The Centre Democrat.

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.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10'59

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

W. W. BROWN—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PENNA. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. May, 5 '59.

WM. P. WILSON—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA, will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office three doors North of the diamond. jan.12'60

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

CYRUS ALEXANDER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, Penna, will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond. Apr. 12, '60,tf.

IRA C. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE PENNA. Will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him. Office in the Arcade. jan 5 60.

GEO. 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.26'58

A. FAIRLAME, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBINS, M. D
FAIRLAME & DOBBINS.
DR. FAIRLAME has associated with him DR J. H. DOBBINS, in the practice of medicine office as heretofore on Bishop street, opposite the Temperance Hotel. March 19,57.

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.—1y.

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. 8. '60. tf.

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

J. R. MUFFLY, AGENT FOR THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY. Persons wishing to secure themselves from losses by fire, will do well to call upon him at the store of J. R. Muffly & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. Mar. 15, '60. 1y.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Boalsburg, Centre County Pa. Office on main st., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he purposes practising his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. mar. 15'60

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.

J. D. Wingate
RESIDENT DENTIST.
Office and residence on the North eastern corner of the Public Square, near the Court House.
Will be found at his office, except two weeks in each month, commencing on the first Monday of each month, when he will be filling professional engagements elsewhere. Oct. 22, '57 4g tf.

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 Burnside, and D. C. Boal, Esq. where he can be consulted both in the English and in the german language. May 6, '58—22 1y.

JAS. MACMANUS. W. P. MACMANUS
J. & WM. P. MACMANUS.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., Office in the rooms formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmanus has associated with W. P. Macmanus, 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. June 21, '60, tf.

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.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA The undersigned having associated themselves in the practise 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 promt 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 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, Shampooning, &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 28, 1860—tf.

NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP AND DIRECTORY OF CENTRE CO. PENNSYLVANIA,

BY S. D. TILDEN,
Topographical Measurement by Instrumental Surveys throughout the County.
By H. F. WALLING, Civil Engineer.

THE undersigned proposes to publish by order a large and accurate Topographical Map of Centre county, from thorough and careful surveys, by H. F. Walling, Civil Engineer.

Every road has been carefully surveyed by course and distance, and the location noted of all the public roads, Dwellings, Churches, Post Offices, Hotels, Stores, School Houses, Factories, Mills, Shops, Mountains, Ponds Streams, &c.—The names of Property Holders generally—carefully including those who order the work—will be engraved upon the Map, showing the exact location of each.

Extra Maps of the Principal Villages will be engraved upon the margin of the Map; also a Table of Distances, showing the number of miles from each Post office to every other throughout the county, together with the latest statistical information. An ornamental border will surround the Map

The Map will be engraved by the most skillful Artists in the country, handsomely colored and mounted, and will be delivered to those who order for Five dollars per copy.

We are now actively engaged in forwarding the work, and shall endeavor to give every property holder an opportunity of ordering a copy, and also of examining the work before its final completion; in order to make it entirely satisfactory as to accuracy, &c.

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

S. D. TILDEN, Publisher.

☞ These maps are sold exclusively by the Publisher, and no variation in price. No more maps are printed than what are actually ordered.

We the undersigned, having examined the recent surveys and drafts of Centre county, also Topographical Maps of other counties, published by Mr. S. D. Tilden, take pleasure in recommending a Topographical Map of this county, which is very much needed, being of great practical value to business men and citizens generally, and from the united testimonials and recommendations they have from distinguished gentlemen where they have made surveys and published county maps.—We feel confident they will furnish an accurate, reliable and useful Map and Directory well worty of liberal patronage.

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

Considering the expense of such a survey of the whole county, and being entirely a local work we think it is offered to the citizens on very reasonable terms.

Wm. F. Reynolds, James T. Hale, John Hoffer, Adam Hoy, Wm. A. Thomas, E. C. Humes Ira C. Mitchell, H. N. McAllister, J. S. Barnhart, Jas. A. Beaver, Cyrus T. Alexander, Ed. Blanchard, H. Brockerhoff, Wm. P. Wilson, Geo. L. Potter, Geo. Livingston, Jacob V. Thomas, Geo A. Fairlamb, Jas. H. Rankin, James F. Riddle, John Tonner, Jesse L. Test, George W. Tate, John T. Hoover, P. B. Wilson, James Linn, J. B. Mitchell, E. Greene, J. H. Stover, R. G. Durham, Sam'l Linn, H. P. Harris, A. S. Valentine.
Aug. 23, 1860.——tf.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,
And the various affections consequent upon a disordered
STOMACH OR LIVER,
Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Its reputation at home produced its introduction here, the demand commencing with those of the Fatherland scattered over the face of this mighty country, many of whom brought with them and handed down the tradition of its value. *It is now offered to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.*

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

READ CAREFULLY!
The Genuine highly concentrated Bœrhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for FIVE DOLLARS. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.
☞ Beware of Imposition. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.
Sold by Druggists generally. It can be forwarded by Express to most points.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
Pharmaceutists and Chemists,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sept. 6,'60.1.—

W. A. ARNOLD. JOHN W. WILSON
ARNOLD & WILSON
WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
CMILSON's Patent Cone and Ventilating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Bath Boilers, ENAMELED STATE MANTELS
Common and Low Down Parlor Grates, Warm Air Registers and Ventilating, &c. &c.
Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every description.
BENJ. M. PRUTTWELL, Sup't.
Apr. 26,—1860.——1y.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

Relations of Methodism to the Government and to Slavery—Treatment of Methodist Clergymen and Laity at the South—Protection to the Exercise of Constitutional Rights Demanded.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM T. M. EDDY, D. D., EDITOR OF THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States:

SIR:—There are times when the humblest citizen may and should approach the Chief Magistrate with his cause. Such is the present; and I address you, not seeking any office, nor interfering with the ordinary questions which are thrust upon your attention. I write as a member, a minister, an officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

You, sir, are a "public functionary," charged with the highest responsibilities and the weightiest duties. The matters I design to lay before your Excellency affect the life, the liberty, the property of our people. They affect their rights in the new States and Territories; they affect the destinies of this country; for they must lead to the practical solution of this question: *Are the rights of the citizen, under the Constitution, to be protected, or are they held at the pleasures of the mob?*

The history of the "people called Methodists" is not unfamiliar to you, for it is part of the history of the country. We have been among the pioneers of civilization and Christianity. Our clergy have been among the first in the wilderness. They have not waited until roads were made, bridges built, houses erected, and disabilities removed—They have gone with the woodsman; they have camped with the hunter; searched out the cabin of the squatter; followed the hardy miners of the Pacific into their gulches, and gone after the lumbermen into the inexhaustible pineries. Sir, we have won the right of existence, and come to you to day demanding protection in the exercise of our vested rights.

I regret, sir, that I must write this communication *now*, while the political excitement unavoidably connected with a Presidential election is upon us, but there is no alternative. It is a question of *life and death*.

I will state—

1. THE GROUND WE OCCUPY.

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church is no political organization. Its functions are spiritual and ecclesiastical. Men of all political shades are in its ministry, its officiary, and its membership. Its papers lend no influence to either political party, as such, nor display the names of any candidates at the head of their columns. *Thus far*, our people have never been consolidated into political organization, for no denominational interest has demanded it.

2. We have ever been a loyal people. We have bowed to the majesty of law, both federal and state. We have counseled no resistance to unjust laws. There is nothing in our doctrines or discipline calculated to stir up strife or sedition.

3. These things being so, we claim the right to go, under the constitution of our country, into any part of our domain. We claim the right of free speech and free printing. We *claim*—mark, Mrs. President, I do not say we *ask*, we *solicit*; no, sir, we *demand*—equal rights and privileges with other denomipations. If our people violate any law, let them be fairly tried, condemned and punished. Give them an impartial jury, an unbribed judge, and competent counsel.

4. It cannot have escaped your attention, sir, that Methodism was early remarkably successful as in Southern States, but possibly you may not have observed that it was thus successful as a decided and uncompromising anti-slavery church. The present anti-slavery tone of our Discipline and literature is no new utterance. Our fathers spoke warmer words than we, and the warmest came from slave territory. You will be struck, sir, with the remarkable agreement of their words with those of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and, if I mistake not, your own early spoken or written sentiments. It was known everywhere that John Wesley abhored slavery; that he denounced the slave trade as the "sum of all villainies," and slavery as a "complicated crime;" and yet Southern conferences were organized under his *direct supervision*. In 1780 a conference held, not in Boston, or even in New York, but in Baltimore, on slave soil, said: "Slavery is contrary to the law of God and nature, and hurtful to society—contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion." You will be told that our church has become abolitionized. Open our Discipline and read it. It says nothing stronger than was said by that Southern conference in 1780. In 1784 Baltimore again spoke, saying, "We view it [slavery] as contrary to the golden law of God,—the inalienable rights of mankind, AS WELL AS EVERY PRINCIPLE OF THE REVOLUTION," &c.

These are mere specimen quotations, but they express the early sentiment of Methodism. Slavery was wrong, and by religious agencies was to be extirpated. Holding these views, they spread everywhere through the South. They encouraged no insurrections; they stirred up no violence; they made no interference with State laws. We stand upon the same platform, and hold similar views.

It so happens, sir, that I am able to give you the views of our church in Virginia, at a somewhat later period. In 1818 a minister preached a sermon in Washington county, in which were some allusions to the relations of slavery, and was indicted for attempting to promote insurrection and sedition among the slaves. By a change of *venue* the trial was held in Frederick, in March, 1819. The senior counsel for the accused was Roger B. Taney, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the attorneys read from the Discipline of the Church the law bearing on slavery, which may be thus condensed: (1). A strong declaration of the great evil of slavery; (2). A requisition upon such as unite with the church to emancipate their slaves; (3). Forbidding any slaveholder to be a traveling preacher; (4). Forbidding the sale of slaves, or their purchase, except for purposes of emancipation; (5). Admonishing slaves to obedience and industry.

These were read in a Virginia Court, to a Virginia jury, in the presence of a Virginia judge, and the position boldly argued, that there was nothing in them contrary to the peace and safety of the State. The accused was acquitted. Mr. Taney said of the Methodists living under these rules, that they equaled any other people in "their moral deportment, and in their habit of obedience to the laws." He also said:

"No man can be prosecuted for preaching the articles of his religious creed, unless, indeed, this doctrine is immoral and calculated to disturb the peace and order of society;—and subjects of National policy may at all times be freely and fully discussed in the pulpit or elsewhere, without limitation of restraint..... It is well known that the peaceful and gradual abolition of slavery in these States is one of the objects which the Methodist society have in view..... There is no law which forbids us to speak of slavery as we think of it. Any man has a right to publish his opinions on that subject whenever he pleases. It is a subject of national concern, and may be freely discussed. Mr. Gruber (the defendant) did quote the language of our great act of national independence, and insisted on the principles contained in that venerated instrument. He did rebuke those masters who, in the exercise of power, are deaf to the calls of humanity, and he warned them of the evils they might bring upon themselves. He did speak with abhorrence of those reptiles who live by trading in human flesh, and enrich themselves by tearing the husband from the wife, the infant from the bosom of the mother..... Shall I content myself with saying he had a right to say this, and that there is no law to punish him? * * * * We are prepared to maintain the same principles, and to use, if necessary, the same language here in the temple of justice. * * * * A hard necessity, indeed, compels us to endure the evils of slavery for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation while we were in a state of colonial vassalage. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed. Yet, while it continues, it is a blot on our national character, and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away, and earnestly looks for the means by which this necessary object may be best attained. And, until it shall be accomplished, until the time shall come when we can point without a blush to the language held in the Declaration of Independence, every friend of humanity will seek to lighten the galling chains of slavery, and better, to the utmost of his power, the wretched condition of the slave."

Perhaps, Mr. President, the above paragraphs have a more decided rhetoric than the distinguished author of the Dred Scott decision would now employ, but they are truthful, and our people will endorse them.

5. There are many persons residing in the slave States who prefer our discipline and ministry to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They do so, (1.) Because they have a Constitutional right for such preference; (2.) Because they think our discipline accords with holy Scripture, with our early testimony and the recorded sentiments of our purest statesmen; (3.) Because ours is the church of their childhood and youth; (4.) Because it is not a sectional church, emblazoned as such on the very title pages of official publications.

These are good reasons, and we have felt it our duty to supply them with the ministry and institutions of their preference. We have invaded no civil rights, have incited no revolt, stirred no sedition. We claim for them the right to prefer *us*—we claim the right to supply *them*.

II. WHAT TREATMENT HAVE WE RECEIVED?

Sir, the civilized world has been shocked by the story of the abominations perpetrated by the Druses upon the nominal Christians in Syria, and by the cruel edicts which have disgraced the government of Rome, with its clerical head. I am not sure but a chapter of history almost as shocking and barbarous must be written by the historian of Methodism. Our people are under a reign of terror in some portions of the Southeast and Southwest. From different quarters in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, they have received threats of violence to be inflicted unless there shall be a withdrawal from our church. The mail matter of our members is opened—postmasters claim the authority to break the seals, and degrade themselves into pro-slavery spies!

Mr. Buchanan, have you or your cabinet demanded or sanctioned this far-reaching system of governed espionage? Is your Postmaster-General simply or principally the chief of the vast detective force? We of the North support the postal service, and we wish to know something of its character.

The most high-handed outrages have been perpetrated in the Southwest. There violence has been repeatedly employed, and our people basely murdered. In Missouri bands of ruffians have interfered with our service, have committed outrages upon our ministers which hurried them to their grave, while the red hand of murder drenched with blood the grey locks of a venerable man loved by all who knew him, whose crime was a warm attachment to the Methodist Church.

The high-handed enormities inflicted upon the ministry and members of our church in Kansas need not be repeated—they have passed into history.

In Arkansas, Bishop Janes was holding a session of Conference. No man's rights had been invaded; no insurrection had been preached; no slave had been incited to revolt. There were in that Conference, no doubt, some who voted for James Buchanan. Yet, sir, those men, with their wives and children and friends, were surrounded on God's holy day, while in the house of worship, by an armed mob, who demanded an instant and unconditional abandonment of their position. Mr. President, that outrage has been perpetrated since you have been our Chief Executive! What harm had they done? Had they lost their character as American citizens, or is the nation which could resent the outrages of Greytown and Paraguay, powerless before those of pro-slavery mobs?

Later still has come the word that in Texas similar to that of Harper's Ferry, has been created. Mobocracy has triumphed over the law. Men suspected have been seized and executed.

Among the victims of this reckless slaughter we read the name of A. Bewley. I knew that man. He was a cautious, deliberate man, born, I believe, in Tennessee. He was no abolitionist, though an anti-slavery man, of the Washington and Jefferson school.—Modest and peaceful, he never asserted all the rights mentioned by the author of the Dred Scott decision, quoted above, nor was he accustomed to speak such words as Mr. Taney announced himself prepared to utter in the old Court House at Frederick. He was twice chosen a delegate to our highest ecclesiastical council, and was esteemed for his unobtrusive but genuine policy.

A large family, one of which was a blind daughter, was dependent upon him. Yet without a fair trial, without a sworn jury, without council, without forms of law, this brave man, this good gray-haired man, is murdered by a mob. Tell not this country that American citizenship is a prouder boast than Roman. We of the Methodist Church, who refuse a sectional affix, are almost compelled to say it is a cheat, a sham, something we pay dearly for, but which brings us no protection. Have we, the million of Methodists in this country, no rights which the Southern slaveholders and slave drivers are bound to respect?

WHAT WE DEMAND OF OUR COUNTRY.

1. We insist upon protection in the exercise of our constitutional rights—liberty of conscience, speech and press.

2. We insist upon it that our recorded sentiments on the subject of Slavery shall not work a practical forfeiture of our citizenship. Why this singling out of the Methodist Church? Others have borne a strong testimony against the evil—why this war upon us?

3. We demand the protection of the courts. If any of our people offend the majesty of the law, there are courts of justice and officers of the law, let there be a full, impartial and fair trial, and we will be content. We bow to the laws. If they are unjust and oppressive, we will attempt in all lawful ways to secure their repeal. It becomes, sir, a question just now of deep interest. Does membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, expose to death at the hands of an unlicensed mob? Are we to be hunted like wild beasts? Is our blood to be shed like water, to appease the insatiable Moloch of slavery?

I must add, sir, that at this time the question, Can our brethren be protected? is assuming a grave importance. We are in the midst of the excitement preceding the Presidential election, intensified by the character of the questions at issue. Heretofore we have been divided in our votes. Our clergy have been of different parties, and so have our laity. The Church periodicals, with a circulation told by hundreds of thousands, have been silent when the questions of platforms and candidates have been argued.—Thus should it be. God forbid that the day shall come when our leading religious denominations shall stand as integers in the computation of political parties.

But, sir, "Oppression maketh a wise man mad." The murder of Bewley has startled us, and the question begins to run through our million of membership, Can an administration be found which will protect the rights of conscience and the freedom of worship? I deprecate the existence of such a state of things, but we are not responsible. We love our brethren, and cannot consent to see them slaughtered by guns of desperadoes without feeling, without determining solemnly and our knees, and at a holy communion, that they *shall be protected*. A few more such murders as that of Bewley, and the Church will ask who will give us an administration strong enough to uphold the rights dearest of all others? and for that man, be he whom he may, they will cast their united suffrage.

Sir, I have written plainly and honestly, and now close this letter, praying that the evening of your days may be calm and cloudless, and when you go hence may it be in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality.

Yours respectfully,
T. M. EDDY.
Chicago, Ills., Sept. 7, 1860.

How the Prince of Wales Travels.

Some people, when they go from one place to another, calculate upon their "luck" in putting them through, others travel on their "muscle," others on their "beauty," others on their "talents," (very few in number,) others on their "impudence," and others on "dead head" tickets; but with Lord Renfrew it can be emphatically said that he travels on his money. From Cincinnati to Pittsburg he pays the modest sum of two thousand dollars for a special train; but while he pays in accordance with royalty, he expects to receive immunities not granted to ordinary men. The train which bears His Highness has the entire right of the road.—An engine specially detailed precedes to keep the track clear and look out for any imperfections in the road that would jeopardize the safety of the train containing the Prince and royal retinue.

The agent of the Prince who is a cousin to him on Alberts side, aranges all his travelling matters, and stipulates in the bargain with railroad companies, that on no consideration shall any person be allowed on board the train except those necessary to manage it; and these are prohibited from entering the royal car, but ride by themselves in a forward car.

When the bargain was made with the Superintendent of the Litile Miami road, to convey the Prince to Pittsburgh, the agent endeavoring to incorporate in the contract that the Superintendent should ride on the *front car*, and when there was any thing of interest to be seen on the road, to go back and point it out to the Prince; but the Superintendant gracefully declined; whereupon the office was tendered to the Assistant Superintendent, who likewise declined, and at last accounts an individual willing to accept the position, was being searched for.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

BOGUS JEWELRY.—The following item which we clip from the "New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture," will prove particularly interresting to those who patronize "gift store" enterprises, and such like benevolent schemes to put into the hands of purchasers Jewelry which is "itself worth more than the price" of the partictlar article that is ostensibly purchased. At this time it would be well for the public to make a note of it, as these "gift" establisments are in full blast throughout the country:

I came through Lynn, Boston, etc., to the little manufacturing village called N. E. Village and learned something about making the *bogus* jewelry with which the country is flooded either by peddlers or giftbook enterprises. One company is making ear-drops of a composition called oreide, which will sell for gold, but is not worth as much as *brass*.—The other company is manufacturing *gold chains* out of German silver, brass, oreide.—The process of making was interesting to me, and may be to others. I'll give it: The links were cut from wire or plate, according to the kind of chain; sometimes soldered before putting into a chain, and sometimes afterward. After it is linked, it is drawn through a machine to even it—boiled in vitroil water to take off the scales caused by heating—drawn through a limbering machine, and dipped in acid to clean it, after which it is dipped in a solution of pure silver and finally dipped in gold coloring—making a chain which will sell at the rate of $12 to $18 a dozen. This is a gift-enterprize jewelry, which is marked "Lady's splendid gold chain, $12;" "Gent's guard chain, $8," or "$10," etc. The ear-drops cost less, and are often marked higher.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY HEALTH.—John Jacob Astor left a son bearing his own name, who is now a hopeless imbecile. Our Readers have, perhaps, often seen him, creeping about the streets, attended by a gentleman who never leaves him, by day or night. An elegant mansion on Fourteenth street is the abode of the poor unfortunate. A yard comprising an entire square, is attached, with room for walking, riding on horseback, and for recreation. Horses, carriages, and servants wait on his call, He was a promising boy until he was 17, when his mental and physical powers began to fail, and he is now reduced to what we see. His attendent, who is said to have undoubted influence over him is largely compensated. Besides a liberal provision for him in the case of Mr. Astor's death, he receives $6,000 a year, with his house rent and living. What poor laboring man, with his dollar a day, would exchange places with John Jacop Astor, Jr?—*N. Y. Sun.*

GARIBALDI.

Our recent foreign files bring us news, from over the water, of the most cheering and encouraging nature. With the intrepidity and courage of the soldier and the true man that he is, Garibaldi has fought his way through all obstacles, reaching the heart of Italy proclaiming it a nationality, and Victor Emanuel the rightful sovereign of all its provinces and petty kingdoms.

The work of Independence has commenced in earnest; and though the decisive battle is not yet fought, or the victory won, we have faith to believe that, in the ultimate, the right will triumph, and Italy will be free.—Garibaldi has, in effect, said of the Hierarchy of Rome, what Napoleon the First said of Naples before he conquered it—"That dynasty has ceased to exist." Republican sentiment is making fierce strides in the old world, and is battering away at the thrones and cathedrals, in a manner that carries fear to the heart of the bigot, and terror to the souls of the enslavers. Garibaldi is the European embodiment of that great sentiment and round him clusters the best blood and the finest sinews of all Italy. He is deserving the sympathy, the encouragement, the support, of every man and woman who has a hope in the well-being of the race, and faith in the progress of truly religious ideas. Romanism trembles as it never trembled before. Like the wicked and palsied old man, it sees its last days drawing nigh, and feels utterly powerless to avoid the blow.

The spirit of freedom—chained for a thousand years—now walks abroad in that most favored of lands, never, it is to be hoped, to be bound again by the cords of bigotry and intolerance, but to be kept alive by the dissemination of intelligence throughout its length and breadth. How long Garibaldi will be able to maintain his position, is difficult to determine. We look for encouraging news by every steamer, for upon his success depends, in a large measure, the spread of republican thought and idea over the continent of Europe, which is to demolish the thrones of rotten royalty, and elevate the nations and the masses that compose them, to the very highest position in the human scale.

THE BOY THE FATHER OF THE MAN.—Solomon said, many centuries ago: "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right."

Some people appear to think that children have no character at all. On the contrary an observing eye sees in these young creatures the signs of what they are likely to be in life.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every cent he gets, I think it a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a child hoarding up his pennies, I think it is a sign that he will a miser.

When I see a boy or a girl always looking out for him or herself, and disliking to share good things with others, I think it a sign that such a child will grow up a selfish person.

When I see a boy willing to taste strong drink, I think it a sign that he will be a drunkard.

When I see a boy who never attends to the services of religion, I think it a sign that he will be a profane and profligate man.

And though great changes sometimes take place in the character, yet, as a general rule these signs do not fail.

☞ Every household has pet names. Mr. Jones enchants his help-mate by calling her "his idol." Jones, however, privately spells it i-d-l-e. Mrs. Jones is a nice woman—an affectionate woman—but she has a constitutional aversion to working.

☞ There is no peace on this side of the grave," said a disinguished clergyman, when preaching at the grave of a friend.

"Well old chap," said a jolly Jack tar, "you can come on this side, we are quiet enough here."

☞ A "progressive" suggests that in this age of improvement old Father Time should be represented with a Yankee clock in his hand, and seated on a steam mowing machine.

☞ In Louisville, a few nights ago, an escaped convict was found hidden in a hogshead of peas, and remaned to jail. He thought it hard that he couldn't be allowed to rest in peas.

☞ Mr. Harris "was never more s-s-sober in the whole course of his life," but when his friend Jones asked him to take a chair, he said he would "wait till one came round."

☞ Woman has many advantages over man; one of them is, that his will has no operation till he is dead, whereas hers generaly takes effect in her lifetime.

☞ "She isn't all that my fancy painted her, bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; "and worse than that, she isn't all that she painted herself."

☞ A young lady down east advertises for the young man that "embraced an opportunity," and says if he will come over to their town he can do better.

☞ "We must reconcile ourselves to our enemies when we are dying," remarked an old toper, as he called for a glass of water.