



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.

S. J. MURRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Office on High St., in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burdette, dec'd. Jan. 19, 1861.—f.

MALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 16/59.

E. M. BLANCHARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burdette, dec'd. Jan. 19, 1861.—f.

W. W. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Office on Allegheny Street. Jan. 19, 1861.—f.

JAS. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Office on High St., in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burdette, dec'd. Sept. 29, '60, f.

E. J. HOCKMAN, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to and correctly execute all business entrusted to him. [June 14, '60.—f.]

EDU. 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 his friends and the public. Oct. 29/58

F. A. FAIRLAMB, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBINS, M. D. FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS, D. C. FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS, M. D. Office on High Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burdette, dec'd. March 19, 57.

DR. JAS. G. GREGG, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Milesburg and vicinity. Residence, Daniel R. Bollen's National Hotel, Milesburg, Pa. Refer to Dr. J. A. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. Nov. 3, 1860.—f.

WM. REIBER, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, having permanently located offers his professional services to the citizens of Pine Grove Mills and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a liberal portion of the public patronage. Feb. 16, '60.—f.

J. J. LINGLE, Operative and Mechanical Engineer, will practice all the various branches of his profession in the most approved manner. Office and residence on Spring St. [Mar. 5, '60, f.]

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

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 has been practicing his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. n.p.

A. O. FURST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond. Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. Feb. 16, '60.—f.

ISAAC C. MITCHELL, CYRUS T. ALEXANDER MITCHELL & ALEXANDER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Having associated themselves in the practice of law, will attend to all business entrusted to them with care and promptness. Office in the Arcade. [Nov. 1, '60.—f.]

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. 10th, '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 Burdette, and D. C. Bond, Esq. where he can be consulted both in the English and the German language. May 6, '58—22 ly.

W. P. MACMANS, W. P. MACMANS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmans has associated with W. P. Macmans, Esq., in the practice of law. Professional business intrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. They will attend the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield. Jan. 21, '60, f.

HALE & HOY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office in the building formerly occupied by Hon. Jas. T. Hale. Messrs. Hale & Hoy will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all cases entrusted to them. J. T. HALE. Jan. 8/60.

CURTIN & BLANCHARD, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. 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 made and all monies promptly remitted. Office in Blanchard's new building on Allegheny street. Nov. 3, '60.

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

WM. 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, attended to in the most workman-like manner. He gives strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are signs of the presence of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and its impurities are so unobstructed in their passage, they stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease, a cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, spread upon themselves and the surrounding organs, inducing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, opposition by the management, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant health again. They have cured a little child of the most violent and dangerous cholera, and many other cases of the same kind. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, are rapid and dangerous cholera, and many other cases of the same kind. None who know the virtues of these Pills, hesitate to employ them when suffering from the disorders cured by them. They are the best of all remedies for the disorders from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and four other well known public reports.

From a Female Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., 1858. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of cholera upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long generally afflicted with cholera and dysentery on her side and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORRIDGE.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic I have used. They are mild, but very certain and effective in their action on the bowels, and make them tractable to use in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Puff Stomach. From Dr. Edward Hoyle, Baltimore. Dear Sir, I can not describe to you what a relief I have derived from your Pills better than to say all that I ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on your Pills, and the cure of cholera, cholera, and cholera, and believing as I do that your Pills afford the best cure, I do not hesitate to recommend them to my friends and the public.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of cholera by your Pills. My wife has had a case of cholera, which she cleansed at once. Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of St. James Church.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to the purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice cured an enormous number of cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, and many other cases of the kind. I sincerely rejoice that you have so judiciously recommended them to the public.

From Dr. J. W. Himes, of New York City. Dear Sir, I have used your Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the functions of the bowels. They are mild, and do not excite the system, and are perfectly safe in their use. YOUNG SULLIVAN.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Pains in the Back, &c. From Dr. J. T. Taylor, Montreal, Canada. There can not be said of your Pills for the cure of constipation. I believe your Pills have cured more cases of constipation than any other medicine I have used. They are mild, and do not excite the system, and are perfectly safe in their use. YOUNG SULLIVAN.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent remedies of the natural secretions, and are perfectly safe, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Himes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. PLEASANT HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your Pills have afforded me in my case of cholera. I have used your Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the functions of the bowels. They are mild, and do not excite the system, and are perfectly safe in their use. YOUNG SULLIVAN.

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'TIS ALL ONE TO ME.

FROM THE GERMAN. Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one, Whether I've money, or whether I've none. He who has money can buy him a wife, And he who has none can be free for life. He who has money has care not a few, And he who has none can sleep the night through. He who has money can escape the fair, And he who has none escapes from such care. He who has money can go to the play, And he who has none at home can stay. He who has money can travel about, And he who has none can go without. He who has money can be coarse as he will, And he who has none can be coarser still. He who has money can eat oyster meat, And he who has none the shell can eat. He who has money can drink foreign wine, And he who has none with the goat can't pine. He who has money the cash must pay, And he who has none says, "Charge it, I pray!" He who has money keeps a dog if he please, And he who has none is not troubled with fleas. He who has money must die one day, And he who has none must go the same way. Oh! 'tis all one to me, all one, Whether I've money or whether I've none.

How Douglas held Lincoln's Hat.

A Cincinnati paper gives the following incident of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln: "One of the representatives of this State in Congress, reports an interesting and rather funny incident of the inauguration, which, not having seen in print, we record. On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his hat and held it in his hand as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to another, and finally, despairing of finding for it any other easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside him. Senators and Judges crowded in, and to make room for them he removed nearer the front of the stage, carrying his title with him. Again it was dangled uneasily, and as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience, he made a motion, as to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe, took the vegetable article and held it during the entire reading of the inaugural. Doug. must have reflected pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that podium, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it."

Exciting Scene in a New Orleans Theatre.

The orchestra of the St. Charles theatre were reckless or ineffectual enough one night to give at different intervals of the performance several patriotic air—Yankee Doodle included—all of which were vociferously applauded. At length they struck up the dear and now thrillingly suggestive strain of "The Star Spangled Banner." The effort produced by its performance is thus described by the True Delta, of that city: "When Key's Star Spangled Banner was struck up it was immediately and loudly applauded, and 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' and its refrain, made the House ring. One enthusiastic individual jumped up and shouted 'hurrah!' and there was a tumult. That audience evidently were on side, believing with us that the air should never be ignored. That's right, stick to them, never mind what one-horse politicians and place-hunters say. Let all such as forget the glories of the past sing the Marcellaire or any other national air—let the true native and American cling to our old airs, and refuse to give them up to any faction, North or South. Looking around upon the large audience at the St. Charles, we recognized the absence of mere politicians, and the presence of the people in whose hearts live the liveliest recollections of the grand memories of the country of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Hence the enthusiasm when the orchestra sounded the notes of the patriotic songs of our patriotic song writers."

A Good Joke.

The following good joke occurred not long since in one of the churches in the western part of Onondaga county: "An aged clergyman, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge chew of tobacco, just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man fast asleep, with his head back and his mouth wide open.—The man in the gallery was intensely engaged in raising and lowering his hand, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous that for the first and last time in the pulpit an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher."

Constitution of the Confederate States.

MONTEGOMERY, ALA., March, 12. The permanent Constitution of the confederated States having been adopted by Congress, and the obligation of secrecy removed, your correspondent is enabled to transmit the main features of that important document. No person of a foreign State and not a citizen of the confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, either civil or political, State or federal. Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to five representatives in Congress; Georgia to ten representatives; Alabama to nine representatives; Florida to two representatives; Mississippi to seven representatives; Louisiana to six representatives; and Texas to six representatives.—The State Legislatures may impeach a judicial or federal officer, resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote.—Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House, to the principal officer of each executive department, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department. The representation of three fifths of the slaves is continued. Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except when the appropriations are asked by the head of some department or the President. No extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made or the service rendered. Every law or resolution having the force of the law, shall relate to but one subject and be expressed by its title. The President and Vice President shall serve for six years.—The principal officers of the departments and in the diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President, and other civil officers, when their services are unnecessary or for other good causes and reasons. Removals from office must be reported to the Senate, and practically no capricious removals are to be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established for said States, and until ratified, the Provisional Constitution is to continue in force for a period not extending beyond one year.

Marriages in the United States.

Circumstances sometimes unite to give an extraordinary aspect to certain unions.—Thus, it is related that, in the State of Maine, the driver of a railway train—too busy, no doubt, to be able to devote a whole day to his wedding—made his bride and a minister start in one of the carriages, and had the ceremony performed while the train was running. A still more original occurrence is the marriage of a young Virginia couple, in 1855, who had to cross a river to reach the minister who was to unite them. But a flood had engorged the river into a torrent; and they could not expect that, to crown their happiness, the minister would brave Leander's fate. They, therefore, shouted to the people on the opposite shore, explaining what they wanted. The pastor appeared; they folded the paper containing the necessary authorization, tied it to a stone, and threw it to the minister, who, after reading it and exchanging the usual questions and answers, married the adventurous couple across the river according to the rites of the church.—These marriages, singular as they appear in form, are not the less in earnest for that, and are followed by every civil consequence required. Other eccentric weddings, not in earnest, are a serious blow to the respect due to matrimony, and to the law that sanctions it. Among other follies, certain young Americans have amused themselves by contracting mock marriages, or rather by getting married in joke. If two persons with no serious intention of marrying, nevertheless, go through all the formalities thereof, by way of pastime, they are well and effectually married by a legal bond. A case of this kind occurred in Pennsylvania, in 1857. Miss J. met Mr. Q. at a party; they exchanged pleasantries on the subject of marriage; Mr. Q. asked Miss J.'s hand, which was given. To continue the joke they went to the house of a neighboring minister, where the conjugal knot was tied. After the lady had recovered her senses a little, she did not choose to vary the stimulation of matrimony further. But the bridegroom took up the matter in a serious light. The girl was obliged to petition for a divorce, as the only means of escaping the legal consequences of her thoughtless engagement. Another similar fact is quoted; and in both cases the divorce was pronounced.—All the Year Round.

Our Foreign Relations.

It is probable that our relations with foreign powers may be somewhat complicated during the present Administration. The Senator from the Cotton State has produced difficulties at home which will very likely be reproduced abroad. The accession movement has weakened the good opinion entertained of our Republic by European nations, and it is quite probable that we may not be treated with the same respect as formerly. This, however, will depend much upon the foreign policy of the Lincoln Administration, and the representatives it selects to send abroad. Still, confidence in the stability of our institutions is greatly weakened, and difficulties are likely to arise in respect to the recognition of another nation on American soil. We believe that both England and France will be loth to recognize the Confederate States, but unless our Government asserts the supremacy of its laws over that portion of the country, foreign nations will be compelled to acknowledge secession to some extent. The necessities of commercial intercourse will demand this, however reluctant the moralists of England may be glad to give aid and comfort to a slave Confederacy. Yet England is not going to do without cotton even for conscience sake, and unless the ports of seceded States are effectually blockaded, it is probable that the British will feel constrained to make such a recognition of secessionist independence as commercial intercourse will require. But England is undoubtedly resolved to take steps to relieve her from dependence upon the South for cotton. This cannot be accomplished at once, but that it will be effected in time, there is little doubt. For the present it will probably be necessary to have a greater or less quantity of the Southern cotton crop, and Britain will not be deterred from obtaining it by any conscientious scruples. Our new tariff law seems to give great dissatisfaction in some parts of Europe. It was not expected that it would please foreign exporters, nor was it framed for that purpose. Its design was to protect our own manufacturers and producers, and the best argument in its favor is the evidence that it is unsatisfactory to those who have long been enriching themselves at the expense of our citizens.

Peace or War.

The Democrats seem very anxious to convince the country that the policy of the Administration towards the South is war. Senator Brookeridge, following the example of Mr. Douglas, made a very elaborate speech on Monday, of which the whole object was to show that the President's inaugural address was a hostile purpose towards the Southern States. The language of the Democratic Press throughout the country is of the same kind. It is not easy to see what patriotic purpose is to be served by these endeavors. The President has declared in the most explicit terms which language will furnish, that his policy is peace,—that he abhors the thought of war between the two sections of the country, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of the Federal Government, so far as he has the power to prevent it. The only possible way in which civil war can be brought about is by the wanton, hostile action of the seceded States. If they wish war, they can undoubtedly have it. It is in their power to bring about a collision. They can commence hostilities by making an attack upon either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens—and where they would or when one commenced, no one can tell. Such a catastrophe would be deeply to be deplored—and it is unquestionably the duty, as it will be the policy, of the Administration, to refrain from everything which can give any shadow of justification for such a course. But no one can fail to see that, after all, the issue of peace or war rests exclusively with the South. If the leaders of the new Confederacy deem it for their interest to plunge the country into war, they will doubtless do so. It is quite possible that they may decide in favor of war. They will find it very difficult to keep so large an army as they are raising, in the field, and they will find it still more difficult to keep the sentiment of their people up to secession-pitch, without a war. How long they would sustain themselves after war should be commenced, it may be worth their while to consider. But they may deem it necessary to the very existence of their new Government to force an issue which will for the moment override all prudence and all reflection. If this shall be their policy, nothing that the Federal Government can do will avert war,—if not, we shall have no war,—for the President will do everything in his power to avert such a calamity. The Democrats insist that war must follow any attempt to collect the revenue, to hold the forts or enforce the laws in any of the Southern States. That will depend upon the manner in which the attempt is made and upon the disposition and policy of the new Confederacy. If they wish war, they will seize upon this pretext to commence it. If not, they will avoid the issue unless it is forced upon them as to render evasion impossible,—and of this we have little fear.—We believe the President will do everything in his power to preserve the peace. In all such efforts he will have the support of the people in both sections. If war is forced upon us in spite of his endeavors, by the madness or desperation of the seceded States, he will meet the issue boldly and promptly,—in full confidence of being sustained by those whose honor and interests are committed to his hands.—M. Y. Times.

Hidden Treasures.

Among the cases on the list now before the Supreme Court of this State a most curious one. It seems that away up in Luzerne county lived a man named Elisha Harris.—He owned a large farm, and was supposed to have saved considerable money. He was an eccentric and classed individual, and he lived entirely secluded and alone. In July, 1858, he died. His administrators could find no property beyond the ordinary household furniture, &c. According to custom, they called on all hands to go blind. "I'll go over all of you." When all were in deep enough to suit him, he reached for his ace, and brought up something else. Throwing his cards on the table, in a tone of indignation he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I can't play in this game; there's cheating going on!"

The Secured States.

The following table gives the population of these States, as shown by the census returns of 1860:—

State	Free	Slave
South Carolina	303,186	407,185
Georgia	615,336	467,461
Florida	81,885	63,809
Alabama	520,444	436,473
Mississippi	407,551	469,607
Louisiana	363,245	312,186
Total	2,206,647	2,165,721

From this it will be seen that the free population of this rebel Confederacy is far below that of New York, and less than that of Pennsylvania. The Niagara Falls Gazette tells a story of two ladies who were promenading along the street recently, when one of them slipped and came down on the icy pavement "like a thousand bricks." Jumping quickly up, she exclaimed, *solito voce*, "Before another winter I'll have a man to hang to; see if I don't."

Sam Patch's Last Leap.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat takes exception to a statement concerning the renowned Sam Patch which recently appeared in an English book, and gives the correct version of the story of that individual's last leap. He says: "Sam Patch's last leap occurred on the afternoon of the 15th of November, 1829, on a dark, cloudy, dismal autumn day. The heavens, as if keeping with the melancholy spectacle, were almost clothed in scotch. The sun refused to look upon the mournful tragedy. But ten thousand human beings, more than enough, lined the banks of the river on both sides, perched also upon the millers and houses, and in trees, above and below the high banks, to cheer and encourage the poor drunken suicide in his self-immolation. A scaffold was erected thirty feet high, on the island above the falls as they then were, standing very near where the sawmill upon the brow of the cataract now is. From that scaffold poor Sam dropped into the deep water, as it then was, below. Ten thousand eager eyes watched him as he went like an arrow down under the dark ledge of rocks, a distance of one hundred and twenty six feet. Ten thousand eager eyes gazed with breathless anxiety upon the spot where he fell, expecting to see him emerge from the water as he had done most gracefully just one week before, after jumping from the precipice without the scaffold, a distance of ninety-six feet; boats put out below, and sailed around near the spot, ready to pick him up. Ten thousand people, like a great crowd of witnesses, still lining the cliffs, still straining their eyes to catch the first glimpse of any dark speck on the waters, no one daring hardly to move or draw a long breath, for near half an hour, until one by one they began to turn away and give him up, many with tearful eyes, many with words addressed and subdued upon their lips, "Poor Sam—his was his last leap. How foolishly! How wicked!" And some where hard to say, "How wicked to countenance a miserable man in such suicide! If we had not been looking on, he would not have done it!" For two long hours, at least, until darkness stopped their feet, eager men hunted all over and through the waters below the falls, to find the poor remains of the miserable victim of his own folly, but found them not. Next day the search was renewed.—Indeed it was kept up with more or less diligence for some time; and yet all in vain for that season. Searching, dragging, fishing in the water day after day, revealing nothing. But the next spring the body was picked up by some unknown person near the mouth of the river, seven miles below, as it was floated out into the lake. It had lain in the water all winter; had gone down over the lower falls also; and still was in such a state of preservation as to be readily identified. It was taken up, and decently buried in a spot of good near at hand." American Humor.

American Humor.

The most obvious characteristic of American humor is its power of "pitching it strong," and drawing the long bow. It is the humor of exaggeration. This consists of fattening up a joke until it is round and rational, unctuous and irresistible as Falstaff himself, who was created by Shakespeare, and fed fat, so as to become for all time the very impersonation of humor in a state of complete insouciance. That place in the geography of the United States called "Down East" has been most prolific in the monstrosities of mirth.—Only there would a tree's own cover have dried to the marksmen with his gun pointed, "Don't fire, Colonel, I'll come down." Only in that region do they travel at such speed that the iron rails got not enough to serve the carriages with heat instead of hot-water bottles, and sometimes so hot that on looking back you see the iron writing about like live snakes, trying to wriggle off to the water to cool themselves. Only there do they travel so fast that the signal-whistle is of no use for their engines, because, on one occasion at least, the train was in, and smashed in a collision, long before the sound of the whistle got there! Only there can a blow be struck so "slick" as to take an animal's ear off with such ease, that the animal does not know he is one ear short until he puts his forehead up to scratch it. Only there, surely, are the thieves so "cute" that they draw a wad of rope right out of its bark, and let four sleepy weavers all nodding as they sat astride of a tunnel of wad-wood round. North Carolina, we suppose, can not be "Down East," else some of the stories that "Skitt" tells in his "Fisher's River Scenes and Characters" have the old family features as like as two peas. Charles Lamb's idea of the worst possible inconvenience of being in a state of total darkness was that, after making a pun, you would have to put out your hand and grope over the listener's face, to feel if he was enjoying it. It would require a broad grin to be felt. Some of these stories are of the sort to produce a broad grin which might be felt in total darkness.—North British Review.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure water; but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.