

The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

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WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

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WAYNESBURG, PA.
Office in the Court House, opposite the Court House, Main Street, in the Old Bank Building. Jan. 29, 1863.—12.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Office—Main Street, one door east of the old Bank Building.
All business in Greene, Washington, and Fayette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive prompt attention.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of Penalties, Bounty Money, Back Pay, and other claims against the Government.
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Office in the "Wright House," East Door.
Collection, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 22, 1863.—17.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on Main Street, East and nearly opposite the Bank.
Waynesburg, Pa., July 30, 1863.—17.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!
D. R. P. HUBB,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.
Has received from the War Department at Washington City, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary forms and instructions for the preparation and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, &c., discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphans, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, upon due notice, will be attended to promptly, and accurately if entrusted to his care.
Office in the old Bank Building, April 8, 1863.

G. W. S. WADDELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
Office in Campbell's Row opposite the Hamilton House, Waynesburg, Penna. Business of all kinds solicited. Has received official copies of all the laws passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, &c., discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, orphans, children, &c., which business if entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
May 13, '63.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. Ross,
Physician & Surgeon,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.
Office and residence on MAIN STREET,
Opposite and nearly opposite the Wright House.
Waynesburg, Sept. 22, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS
Would very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due application of human life and health, and his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

DRUGS.

M. A. HARVEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, and Dealer in Fine and Old, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

WM. A. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

R. CLARK,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main Street. Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

MINOR & CO.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Court House, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

J. D. COSGRAY,
Boot and shoe maker, Main Street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's" Store. Every style of Boots and Shoes made to order, and ready to wear.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

GROCERIES & VALENTINES.

JOSEPH YATER,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Groceries, &c., Glass Oil Stoves, and all the goods kept in a first class store.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

JOHN MUNNELL,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, and Variety Goods Generally, in the Hamilton House, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861.—17.

Miscellaneous.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MORMONISM.

BY CHARLES H. FURLEY, M. D.

On a recent visit to Salt Lake I had good opportunities for observing and inquiring into the effects of polygamy, as practically exemplified in the case of that people. While sojourning there I mingled much among them, visiting them in their homes, and seeing them at their public assemblies and places of business and pleasure; whereas I feel qualified to speak of the results of their peculiar institutions, both in their social, physiological, and intellectual bearings. It is, however, chiefly as a physiologist, that I shall, at present, consider the subject, and in this view, I must say, the consequences of the Mormon system, as we find them illustrated in the inhabitants of Salt Lake, are, in every aspect of the case, hurtful and degrading.

A marked physiological inferiority strikes the stranger, from the first, as being one of the characteristics of this people. A certain feebleness and emaciation of person is common among every class, age, and sex, while the countenances of a mingled air of imbecility and brutal ferocity. This, in fact, is their true character, they being obsequious and yielding to their superiors, to strangers sullen and spiteful, while among themselves they are cold and unamiable.

In the faces of nearly all one detects the evidence of conscious degradation, or the bold and defiant look of hardened sensuality, the women, with but few exceptions, shrinking from the gaze of a stranger, as if fully alive to the false and degrading position they are forced to occupy. Some seemed overwhelmed with shame; others wear a forlorn and haggard appearance, while a few put on a cheerful air, affecting to be satisfied with their sad condition.

Without entering into minutiae, I may instance the following as a few of the bodily peculiarities that strike the medical man in mingling with the inhabitants of Salt Lake City. Besides the attenuation mentioned, there is a general lack of color, the cheeks of all being sallow and cadaverous, indicating an absence of good health. The eye is dull and lusterless; the mouth almost invariably coarse and vulgar. In fact, the features, the countenance, the whole face, where the divinity of the man should shine out, is mean and sensual to the point of absolute ugliness. I have nowhere seen anything more pitiful than the faces of the women here, or more disgusting than the entire appearance of the men. It is a singular circumstance that the physiognomical appearances of the children are almost identical. The striking peculiarity of the facial expression, the albuminous types of constitution, the light yellowish hair, the blue eye, and the dirty, waxy hue of the skin, indicates plainly the diathesis to which they belong. They are puny and of a scrofulic tendency. The external evidence are numerous that these polygamic children are doomed to an early death, the tendency to phthisis pulmonalis being eminent and noticeable.

The evidences of natural degeneracy are more palpable in the youth than in the adult population; the evils of this pernicious system not having taken full effect upon the latter. A more feeble and ill-looking race of children I have not met with, even among the vice and squalor of our larger cities. One looks in vain for those signs of constitutional vigor and sturdy health common to the juvenile portion of what may be considered a country town. So far as food, climate, and other external causes are concerned, the children, as well as the adults here, are favorably circumstanced; their sanitary conditions are generally good; whereas we must look to the evils engendered by their religious and social system for the agents of this physiological inferiority.

In this system, the physiologist and moralist will not fail to detect the ample causes for a decay even so marked and melancholy. That this is not a mere fancy, or the result of prejudice, I may say the same impression has been made upon all who have ever visited Salt Lake City, and published their opinions on the subject. Indeed, we find, in all the instincts and habits of the physical facts above set forth. They are as gross and vulgar in all their tastes, thoughts, and styles of expression as in their bodily appearance. More than half their language is made up of their slang phrases; nor do they relish the efforts of their proscribers, unless well nattered with this style of speech. As a consequence, those men indulge freely in the most trivial, and, sometimes, in the most vulgar and blasphemous expressions, and are not ashamed of mental mutilation of their language.

SINGULAR MODE OF COURTSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. L.—n, an eminent Scotch divine, and a professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapped up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike anybody else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged on him the advantages of marriage; its happiness, spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in short, of all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his past neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of scripture he had of late been attending to; and promised to look after the "first convenient season." The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means and exhorting him from a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three daughters; and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis, or reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task for the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the opening of the siege the doctor must give up, and with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W.—n,

"My session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and, as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest if you have no objection."

Miss W.—n entered; and the doctor with his characteristic simplicity, said to her:

"My session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you."

The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily. She laughed heartily at the doctor's abruptness; hinting to him that, in making a sermon to her, it was necessary to say something of it, to introduce the subject properly, before he entered fully upon it; and, as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning; "the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all waste of time to the doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss B. W.—n then entered; and, to save time, the doctor said:—"My session have been advising me to take a wife; and I have been speaking to your sister who has just gone out of the door; and as she is not inclined that way, what would you think of being Mrs. L.—n?"

"Oh! doctor, I don't know; it is rather a serious question. Marriage, you know, binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into. I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it."

"My time," said the doctor, "is so much occupied, and my session have said so much to me on the business, that I must finish it to-day if I can; so you had best tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me."

In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W.—n. "Come away my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must go home to my studies. I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined. I am a man of few words; and with out mispending precious time, what would you think of being made Mrs. L.—n?"

"Indeed, I always thought a great deal of you, doctor, and if my mother does not say anything against it, I have no objections."

The doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day for any one would call him; but to send him up word the day before.

The doctor was scarcely gone, before his keen disports arose in the family among the three sisters; the doctor was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The eldest declared that she only wished a

INTERESTING WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says: One of the oldest citizens of this part of our country, Mr. Matthias Swaim, of Chatham, Morris Co., N. J., received from his children and near relatives a very pleasant surprise on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the sixty-third anniversary of his marriage. By arrangement the parties met at the village railroad station at 10 o'clock, and proceeded together a few hundred yards to the quiet residence of the venerable pair. By 12 o'clock the joyous guests, seventy in number, sat down to a plentiful repast, spread under the shade of the trees. After the "cloth was removed," excellent speeches were made by Rev. Jos. M. Ogden, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, Rev. Geo. W. White, of the M. E. church, and by Rev. J. Sandford Swaim, pastor of the M. E. Church at East Newark—a son of the aged couple—from whose speech and from the interesting conversations that enlivened the scene, the following facts appeared, viz:—Mr. Swaim was born near the village of Springfield, N. J., on the 24th of April, 1770. Mrs. S.'s maiden name was Baldwin, daughter of the late Ezra Baldwin, of Springfield township, and was born Dec. 21, 1782; they were married by Rev. Dr. Hillier, at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bottle Hill, (now Madison) on the 9th day of September, 1800. Thus it would seem that the bashful bachelor of 30 years, had taken for his bride the timid maiden of 18 summers; and that on this occasion, in the possession of very remarkable health and the use of their faculties both of body and mind almost unimpaired, they had reached the sixty-third anniversary of that interesting event; the one in his 94th, the other in her 82d year! On his right, at the table sat a sister, the widow of the late Isaac Potter, of New Providence, aged 91, next her another sister, the widow of the late Mr. Jonathan Meeker, of this city, aged 89—and next her a cousin, Miss Rhoda Swaim, of this city, aged 81. On the left of Mrs. Swaim sat her sister, Mrs. Davison, wife of Mr. John Davison, of Chatham township, aged 72, and at her left a brother, David Baldwin, Esq., a well known citizen of Springfield township, aged 68 yrs., all of whom were present at the nuptial ceremony a sixty-three years ago. As an evidence of his physical vigor and energy, his large and well-cultivated garden, the very best in the village, all done by the labor of his own hands—gave abundant testimony. It was an object of great interest to the admiring party. There are few families in the land that can present so remarkable a record.—One feature observable in the interesting family gathering, was the pleasing fact that a large majority of the guests were members of the Church of Christ, and members as we trust of the household, whose names are in Heaven. At the close of the Rev. Mr. Ogden's speech, he advanced to the seat of the old Christian patriot and placed in his hand a roll of "Greenbacks," which he said had been lodged with him by the friends present as a token of their esteem and regard for him.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON DARK ROOMS.

Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing" contain the following useful hints:—"A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-ventilated house, always a dirty house.—Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, &c., among children.

People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligencies and ignorance in managing the health of houses generally I will mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her care will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it?"

Secondly, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of diseases.

Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you who are in charge and don't look to all these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to accept their excuse—not to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses made."

SORGHUM.

Some western farmers recently addressed a letter to the American Board at Boston, requesting information from the missionaries in China as to the method of producing sugar from "sorghum," which was supposed to be the source of the China sugar found in the California market. The inquiries were made and an answer was received, though not exactly what was expected. All parties agree that the Chinese sugar is made from cane and not from Sorghum at all. Sorghum is extensively grown and used for various purposes, but not for making sugar. Such is the substance of a statement made in the August number of the *Missionary Herald*. This fact casts some doubt upon the result of the numerous and costly experiments now made in the West to get sugar from this species of millet. The plant is not a new one, but one which has long been known to the flora of the South of Europe. Its saccharine matter gives it great advantages for fattening animals when it is used as fodder, but that the juice can be profitably made into sugar seems, to say the least, very doubtful.

Death of Richard Brodhead.

Richard Brodhead, died at Easton, in this State, on Thursday morning. The deceased has for many years taken a prominent part in public affairs in Pennsylvania, having represented Northampton county in the legislature three years, his own district in Congress six years, and Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States six years. He is said to have been greatly respected as a good citizen, and as a man of honest impulses, and strict integrity.

A Southern Hotel.

A letter from Trenton, Georgia, says: "This place, the county seat of Dade county, is an insignificant town of perhaps fifteen houses. It presents now an appearance of almost complete desolation. The tavern of the village is a specimen. The landlady, with bare feet, came to the door, and with true southern accent and pronunciation, told us they had nothing to eat. I believed her.—Keeping tavern and nothing to eat!"

Gen. Lee's Estate.

A cotemporary states that some writers have erred in speaking of the Arlington estate, near Washington city, as having once belonged to General Washington. It was the property of the Custis family, and when Washington married the widow Custis he had charge of it in trust for her son, and afterwards for her grandson, the late G. W. P. Custis, to whom it reverted. Mr. C. married a daughter of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, who had married a Miss Randolph, and they left one child, a daughter, who married Robert E. Lee, now at the head of the Confederate army in Virginia.

Gen. Lee's Estate.

Miss Betsey L. Canedy, a teacher of contrabands in Newbern, writes home that she has a negro pupil, a man, nearly six years of age. He came to learn his alphabet, but before tasting death he might enjoy the pleasure of reading his Bible, and thereby appropriate his letters—contributions to the *Free Republican*—the only wish of his days of earthly pilgrimage.

THE CAREER OF A PAST YOUNG MAN.

The fashionable circles of this city, says the Boston Gazette, are discussing the leading events in the history of E. P. J.—, a young man who was recently one of their leading stars, but who, having stooped to borrowed light, has been removed to a different sphere. As the owner of a fast yacht, he has created a sensation by the extravagance with which he has lavished champagne and other luxuries upon those who were so fortunate as to be his guests on his excursions along the coast. He lived at Nahant in the style of a prince, and gave parties which astonished the nabobs of that aristocratic watering place. He had succeeded in winning the heart of a young heiress, and had given parties in her honor, which spoke of the abundance of his love and credit. In order to get an introduction into the more select of our fashionables, he last winter gave an extravagant party at Papan's, paying \$1,000 for 50 bouquets, which were presented to every lady as she entered the hall, the name of the lady printed on each. His yachting parties in the Julia, which yacht cost \$30,000, won the admiration and envy of all the fast young men of the city. One hundred baskets of champagne were bought on credit for the summer supply of that boat. His credit was good everywhere, and State street began to look upon him as the coming man.

Young J.— was very exclusive in his company. There was to be a sailing match a short time since, and the "Julia" was invited, but her snobbish owner would not consent unless he was furnished a list of all the gentlemen in the other yachts. Suddenly there came a collapse, and he went into chancery with debts amounting to \$300,000, and not a dollar to pay with. He never had been worth anything, and had been living and trading on credit from the start. Sometimes he was fortunate in his speculations, but recent fluctuations in gold and lined off floored him, and finished what extravagance began. His yacht, which cost more than a thousand dollars a month to supply has passed into the hands of his brother. His fast horses and his club-room friends are all gone, and only the interferences of influential connections saves him from the reception of legal documents which would require his immediate presence at the Cambridge street jail.—He owed George Bate Blake \$30,000; the firm of Lee, Crocker & Co., have suspended in consequence of transactions with him; and Naylor & Co. and Thayer & brother are each about \$10,000 out by his rascalities. A day or two before he failed he borrowed \$3,000 of a firm on Devonshire street, and when asked what he had done with it, coolly replied that he knew he was going to fail, and he thought he would pay off some of his small yacht debts. This was done to give a clear bill of sale of the yacht.—Never has a young man in Boston gone up faster than he did, during the past few years, and none have ever come down quicker.

ABOUT MOURNING.

The "widow's cap" is a kind of shroud, intimating that the wife, being one with her husband, has, in a manner, died with him. But the etiquette of a widow's mourning does not render it necessary for her to wear her weeds more than a year, though many continue them longer. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law for a husband. The color is meant to signify grief, which varies in different countries. In Egypt it is yellow, representing the color of leaves when falling. In Ethiopia it is brown, that being the color of the earth to which the dead return. In Turkey it is blue, an emblem of the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoys. In Europe it is black, denoting the deprivation of light as the termination of life. Exalted personages mourning in purple or violet signifies a mixture of sorrow and hope.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG.

The wisest dog I ever had (said Sir Walter Scott) was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves, might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered and barked and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor, and although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go to the hill, or at the back to get down to the moorside.

Petroleum on Health.

It is said to be a fact well established, that petroleum has a beneficial effect upon the health. It has been remarked that no case of sickness has been known to originate from the use of or a proximity to the product, notwithstanding its offensive odor. No district of country can be found where the children are so uniformly ruddy-faced and healthy looking as they are in the Pennsylvania oil region; nor can a class of people be found who enjoy more physical vigor and good health than those who are constantly exposed to the odorous smell of the compound.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

It is stated, on the best authority, that out of two millions of dollars of postage currency that have been issued, and based, not two hundred were counterfeited. The imitations are said to be poor and easily detected.

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THE CAREER OF A PAST YOUNG MAN.

The fashionable circles of this city, says the Boston Gazette, are discussing the leading events in the history of E. P. J.—, a young man who was recently one of their leading stars, but who, having stooped to borrowed light, has been removed to a different sphere. As the owner of a fast yacht, he has created a sensation by the extravagance with which he has lavished champagne and other luxuries upon those who were so fortunate as to be his guests on his excursions along the coast. He lived at Nahant in the style of a prince, and gave parties which astonished the nabobs of that aristocratic watering place. He had succeeded in winning the heart of a young heiress, and had given parties in her honor, which spoke of the abundance of his love and credit. In order to get an introduction into the more select of our fashionables, he last winter gave an extravagant party at Papan's, paying \$1,000 for 50 bouquets, which were presented to every lady as she entered the hall, the name of the lady printed on each. His yachting parties in the Julia, which yacht cost \$30,000, won the admiration and envy of all the fast young men of the city. One hundred baskets of champagne were bought on credit for the summer supply of that boat. His credit was good everywhere, and State street began to look upon him as the coming man.

Young J.— was very exclusive in his company. There was to be a sailing match a short time since, and the "Julia" was invited, but her snobbish owner would not consent unless he was furnished a list of all the gentlemen in the other yachts. Suddenly there came a collapse, and he went into chancery with debts amounting to \$300,000, and not a dollar to pay with. He never had been worth anything, and had been living and trading on credit from the start. Sometimes he was fortunate in his speculations, but recent fluctuations in gold and lined off floored him, and finished what extravagance began. His yacht, which cost more than a thousand dollars a month to supply has passed into the hands of his brother. His fast horses and his club-room friends are all gone, and only the interferences of influential connections saves him from the reception of legal documents which would require his immediate presence at the Cambridge street jail.—He owed George Bate Blake \$30,000; the firm of Lee, Crocker & Co., have suspended in consequence of transactions with him; and Naylor & Co. and Thayer & brother are each about \$10,000 out by his rascalities. A day or two before he failed he borrowed \$3,000 of a firm on Devonshire street, and when asked what he had done with it, coolly replied that he knew he was going to fail, and he thought he would pay off some of his small yacht debts. This was done to give a clear bill of sale of the yacht.—Never has a young man in Boston gone up faster than he did, during the past few years, and none have ever come down quicker.

ABOUT MOURNING.

The "widow's cap" is a kind of shroud, intimating that the wife, being one with her husband, has, in a manner, died with him. But the etiquette of a widow's mourning does not render it necessary for her to wear her weeds more than a year, though many continue them longer. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law for a husband. The color is meant to signify grief, which varies in different countries. In Egypt it is yellow, representing the color of leaves when falling. In Ethiopia it is brown, that being the color of the earth to which the dead return. In Turkey it is blue, an emblem of the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoys. In Europe it is black, denoting the deprivation of light as the termination of life. Exalted personages mourning in purple or violet signifies a mixture of sorrow and hope.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG.

The wisest dog I ever had (said Sir Walter Scott) was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves, might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered and barked and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor, and although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go to the hill, or at the back to get down to the moorside.

Petroleum on Health.

It is said to be a fact well established, that petroleum has a beneficial effect upon the health. It has been remarked that no case of sickness has been known to originate from the use of or a proximity to the product, notwithstanding its offensive odor. No district of country can be found where the children are so uniformly ruddy-faced and healthy looking as they are in the Pennsylvania oil region; nor can a class of people be found who enjoy more physical vigor and good health than those who are constantly exposed to the odorous smell of the compound.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

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