

MORSE SINE CAUSA.

"A man is either a fool or a physician at forty." That is, if persons of average health arrive at the discreet age of forty without having learned from their sage monitor, Common Sense, how to keep themselves well, they must, in our respect at least, be hopelessly foolish; and not all the physicians in the world can, without their own co-operation in the matter, secure health to them.

The laws of health, happily, are becoming more and more a popular study; yet no candid and intelligent person can read the detail of fatal accidents in one single week's newspapers without feeling convinced that nine out of ten arise from ignorance or neglect of the laws of health, or from setting at defiance such good old adages as "Look before you leap," "Prevention is better than cure"—in other words, "Common Prudence."

"Disease Prevention Acts," "Sanitary Reforms, and such moral machinery, are set to work to root out epidemics; to eradicate diseases which find congenial soil in poverty and degradation; to preach on the excellent text, "A clean life and a trust in God are the best of all prophylactics," and to show to the million to how great an extent their lives are under God—in their own keeping. This paper, however, is not addressed to the poor and the ignorant, but to such intelligent readers as—being neither fools nor fanatics—hypocondriacs, valetudinarians, nor learned in drugs—mean in a measure their own physicians, and be also the means of benefiting others within the sphere of their influence, whether epidemics be raging or not.

Physiologists assure us that we can perform wonders in the art of prolonging life, not leaving us ignorant of the means by which we should set to work; and though these things have been written about again and again, the experience of every day seems to justify a few more words, and especially with reference to early education.

other lives lower in the scale of creation. And this somewhat extravagant recommendation of the study of natural history will be justified by the case of the lady who died on seeing the spider. For suppose such a nervous individual to be the mother of a large family, or the superintendent of a number of young children, what a quaking little set she might soon convert them into by her constant display of terrors; her exclamations of horror at a "horrid spider!" a "poisonous toad!" At the sacrifice of jackets and shoe leather, at the cost of glass cases and broken bowls, let our children—always under judicious guidance and in moderation—be encouraged to take and poke among the seaweed, to scramble over hedges and ditches, to hunt out and treasure up whatever of the wonders of God's creation excites their curiosity, and—subsequently, we will hope—their reverence.

This scrambling and chasing has the further advantage of developing muscle as well as mind, and of imparting to youthful limbs that agility and readiness which are only to be obtained through the cultivation of the corporeal powers. And though this may seem stale and trivial to write about, it is not every one, even in these days of gymnastics, who looks upon running, tumbling, jumping, swimming, riding, walking on stilts, and such athletic and athletic sports, even dancing, as life-preserving powers; for they all impart properties which, by giving a more perfect control over the limbs, put us in a position to sustain little or no hurt in case of accidents. Ethard, Blondin, Lecotard, and other acrobats, also the Zouaves in their wonderful military feats, are examples of what training may do. (The word discretion might claim some space here, were we not addressing intelligent readers who know what precise portion of valor that quality comprises.) Practised with discretion, then, these accomplishments procure for us a sort of immunity from danger, so that happen what may, we shall—figuratively speaking—alight on all fours, like a cat. Such an adept is pss in the above-mentioned feats, that she has obtained the credit of having nine lives. Her steed, from kitchennod, has been a rope line, a waving bough, or the topmost branch in a gale of wind. Puss must possess that faculty which phrenologists connect with the organ of vivativeness in conjunction with form, size, weight, comparison, etc.; a faculty which enables us to recover, poise quickly, to dexterously convert a loss of footing into a leap, and save ourselves from falling. It is a faculty to be acquired in youth, and the more it is cultivated the fewer will be the losses of life from casualties.

(f all the modern clubs, the swimming clubs, and of all the popular feats, the swimming matches, are among the most useful and life-preserving. The art of swimming is one of the most important; yet in England it has been, till of late years, one of the most neglected in education. We read that it was a great disgrace for a Roman youth to be unable to swim as for a Spartan youth to be a coward; yet in England we can scarcely take up a newspaper in which death from drowning is not recorded. For children, however, in one day at Brighton, not long since, more than in the north while I write this! and the recently published "Reports" informs us that in one year (1864) the number of persons accidentally drowned was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen!

The organ of vivativeness which we just now accredited to puss, and which indicates the disposition to cling tenaciously to existence, does—so phrenologists inform us—by creating a certain resistance to disease, contribute essentially to the preservation of life. Dr. Adam Clarke, Kant, and Schiller were examples of strength in resisting disease; so were Dr. Andrew Combe and the Brontë family. And the lady who died at the sight of a spider was an instance of very feeble will in yielding to foolish fears.

now, which threatened to fall and cover him, and he began to resign himself to the death which seemed inevitable. Once more, however, persons were heard approaching, and he recognized the voice of a chattering negro. The hope of being heard was slight, indeed, yet in a moment of silence our poor friend summoned all his feeble strength to cry. A slight grunt or groan only escaped him, but the woman heard it. "What's dat?" she exclaimed, stopping short.

"Reckon 'tis a drunken man," said her companion; "come 'long."

"What's he doin'?" argued the daughter of Eve. And another minute or two elapsed while this point was debated, the man urging the woman onward, being "scared," as he told her. With such effort the prostrate man gained courage, and, in a pause of the chattering, he summoned power to cry—

"Come—here!" "What is ye?" asked the woman. "Down—here—hurt!" the poor gentleman managed to gasp ejaculate.

FURNITURE, ETC. WILLIAM WITTFELD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER. CABINET FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH, ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS, BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of THOMAS MCGUIVER, deceased.

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED. Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the said Administrator.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES. FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC. FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. 1867. FALL. 1867. JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES. FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS, CLOTH JOBBER, 224 TH. NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST. GOVERNMENT SALES. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels: THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. THE ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. DEPT. OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE. WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouse (hospital grounds) in this city, ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867. Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at the Depot, 1507 G Street, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES. AT HETON HEAD, S. C. The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES. AT HETON HEAD, S. C. The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.

SHIPPING. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. A STEAMER WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, AT NOON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Glasgow, London, and Southampton. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, September 25. CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, September 28. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 5.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE. JUNIATA, 212 tons, Captain J. P. Hozie. TIOPA, 105 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

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