



A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence, &c.

J. S. & J. J. BRISBIN,

[WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION.]

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME 26,

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV., 1, 1860.

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**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
**MALLISTER & BEAVER**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA.  
Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10/59

**E. M. BLANCHARD—ATTORNEY**  
AT LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Office  
formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burnside.  
Jan. 19, '60.—11.

**W. W. BROWN—ATTORNEY-AT-**  
LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Will attend to  
all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness.  
May, '59.

**JAS. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-**  
LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Will attend to  
all legal business entrusted to him. Office  
next door to the Post Office. (Sept. 29, '60, if

**W. M. WILSON—ATTORNEY-AT-**  
LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Will attend to  
all legal business entrusted to him. Office  
three doors from the diamond. Jan. 12/60

**E. J. HOCKMAN, SURVEYOR AND**  
CONVEYANCER, BELLEVILLE, PA., will  
attend to and correctly execute all business  
entrusted to him. (June 14, '60.—11.

**IRA C. MITCHELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA.  
Will faithfully attend to all business  
entrusted to him. Office in the Arcade. Jan. 5/60.

**GEORGE L. POTTER, M. D.**  
OFFICE on High street, (old office), Belleville  
Pa. Will attend to professional calls as  
surgeon, and respectfully offers his professional  
services to his friends and the public. Oct. 26/58

**DR. FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS.**  
DR. FAIRLAMB has associated with him  
DR. J. H. DOBBINS in the practice of medicine  
and has his office on Bishop street opposite the  
Temperance Hall. March 19, 57.

**W. M. REIBER, SURGEON AND**  
PHYSICIAN, LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Office  
offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Pine Grove Mills and vicinity, and respectfully  
solicits a liberal portion of the public patronage.  
(Feb. 18, '60.—11.

**J. J. LINN, M. D.** Operative  
and all the various branches of his  
profession in the most approved manner. Office  
and residence on Spring St. Belleville Pa.  
(Mar. 1, '60.—11.

**JAMES RIDDLE, ATTORNEY-AT-**  
LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA. Will attend to  
all business entrusted to him with care and promptness.  
Refer to Gov. Pollock, Milton Pa. and  
Hon. A. C. Curtis, Belleville Pa. Office with  
John H. Stover. Jan. 5, '60.

**J. R. MUFFLY, AGENT FOR THE**  
WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, PA.  
solicits business from those by  
fire, will do call upon him at the store of  
R. Mully & Co., N. E. corner of the diamond,  
three doors above Allegheny street, Belleville,  
Centre Co., Pa. Feb. 15, '60.—11.

**W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has per-**  
manently located in Belleville, Centre  
County Pa. Office on main st., next door to  
the store of Johnston & Keller, where he proposes  
practicing his profession in the most  
improved manner and at moderate charges. mar. 18/60

**CONVEYANCING.**  
DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND ARTI-  
CLES OF AGREEMENT neatly and  
correctly executed. Also, attention will be given to  
the adjustment of Book Accounts, and accounts  
of Administrators and Executors prepared for filing.  
Office next door to the Post Office. Oct. 19th, '58. WM. J. KEALISH.

**J. D. WINGATE**  
RESIDENT DENTIST.  
Office and residence on the North  
western corner of the Public Square, near the  
Court House.  
Will be found at his office, except two weeks in  
each month, commencing on the first Monday of  
each month, when he will be filling professional  
engagements elsewhere. Oct. 22, '57 43 ff.

**JOHN H. STOVER**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
BELLEVILLE, PA., will practice his  
profession in the several courts of Centre county.  
All business entrusted to him will be carefully  
attended to. Collections made and all monies  
promptly remitted. Office, on High st., formerly  
occupied by Judge Burnside, and D. C. Bond, Esq.,  
where he can be consulted in the English and  
the German language. May 6, '58—22 ly.

**M. W. P. MACLEANUS.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEVILLE, PA.  
Office in the rooms formerly occupied by  
Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macleanus  
has associated with W. P. Macmanus, Esq., in  
the practice of Law. Professional business  
entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.  
They will attend the several Courts in the Counties  
of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.  
June 21, '60.

**NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP**  
AND  
**DIRECTORY**  
OF  
**CENTRE CO. PENNSYLVANIA,**  
BY S. D. TILDEN.  
FROM AN ACTUAL MEASUREMENT BY INSTRUMENTAL  
SURVEYS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.  
By H. E. WALLING, Civil Engineer.

The undersigned proposes to publish by order  
a large and accurate Topographical Map of  
Centre county, from thorough and careful sur-  
veys, by H. E. Walling, Civil Engineer.  
Every road will be carefully surveyed by  
contour and distance, and the location noted of all  
the public roads, Dwellings, Churches, Post Offices,  
Hotels, Stores, School Houses, Factories,  
Mills, Shops, Mountains, Ponds, Streams, &c.—  
The names of Property Holders generally—will  
be included, those who order the work will be  
engaged upon the Map, showing the exact loca-  
tion of each.

Extra Maps of the Principal Villages will be  
engraved upon the margin of the Map; also a  
Table of Distances, showing the number of miles  
from each Post office to every other throughout  
the county, together with the latest statistical in-  
formation. An ornamental border will surround  
the Map.  
The Map will be engraved by the most skillful  
artists in the country, handsomely colored and  
mounted, and will be delivered to those who or-  
der for Five Dollars per copy.  
We are now actively engaged in forwarding the  
work, and shall endeavor to give every property  
holder an opportunity of ordering a copy, and also  
of examining the work before its final com-  
pletion, in order to make it entirely satisfactory  
as to accuracy, &c.

The map will contain all the information usually  
found in Town maps, for each of the towns in  
the county, and it is obvious that the most liberal  
patronage is needed to sustain us in producing a  
work of so great magnitude and expense. As it  
is evidently of such practical utility and interest  
to business men and citizens generally, present-  
ing so minute and distinct a representation of the  
county, that even the child may readily acquire a  
correct idea of each town, village, &c., and their  
relative positions, and from each other, and con-  
fidently solicit and expect the hearty co-operation  
of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of  
Centre county.

S. D. TILDEN, Publisher.  
The Publisher, and no variation in price. No more  
maps are printed than what are actually ordered.

We the undersigned, having examined the  
recent surveys and drafts of Centre county, and  
Topographical Maps of other counties, published  
by S. D. Tilden, James Rankin, A. B. Fisher,  
and a Topographical Map of this county, which is  
very much needed, being of great practical value  
to business men and citizens generally, and from  
the most judicious and reasonable estimates, have  
made surveys and published county maps.—  
We feel confident that they will furnish an accurate,  
reliable and useful Map and Directory well  
worthy of liberal patronage.

We hope the citizens of this county will interest  
themselves suitably in this enterprise, so that  
the Publisher may engage upon the margin of  
the map, extra plans of the villages in the county  
upon an enlarged scale.

Considering the expense of such a survey of the  
county, and the fact that it is a local work, we  
think it is offered to the citizens on very reason-  
able terms.

Wm. E. Reynolds, James T. Hale, John Hoffer,  
Adam Hoy, Wm. A. Thomas, E. C. Hames, J. C.  
Mitchell, H. N. McAllister, J. S. Barnhart, A.  
A. Beaver, Cyrus T. Alexander, E. L. Blanchard,  
H. E. Walling, James Rankin, A. B. Fisher,  
Geo. Livingston, Jacob W. Thomas, Geo. A. Fair-  
lamb, Jas. H. Rankin, James F. Riddle, John T.  
Tooner, Jesse L. Tate, George W. Tate, John T.  
Hoover, P. J. Jones, James Rankin, J. B. Mitchell,  
E. Greene, J. H. Stover, R. G. Durham, Sam'l  
Linn, H. P. Harris, A. S. Valentine.  
Aug. 23, 1860.—11.

**BERHAVE'S**  
**HOLLAND BITTERS**  
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR  
**DYSPEPSIA,**  
**DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,**  
**LIVER COMPLAINT,**  
**WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,**  
**FEVER AND AGUE,**  
And the various affections consequent upon a disordered  
**STOMACH OR LIVER,**  
Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains,  
Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Constipation,  
Bilious and Bilious Fevers, in all Nervous, Rheumatic, and  
Neuralgic Affections. It has in numerous instances proved  
the most efficacious remedy for the above mentioned  
diseases. This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly  
scientific principles after the manner of the celebrated  
Holland Professor Berhave. Its reputation is so high, and  
its introduction here, the demand commencing with  
these the following testimonials from the face of this  
mighty country, many of whom brought with them  
and handed down the tradition of its value. It is now offered  
to the American public, knowing that it truly merited  
medical virtues must be acknowledged.

**READ CAREFULLY!**  
The Genuine, highly concentrated Berhave's Holland  
Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, and retailed at  
ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for FIVE DOLLARS.  
The most desirable for the truly celebrated Medicine, and  
many imitations, which the public should guard against  
purchasing.  
Beware of Impostors. See that our name is on the  
label of every bottle you buy.  
Sold by Druggists generally. It can be forwarded  
by Express to most points.

**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.**  
Pharmacians and Chemists,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Sept. 6, '60.—11.  
W. A. ARNOLD, JOHN V. WILSON  
**ARNOLD & WILSON**  
WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,  
No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
**CMILSON'S Patent Cone and Ventilating**  
**FURNACES, Cooking Ranges,**  
**ENAMELED STATE GRATES**  
Guaranteed Low Down Parlor Stoves,  
Warm Air Registers and Ventilating, &c. &c.  
Particular attention given to warming and Ven-  
tilating Buildings of every description.  
BENJ. FETTER, Supt.  
Apr. 25, 1860.—11.

**Mr. Lincoln on Slavery—Mr. Everett.**  
Our enemies are constantly harping upon  
the sectionalism of our party and candidates.  
That is all they can say against us, and yet  
that is a falsehood. Mr. Lincoln is not a  
sectionalist nor does he stand upon a sectional  
platform.

To prove Lincoln's position, we have only  
to refer to his platform, his record, and his  
speeches. His record is not extensive, yet it  
is everything that his friends could desire.  
During his brief term in Congress Lincoln  
voted for every principle which we now ad-  
vocate, and we are not only willing but de-  
sireous that his record should be critically ex-  
amined. It is upon the slavery question that  
most objection is urged against our party.  
"Yet upon that point there is no public man  
more national or conservative than Lincoln.  
A bill was brought into the House on the 23rd  
of July, 1848, to establish territorial govern-  
ments for Oregon, California and New Mexi-  
co. This bill contained a proviso prohibit-  
ing California and New Mexico from passing  
any laws for or against slavery. Lincoln vot-  
ed to lay this bill upon the table.

On the 21st of December a resolution was  
offered, instructing the proper Committee to  
report a bill prohibiting the slave trade in  
the District of Columbia. Lincoln voted  
against the resolution, desiring to accompany  
such a bill with necessary and equitable  
provisions. This question again came up in  
the shape of another resolution, when Lin-  
coln offered a bill as an amendment. It was  
the most wise and just measure for the gradual  
abolition of slavery in the District of Colum-  
bia that was ever proposed in Congress.  
It provided that no more slaves should be  
brought into the District, and that those who  
chose to emancipate their slaves should be  
paid their full value out of the United States  
Treasury. It also provided that the bill  
should be voted upon by the freemen of the  
District, and that it should not become a law  
unless a majority of the inhabitants were in  
favor of it.

This is the bill upon which our foes base  
this charge of Lincoln's Abolitionism. There  
is certainly no intelligent person on the face  
of the earth who would object to the provisions  
of this bill. Lincoln desired to leave  
the vexed question to the inhabitants of the  
District, and if they were in favor of it to  
provide for insuring the slave owners against  
loss. In his debates with Judge Douglas,  
Lincoln, in answer to one of the questions  
propounded by the Judge, said that as a  
member of Congress, with his present views,  
he should not be in favor of endeavoring to  
abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Lincoln's answers to these questions pro-  
pounded by Judge Douglas at Freeport, fur-  
nish a complete statement of his position on  
every question connected with slavery. He  
declares that he would not oppose the ad-  
mission of new slave States, if the people de-  
sired slavery. He is in favor of keeping slav-  
ery out of the Territories, but considers that  
when a State is ready for admission into the  
Union, the people have a right to adopt such  
institutions as they see proper, if they do  
not conflict with the Constitution of the United  
States. He declared that he was not, and  
never had been in favor of the uncondi-  
tional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and  
that the people of the Southern States were  
entitled to such a law under the Constitution.

Those who talk about Lincoln's irrespec-  
tful and intentionally false position, con-  
trary to his own statements, and never utter-  
ed a word not in harmony with the declara-  
tion referred to above. Those statements  
comprise his whole position on the slavery  
question, and it is as conservative as any one  
could desire. He is accused of favoring one  
race equality, and although it is hardly worth  
while to notice a calumny so manifestly  
absurd, the following extract from one of his  
speeches, is conclusive and to the point:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of  
bringing about, in any way, the social and  
political equality of the white and black races.  
I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of  
making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of  
qualifying them to hold office, nor to inter-  
marry with white people; and I will say in  
addition to this, that there is a physical dif-  
ference between the black and white races  
which I believe will forever forbid the two  
races living together on terms of social and  
political equality. And inasmuch as they  
cannot so live, while they do remain together  
there must be the position of superior and  
inferior; and I, as much as any other man,  
am in favor of having the superior position  
assigned to the white race."

It will be seen that Lincoln is not even in  
favor of allowing negroes to vote, differing  
in this position from some of his supporters  
in the Northern States.

As the Bell and Everett journals and  
speakers are among the most busy in charg-  
ing Abolitionism upon us, it may be worth  
while to refer to the record of one of their  
own candidates upon this subject. Everett  
has never been considered by the South as  
sound upon the slavery question. He once  
undertook to defend slavery upon principles,  
but received such a scathing rebuke for it  
from Southern men, John Randolph among  
the number, that he soon changed his tune.  
After General Harrison's accession to the  
Presidency, he nominated Everett as Minis-  
ter to England. The Southern Democratic  
Senators voted against confirming this nomi-  
nation, on the ground of Everett's extreme  
anti-slavery sentiments. Among those vot-

ing for the confirmation was Senator Berrien,  
of Georgia. The Georgia Legislature passed  
the following vote of censure on Berrien for  
this act:

Resolved, That the opinions publicly pro-  
claimed by Edward Everett, now Minister to  
England, of the power and obligation of  
Congress to abolish slavery in the District of  
Columbia, to interdict the slave trade be-  
tween the States, and to refuse the admis-  
sion into the Union of any Territory tolerat-  
ing slavery, are unconstitutional in their  
character, subversive of their rights of the  
South, and if carried out will destroy this Union;  
and that the Hon. John McPheerson Berrien,  
in sustaining for an important ap-  
pointment an individual holding such un-  
sound sentiments, has omitted a proper oc-  
casion to give an efficient check to such senti-  
ments, and in so doing has not truly rep-  
resented the opinions or wishes of the people  
of Georgia, of either political party."

The sentiments here ascribed to Everett,  
are far more ultra than any ever held by Mr.  
Lincoln. Yet Everett is one of the Presi-  
dential nominees of the party which declares  
that Mr. Lincoln's election will endanger  
the safety of the Union.—Daily News.

**Rearing Children.**

1. Children should not go to school until  
six years old.
2. Should not learn at home during that  
time more than the alphabet, religious teach-  
ings excepted.
3. Should be fed with plain substantial  
food, at regular intervals of not less than  
four hours.
4. Should not be allowed to eat anything  
within two hours of bed time.
5. Should have nothing for supper but a  
single cup of warm drink, such as very weak  
tea of some kind, or cambric tea or warm  
milk and water, with one slice of cold bread  
and butter—nothing else.
6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair  
mattresses, without caps, feet first well  
warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands  
until perfectly dry; extra covering on the  
lower limbs, but little on the body.
7. Should be compelled to be out of doors  
for the greater part of daylight, from after  
breakfast until half an hour before sundown,  
unless in damp, raw weather, when they  
should not be allowed to go outside the door.
8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleep-  
ing or eating, except at supper; but compel  
regularity to both; it is of great impor-  
tance.
9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor in-  
terfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is  
not actually injurious to person or property,  
or against good morals.
10. Never threaten a child: it is cruel,  
unjust and dangerous. What you have to do,  
do it, and be done with it.
11. Never speak harsh or angrily, but  
mildly, kindly, and when really needed,  
firmly—no more.
12. By all means arrange it so that the  
last words between you and your children at  
bed time, especially the younger ones, shall  
be words of unalloyed love and affection.  
—Hall's Journal of Health.

**A Difficult Question Answered.**  
Can anybody tell why, when Eve was  
manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a  
hired girl was made at the same time to  
wait on her?—Exchange.

We can, easily. Because Adam never came  
whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be  
darned, or a collar string to be sewed on, or  
a glove to be mended "right away, quick  
now!" Because he never read the newspa-  
per until the sun got down behind the palm  
trees, and then stretched himself, yawning  
out, "ain't supper most ready, my dear?"  
Not he. He made the fire, and hung over  
the tea kettle himself, well vented, and  
pulled the radishes, and peeled the bananas,  
and he did everything else that he ought to!  
He milked the cows, and fed the chickens,  
and looked after the pigs himself. He never  
brought home a half-a-dozen friends to din-  
ner, when Eve hadn't a fresh pomegranate,  
and the mango season was over! He  
never stayed out until 11 o'clock on a "ward  
meeting," burrowing for the out-and-out can-  
didate, and then scolding because poor Eve  
was sitting up and crying, inside the gates.  
To be sure he acted rather cowardly about  
apple gathering time, but then that don't de-  
preciate his general hopefulness about the  
garden! He never played billiards, nor  
drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar  
smoke. He never loafed around corner  
groceries while Voltaire Eve was rocking little  
Cain's cradle at home. In short, he did not  
think she was specially created for the pur-  
pose of waiting upon him and wasn't under  
the impression that it disgraced a man to  
lighten his wife's care a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a  
hired girl, and we wish it was the reason  
that none of her descendants did.

**The Prince Meets a Waterloo Veteran at**  
**Albany.**  
The Albany Journal says: Just before  
Lord Renfrew left this morning, a very inter-  
esting interview took place at Congress Hall,  
Philip Mills, an old veteran of Waterloo, one  
of the Guards to whom Wellington said, on  
that eventful day, "Up, Guards, and at  
them," was presented to Lord Renfrew and  
his suite. He showed the Prince his Water-  
loo medal, his certificate of honorable dis-  
charge from the army, for "extremely good  
conduct," and his certificate of ten years' ser-  
vice in the police, in London. He also hand-  
ed the Prince two letters, one from the Col-  
onel of the Grenadier Guards, and one from  
the superintendent of the London police, ad-  
dressed to the Governor-General of Canada.  
They were given to Mills in 1835, and their  
seals have remained unbroken till they were  
broken this morning by the Prince. They  
were found to contain the strongest possible  
commendation of Mills. The Prince and his  
suite visited Hinchbrook and Mr. Elliot  
are themselves officers in the Guards at present,  
the former being in the same battalion  
in which Mills formerly served. General  
Bruce took Mills' address, and we trust and  
believe the veteran will have cause to re-  
member the visit of the Prince with life-  
long pleasure.

A fellow was doubting whether or no  
he should volunteer to fight the Mexicans.  
One of the flags waving before his eyes  
bearing the inscription of "Victory or death!"  
somewhat troubled and discouraged him.—  
"Victory is a very good thing," said he,  
"but why put in victory or death? Just put  
in victory or crippled and I'll go that."

Hon. Billie Peyton, of Tennessee,  
who spoke at a ratification meeting a few  
days ago, said that the corruption of the  
power at Washington is so great that the  
man in the moon has to hold his nose as he  
passes over that city.

**Isn't it Worse for a Man, Father?**

It is two years since I left of the use of to-  
bacco. I only chewed a little, but I did en-  
joy my cigar. I prided myself on my fine  
Havanas, and might have been seen almost  
any morning with a cigar in my mouth,  
walking down Broadway in a most comfort-  
able manner.

The way it happened that I left off was  
this: I had a little son about six years of  
age. He almost always hurried to be ready  
to walk down with me as far as his school.  
His bright face and extended hand were al-  
ways welcome, and he bounded along be-  
side me chattering, as such dear little fel-  
lows only can. The city had in it many  
dirty, uncared-for boys, whose chief delight  
seems to be to pick up pieces of discarded cig-  
ars and broken pipes, and with their hands  
in their pockets puff away in a very inef-  
ficient manner. One morning it seemed as if  
little Edger and I met a great many of these  
juvenile smokers. I became very much dis-  
gusted, and pointed them out to little Edger  
as an awful warning to youthful delinquency,  
talked quite largely, and said the city au-  
thorities ought to interfere and break it up.

A little voice, soft and musical, came up  
to me as I gave an extra puff from my su-  
perb Havanas. A bright little face was ap-  
peared, and the words, "Isn't it worse for a  
man, father?" came to my ears. I looked  
down on the little fellow at my side, when his  
timid eye fell, and the color mounted his  
cheek, as if he feared he had said something  
bold and unfitting. "Do you think it is  
worse for a man, Edger?" I asked.

"Please, father, boys would not want to  
smoke and chew tobacco if men did not do  
it."

Here was the answer. I threw away my  
cigar, and have never touched tobacco since  
in any form.

**A Difficult Question Answered.**

Can anybody tell why, when Eve was  
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We can, easily. Because Adam never came  
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pose of waiting upon him and wasn't under  
the impression that it disgraced a man to  
lighten his wife's care a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a  
hired girl, and we wish it was the reason  
that none of her descendants did.

**The Prince Meets a Waterloo Veteran at**  
**Albany.**  
The Albany Journal says: Just before  
Lord Renfrew left this morning, a very inter-  
esting interview took place at Congress Hall,  
Philip Mills, an old veteran of Waterloo, one  
of the Guards to whom Wellington said, on  
that eventful day, "Up, Guards, and at  
them," was presented to Lord Renfrew and  
his suite. He showed the Prince his Water-  
loo medal, his certificate of honorable dis-  
charge from the army, for "extremely good  
conduct," and his certificate of ten years' ser-  
vice in the police, in London. He also hand-  
ed the Prince two letters, one from the Col-  
onel of the Grenadier Guards, and one from  
the superintendent of the London police, ad-  
dressed to the Governor-General of Canada.  
They were given to Mills in 1835, and their  
seals have remained unbroken till they were  
broken this morning by the Prince. They  
were found to contain the strongest possible  
commendation of Mills. The Prince and his  
suite visited Hinchbrook and Mr. Elliot  
are themselves officers in the Guards at present,  
the former being in the same battalion  
in which Mills formerly served. General  
Bruce took Mills' address, and we trust and  
believe the veteran will have cause to re-  
member the visit of the Prince with life-  
long pleasure.

A fellow was doubting whether or no  
he should volunteer to fight the Mexicans.  
One of the flags waving before his eyes  
bearing the inscription of "Victory or death!"  
somewhat troubled and discouraged him.—  
"Victory is a very good thing," said he,  
"but why put in victory or death? Just put  
in victory or crippled and I'll go that."

Hon. Billie Peyton, of Tennessee,  
who spoke at a ratification meeting a few  
days ago, said that the corruption of the  
power at Washington is so great that the  
man in the moon has to hold his nose as he  
passes over that city.

**Lyman Beecher's Courtship.**

An eminent divine, who is as well known  
as he is universally respected, many years  
since was led to the conclusion that it is not  
well for a man to be alone. After consider-  
able pondering, he resolved to offer himself  
in marriage to a certain member of his flock.  
No sooner was the plan formed than it was  
put into practice, and getting out his cane,  
he speedily reached the dwelling of his mis-  
tress.

It chanced to be on Monday morning, a  
day which many New England readers need  
not be told is better known as washing day.  
Unconscious of the honor that was intend-  
ed her, the lady was standing behind a tub  
in the back kitchen, with her arms immers-  
ed in the suds, busily engaged in an occupa-  
tion which, to say the least of it, is more use-  
ful than romantic.

There was a loud knock at the door.  
"Jane, go to the door, and if it is anybody  
to see me, tell them I am engaged, and can-  
not see them."

The message was faithfully rehearsed.  
"Tell your mistress that it is very impor-  
tant that I should see her."

"Tell her to call this afternoon," said the  
lady, "and I will see her."

But it was unavailing.  
"I must see her now," said the minister,  
"tell me where she is."

So saying, he followed the servant into the  
kitchen, to the great surprise of her mis-  
tress.

"Miss ———, I have come to the conclu-  
sion to marry; will you have me?" was the  
minister's opening speech.

"Have you?" replied the astonished lady.  
"This is a singular time to offer yourself.—  
Such an important step should be made a  
matter of prayer and deliberation."

"Let us pray," was Mr. B.'s only response  
as he knelt down beside the tub and prayed  
that a union might be formed which would  
enhance the happiness of both parties. His  
prayer was answered, and from this union,  
thus singularly formed, has sprung a family  
remarkable for talent and piety.

**Rev. Rowland Hill and the Captain.**

Once when I was returning from Ireland,  
(says Rowland Hill), I found myself annoy-  
ed by the reprobate conduct of the captain  
and mate, who were both sadly given to the  
scandalous habit of swearing. First, the  
captain swore at the mate; then the mate  
swore at the captain; then they swore at the  
wind; when I called to them with a strong  
voice for fair play. "Stop! stop!" said I, "if  
you please, gentlemen, let us have fair play,  
it's my turn now." "At what is it your turn,  
pray," said the captain. "At swearing," I re-  
plied. Well! they waited and waited, until  
their patience was exhausted, and then want-  
ed me to make haste and take my turn. I  
told them, however, that I had a right to  
take my own time, and swear at my conven-  
ience. To this the captain replied, with a  
laugh, "Perhaps you don't mean to take your  
turn?" "Pardon me, captain," I answered,  
"but I do, as soon as I can find the good  
of doing so." My friends, I did not bear another  
oath on the voyage.

**POVERTY WORTH PRESERVING.**—Hasty peo-  
ple drink the wine of life scalding hot.  
Death's the only master who takes his  
servant without a character.

A sour-faced wife fills the tavern.  
Content's the mother of good digestion.  
When Pride and Poverty marry together,  
their children are Want and Crime.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills  
a hundred men.  
Folly and pride walk side by side,  
He that borrows, binds himself with a  
neighbor's rope.

He that's too good for good advice, is too  
good for his neighbor's company.  
Friends and photographs never flatter.  
Wisdom is always at home to those who  
call.

The firmest friends seek the fewest favors.  
Peace.

Peace is better than joy. Joy is an un-  
necessary guest, and always on tiptoe to depart.  
It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps us  
ever fearing that the next moment it will