



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.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

MALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10, '61.

E. M. BLANCHARD—ATTORNEY AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Harrison. Jan. 19, '60.

W. W. BROWN—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. May, '59.

JAS. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. [S]pt. 20, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

E. J. HOCKMAN, SURVEYOR AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to and correctly execute all business entrusted to him. [June 14, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

GEORGE L. POTTER, M. D. OFFICE on High Street, (old office), Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public. Oct. 25, '58.

F. A. FAIRLAMB, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBINS, M. D. FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS, DRUGGISTS, BELLEFONTE, PA. DR. J. H. DOBBINS, in the practice of medicine since he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. March 19, '57.

DR. JAS. P. GREGG, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Bellefonte and vicinity. Residence, Daniel R. Miller's National Hotel. Refer to Dr. J. M. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. [Nov. 5, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

WM. REIBER, M. D. PHYSICIAN, having permanently located offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a liberal portion of the public patronage. [Feb. 16, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

J. J. LINGLE, Operative and Mechanical Dentist, will practice all the various branches of his profession in the most approved manner. Office and residence on Spring St., Bellefonte, Pa. [Mar. 2, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

JAS. F. FRIDDLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with care and promptness. Refer to Gov. Pollock, Bellefonte, Pa. and Hon. A. G. Curtin, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with John H. Stover. Jan. 5, '60.

J. R. MURPHY, AGENT FOR THE WEST BANCHE INSURANCE COMPANY. Persons wishing to secure themselves from losses by fire, will do well to call upon him at the store of J. R. Murphy & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Mar. 15, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Centre County Pa. Office on Main st., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he is practicing his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. Mar.

A. O. FURST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him with care. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond. Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. Jan. 24, '61.

ISAAC MITCHELL, OTHUS T. ALEXANDER, MITCHELL & ALEXANDER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Having associated themselves in the practice of law, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. [Nov. 1, '60, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

CONVEYANCING. DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AND ARTICLES 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. KEALSH.

JOHN H. STOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, 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 Burns, and D. C. Boal, Esq. where he can be consulted both in the English and in the German language. May 6, '58—22 ly.

JAS. MACMURDO, W. P. MACMURDO, J. & W. P. MACMURDO, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmurdos has associated with W. P. Macmurdos, 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, if next door to the Fair Lane Hotel.

HALE & HOY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 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 & Hoy 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. J. T. HALE. Jan. 5, 1860.

CURTIN & BLANCHARD, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. The undersigned having associated themselves in the practice of law, will faithfully attend to all professional business entrusted to them in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. All collections placed in their hands, will receive their prompt attention. Office in Blanchard's new building on Allegheny street. Nov. 30, '58. CURTIN & BLANCHARD.

BANKING HOUSE OF WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO. BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A. Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted; Collections made and Funds promptly remitted. Interest paid on Special Deposits, Exchange on the Western cities constantly on hand and for sale. Deposits received. April 7, '58.

W. H. HARDING, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, BELLEFONTE, PA. Has opened a Barber Shop one door above the Franklin House, where he can be found at all times.—Good Razors, Keen and sharp, kept constantly on hand. Hair Dressing, Shampooing, &c., attended to in the most workman-like manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Bellefonte, June 25, 1860.—if.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. CAMPBELL, Proprietor J. THORP FLAHERTY, Importer of Havana Segars, c. 337 CHESTNUT STREET, (Adjoining Girard House), And Opposite CENTRAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Ar. 20, '60.—ly.

BOMGARDNER HOUSE CORNER OF SIXTH AND R. R. STREETS OPPOSITE L. V. AND PENNA. R. R. DEPOTS, HARRISBURG, PA.

J. W. STONE, PROPRIETOR Mar. 15th, 1860.—ly.

CHARLES MCBRIDE, HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Dry Goods

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. ALL of which he is selling at very reduced prices. Goods given in Exchange for Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Bellefonte, Nov. 3, '59.—if.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BY L. W. TENEYCK OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT HARRISBURG PA. B. HARTSHORN Superintendent. No pains have been spared to make the above the first hotel in Harrisburg. The table is always spread with the best the market affords and the accommodations are superior to any found elsewhere in the city. March 1st 1860.

HUGH B. BRISBIN, Druggist, MANUFACTURER OF EXTRA LIQUOR COLORING, N. W. Cor. Third & Poplar streets, Philadelphia. Terms Cash. Oct. 1, 1860.—ly.

C. C. HENNES, JAS. T. BAILEY, E. M. MALLISTER, A. G. CURTIN BANKING HOUSE. Interest paid on Special Deposit. HUNES, MALLISTER HALE & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.

DEPOSITS received, Bills of exchange and Notes Discounted. Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Interest paid on Special Deposits for Ninety days, and under six months at the rate of four per cent. per annum. For six months and upwards, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Exchange on the East constantly on hand. January, 3rd, 1861.

Persons in want of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, or anything of the kind, will do well to purchase them at the Drug Store of J. & J. Haines, Broeckerhoff's Row, Bellefonte. Also, DYEING, MEDICINES, POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFRUMES, LIQUORS, and all the Patent Medicines made. Surgeon's and Physician's Instruments constantly on hand. Call and see them, nearly opposite the Central House. January, 3rd, 1861.

A. Guckenheimer, S. Wertheimer, E. Wertheimer. A. G. & BROS., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors. DISTILLERS OF MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, Also, Rectifiers of the Celebrated IRON CITY WHISKY, And Manufacturers of the Celebrated GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS No. 25 Market Street, Nov. 15—'60.—ly] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOUIS GERBER, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FANCY FURS. For Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's Wear, NO. 234 ARCH ST., PHILA. All kinds of Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Repaired. Furs made to order at the shortest notice. Full value paid for Shipping Furs. Furs taken care of during the Summer. Oct. 4, '60.—ly.

W. A. ARNOLD, JOHN W. WILSON, ARNOLD & WILSON WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. CILSON'S Patent Cook and Ventilating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Bath Boilers, ENAMELED STAT MANTELS Common and Low Down arlor Grates, Warm Air Registers, an Ventilating, &c. &c. Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every description. PENN. M. FELLWELL, Supl. Ar. 28, 1860.—ly.

HAINES & DOCK, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 35 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA. GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, Merchants of Central Pennsylvania LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!! If you wish to buy cheap go to Haines & Dock. They keep on hand the best articles to be had in the City, in their line of business. Call and examine their goods. Remember their Firm is at No. 35 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA. Apr. 26, '60.—ly.

LOT of Ladies Woolen Goods just received from D. LEYDEN & CO, Bellefonte, Dec. 30, '60.

The Reign of Ruffianism.

We take it for granted, in the absence of positive, official information, that President Lincoln, in resorting to so extraordinary a step as to travel in disguise and enter incognito into the Federal Capital, did so for sufficient reasons. We take it for granted that Mr. Lincoln is not wanting in personal courage, for we know that whenever in the course of his life he has been called upon to exercise that quality it has never failed him, whether for aggression or defense. We take it for granted, therefore, that the peril which threatened him was imminent and great, and that it was one against which personal courage could avail nothing. The danger, no doubt, was one that did not concern him alone: it was not, probably, secret assassination or public murder in some preconcerted riot of which so old and brave a soldier as Gen. Scott warned him to beware. As the measures resorted to to escape it were extraordinary, so also, without doubt, was the peril itself.

What was it? We no more know than our readers. But this we do know—that it is the only instance recorded in history in which the recognized head of a nation—head, whether by choice or inheritance—has been compelled, for fear of his life, to enter the capital in disguise. Tyrants have fled from their palaces under false names and assumed characters, when the exasperated people have compelled them to abdicate their thrones; dethroned monarchs have escaped in the garb of common men at the approach of a foreign enemy; pretenders to royal seats to which they had no right, have sought from secret hiding-places, with feigned names and purposes to rally the disconcerted into open rebellion; but never before among a civilized people has King or President been reduced by the circumstances of the times to such an extremity for protection, where his right to govern was unquestioned and unquestionable. What, then, is the conclusion? Simply that one section of this country is only semi-civilized. It may call itself republican; it may profess the abstract faith of Christianity; it may possess, to a certain limited degree, the arts of a cultivated people; it may live under some of the forms of enlightened society; but it wants that inherent moral sense, that accurate conception of social law, that intelligent submission to the purpose of civil government which mark the highest civilization. It is merely semi-barbarous in its spirit, savage in its instincts, reckless of human life and human rights, faithless in everything but brute force, unscrupulous in its aims, and unscrupulous in the means with which it seeks to attain them.

In a society so constituted, it is not strange there should be found many persons who could conceive and execute some diabolical plot of slaughter, sparing neither sex, nor age, nor numbers—such as the destruction of a railroad train—that the death of one man might be compassed, in the hope of accomplishing thereby the overthrow of a popular Constitutional Government. Against such designs, formed among a people possessed of the virtues and forces of civilization without its virtues and restraints, personal courage, or character, or position, may avail nothing, and there is no defense but evasion. It seems probable that had not Mr. Lincoln resorted to this method of escape, neither he nor any of his party would have ever reached Washington alive.

Four years ago the reign of ruffianism was openly instituted at the South. The popular intelligence and morality of that region knew no higher method wherewith to meet the progress of opinion and the growth of events.—How many men and women were banished and killed in the year 1856 at the South for believing that Slavery is not the best form of human society it is impossible to say, or even to know. We have counted at least a score recorded in a single newspaper within a brief period, and these, of course, were but a fraction of the whole. When, four years later, it is evident that the hostility to Slavery is becoming still more universally diffused, and it is so far successfully asserts itself as to forbid its extension into the Territories, then ruffianism becomes still more rampant, and men are imprisoned, banished or killed not by scores, but by hundreds. When this state of things goes not only unpunished but almost unrebuked by the country at large, and it assumes even an organic form in the plan of public property, the seizure of public forts, and the defiance of the supreme law of the land, what reason have we for expecting that the fierce and brutal spirit which rules the society where such ruffianism grows will stop at anything which seems to dim its intelligence likely to aid in the accomplishment of its ends? The attempted assassination of Mr. Van Wyck at Washington, the proposed plan to get rid of Mr. Lincoln, whatever it was, and at whatever expense of the lives of others, even of women and children, are merely new developments of Southern and slavish barbarism, the only way in which innate ruffianism can meet the new exigencies of the moment. And these will be followed by acts with more certain results, unless, in the mean time, the supremacy of law shall be asserted in obedience to Northern civilization, and by other means than persuasive words.—N. Y. Tribune.

Orders have been issued for the enrollment of all citizens subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

An Incident of the Mexican War.

As General Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the city of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence at the right, until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest whose hair was whitened with the frost of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle, and within a few feet of the army the procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a true believer in St. Patrick dropped some small coin or other into the old priest's box. And, when it was discovered that a soldier was searching in his pocket for something to bestow, the old priest would step forward and hold his box to receive the donation. Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limber-sided, gander-looking Yankee, who, on seeing the poor priest, thrust his hands into the very depths of his breeches pockets, as if in search for a dime, or something of the kind. The priest, observing this movement, advanced as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy looking roll of paper, commenced very deliberately unfolding it. The old priest anticipated a liberal donation and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of dirty paper, until at length he found a piece of tri twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hands into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of the tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stepped forward and lighted his pipe by the old priest's candle, and making an awkward inclination of the head, (intended, perhaps, for a bow,) he said, "Much obliged to ye, Squire," and proceeded on.

I was an Idle Boy.

Yes, I am a man; and was I me for having been such a little fool when I was a boy! I hated my books, and took more pains to forget my lessons than ever I did to learn them. What a dunce I was, even over my spelling! Always at the bottom of my class, and my book tumbled and dogeared, and cried over—the very emblem of duncehood. "Do, Charles, learn your lessons," said my father, "or you will be fit for nothing when a man." "Do, Charles, give your mind to books, or I shall be ashamed of owning you for my boy," said my poor mother. But no; I must give my mind to whipping tops and eating cakes, and a fine scholar they made me! Now there was Fred Jones, he liked play well enough, but he liked reading better; and he learned more out of school hours than I did in them. Fred Jones, is now, like myself a man, but a very different kind of a man. He has made friends among the wise, the honorable, and the learned; I cannot be admitted to their acquaintance. He can interest a whole company with useful information; I am obliged to be silent, or talk about the weather or my neighbors. I can make out a bill of parcels, but I blunder over a letter to a friend. I see my error now, but it is too late. I have no time to read for I must work for my daily bread; and if I had time I could not turn my reading to profit. Behold the bitter fruits of idleness in childhood.—Miss Jewsbury.

The Season of Lent.

The lent season was originally instituted to commemorate the sufferings of the last days of the Savior of the world, and extends to the period of his crucifixion and resurrection. The lent is always preceded by Shrove Tuesday, which signifies the Tuesday of confession. In years gone by, Shrove Tuesday was held as a high festival in the Catholic church, it being the last day prior to the long season of fasting or lent, and is the occasion for holding the Roman carnival. The word carnival refers to the lent season ensuing, and means "farewell to meat." Formerly, in every parish of England, the people were obliged to confess their sins, one by one, to their own parish priest and in their own parish churches. In Scotland, foot ball was the great sport of day, and if any man failed to take part in the game, he was obliged to pay a fine to the authorities; while cock fighting held a high place on the occasion. By some the day was termed "pancake day," because that day was the day on which pancakes were usually made by the Scotch. Another custom among the Scotch was to thrash with a flail every hen that failed to lay an egg on that day. These things, however, have passed away, and but little regard is paid to the day preceding the advent of lent.

SENSELESS.—The Democracy having bro't our country to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, feeling their inability to save, are now calling on the Republicans to save the Union.

The merest fool who has plenty of the gregarious instinct and selfish caution, is, on the ground of conformity, more likely to be called a man of sense by the mass of society, than a man of genius and sense, too, with original talents, modes of thought, and motives of action.

Parson Brownlow's Prayer.

Seeing that the Episcopal Bishops of the Carolinas have composed prayers to be used by their clergy, during the sessions of their Legislatures, we have deemed it proper, sustaining the relation to the Methodist Church we in East Tennessee, to compose the following prayer, and order that it shall be used this winter, by all local preachers in their public ministrations:—

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in whose hand are the hearts of men, and the issues of events, and with true faith—such as no Sessionist can bring into exercise—call upon Thee, be pleased we beseech Thee, favorably to look upon and bless the Union men of this Commonwealth, and sustain them in their praiseworthy efforts to perpetuate the Government, and under the institutions of our holy religion. Possess their minds with the spirit of true patriotism, enlightened wisdom and of persevering hostility towards those traitors, potitical gamblers, and selfish demagogues, who are seeking to build up a miserable Southern Confederacy, and under it to inaugurate a new reading of the Ten Commandments, as to teach that the chief end of man is Nigger! In these days of trouble and perplexity give the common people grace to perceive the right path, which Thou knowest leads from the camps of Southern madcaps, and Northern fanatics, and enable them steadfastly to walk therein.

So strengthen, then, the common masses, O Lord, and so direct them that they, being hindered neither by the fear of corrupt men in power, nor by bribery, nor by an over-charge of mean whiskeys, nor by any other Democratic passions, but being mindful of Thy constant superintendence, of the awful majesty of Thy righteousness, of hatred of a corrupt Democracy and its profligate leaders, and of the strict account they must hereafter give to Thee they may in counsel, word and deed, aim supremely at the fulfillment of their duty, which is to talk, vote and pray against the wicked leaders of abolitionism, and of Thy righteous cause of secessionism. Grant that those of Thy professed ministers who are mixed up with modern Democracy, and have become so hardened in sin as openly to advocate the vile delusion, may speedily abandon their unchristian habits, and over to the cause of the devil, that the positions may at least be unequalled, and that they may thereby advance the welfare of the country! And grant that these fire-eaters may soon run their race, and that the course of this world may be so peacefully ordered, by Thy superintendence, that Thy church, and Thy whole people, irrespective of sect, may joyfully serve Thee, in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen!

How to Prosper in Business.

In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Do not afraid to work with your hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." Attend to your own business; never trust it to any one else. "A pot that belongs to too many is ill-stirred and worse boiled." Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall boggars prove." Rise early. "The sleepy fox catches no poultry." Treat every one with respect and civility. "Every thing is gained, and nothing lost, by courtesy."

Good manners insure success. Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow, hath a wearisome race."

Above all things, never despair. God is where he was. "He helps those who truly trust in him."

The Bible on Secession.

We find in a Southern paper the following striking paragraph, which proves conclusively that the prophet Joel was in favor of secession:— "The 20th verse of the second chapter of the Book of Joel reads as follows: 'But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate with his face towards the East Sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea.'

It may be a comfort to those who are alarmed by this, to be assured that Jeremiah is on our side. For in the 12th chapter and 19th verse he says: "The cities of the South shall be shut up, and none shall open them." Jeremiah being one of the greater prophets, and Joel only one of the minor prophets, the advantage is clearly with us.—Vedette.

Wade's Compromise.—The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following as Wade's "compromise":—"I am of the opinion, as a Christian man," said old Ben Wade, "that two hundred of the leaders of this conspiracy should be hung as traitors. If the South thinks that number too great, and will give up one hundred and fifty, I will compromise on that, that the Union may be saved."

The popular vote of Louisiana is said to be against secession, but has been suppressed by the traitors.

A Gold Watch in a Rag-bag.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Ct. was in the habit of putting out shirts to make for a large clothing establishment to a number of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting of these, there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was of course, to toss them into the fire.—"No," she reflected, "I will save them as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinman for some kitchen article or other." So she let them lie, housewife-like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing of the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to a paper mill, at some little distance. "They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he laughingly—"you may have all the money you can make out of the rags."

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half a dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to spend it for some little ornament, was checked. "No," she resolved; "all my rag money shall go into the saving bank."

And into the saving bank it went accordingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principal accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch. Forty dollars was the price.

"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag money useful!"

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags! Yet this was not the end of it. The bank fund, of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to over twenty-five hundred dollars.

"I do not know how it accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars carried to the bank when I went to the city—it has grown up, almost without any care on my part."—Life Illustrated.

Scene in a Police Office.

The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicken Swiven, alias, "Stoye Pipe Pets," was placed at the bar and questioned by the Judge to the following effect: Judge.—Bring the prisoner into Court. Pete.—Here I am, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said, when he was all-fired.

We will take a little fire out of you. How do you live? I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked him if he would be roasted or fried.

We don't want to hear what the oyster said, or the spirits of turpentine either.—What do you follow? Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he ran over a little nigger.

Don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business? That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table.

If I hear any more absurd comparisons I will give you twelve months! I am done, as the beefsteak said to the cook.

Now, sir, your punishment will depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks? No, sir, I can't go around the docks with out a boat, and I ain't got none.

Answer me, sir. How do you get your bread? Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat 'taters.

No more of your stupid nonsense. How do you support yourself? Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on a cheer.

How do you keep yourself alive? By breathing, sir.

I order you to answer this question correctly. How do you do? Pretty well, I thank you, Judge. How do you do? I shall have to commit you.

Well, you've committed yourself first, that is some consolation.

A PHYSICAL DISCUSSION.—A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain railroad, observed one morning that the face of a member of his gang had its surface all spotted with bruises and plasters.

"Ah! Jimmy," said he, "what have you been doin'?" "Not very much, Sur," answered Jimmy; "I was jist down at Billy Mulligan's last night, Sur," an' him an' me had a bit of a discocken wid sticks!"

Muddy—the streets.

Bally for us.

Correspondence.

AARONSBURG, Feb. 22d, 1861.

W. W. BROWN,—

Respected Friend:—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that the petition handed to me by Esq. Messing, forwarded by you, met with the approbation of all Union and liberty-loving men to whom it was my pleasure to present the same for their signature. The only thing that we regret is that we had not the opportunity of subscribing our names, long ere this, to a document which expresses, in so few words, the real essence of the method laid down in the Constitution of the United States, which is, in my humble opinion, the only weapon that can restore true peace, happiness and prosperity to our afflicted country.

Now, friend Brown, that we have traitors both North and South is indubitable, and is not disputed by honest Union-men. But what are the plans proposed for the so-called Union-men to effect peace? Does not every one demand concession of manliness, honor and principle? Does not every one demand right to submit to wrong? Again I ask you, does not every one demand the majority to yield to the minority?

No, Mr. Brown, so long as those compromises are principally intended to revive a rotten and corrupt party in place of restoring peace and protecting U. S. property. I would say, patriots, hands off; for if our Constitution whose counsel crowned a Jackson with a glorious victory over nullification—I say, if the counsel of that holy and sacred document has become so stale that it requires an amendment to restore peace, happiness and prosperity let us have the result. I am constrained to look upon the man who tears his coat willfully, for the sake of having the same patched, as a fool. Again, I am unable to see my way clear in a spiritual sense of view, if I am the possessor of honest liberty, if the same be purchased by compromise of a set of traitors at the expense of a poor ignorant, illiterate and uncultivated human being liberty.

The crisis here in town, Mr. Brown, is treated with silent contempt on the Republican side, and viewed in its proper light, viz: that the whole object of this *truce* is a tool used to break up the Republican party, the only conservative party in existence.

Where on the other hand, as you are well aware, our opponents are fully represented by the Reporter, especially when the same declares in his diabolical language that Mr. Lincoln will take his seat on the 4th of March if he takes it at all, or when he says there are any number of Democrats who can shoot a Republican at a hundred yards distance.

Now we have also had a fine hint on slavery some time past from the pulpit, viz: that slavery was no *sin per se*, the same was defended by quoting father Abraham, as being favorable to the institution; now whether the allusion was made to prove our present local slavery a divine institution or that slavery existed under divine authority in ancient times I am unable to say. If the former, why not at once prove polygamy and wholesale murder a divine institution by the Bible? But this would hardly do, so long as a Paul classes men-stealers with *schismongers, liars, murderers, &c.*, against whom the law of God directed its awful course. Now to view our slavery in its proper light, what else are those negroes but stolen property? and those who steal a man and sell him are doomed, according to the Mosaic Law, to die! Who, I would like to know, empowered the American people, or what divine law authorized them, after discovering the Indian to be an unprofitable slave, to go to Africa and there steal the poor illiterate African heathen and bring him into the United States, and there sell him into perpetual bondage?

Is not the above the whole sum and substance concerning slavery, and how the same was begotten in these United States? With these remarks I will close my epistol.

REPUBLICAN.

DOUGLAS AND THE TARIFF.—It will be remembered by our readers that while looking for his mother last fall, Mr. Douglas made a speech at Harrisburg, in which he took high ground in favor of a Tariff. And it will also be remembered with what zeal and earnestness his friends everywhere proclaimed him a friend to Pennsylvania interests. We have now another fact which will also be kept in mind, and which we commend to the notice of the friends of that Senator. It is this: On the final passage of the Tariff bill in the