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M'Kean County Democrat.

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Business Directory.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. H. S. MASON, Proprietor.
Opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well-furnished house.

GEO. H. MASON,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, &c.; west side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa. Custom work done to order on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. A. SPRAGUE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity, that he has fitted up an office, and is prepared to attend to all business in his profession. Artificial teeth inserted upon scientific principles, and efforts to preserve the natural expansion of the face. All operations in Dental Surgery done in a skillful manner.

A. J. NOURSE.

Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, &c.; west side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa. Custom work done to order on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner.

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A. F. BARN, Proprietor, Olean, N. Y. Omnibus runs to and from the New York and Erie Rail Road. Stages for Smethport and Olean.

HYDE HOUSE.

S. J. OSBORN, Proprietor, Ridgway, Pa. This Hotel is new and furnished in the most modern style. Accommodations, and in all respects, a First Class Hotel. Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa. May 21, 1860.

ELDERD HOTEL.

JOHN WEIS, Proprietor. This house is situated half way between Smethport and Olean. A convenient and commodious house; attentive and obliging attendants, and low prices. Eldred, May 17, 1860.

A. D. HAMLIN.

Surveyor, Draftsman, Conveyancer, and Real Estate Agent. Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa.

WILLIAM WILKIN.

Practical Mechanic, Millwright, Bridge-builder, &c. Port Allegany, M'Kean County, Pa.

J. L. BROWN.

SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER and Real Estate Agent; Office, Williamsville, Elk Co., Penna.

E. BOUGHTON ELDERD.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. Business extended to all parts of the counties of M'Kean, Potter and Elk. Will be promptly attended to. Office in the Court House, second floor.

DR. L. R. WISNER.

Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa. Will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office in Sartwell Block, second floor.

TRING & MILLER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpeting, Ready Made Clothing and General Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Wall and Window Paper, Looking Glasses &c. At Olean, N. Y.

JOHN C. BACKUS.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession in the counties of M'Kean, Potter and Elk. Office over U. K. Sartwell & Brothers Store.

HACKNEY HOUSE.

A. BARNUM, Proprietor. Travellers will find good accommodations and reasonable charges.

LARABEE'S HOTEL.

R. LARABEE, Proprietor. Allegany Bridge, M'Kean Co., Pa. This house is situated about a mile from Smethport on the road to Olean, and will be found a convenient stopping place.

FARMER'S VALLEY HOTEL.

By T. GOODWIN. This house is situated about five miles from Smethport on the road to Olean. Pleasure parties and others can be accommodated on the shortest notice.

W. S. BROWNELL.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Glass, Nails, Oils, &c. At East side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa.

EMPORIUM HOUSE.

SHIPPEN, M'KEAN Co., Pa. N. L. DYKE, Proprietor. A commodious and well-furnished house. Strangers and Travellers will find good accommodations.

PORT ALLEGANY HOUSE.

FRANK DOLLEY, Proprietor, at Port Allegany, M'Kean County, Pa. This House is situated at the junction of the Smethport and Allegany River roads, nine miles east of Smethport.

ASTOR HOUSE,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN Co., Pa.
WM. HASKELL, Proprietor.
This House is well calculated for the accommodation of the Travelling Public, having recently been repaired and furnished with the most comfortable and convenient accommodations. Stages for Olean, Shippens and Ridgway. Smethport, July 2, 1860.

To Those Interested in Mining and Mineral Lands.
W. H. DARNES offers his services for the examination of Mineral Lands in M'Kean and Elk Counties, and will give his opinion as to the VALUE OF all necessary and reliable information. Residence at the Banker Hill Mine, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. 1859.
C. W. KEESE, of the best quality, at FRANK WRIGHT'S.

WE WANT NO WAR.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:
The following lines seem to me very applicable to the present crisis. I send them to you for publication, if you think proper.

True Freedom and How to Gain it.

By CHARLES MACKEY.
We want no flag; no flaunting flag,
For Liberty to light;
We want no lines of murderous guns,
To struggle for the right;
Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle-plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force,
We stain her brightest crown;
In language clear and plain;
We've won our battles many a time,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time;
And yet we grasp no pike nor spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade
To show a front to war;
To have a citadel in truth,
Most formidable fortress;
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they shall again.

Pace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer.
The bad deny; but we rely
On those that triumph near.
No widow's groans shall lead our cause,
No blood of brethren stain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

Lines written on viewing the peaks of the Rocky Mountains.
The mountains! the mountains!
They burst on my sight,
All gorgeous with grandeur,
And flashing in light.
As bright dreams of heaven
All glittering with gold,
The more covered mountains
With joy I behold.

In the splendor of morning,
"Nestle the sun's flashing rays,
They appear like the dawning
Of a new world's bright day;
Bro humanly's baseness,
Or the world's cold sneers
Have melted the soul's sustenance
Of youth's happier years.

In the far source outline,
In beauty and grandeur
We dwell with the skies,
While the frown of their shadow
Far backward is cast,
As shades of the storm cloud,
That o'er us has passed.
Oh! the mountains, the mountains,
With joy I behold,
All gorgeous with grandeur,
All glittering like gold;
Though far in the distance
Yet clear to the sight,
I behold them with rapture
And gate with delight.

The Banker of Antwerp—A Pre-Telegraph Story.

In 1814 there lived at Antwerp a banker who had a passion for speculation, but who invariably was unsuccessful. This ill-luck became proverbial; his affairs fell into confusion, and all Antwerp looked to see him become bankrupt and retire from the precincts of the exchange. When, suddenly, his luck changed and he gained in every operation he undertook as invariably as he had formerly lost. No matter how suddenly or how violently the funds went up or down in Paris, London, Vienna or elsewhere, the Antwerp banker was always the gainer by every movement of the money market, no matter how capricious. In the course of two years he realized a large fortune, quitted Antwerp with his wife and family, and established himself for the rest of his life in a charming country seat, where he abandoned himself to the delights of rural existence and cultivation of flowers, which latter branch of horticulture he pursued with all the laborious enthusiasm of a Dutchman.

The electric telegraph was unknown at the period in question, and the clumsy signals by which statesmen contrived to communicate with one another were only worked by the heads of the state, and for their own behoof, and Antwerp puzzled its brains for some time in vain efforts to ascertain by what mysterious art the ex-banker had managed to turn the tide and to win over to his interests the favors of the blind goddess who had hitherto been so decidedly against him. In these speculations upon the changed fate of the speculator, Antwerp simply lost its trouble; nor was it until several years afterward that the seeming mystery was explained.

It had been known in Antwerp as a singular fact that two drivers of stage-coaches belonging to that city had made, during the lucky period of the banker's career, fortunes which in proportion with their means, were as considerable as that amassed by the speculator. But no one thought of attributing the improved position of the two coachmen to the operations of the fortunate speculator. Yet all three owed their good luck to the same simple expedient.

If any of the towns-people had bethought them of watching the doings of the banker, they would have seen that every evening about nine o'clock the latter betook himself to a lonely cottage of his, standing in the midst of a garden, few miles from the town. There, in silence and secrecy, the banker received the visit of one or the other of the two coachmen, to whom, after the exchange of a few words, he handed a basket carefully covered over with a piece of tarpaulin, and which was at once deposited by the coachman at the bottom of a great hamper, or poultry, collected by him at the neighboring farms, and to be sold by him at the towns through which he drove his coach.

As soon as the coachman had taken his leave, the banker locked the cottage door, and went upstairs to a room fitted up as a pigeon-house, of whose existence no one else was aware, in which a number of pigeons soon began to make their appearance with hanging wings, impatient to drop into their nests. The banker having stroked and petted the weary birds and gave them some corn, gently lifted their wings and detached the little billet conveyed to him by such unconscious messengers. These birds brought to the speculator news of the exchange on all the principal markets of Europe. Sent off daily from London, Paris, Vienna, Brussels,

&c., about four in the afternoon, the home-loving little Murcours never failed to reach their nests about midnight. After receiving the intelligence thus sent to him by trusty confederates in each capital, the banker locked the door of the cottage and returned to his own dwelling ready to operate the next day on the Antwerp Exchange with certain success.

The carrier-pigeon is superseded by electricity; but the Belgians have not renounced their old partially for this bird and "pigeon-races" still give rise among them to numerous gatherings and heavy bets. On these occasions the pigeons are carried in baskets to a certain distance, and are then waited for by their owners, the bird which arrives first winning the prize, exactly as in the case of horse races. Recently, at one of these pigeon races, held at Malin, a feathered courser, let loose at six A. M. at Tonnerey, in the department of the Youngs, France, reached Malin at twenty-six minutes past eleven. Not quite so fast as light or sound, but very much quicker than steam could have made the journey.

SUNBURY AND ERIC RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia North American makes a general summary of the causes which conduce to the prosperity of New York and Liverpool, and upon the ground contends as follows that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is by far the most important one in the Commonwealth for the prosperity of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

Unless history failed to assign the reason of the rise and progress of commercial cities, Philadelphia must resume her former pre-eminence after the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Road, which, viewed from the standpoint of commerce of the lakes, now estimated at \$800,000,000, New York secured by her canals and railroads by far the largest share, which, in turn, attracted to her port the vessels of foreign countries, in search after the produce of the north-west. Last year's exports and imports of New York amounted in value to \$270,000,000, those of Philadelphia to \$19,000,000. The Sunbury and Erie road, which will bring Philadelphia nearer to Lake Erie (the most important of the whole chain of lakes) than New York, will pour the produce of the north-west into Philadelphia at a reduction of time and cost and transportation, securing to her her share of the lake and foreign trade. Even in her present unfavorable position, Philadelphia distributes from \$30,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of foreign goods imported into New York, which, together with her rapidly increasing and already extensive coast-wise trade, are most encouraging evidences of her great capacities for direct trade. She possesses, moreover, essential advantages over New York for the lake trade. New York returns nothing for her own production to the north-west, while the coal, iron, timber, and manufactures of Pennsylvania, will form a large proportion of her cargoes. The Sunbury and Erie road is beyond all doubt destined to do for Pennsylvania and Philadelphia what the Erie Canal and her lake railroads have done for the State of New York and her metropolis. It will develop the capacity of Philadelphia for direct trade, will give a mighty impulse to our mining, iron and manufacturing industry, and more than all this will subject to the plow a vast area of land capable of a high cultivation and of receiving a population of several millions, which lies waste yet in the north-western portion of our State. This important road is now far advanced towards completion, over one-half of its length being in successful operation, and some 25 miles only remaining ungraded. Millions of dollars have been invested in it, and but a small sum, comparatively, is required to finish it.

Under these circumstances, every day's unnecessary delay is an immense and irretrievable loss, which ought not to be incurred by the company and the business community. We sincerely wish that the question pending before the State Legislature shall be promptly solved, so as to remove what obstacles there still exist in the way of a speedy consummation of this great enterprise, which involves so many vital interests of this Commonwealth.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—There have been eight special attempts to defy the authorities of the Federal Government since its formation. The first was in 1782, and was a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army, to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington.

The second was in 1786, called "Shay's Insurrection," in Massachusetts.

The third was in 1814, popularly called "the Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania."

The fourth instance was in 1793, by the opponents of the Sedition laws, known in Berks county as the "Schrezenkreutz," or Reign of Terror. The Federal troops took one of the editors of the *Adler*, Judge Snyder, to the market place and horse-whipped him, which ended the insurrection.

The fifth instance was in 1814, by the Hartford Convention of the Federalists.

The sixth, on which occasion the different of the Union came into collision, was in 1850, under the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union.

The seventh was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians.

The eighth was in 1820, with the Cherokeees in Georgia.

A GRATEFUL QUEEN.—It is said of the late American Minister to Her Majesty, Queen, at Windsor, that he was received most graciously, and that the Queen constantly displayed in her conversation with him, the highest appreciation of the manner in which the Prince of Wales had been received in the United States. She was exceedingly courteous, and devoted herself with zeal to the entertainment of her guests, walking with Mrs. Dallas in the Castle grounds, and driving them about the park. She has received great pleasure from the kindly feelings displayed toward the Prince in America, and she testifies it by this act of friendly politeness, for it is not customary for any who are not personally intimate with some member of the royal family to be invited to Windsor; and since Mr. Stevenson has never been extended to any American Minister.

Mr. Douglas on Secession, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

The following extract from a late speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate of the United States presents some of the questions at issue between the North and South in a practical form. We comment this extract to the consideration of every reader:

But we are told that the Union must be preserved and the law must be enforced. I agree to that. I am in favor of doing all these things, according to the Constitution and the laws. No man will go further than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to put down rebellion and insurrection, and to use all the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose. But we must look the facts in the face. We must take notice of those things whose existence cannot be denied. History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful revolution. And the greatest Republics and the proudest monarchies have found it necessary to recognize the existence of a government de facto in the rebellion of States and provinces.

Such was the condition of the American colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. At first it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward, it was revolution a government de facto at Philadelphia, Mr. Hancock, President, and Washington commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased, and revolution taken its place. The American Colonies were in revolt, had a government de facto, and Great Britain proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations and all the laws of civilization demanded that the government de facto be acknowledged.

But the laws must be enforced. In our system of government the laws are to be enforced by civil authority, assisted by the militia and posse comitatus, when the marshal is resisted. If the colonies of a State revolt, the revolution is complete. When the Federal authorities are expelled, and no one left to acknowledge allegiance to the United States, how are you going to enforce the laws then? How are you going to do it in South Carolina? She has passed an ordinance of secession. I deny her right to secede, but she has done it. The revolution is complete. She has no human being on her borders to acknowledge her authority. This is all wrong, but how are you going to help it?

You tell us we must enforce the laws. I am in favor of that. Laws must be enforced according to the Constitution and laws. Under the Constitution the laws can only be enforced against criminals, and those of us who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union must be careful that we do not perpetrate the very things which we denounce as criminal in these seceding States. And South Carolina, stand alone. We are told that seven other States will follow her, and we have reason to apprehend that seven more States will follow them. The answer is, we must enforce the laws. My reply is, you cannot enforce the laws in countries not in your possession. I deny that we have the right to make war in order to regain possession, in order to enforce the laws.

Are we prepared for war? I do not mean prepared in the sense of having soldiers, arms and munitions; but we are prepared in our hearts for war with our brethren. While I affirm that the Constitution was intended to give a perpetual Union, while I affirm the right to use all lawful means to enforce the laws, yet I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until after every effort at adjustment has been tried and failed, and all hope of the Union is gone. Then, and not till then, will I deliberate and determine what course my duty will require of me. I am far from peace to save the Union. War is dishonorable, certain, irrevocable, final and irrepressible. Our own very existence forbids war.

A DANGEROUS GAME OF POKER.

A contributor to the *Spirit of the Times* thus describes a scene at the Anthony House, in Little Rock, Arkansas:

Late one bitter cold night in December, some eight or nine years ago, L— came into the bar-room as usual, to take his part in whatever was going on. For some reason the crowd had dispersed sooner than was customary, and but two or three of the townfolk were there, together with a stranger, who had arrived a half hour, or longer, before, and who tired, wet and muddy from a long Arkansas stage ride, his legs extended and shoes off, was consoling himself with two chairs and a nap, opposite the centre of the blazing log fire.

Any one who has travelled until ten o'clock, in a rough winter night, over an Arkansas road, can appreciate the comfort of the fruition before that fireplace.

The drowsy example of the stranger had its effect on others, and L—, who took a seat in the corner for a lack of conversation was reduced to poker for amusement. He poked the fire vigorously for awhile until it got red-hot, and becoming disgusted was about to drop it and retire, when he discovered the great toe of the stranger's foot protruding through a hole in one of his socks.

Here was relief to L—. He placed the poker within a foot of the melancholy sleeper's toe, and began slowly to lessen the distance between them, one by one the others, as they caught the joke began to open their eyes, and being awakened, the mouths expanded into an incontinent fellow into a broad laugh.

Closer and closer the red-hot poker neared toward the unfortunate toe. The heat caused the sleeper restlessly to move his hands. L— was just about to apply the poker, when a sound of click arrested his intention. The latter with one eye open, had been watching his proceedings, and silently brought a pistol to bear upon L—. In a voice just audible, he muttered in a tone of great determination: "Just burn it, burn it! Just burn it and I'll be damned if I don't stir you up with a thousand hot poker in two seconds!"

L— laid down the poker, instanter, and remarked: "Stranger, let's take a drink. In fact, gentlemen, all of you."

L— afterwards said they were the cheapest drinks he ever bought.

EVERY WOMAN was made for a mother, consequently babies are just as necessary to their "peace of mind" as health. If you wish to look at melancholy and indigestion, look at an old maid. If you would take a peep at sunshine, look in the face of a young mother.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Last week Mr. Ball read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. It enacts that the corporate name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company be and the same is hereby changed to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, by which name and title the business of the said company shall hereafter be managed and conducted, with the same effect as if the name thereof had not been changed.

Sec. 2.—That the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to execute and issue under its corporate seal 5000 bonds, not exceeding in amount the aggregate sum of one million of pounds sterling, money of Great Britain, or five million dollars of lawful money of the United States; any number of which may be issued for two hundred pounds each, sterling money aforesaid, and any number or all of which for one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years from the date hereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall not be subject to taxation; and its security for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds, the said company is hereby authorized to execute in trust, under its corporate seal, a mortgage of the whole line of its railroad, finished, unfinished and to be finished from Sunbury to the harbor of Erie, and its appurtenances, including all locomotives and cars which may at any time be placed thereon, together with its privileges and franchises, which said mortgages shall be delivered to the trustee or trustees therein named, and recorded in the several counties in which the property therein described, or any part thereof, may be situated, and shall thereon be and remain the first mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied; except as to that part of the road of the said company which extends from Sunbury to Williamsport, on which a mortgage of one million of dollars now exists.

Sec. 3.—That the said Railroad Company be and is hereby authorized to execute under its corporate seal, forty bonds for 100,000 each, payable in forty years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from and after the first day of January, 1872, and secure the payment thereof by a mortgage to be executed to the Commonwealth, of the whole line of railroad finished or to be finished from Williamsport to the harbor of Erie, and all the real estate, rights, privileges, and franchises of the said company, which said mortgages shall be deposited in the office of the State Treasurer and shall thereupon be and remain the second mortgage on all the property therein described, until fully satisfied. And the said commissioners may deliver the said bonds in payment of all the 5 per cent. bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company now owned by the State, and upon such payment being made it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cancel and surrender the said 5 per cent. bonds now owned by the said company, and deposited in the Treasurer's office under the provisions of the act for the sale of the State Canals, approved April 21st, 1855.

That upon presentation to the trustees of the mortgage for seven millions of dollars, executed under the provisions of the second act, the bonds of the State canals, of all the 5 per cent. bonds cancelled or paid, the payment whereof was intended to be secured by the second mortgage, it shall be the duty of the trustees to enter satisfaction on the record thereof, and cancel and surrender the same to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

MAKE YOUR HOMES BEAUTIFUL.—The man who is devoid of local pride, has very little pleasure in this world. The man who does not assist an effort to adorn his home, and thus assist in making the whole city attractive, is not a good citizen. The providing of the common necessities of life does not compose the really the essentials of happiness. All these are the duty of every man to provide. When he fails to do so, there is a law to compel him—and when he is not able to compel him to do so for his family, there is a charity made sacred and incumbent by nature as well as necessity, that it is always prompt to bestow these on the needy. But it is the beautiful that makes home really happy. The little acts to please the eye. A twig cultivated to bear a single bud, often delights the eye and overflows the soul with more pleasure than a glutton's dish or a vain fool's attire. It is the beautiful? There would be no love then, to silence, or hope to establish faith in one another. Without the beautiful, the world would be a wild chaos. It is the beautiful that repays this sternness. A home made beautiful by contentment, is of itself adorned and made more attractive than those whose liveried hands raised the latch, and conduct you through halls of gilded brightness to chambers of satin and damask. Those are not beautiful, unless love lights the flame on its altar, and peace imparts its incense to all its shrines. Added to these, the banis must contribute their share towards creating and multiplying the beautiful in this world, and this involves only a little patience, and the beautiful springs around like the magic creations of a fairy dream.

REAL ESTATE AT WASHINGTON.—The political troubles of the times, and the danger that at some future time, if not now, the Union may be divided and Washington cease to be the capital, has greatly depressed the value of real estate in that city. One of the largest real estate holders has gone insane over the troubles, and has been carried to the Insane Asylum. He was formerly a resident of Newburyport, but removed to Washington many years ago, where he had amassed a large fortune by speculation in real estate and the impending crisis has caused his ruin.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there was then in the State, 11,577 schools, containing 6,171 male and 4,532 female teachers, 314,677 male and 261,249 female scholars, the average attendance being 306,961. The number of scholars required is 491, and the number of scholars learning German is 6,753.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania the following act was passed, which the public should take notice of:—"That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be required that every application to the Legislature for any act of incorporation, shall be preceded by a public notice or advertisement of the same in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, if two newspapers are published in said city or county, and if there be not two newspapers published therein, then in one newspaper, if one is published therein; and such public notice or advertisement shall set forth the names of the commissioners and incorporators of the bill for proposed legislation, and its title; and the same shall be published or advertised in said papers before the bill or proposed law shall be presented to either branch of the Legislature."

The first symptoms of love in the wisest of the world's philosophers were certainly remarkable. "Learning," says Socrates, "my shoulder, to her shoulder, and my head to her, as we were reading together in a book; I felt, in fact, a sudden sting in my shoulder, like the biting of a flea, which I still feel above five thousand years after, and a continual itching crept into my heart."

Slanders issuing from beautiful lips, are like spiders crawling from the blushing heart of a rose.

Anecdotes of Wellington.

With him there was never relaxation till every duty was discharged. A curious illustration of this habit was told by an English Statesman, who had it from Gen. Alava: "On the night previous to one of the Duke's Peninsular victories, another officer came up to Alava, and asked in much alarm, 'What will become of us? We shall have a great battle tomorrow, and Lord Wellington is doing nothing but firing with Madame de Quintana!'"

"I am very glad to hear it," replied Alava, "if we are to have a great battle tomorrow, for it is quite certain that all his arrangements are made if he is fighting with Madame de Quintana."

His coolness in danger, and his personal capacities, were striking attributes of the individual man as his tactics were attributes of the general. During the battle of Talavera, Albuquerque sent him by a staff officer, a letter informing him that Cuesta, the commander of the Spanish army in the action, was a traitor, and was actually playing into the hands of the enemy. He was intently watching the progress of the action as the despatch reached him; he took it, read it, and turning to his aide-de-camp, he said: "Very well, Colonel, you may go back to your brigade." On another occasion, just before the battle of Salamanca, when the British were in considerable danger by reason of the non-arrival of their flank divisions, a Spanish general was astonished to find the English commander lying on the ground in front of his troops serenely and imperturbably awaiting the issue of the peril. "Well, General," said the Spaniard, "you are here with two weak divisions, and you seem to be quite at your ease; it is enough to put one in a fever!"

"I have done the best," the Duke replied, "that could be done, according to my own judgment; and hence it is I don't disturb myself about what the enemy in my front, or about what they may say in England."

In several instances he very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Once at Talavera, in the midst of the action, once just before the battle of Alava, being surprised by a party of French while looking at his maps; once at Quatrebras; again during the battle of the Lines, when he was carried away on the side of a retreating body of young troops, the French officers suddenly charged on his flank, and his only chance was in his horse's speed. "He arrived," Mr. Glog writes, "hotly pursued, at the edge of a ditch, within which the 92nd Highlanders were lying, and the points of their bayonets, bristled over the edge. He called out to them as he approached, 'Die down, men!' and the order was obeyed, whereupon he leaped his horse across the ditch, and immediately pulled up with a smile on his countenance." — *Edinburgh Review*.

SLEEPING UNDER THE COVERS.—There is reason to believe that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scurfula among children, proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin.

Parents are sometimes given to a similar habit, and it often happens that the bed-clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe the air which is exhaled from the head under the bed-clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever. — *Florence Nightingale*.

INFORMATION FOR JOLLY FELLOWS.—There is a tradition that brandy was at one time manufactured from the vine, but the grapes of France having of late years followed the example of the potatoe, and taken to moulding and rotting; many of the French Brandy-makers have adopted bituminous coal as a substitute. They distil a potent spirit from this substance, which is then made available for the production of two kinds of wine—one for the comfort of man, and the other for the destruction of his health and comfort, his senses and his soul. Large quantities of alcohol distilled from coal, and "doctored" with certain chemicals to give it the "cognac flavor," are now exported from France to England, and we doubt not plenty of it is sold in our cities to-day. Coal tar has long been used for the flavoring of whiskey, but a liquor with a coal basis is a specimen of chemistry which might well make the tips of a shudder.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania the following act was passed, which the public should take notice of:—"That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be required that every application to the Legislature for any act of incorporation, shall be preceded by a public notice or advertisement of the same in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, if two newspapers are published in said city or county, and if there be not two newspapers published therein, then in one newspaper, if one is published therein; and such public notice or advertisement shall set forth the names of the commissioners and incorporators of the bill for proposed legislation, and its title; and the same shall be published or advertised in said papers before the bill or proposed law shall be presented to either branch of the Legislature."

The first symptoms of love in the wisest of the world's philosophers were certainly remarkable. "Learning," says Socrates, "my shoulder, to her shoulder, and my head to her, as we were reading together in a book; I felt, in fact, a sudden sting in my shoulder, like the biting of a flea, which I still feel above five thousand years after, and a continual itching crept into my heart."

Slanders issuing from beautiful lips, are like spiders crawling from the blushing heart of a rose.