

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

Two Dollars per Annum.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
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vertise by the year.

[The following piece is by MOTHERWELL.
It surpasses in the simple and touching mel-
ancholy peculiar to the kind of poetry to
which it belongs, any thing we have lately seen.
Indeed, we recollect nothing from
Beaumont that would be at all disparaged by
comparison with it.]

My Head is Like to Read, Willie.

My head is like to read, Willie,
My heart is like to break—
I'm wearin' off my feet, Willie,
I'm dyin' for your sake!
Oh, lay your cheek to mine, Willie,
Your head on my breast—
Oh, say you'll think of me, Willie,
When I am dead and gone!

It's vain to comfort me, Willie,
Sair grief man has his will—
But let me rest upon your breast,
To sob and cry my fill.
Let me sit upon your knee, Willie,
Let me shed by your hair,
And look into the face, Willie,
I never shall see fair.

I'm stinn' on your knee, Willie,
For the last time in my life—
A poor heart-broken thing, Willie,
A mother, yet a wife.
Ay, press your hand upon my heart,
And press it tight and true—
Oh, it will burst the silken twine,
So strong is its despair!

Oh, wae's me for the hour, Willie,
When we the gutter met—
Oh, wae's me for the time, Willie,
That our first tryt was set!
Oh, wae's me for the loamin' green
Where we were wont to gaze—
And wae's me for the destiny,
That gart me love thee sae!

Oh, danna mind my words, Willie,
I donna seek to blame—
But, hush! it's hard to live, Willie,
And dree a waird's shame!
The tears are hailin' o'er your cheek,
And hailin' o'er your chin!
Why weep ye sae for wretchedness,
For sorrow and for sin!

I'm weary of the world, Willie,
And sick wi' a' I see—
I canna live as I have lived,
Or be as I should be.
But faid upon your heart, Willie,
The heart that still is thine—
And kiss once mair the white, white cheek,
Ye said was red largyne.

A stoun' goes thro' my head, Willie,
A sair stoun' thro' my heart—
Oh, haud me up and let me kiss
Thy brow, ere we twa part.
Anither, and anither yet!
How fast my life strings break!
Farewell! I farewell! thro' you kirk yard,
Step lightly for my sake!

The laverock in the lift, Willie,
That lilt far ower our head,
Will sing the morn as merrily,
As when the clay cannel died.
And this green turf we're stit in,
Wi' dew drops shimmerin' shien,
Will hap the earth that luvit thee
As waird has seldom seen.

But oh! remember me, Willie,
On land whaur'er ye be—
And oh! think on the leal, leal heart
That ne'er luvit ane but thee!
And oh! think on the canld, canld moos
That fill my yellow hair:
That kiss the cheek, and kiss the chin,
Ye never will kiss mair!

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the new Postage Law, so far as it relates to Letters, Newspapers, &c.:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by mark or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage is paid by the sender, there shall be paid, three cents; and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates; for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents; (excepting, however, all cases where such postage has been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention, already concluded or hereafter to be made); and for a double letter, there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a triple letter, triple those rates; and for a quadruple quadruple those rates; and every letter or paper not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or let-

ters placed in any post office, not for trans-
mission, but for delivery only, shall be charged
with postage at the rate of one cent each;
and all letters shall hereafter be advertised as
remaining over or uncalled for in any post
office, shall be charged with one cent in ad-
dition to the regular postage, both to be ac-
counted for as other postages now are.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all
newspapers not exceeding three ounces in
weight, sent from the office of publication to
actual and bona-fide subscribers, shall be
charged with postage as follows, to wit: ALL
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ONLY, SHALL CIRCULATE IN THE
MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE
COUNTRY WHERE PUBLISHED; and that the
postage on the regular number of a
newspaper published weekly, for any dis-
tance not exceeding fifty miles out of the
country where published, shall be five cents
per quarter; for any distance exceeding
fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred
miles, ten cents; per quarter; for any dis-
tance exceeding three hundred miles, and not
exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents
per quarter; for any distance exceeding one
thousand miles, and not exceeding two thou-
sand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any
distance exceeding two thousand miles, and not
exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five
cents per quarter; and for any distance ex-
ceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per
quarter; and all newspapers published semi-
monthly, and sent to actual and bona-fide sub-
scribers, shall be charged with one fourth of the
foregoing rates; and all such newspapers
published semi-monthly shall be charged with
one half the foregoing rates; and papers
published semi-weekly shall be charged
double those rates; tri-weekly, triple those
rates; and often than tri-weekly, five times
those rates. And there shall be charged
upon every other newspaper, and each circu-
lar not sealed, handbill, engraving, pam-
phlet, periodical, magazine, book and every
other description of printed matter, which
shall be unconnected with any manuscript,
or written matter, and which it may be law-
ful to transmit through the mail, of no great-
er weight than one ounce, for any distance
not exceeding five hundred miles one cent;
and for each additional ounce, or fractional
ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding
five hundred miles, double those rates; for
any distance exceeding one thousand five
hundred miles, and not exceeding twenty-five
hundred miles, triple those rates; for any
distance exceeding twenty-five hundred miles,
four times those rates; for any
distance exceeding three thousand five hun-
dred miles, five times those rates.

Subscribers to all periodicals shall be re-
quired to pay one quarter's postage in ad-
vance; in all such cases the postage shall be
one half the foregoing rates. Bound books,
and parcels of printed matter not weighing
over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed
mailable matter under the provisions of this
section. And the postage on all printed mat-
ter other than newspapers and periodicals
published at intervals, not exceeding three
months, and sent from the office of publica-
tion to actual and bona-fide subscribers, to
be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight
of newspapers for the purpose of determi-
ning the amount of postage chargeable there-
on, they shall be weighed in a dry state.
And whenever any printed matter on
which the postage is required by this section
to be prepaid shall through the inattention
of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without
prepayment, the same shall be charged with
double the amount of postage which would
have been chargeable thereon if the postage
had been prepaid; but nothing in this act
contained shall subject to postage any mat-
ter which is exempted from payment or post-
age by any existing law. And the Post-
master General, by and with the advice and
consent of the President of the United States,
shall be and he is hereby authorized to re-
duce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates
of postage upon all letters and other mail-
able matter conveyed between the United
States and any foreign country, for the pur-
pose of making better postal arrangements
with other governments, or counteracting
any adverse measures affecting our postal
intercourse with foreign countries; and post-
masters at the office of delivery are hereby
authorized, and it shall be their duty, to re-
move wrappers and envelopes from all printed
matter and pamphlets not charged with
letter postage, for the purpose of ascertain-
ing whether there is upon or connected with
any such printed matter or in such package
any matter or thing which would authorize
or require the charge of a higher rate of post-
age thereon. And all the publishers of
pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and
newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen
ounces in weight, shall be allowed to inter-
change their publications reciprocally free
of postage: Provided That such interchange
shall be confined to a single copy of each
publication; And provided, also, That said
publishers may enclose in their publications
the bills for subscriptions thereto without
any additional charge for postage: And pro-
vided, further, That in all cases where news-
papers shall not contain over three hundred
square inches they may be transmitted
through the mails by the publishers to bona-
fide subscribers at one the rates fixed by
this act.

Sec. 3. And a place where the railroad de-
pots, and where the laws allow a good many
to go by who ought to be detained.

From the Albany Dutchman. Crumbs for All Kinds of Chickens.

UNNATURAL.—What we deem unnatural,
very frequently means only such acts as are
unusual. It would be considered at the
present time an unnatural piece of oppres-
sion for us to hang Quakers because they
praise God with their hats on, and yet the
time has been when the Quakers were as
regularly strung up for this offence, as on-
ions were—the act not being considered un-
natural, but commendable. We think can-
nibalism unnatural, and yet if we had par-
taken of broiled clergymen as often as the
South Sea Islanders have, it is quite likely
that we should look upon the act as the only
beneficial mode of obtaining religious in-
struction. It is not the wickedness of acts
which makes us look upon them with hor-
ror, but their unfeignedness. It was
once considered unnatural for women to
produce abortion; there are colleges in N.
York at this very moment, the professors of
which teach child murder as a science.

What a pity that pleasure can't be mul-
tiplied in the same ratio that pain can. The
man that gets a dollar a day will find his five
dollars for the same quantity of time. In-
crease his income, however, from five dol-
lars a day to ten, and you will not add to his
happiness a particle. As five dollars a day
will get a person all the comfort he can pos-
sibly desire, any increase of that income
will add to his troubles rather than to his
pleasures or contentment. Surplus wealth
brings real estate, real estate litigation;
which litigation very frequently ends in bro-
ken sleep, loss of appetite, bad digestion,
melancholy and suicide.

A young gentleman, in describing the ef-
fects of his first walk, says he thought he
was going to heaven on a band of music.
For fifteen minutes he appeared to be swim-
ming in a sea of rose leaves, with a blue
angel. This soon changed, he says, to a de-
lirium of peacock feathers, in which his
brain got so much mixed up with low neck-
ed frocks, music and melody, that he has fed
on flutes ever since.

"Unrequited affection" has a very depres-
sing effect on the spirits. We care not how
much of an exquisite a youth may be, let
him "get the mitten," and his contempt for
bear's grease will know no bounds. His care
of his boots will also undergo a change,
while his disregard for public opinion will
be so exalted, that he won't care a "cuss"
whether his trousers are broken or not.

A large portion of our happiness springs
from ignorance rather than from knowledge.
To make an evil endurable, all that's neces-
sary is to be unconscious of anything better.
To those who have not seen oysters, clams
are considered the best of shell fish—while
"prepared cider" is just as good as cham-
pagne to those who have never "heard tell"
of Heidelberg.

It is obedience that enslaves men, not ty-
ranny. Nero would have been as powerless
as root beer had he not been made formid-
able by the cowardice of the Romans. To re-
duce the Sultan to suppliant, all that's re-
quired is to have Turkey say "I won't," some-
day, and stick to it.

A bill to suppress bronchitis will be intro-
duced, by Senator Schoonmaker, on Tues-
day next. Senator Babcock has also given
notice that he will, on some future day,
bring in a bill incorporating the "Vesuvius
salve," for the eradication of cutaneous and
other eruptions—political as well as social.
Price 3 shillings a box, label inclusive. Ag-
ents supplied by calling on the Senator, at
his rooms.

The virtue which resists temptation is most
valuable, but that which flies from it is most
secure. Morality is all very well, Mr. Fer-
guson, but a good pair of legs is far prefer-
able. Insuring your house is a good way to
guard against a conflagration; having no
fire in or near it, is, however, still better.
The best of insurance offices may "bust."

Fault finders are the great pioneers of pro-
gression. Things which are not censured,
are never improved. Had nobody ever at-
tacked stage travelling, railroads would never
have been dreamt of. A contented mind
is very well for an individual, perhaps; but
to benefit a community, however, give us the
ill-natured devil who spends his whole life
in abusing things.

Old Gent. Waiter.
Waiter. What sir?
Old Gent. A mackerel salad.
Waiter. Hev thing else, sir?
Old Gent. Yes a broiled cocktail in the shell.

The love of obstinacy is so great in the
human family, that we actually believe that
if the legislature should make it penal to
help men in distress, the number of Howards
that would spring up in the community
would be equal to the felines. Put a man on
the free list, and his desire to visit theatres
falls to zero in a moment.

"Please, Doctor, I want to get three cents'
worth of hoppedoodle and a shillings' worth
of McCaskey Oil, mixed separate."

"Certainly, my dear; blow your nose."

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

We give here an important extract from
General Packer's late speech in the Penn-
sylvania Senate on the subject of our public
improvements in this region of the state.
He concludes thus:—

But, Mr. Speaker, the Sunbury and Erie
railroad is the great improvement that Phil-
adelphia must resort to, at last, to secure the
trade of the lakes. It is the route that Penn-
sylvania railroad should have adopted—and
Philadelphia will yet be driven to it in self
defence. In a speech in the Chinese mu-
seum. In that city a few years since, I en-
deavored to impress upon the minds of her
capitalists the importance of this measure,
but was unsuccessful.—This, sir, was the
favorite project of the late Nicholas Biddle,
of your city—and whatever may be said of
him as a politician, or a financier, all agree,
that on questions of internal improvement
and commerce, he was one of the most sag-
acious and far-seeing statesmen in this
Union.—His fault was, if fault it be, that he
was twenty years in advance of the age in
which he lived. Sir, his towering mind,
enabled him, afar off, to

—[See the tops of distant thoughts,
While h men of common stature never saw.]

Had he lived, and maintained the strong
hold which he once had on the affections of
Philadelphia, that city would long since have
been placed in relation to the trade I have
attempted to describe, where New York and
Boston now are. But, I am pleased to ob-
serve that your very intelligent Board of
Trade, sir, have at length turned their at-
tention to this long neglected improvement;
their views are those of enlightened wisdom
and I commend them to the attention, not
only of Senators, but of every business
man in Philadelphia and Baltimore. In
their last annual report they say, "that it is
time that we should look elsewhere than to
the centre of the State and to lines of cen-
tral communication.—From the mouth of
the Juniata to the harbor of Erie, there is
one mile of railroad constructed; and this
though a population, according to the cen-
sus of 1850, of upwards of 400,000 people
is there to contribute, by their industry and
products, to our business prosperity. A rail-
road communication from the head waters of
the West Branch to the harbor of Erie is
known to be practicable. Surveys have been
made, and its probable cost ascertained.
Philadelphia has too long turned her back on
that wonderful region; for wonderful it is,
at least in its mineral resources, with its inex-
haustible and accessible masses of iron and
bituminous coal, through which, by almost
brilliant paths, (for there are yet, to our shame
be it spoken, wildernesses in Pennsylvania,)
the traveller passes from the mouth of the
Susquehanna to the head waters of the
Allegheny and of the Lake streams. While
New York is pushing forward its Erie rail-
road along our Lake shore, and through our
neglected territory, we are content to see not
only north-western Pennsylvania, but all the
intermediate territory, influenced by adverse
policy to us, pass away to commercial alie-
gence in another State. It is high time that
our eyes should be directed in this direction.

It has ceased to be a question of rival
routes. And whenever these improvements
north-westward from the Susquehanna shall
be seriously begun, then taking Sunbury
and Catawissa as the points on which the
river is ultimately reached, Philadelphia,
with its works extending north from Harris-
burg, and north-westward from the head
waters of the Schuylkill, may claim it all,
beyond the reach of rivalry."

Mr. Speaker, the lumber trade, alone, of
the last year, on the West Branch of the Su-
squehanna, amounted in value to more than
\$1,000,000. The village of Williamsport, in
which I reside, shipped by canal, over
16,000,000 of feet of lumber—and this trade
is but beginning. Give us a direct com-
munication by railroad to Philadelphia and
Baltimore. Abandon the idea that Philadel-
phia will not be benefited, unless her citizens
can see the smoke of the locomotives, and
hear the cars rumbling over the Market street
bridge. Such is not a broad, liberal and
statesmanlike policy—it is unworthy of Phil-
adelphia.—Throw open all the avenues lead-
ing from the interior—give our iron masters,
our lumbermen, our miners and our farmers,
the advantage of the best markets, where-
ver they are to be found. You will then,
sir, see the wilderness of the West Branch
disappear, her valleys will be made vocal by
the pantings of the engine and the hum of
industry and enterprise; you will see her
"floods clap their hands, and her mountains
be joyful together."

JUDGE STRICKLAND.
Of the West Chester Republican, suggests
a substitute for the Canal Board, which he
thinks will not only give greater satisfaction
to the people, but will bring about an actual
saving to the Commonwealth, of one hundred
thousand dollars annually. His substitute
provides for a Department of Internal Im-
provements, with a Secretary, to be elected
by the people for 3 years; and imposes upon
that department and officer the duties now
pertaining to the Board of Canal Commis-
sioners, with such limitations and exceptions
as shall be prudent and proper. Six years
have but elapsed since the Board of Canal
Commissioners were made elective, and it
is not very probable that a change on the
present system will be effected so early
a period, however practicable the Judge's
suggestion may appear.

From the Washington Commonwealth. THE DEAF WIVES.

(A Laughable Occurrence.)

The incident we are about to relate occur-
red some years since, in the Granite State,
and as we abide beyond striking distance of
the parties and their immediate friends, we
shall be a little more free in our description
of the circumstances than we otherwise
should be.

Nathaniel Ela, or "Uncle Nat," as he was
generally called, was the corpulent, rubi-
cund and jolly landlord of the best hotel in
the flourishing village of Dover, at the head
of the Piscataqua, and was excessively fond
of a bit of fun withal. He was also the
owner of a large farm in New Durham,
about twenty miles distant, the overseer of
which was one Caleb Dicker, or "Boss Kale,"
as termed by the numerous hands under his
control and sufficiently waggish for all prac-
tical purposes of fun and frolic. Caleb, like
a wise and prudent man, had a wife; and
so had "Uncle Nat," who was accustomed
to visit his farm every month or two, to see
how matters went on. On the occasion of
one of these visits, the following dialogue
occurred between Uncle Nat and Mistress
Ricker.

"Mr. Ela," said the good lady, "why have
you never brought Mrs. Ela out to see the
farm, and pay us a visit—I dare say, she
would be pleased to spend a day or two with
us, and I would endeavor to render her stay
as pleasant and comfortable as possible."
"Why, to tell you the truth, Mrs. Ricker,"
said Uncle Nat, "I have been thinking a-
bout it, for some time, but then she is so
very deaf as to render conversation with her
extremely difficult—in fact, it requires the
greatest effort to make her hear anything
that is said to her; and she is consequently
very reluctant to mingle in the society of
strangers."

"Never mind that," replied the importu-
nate Mrs. Ricker, "I have a good strong
voice, and if anybody can make her hear, I
can."

"If you think so, and will risk it," said
Uncle Nat, "she shall accompany me on my
next visit to the farm;" and this having
been agreed on, Uncle Nat left for the field,
to acquaint Boss Kale with what had passed,
and with the plan of future operations, tou-
ching the promised visit of his wife.

It was finally settled between the wick-
ed wags that the fact that their wives could both
hear as well as any body, should be kept a
profound secret, until disclosed by a personal
interview of the ladies themselves.

The next time Uncle Nat was about to
"visit the farm," he suggested to his wife
that a ride into the country would be of ser-
vice to her; that Mrs. Ricker, who had never
seen her, was very anxious to receive a
visit from her, and proposed that she should
accompany him on that occasion. She readily
consented, and they were soon on their
journey. They had not, however, proceeded
far, when Uncle Nat observed to her that
Mrs. Ricker was extremely deaf, and she
would be under the necessity of elevating
her voice to the highest pitch, in order to
converse with her. Mrs. Ela regretted the
mistake, but thought, as she had a pretty
strong voice, she would be able to make her
friend hear her. In a few hours after, Uncle
Nat and his lady drove up to the door of his
country mansion, and Boss Ricker, who had
been previously informed of the time of Un-
cle Nat's intended arrival, was already in
waiting to help enjoy the fun that was to
come of a meeting of the Deaf Wives!

Mrs. Ricker, not expecting them at the time,
happened to be engaged with her domestic
duties in the kitchen; but, observing her vis-
iters through the window, she flew to the
glass to adjust her cap and put herself in the
best trim to receive them, that the moment
would allow. In the meantime, Boss Kale
had ushered Uncle Nat and his lady into the
parlor, by way of the front door, soon after
which, Mrs. R. appeared in the presence of
her guests.

"Mrs. Ricker, I will make you acquainted
with Mrs. Ela," roared Uncle Nat, in a voice
of thunder.

"How do you do, madam," screamed Mrs.
Ricker to Mrs. Ela, with her mouth close to
the ear of the latter.

"Very well, I thank you," replied Mrs. E.,
in a tone of corresponding elevation.

"How did you leave your family?" contin-
ued Mrs. R., in a voice quite up to the pitch
of her first effort.

"All very well, I thank you—how's your
family?" returned Mrs. E., in a key which
called into requisition all the power of her
lungs.

In the meantime, Uncle Nat and Boss
Kale, who were convulsed beyond the pow-
er of endurance, had quietly stolen out of
the door, and remained under the window,
listening to the boisterous conversation of
their deaf wives, which was continued on
the same elevated level of the staff for
some time, when Mrs. R., in the same led-
ger-line key had observed from the first,
thus addressed her lady guest:

"What on earth are you hallooing to me
for—I can't hear!"

"A'n't you indeed?" said Mrs. E., "but
pray what are you hallooing to me for—I
sure I'm not deaf?"

Each, then, came gradually down to her
ordinary key, when a burst of laughter from
Uncle Nat and Boss Kale, at the window, re-
vealed the whole trick, and even the ladies
themselves were compelled to join in the
merriment they had afforded the outsiders,
by the ludicrous character of their interview.

MATHEMATICS.

The man must lead a happy life
Who's free from matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by a wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate;
Until he saw a woman's face,
Adam was in a happy state.

Is all the female face appear,
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride;
Truth, darlin' of a heart sincere,
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold,
The falsehood that in woman dwells;
The worth in woman we behold,
Is almost imperceptible.

Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
Who changes from his singleness;
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

To advocate the ladies' cause, you will
read the 1st and 3d, 2d & 4th lines together.

GUTTA PERCHA.

We hear the question often asked, and
very seldom answered, what is gutta percha,
and where does it differ from India rubber?
Therefore, we prepare this article for the
information of those who may not possess
knowledge on this subject. Gutta percha is
the concrete juice of a tree of the same
name, which bounds in the islands of Bor-
neo, Lingapore, in Sarawak, and along the
Malayan Peninsula. The name is Malayan.

"Gutta," meaning the gum or juice of a
plant, and "Percha," the name of the tree
from which it is extracted, and is obtained
in a liquid form, by tapping the trees period-
ically. When the water it contains has
evaporated, it becomes very hard at the
temperature of the atmosphere—is now
elastic, tough and hard as wood. In its na-
ture it is fibrous and held together by the
glutinous nature of the particles of which
it is composed. It differs widely from India
rubber, and is capable of much more gen-
eral application to useful purposes, but by
many the two substances are confounded as
one and the same, under a different state of
preparation. The elasticity and imperious-
ness to water, gives the principal value to
India rubber. Gutta percha has not more
than five per cent. of elasticity, when man-
ufactured, and when softened by the action
of heat, instead of becoming soft and sticky
as can be rolled in sheets as thin as tissue,
or worked into any shape, and immediately be-
comes rigid again at the temperature of the
atmosphere. It resists the action of all
kinds of acids, oils, alcohol and water, but
can be dissolved in Turpentine, which
holds it in solution at summer heat. It is
imporous, good conductor of sound, a perfect
non-conductor of electricity, and makes
waterproof soles for shoes. In the combina-
tion of strength, flexibility and durability it
excels all other substances, and these are the
properties which make it so valuable. It
can be applied to nearly all the purposes of
life, and even is found useful in the prac-
tice of surgery. Softened by water at a
temperature of 168 degrees it can easily be
molded into any required form, without
shrinking when cool, and retains in that
state, a perfect impression of the most deli-
cate foliage. An article thus adapted to so
many purposes cannot help coming into gen-
eral use. It was first introduced into Eng-
land in 1843 by Dr. Montgomery, and into
the United States in 1847 by S. T. Armstrong
of New York.

Why He was Rejected.—Among the many
interesting facts connected with the tem-
perance cause, is the following "good one"
which occurred not many years ago in the
county of W., in this State.

A young man of some promise was ad-
dressing the daughter of one of our plant-
ers, and was by-the-by, making some pro-
gress in his suit. In the meantime, his "fair
intended" learned that our hero had once
been a member of the church, "and depart-
ed from the faith." She also learned that
he had been a Son of Temperance, but had
"backed from that."

The time was near when our hero was to
learn his fate; indeed, the day had arrived,
as he was already in attendance upon his
duchess—a beautiful black-eyed brunette she
was.

Yes, he was before her, pressing his suit,
and urging in the most eloquent strains his
claims to her "fair hand."

Greatly to the astonishment and chagrin
of our hero, when he "popped the all im-
portant," he received for an answer the em-
phatic "No," in round terms. Our hero,
greatly confused and surprised, and scarcely
knowing what he did, "left for parts un-
known" to us, while our fair heroine soon
after appeared before her "doting man-
na," and the following dialogue ensued:—

Mrs.—Ma, the string is cut right in two.

Mr.—How so, my dear?

Mrs.—Why, Mr.—has once been a
member of the Church, and couldn't stick to
that, and he has been a Son, and couldn't
stick to that, so I thought he wouldn't stick to
me, and I just told him, no sic-ee.

Mr.—Served him exactly right, my child.
Come here and kiss your mamma.

Young man, when you join the church or
the Sons you better "stick to it," or you
know the rest, if there are any sensible girls
about.

Timon says when men marry now a days
they get more whalobone than woman,
and more coffee bags than "in." About these
days, Timon should avoid Broom handle's.

Has Ent

Muscular Power.

The muscular power of the human body
is indeed wonderful. A Turkish power will
troi at a rapid pace, and carry a weight of
six hundred pounds. Mito, a celebrated ath-
letic Crotona, in Italy, accustomed him-
self to carry the greatest burthens, and by de-
grees became a mobster in strength. It is
said that he carried on his shoulders an ox,
four years old, weighing upwards of one
thousand pounds for above forty yards, and
afterwards killed it with one blow of his fist.
He was seven times crowned at the Pythe-
an games, and six at Olympia.

He presented himself the seventh time;
but no one had the courage to enter the list
against him. He was one of the disciples
of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon strength
the learned preceptor and his pupils owed
their lives. The pillar which supported the
roof of the school suddenly gave way, but
Mito supported the whole weight of the
building, and gave the philosopher time to
escape. In his old age, Mito attempted to
pull up a tree by its roots and break it. He
partly effected it; but his strength being
gradually exhausted, he left his hand cleft
reunited, and left his hand pinched in the body of
it. He was then alone; and being unable
to disentangle himself died in that position.

Haller mentioned that he saw a man
whose finger being caught in a chain at the
bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly
bent, supported by that means the weight of
his whole body, one hundred and fifty
pounds, until he was drawn up to the sur-
face, a distance of six hundred feet.

Augustus XI, King of Poland, could roll
up a silver plate like a sheet of paper, and
twist the strongest horse shoe asunder.

A Frenchman attached to Rockwell and
Stone's Circus last Spring, was able to resist
the united efforts of four horses, as was wit-
nessed by hundreds in New York and other
places.

A lion is said to have left the impression
of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron.

The most prodigious power of muscle is
exhibited by fish. The whale moves with a
velocity through the dense medium of wa-
ter, that would carry him, if continued at the
same rate, round the world in less than a
fortnight; and a sword fish has been
known to strike his weapon quite through
the oak plank of a ship.—W. L. M.