | under no circumstances. They are ever wilof the several counties of this Commonwealth; and in cases of eating houses in said City of Carbondale, applications shall be filed with the clerk of said mayor's court; and beauty of truth. They falter and fail, any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating and the licenses granted by the city treasu- when they should be firm and resolute. They rer, and the bond now required in such cases, shall be first approved by the district at- and under no circumstances. Their moral torney of said court, and the city treasurer,

twenty-seventh and thirty-second sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved May thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, or liquor pipes, or who keeps a grocery store, together with any acts or parts of acts conshall receive license to vend intoxicating li- flicting herewith, or supplied hereby, so far quor by less measure than one quart; and as the same conflict or are supplied, are hereconstables are hereby required to make return by repealed: Provided, That no license hereof all persons engaged in the sale of spirit tofore granted, shall be in any way invalidauous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in their | ted by the passage of this act; and all provisrespective districts, who shall have in their ions of said act not hereby altered, supplied places of business any of the articles afore- or repealed, shall apply as fully to licenses acter and its evil effects are not sufficiently said, naming them and the location of their granted under this act as under the act aforerespective places of business; and if any such said; that the penalty imposed under the person shall have a license to vend such li- twenty-ninth section of said act, shall in no quors by less measure than one quart, the case exceed two dollars, which shall be paid court may, on investigation, revoke the same: to the treasurer of the school district where but such persons may, on complying with the such conviction is had, by the magistrate col-

SEC. 23. That licenses may be granted under this act, at the first term of the proper court after its passage, or at any special or adjourned court held within three months hereafter, and in such cases the court may between the first day of May and the first dispense with the publication heretofore re-

SEC. 24. That the tenth section of the act and make and sign an oath or affirmation of approved March 31st, 1856, shall not be held the amount of their respective sales of li- or construed to authorize judgment to be enquors and refreshments at their respective tered against the obligor in the bond therein provided, for a greater amount than the fine such applicant in accordance with the evi- lief; and said commissioners are hereby au- and costs prescribed and imposed for any of thorized to administer such oaths or affirma- fence working a breach of the condition of tions, and required to file the same in their said bond: Provided; That the obligor or office, and rate and classify each applicant in obligors in any such bond where judgment accordance therewith: *Provided*, That any has been entered against him, her or them, applicant for a license for a place not previ- for the whole amount of the bond; shall be license, and such person or persons selling ously licensed, shall be rated and classified and they are hereby released from the payvinous, spirituous or malt liquors after the by them for the first year as they may deem ment of the said judgment, whenever the fine

> Toast at a surprise party, February 2, 1858: "Here's to the man who swears, steals and lies-swears off from drinking, steals away from bad company, and lies in an honest bed."

If an enemy smite thee on one cheek turn round and hit him a thundering clap for his unmannerly kindness.

What is darkness? A blind Ethio-

Reliability.

We have more than once alluded to the im-

[From the Ponnsylvania Inquirer.]

portance of reliability as a feature of character. The subject is one that cannot be too frequently discussed. Scarcely a week goes by, without fearful illustrations of the folly, nay, the crime of unreliability. This is especially the case with the young and the inexperienced. They have little knowledge of of the world, and they act throughout, loosely and rashly. They forget that they have yet to win for themselves a name and a renutation, and thus they trifle with their word. they neglect their engagements, and they violate the truth. The consequences are lamentable. An individual who begins life in this way, will soon become distrusted, suspected, condemned, and despised. There is nothing like reliability in friendship, in busture of the mind and heart become firmly established, and the salutary effects will be seen in a thousand ways. A few years since an a few hundred dollars of a friend. It was granted, cheerfully granted, and at the expiration of the appointed time, it was returned. Some months after, the young man became involved to a slight extent, and found it extremely difficult to extricate himself. He rep resented all the facts frankly and without disguise to his former friend, who immediately proffered assistance, stood by and sustained him. The result was, that he passed through the fiery ordeal, and is now in a highly prosperous condition. The friend, when the second application was made to him, availed himself of the opportunity to give a word of advice. He said that he had found him true to his first engagement, and therefore a reliable man, and he had faith in him. But, he continued, "if you had failed on that occasion, or had even quibbled or equivocated—I would have suspected your integrity, and have governed myself accordingly. Be admon-ished therefore, in all your future transactions. Never deceive one who has befriended you-never impair confidence that is cherished -never, if possible, violate an engagement." And this is the real philosophy, not only of commercial life, but of all the transactions between man and man. The individual who is not reliable, can never be trusted on any occasion. He is his own worst enemy, and will often deceive himself. Many persons are in the habit of postponing the discharge of a duty from day to day and from week to week, because the task is painful. Thus, even from absolute necessity, they are compelled to delay the payment of a loan, or to violate an engagement, they neglect to seek out the party aggrieved and tell the whole truth. They thus attempt to evade or avoid the responsibility, whereas they only deepen Bet we can at least explain the mat ter as fully and clearly as possible, and thus responsibility, and they would not commit any act calculated to weaken the confidence that is felt in their honor, intelligence and the uncertain, the evasive, and the unreliable! They can be depended upon at no time and ling to promise, but rarely ready to perform. can be depended on at no time, at no place, constitution is defective, and they not only annov others, but they injure temselves.

The force and beauty of reliability cannot be too highly appreciated. Without it, the human character is sadly defective. No man can be honest who is not reliable. No man can be trustful who does not keep his engagements and fulfill his promises. How many cases of ruin have been produced by a violation of this virtue? The most cautious are liable to be deceived once—nay, twice. But thereafter they will avoid the unreliable as utterly unworthy, and never to depend upon. The error, too, prevails widely. Its real charrecognized. The trifling, the inconsistent, the unsteady, and the infirm of purpose, are among the unreliable. So, too, the heartless and the unprincipled. The individual who coolly promises what he never intends to perform, and thus kindles false hope, is not only hypocritical, but he is base. In brief, the quality of reliability cannot be too carefully cultivated. It is admirably calculated to adorn and embellish character. With it, many little infirmities will be overlooked while without it, even the highest virtues will lose much of their force, influence and power.

The Value of Time.

The Roman Emperor said, "I have lost a day!" He uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom!" Napoleon said that the reason he beat the

Austrians was, that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian head-quarters, with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrian fell into the snare, and for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napolcon seized the precious moments, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, re-arranged his line of battle, changed his front, and, in a few minutes, was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.

The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Crises come, the seizing of which is victory, the negleet of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but and all the great interests of life are speed-

ing on with the sure and silent tread of destiny. The road to hell "is paved with good intentions." Did we but do to-day the good which we purpose to do to-morrow, how changed would be the face of the world! What groaning and wailings over sin would instantly beat on our startled ears! What splendid schemes of benevolence would instantly start into consummation! But tomorrow comes, and finds us even more unprepared for the purposed reformation than yesterday; and "thus on till wisdom is pushed out of life." Seize the present; do to-day the possible good of to-day, and then to-morrow will bring both a larger field of action, and a richer moral preparation, and life will advance on a perpetually ascending scale of beneficence and happiness.

Women's Rights.

Much-says the Baltimore Sun-is said and written now-a-days of women's rights.-What then are her rights? This is not only just, but expedient to give her. Man de-frauds himself when he withholds it. For is not woman to be his constant companion? Would he choose that his companion should be destitute of ideas? Surely not. The conversation of an educated woman is a perpetand feast. If the first pleasure of life is action, the second certainly is talk. And there is almost as much pleasure in talking about things as doing them. A man wants in a wife not only a companion, but a counseller, No one mind even saw all sides of all sub-jects, nor ever all sides of one subject. And the wisest suggestions not unfrequently come from the least informed. The Pythoness. the Sybils, were women because women were always supposed to enjoy a nearer access to the fountain of wisdom than man.

Women have a right to a good husband, because most of them mean to do the thing that is nearly right. When they marry they have a right that their husbands should be men and not mere wrecks of debauchery and dissipation. Oh, it is one of the cruelest of wrongs for a pure and innocent girl to throw herself away upon a broken down victum of licentiousness, who is more fit for a hospital than to preside over a family, the candidate for premature decay and early death. The mind and moral nature generally in such cases is quite as much wreck as the body.-The freshness of life is all worn off, the gay-ety of innocence is forever gone. The life of such a man is cold and hard, destitute of sentiment and enthusiasm. Woman is cruelly wronged when she has accepted such a companion.

Woman has a right to the society of her husband. Home should be his sanctuary, and he ought to find his happiness there. If he does not, there is something wrong.-He has promised to be the husband—that is the house-band—the band that keeps the household together. His presence there is necessary to keep all right. If he wanders heedlessly, something is apt to go wrong.-His authority is often wanted to maintain order, to arrange business, to superintend labor. His absences ought to be few and unfrequent as possible. Woman has a right to this, and her rights are grossly violated when her husbands is often unnecessarily away.

Lastly, woman has a right to the earnings of her husband for the support of their families, We never saw a drinking saloon, from the low groggery to the preponderous hotel, withot saying to ourselves, here, after all, is the most outrageous violation of women's rights. We sometimes get a glimpse at these apartments, and whom do we see there?— Husbands and fathers, who subsist upon their daily wages, spending one-half, perhaps all their earnings in liquid poison, to ruin their health, spoil their temper, corrupt their morals, make themeselves odious and loathsome vagabonds, while their wives are at home earning, by the slender gains of their country.

This outrage upon woman's rights cries loudest of all to heaven, and if there were a particle of chivalry in these degenerate days, this is the first abuse in our social economy which would be abated. Tell us not of barbarism, of the Malays, or the Fejee Islanders who roast their enemies and pick their bones. Their enimies expect it, and would do the like in return. But here the cruelty is inflicted by a friend—the one who ought to be the nearest and tenderest of all! Our boasted civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century-what are they?

Truthfulness.

Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of.-All peace is broken up when it happens that there is a liar in the house. All comfort is gone when suspicion has once entered-when there must be a reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they may say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured he will become truly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fail, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone.

The following recipt for the best and cheapest white-washes, both for the outside and inside of houses, from the Scientific American, will no doubt be received with pleasure by all who study comfort and cleanliness:

"Take half a bushel of fresh burned white lime and slack it either with hot or cold water in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, and it is then ready for use to put on with a brush."

This wash is for the outside of buildings, &c., and is very durable. For the interior of houses, the salt must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe mois urc.

A chaplain at a State Prison was asked by a friend how his parishoners were. All under "conviction," was the reply.

Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

The key of the day and the lock of the night is prayer.

The most mischievous liars, are those who just keep on the verge of truth.

Always speak the truth.

at; but if the person licensed shall die, re- Sec. 15. That every applicant for license pian in a dark cellar at midnight, looking time flies, and life flies on the wings of time, move or cease to keep such house, his, her, to vond intoxicating liquors in the city of for a black cat.