

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

John Burt

W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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who advertise by the year.

SING TO ME SOFTLY, MY SISTER.
BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.
Oh sing to me softly, my sister,
And smile on me, darling, to-night,
For my soul is encompassed by darkness,
And shut from the kingdom of light!

I walk in life's valley of shadows,
Where the fountain's low murmurs are still
Where a swiftly through grey mist and vapor,
Are gliding pale phantoms of ill.

Thy voice, like the clear thread of silver,
That winds through the still grassy lane,
Shall steal thro' my heart's silent chambers,
And waken their music again.

Far away from the clouds of the present,
In the Eden of memory's bliss,
What visions of peace and of beauty,
Shall my spirit of sadness beguile!

Once more will I rove with sweet fancies,
And think the sweet thoughts of a child,
Once more I will gather Youth's roses,
The fairer because they are wild.

And the light which I know is immortal,
That shone on young life's dewy hour,
Shall steal from its crystalline portal,
And brighten fair memory's bowler.

Then sing to me softly, my sister,
And pour out thy heart in the strain,
Thou I dream that the beautiful voices
Of childhood are singing again.

So my heart shall glow better and purer,
And strength to us both shall be given;
To work out a priceless salvation,
And sing with our children in Heaven!

TO THE LADIES.
Dress up a man, that's tall and fair,
Like any pretty miss,
Which of your sex would first declare,
She loved that man to kiss.

Just so, when women dress like boys,
The attractive power is gone,
Their sex forgot, and all its joys,
When once our clothes are on.

Those who would take the marriage vow,
This lesson sure it teaches,
That girls in coats, and waistcoats now,
Will one day wear the breeches.

From nature and from beauty's line,
Your sex have strangely erred,
That dress, which is not feminine
Must always be absurd.

JESUS AND SOCRATES.
BY JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

The majesty of the Scriptures astonish me
—the sacredness of the Gospel speaks to my
heart. See the writings of philosophers;
with all their pomp are not inferior to
it? Could a book so simple and so profound
at the same time be the work of men?
Could it be that a man made this history
of himself? Is it the style of an ambitious
and enthusiastic scribe? What midship-
man that purify in his manners—what touching
grace in his instructions—what sublimity
in his maxims—what profound wisdom in
his discourses—what presence of mind, what
ingenuity and what justice in his replies,
and what dominion over his passions?
Where is the mortal, where is the sage, who
know how to act, to suffer, and to die, with-
out either weakness or ostentation? When
he portrayed his imaginary just man devoid
of all the prizes of virtue he painted Jesus
Christ feature for feature; the resemblance
is so glaring, that all the fathers have per-
ceived it, and that it is impossible to gain-
say it. What bigotry, what blindness, was
it to dare to compare the son of Sapphore
to the son of Mary! What a distinction be-
tween the one and the other! Socrates, dy-
ing without grief or indignity, sustained
himself easily to the last of his part; and if
that painless death had not honored his life,
one might doubt if Socrates, with all his
genius, was other than a sophist. Forsooth,
they say he was the originator of morality.
Others had put it to practice before him; he
did nothing more than describe what they
had done; he had but to put in force their
precepts and examples. Aristides had been
just, before that Socrates had declared what
justice was; Leonidas had died for his coun-
try, before that Socrates had lauded their
savior, before that Socrates was praised,
Greece abounded in virtuous men; but from
whom among his countrymen had Jesus ta-
ken those moral, elevated, and pure ideas,
of which he alone has given lessons and
examples? The death of Socrates, discour-
aging philosophy with his friends, is as sweet
a picture as one can desire—that of Jesus,
expiring in torments, injured, raised as he
was by every one, is the most horrible
picture one can conceive. Socrates receiving
the poisoned bowl, blesses those who, weep-
ing presented it to him—Jesus, in the midst
of frightful tortures, solicits blessings on his
enraged tormentors. Yes, if the life and
death of Socrates were those of a wise man,
the life and death of Jesus were those of a God.

SPEECH OF COL. BIGLER.

At the Delaware County Convention.
After the meeting was organized Col.
William Bigler, the Democratic candidate
for Governor was introduced and addressed
the meeting.
The speaker announced his address with
many happy allusions to the reminiscences
of the county in which the meeting was
held, and referred particularly to the scenes
enacted at Brandywine, Paoli, and Valley
Forge, contrasting the early history of those
memorable spots with the present day, when
everything around appeared like happiness
and contentment. He congratulated the
people upon the success with which their
efforts to increase their stores during the
past year had been crowned, and asked to
be allowed to join his humble voice with
theirs in offering up thanks to a generous
Providence for the rich bounties bestowed
upon them. The next allusion was the re-
lation in which he stood to the assembled
mass before him—that of a free, enlightened
and happy people; and in this connection
dwelt somewhat upon the right of suffrage,
exhibiting the importance, on the part of
every man, of the exercise of this high pre-
rogative.

The finances of the Commonwealth, from
1832 up to the present time, then claimed
the attention of the meeting, and the speaker,
as he expressed it, "showed most con-
clusively that the measures from which the
revenue is derived to pay the interests on
the State debt were in existence before the
present administration came into power."

He said "that one of the great errors
committed at the time our system of internal
improvements was commenced, consisted
in borrowing money to pay the interests
on our loans, instead of assessing a tax suf-
ficient to have answered that purpose—such
a measure would have attracted the atten-
tion of the people, and a greater degree of
economy, prudence and accountability,
would have been exercised. The first state
tax of one mill, was assessed in 1832, and
remained in force until the adoption of the
bill to release the people from taxation, and
the re-charter of the United States Bank—
The whole receipts in that length of time
did not much exceed \$1,000,000, while the
interest on the public loans exceeded \$6,000,
000. It will thus be seen how inadequate
this tax was, and how unwise it was repeat
instead of adding to the rate of taxation.
This was certainly one of the most fatal
movements for the prosperity of the State
that was ever adopted.

"In 1838 and '39, a number of exonerations
were made, but no taxes assessed. In
1840, a tax of one mill or real and personal
estate, and a small tax on bank stock, on
bonds, mortgages, salaries, emoluments of
office, and other personal property was as-
sessed, but this proved a very inefficient
measure. In 1841, the famous Relief Act
was passed. This bill attempted to originate
wealth and means, by large declarations—
one of those unfortunate measures which
never fails to mislead the public mind, and
aggravate the disease which it at-
tempts to cure. This bill also slightly in-
creased some of the rates adopted in the
act of 1840, but the alteration was attended
with a very meagre increase to the revenue.
In 1842, a tax of one mill in addition to the
former rate, was adopted, making in all, two
mills, with some unimportant modification
of former laws on the subject. There was
no change of any moment during 1843, but
in 1844, the measure of finance adopted was
the three mill tax on real and personal estate,
bank capital, corporation stocks, on
bonds and mortgages, on money at interest,
and on carriages, &c., one per cent, and the
provision made for a board of Revenue
Commissioners. In 1845, an act was passed
to increase the revenue and diminish the
expenses of the Commonwealth. This im-
posed a tax on the enrollment of private acts
of legislation, bank charters, manufacturing
companies, new counties, divorce bills, and
other special legislation, as well as theatrical
and public exhibitions of every descrip-
tion, eating houses, the public loans of the
State, besides appointing mercantile apprais-
ers. This combination did much towards
aiding the public treasury, and the influ-
ence was felt perceptibly. In 1846, an
act to perfect the former laws was adopted,
and to regulate the mode and manner of
assessment and collection loans and
sack—the interest of which is guaranteed
by the Commonwealth, taxing all
retailers liable to a tax, and license fees,
extended the duties of mercantile appraisers,
increasing collateral inheritance tax, increas-
ing auction duties, &c. This was a very
important bill, and viewed in its various
bearings and tendencies, has done much to
add to the resources of the treasury. In
1847 and '48, the changes in the revenue
laws of Pennsylvania were unimportant.
In 1849, the tax on bank dividends was al-
tered, a premium on charters charged, and
the manner of collecting the collateral in-
heritance tax was also changed. In 1850,
not a single new item of revenue was adopt-
ed.

"The Sinking Fund, about which so much
has been said, is an old topic. It was sug-
gested by Gov. Porter and Gov. Shunk, re-
commended by Col. Snowden, while State
Treasurer, who had the boldness to say how
money could be raised, and a bill similar to
the one now in operation was reported in
the Legislature in 1845 by Mr. Barrell. Be-
sides this, if my recollection serves me
right, I had the honor upon one or two occa-
sions of presenting such a proposition. The
law itself is a mere piece of machinery

which any person might devise—the great
question was to get the money to put into it.
I always found that the easiest part of my
business transactions was to pay debts if
some one would furnish the means. I will
be powerfully willing to pledge myself to pay
the entire debt of the State, if the people
will find the money. The sources of revenue
sustaining the present Sinking Fund
were all in operation before the present ad-
ministration came into power, with the bare
exception of the premium upon charters, the
production of which is but meagre, indeed,
and this latter item, so far as I can discover,
is the only new item of revenue since the
death of the lamented Gov. Shunk. We can
very readily see, then, that the measures
which at present sustain the Treasury were
adopted by preceding administrations, and
it can reasonably be maintained that the
present administration is not justly entitled
to credit for increased revenue from old
sources, and certainly it has had no agency
in producing increased tolls on our canals.
In this matter I do not wish to be unkind,
but when the measures recommended by the
deceased Shunk, are sought to detract from
his memory, and to be used in the aggran-
dizement of any particular person, be he
Whig or Democrat, then I feel it my imper-
ative duty, so far as I am able, to make a
fair and honorable exposition of such
schemes."

Col. Bigler then took up the subject of the
Tariff, and made some clear and forcible re-
marks, defining his position to be the same
as often before expressed, favorable to tariff
for revenue, as contra-distinguished to a
Tariff for protection only. Then followed
his views of the adjustment measures adopt-
ed by the last Congress. "Before proceeding
on this point," said the speaker, "I de-
sire to know if there is a single individual
within the sound of my voice, in favor of
the abolition of slavery, regardless of the
Constitution and the Compromise, and if
there is a single individual opposed to the
glorious bond of Union under the circum-
stances which bind us together as United
States?" Not a murmur was heard, and
Col. Bigler continuing said, "as for myself
I am decidedly in favor of the adjustment
measures of Congress, and prior to their pas-
sage I expressed myself in a letter to my
Democratic friends in Berks county, in July,
1850. I am most decidedly in favor of a
faithful maintenance and a thorough execu-
tion of every feature of those measures, and
of removing every obstacle in the way of
an efficient administration or that feature of
the compromise providing for the rendition
of fugitives from labor, and should I attain
to the distinguished station for which I have
been nominated by the Democratic party, it
shall be my pleasure, as it will be my duty,
as far as in me lies, to facilitate the execu-
tion of these laws of Congress: I am also
in favor of cultivating the most friendly re-
lations with our fellow-citizens of the South-
ern States and of cheerfully extending to
them the full measure of their constitutional
rights, and of taking every other step calcu-
lated to promote the peace of the country
and strengthen the bond of our National
Union."

"I need not remind you, in detail of the
circumstances which gave existence to these
measures—these are familiar to all. Suffice
it to say that the controversy on the whole
slave question, has assumed a most threaten-
ing aspect for the peace of the country,
when great and good men, like Clay and
Cass, Webster and Foote, and others, for-
getting their former differences and positions,
and regardless of personal consequences,
determined to unite their influence and ar-
guments to bring about a complete and final
adjustment of these various and complicated
items of conflict. Their labors resulted
in the preparation and adoption of the Com-
promise measures, and there, it seems to
me, it would be wise and proper to let the
matter rest—and for one, I must have other
lights than those before me at present, be-
fore I could consent to either disturb or dis-
regard those laws."

"That part of the measures which were
certainly adopted in a spirit of compromise,
and which cannot now be disturbed, even
by Congress, is the very best reason why
these liable to change, should be the more
faithfully maintained. Those who complain
of the constitutional provision for the rendi-
tion of fugitives from labor, should not for-
get that the compromise measures also make
provision for the suppression of the slave
market in the District of Columbia; and that
the question of extending slavery into the
Territories, has been in the same way re-
ferred to the will of the people who occupy
the soil—(a tribunal which it is not doubted,
will decide in nearly every instance against
its extension.) This feature of the adjust-
ment stands on a high and glorious principle
—the principle on which our revolutionary
fathers determined to found all our Republi-
can institutions. And what have our South-
ern brethren in this adjustment, which may
yet be disturbed? They have a law provid-
ing for the rendition of their fugitive slaves
—a measure fully guaranteed to them by
the Constitution—Every citizen of a slave-
holding State has a right to claim his fugi-
tive by virtue of the Constitution—he had
that right before there was any Congression-
al legislation on the subject, and he would
still have it if all legislation were repealed.
But he might not be able to execute this
right. The fugitive might be secreted from
him or the owner might be prevented from
taking him by physical force. The legisla-
tion of Congress points out to him the pro-
cess, and places within his reach the power
of executing this constitutional right.

"It is then not a question of whether the
fugitive shall be returned or not, but one
merely of the mode and manner of accom-
plishing this end. The Constitution says,
"no person held to labor or service in any
State, under the laws thereof, escaping into
another, shall in consequence of any law or
regulation therein, be discharged from ser-
vice, but shall be delivered upon claim of the
party to whom such labor or service is
due." Nor is this constitutional provision
of an ordinary character, for we learn
historically, by means of the debates in the
Convention, that this provision was an ulti-
mum with a number of States, and that
the Union never could have been formed
without it. It is apparent, therefore, that
Congress can do on this subject, is to make
provision for the efficient execution of the
Constitution, and that any law that did not
secure an easy and prompt return of the
slave to his master, would fall short of the
requirements of the Constitution. Prior to
1793, there had been no legislation upon the
subject, and yet the right of the owner of a
slave to come into a free State and carry off
his fugitive was not denied. The Supreme
Court of the United States in the case of
Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylva-
nia, laid down the principle that no injury to
the rights of freemen? Believing that it may
do all this, and therefore give to our south-
ern brethren the full benefit of their constitu-
tional rights on this point, I am for main-
taining the law as it is, and against further
Congressional agitation.

It is always unwise to complain of evils,
without at the same time pointing to some
practical remedy. Those who complain of
the fugitive slave law, should remember that
the evil which they lament is not so much
in the law as in the Constitution from which
the law springs—that the error against which
they declaim was more the work of our
Revolutionary Fathers than of our present
Southern brethren. Nor should they forget
that the constitutional provision were left
to execute itself, the rendition of the fugi-
tive would be accomplished in a much more
summary mode than that pointed out by the
law of Congress. The gentleman who de-
clares into the State, pack up his alleged fugi-
tive, and carry him back to the State from
whence he fled and try him there. Of this
proceedure there would be much more cause to
complain than of the present law.

"But I have been assailed in various quar-
ters, and charged with having voted for the
State law of 1847, which is calculated to in-
terfere with the constitutional rights of the
South, which action, it is further alleged,
is inconsistent with my present position. It is
true that I was a member of the Senate at
that time this law was passed; but I remem-
ber very well that, as was my inclination
in reference to questions which were not un-
der my charge, and which had been com-
mitted to the care of able and more experi-
enced members, I took no part in the pas-
sage of the law. It came from the Commit-
tee on the Judiciary, and was explained, as
being rendered necessary by the decision of
the Supreme Court of the United States, in
the case of Prigg vs. this State, and circum-
stances arising therefrom. Not being a law-
yer, I was not a member of the Judiciary
Committee, and had never investigated the
subject sufficiently to fully understand the
relative powers and duties of the National
and State Governments on this subject; nor
do I think that these great subjects were
raised or discussed in the passage of this
law. There was then but little agitation in
the country on this great national question,
and the full bearing of this law may not
have been noticed by but a small number of
the members of the Legislature. The clear-
evidence that could exist that there was
no conflict on the subject is found in the
fact of there being no roll on record. I do
not, however, seek to escape responsibility
on these grounds. Whatever wrong may
have grown out of this hasty legislation, I
must bear my proper share of responsibility,
and I am willing to do so; but I shall never
deny intending, by an act of mine, to inter-
fere with the constitutional rights of the
South. But if I had even favored the pas-
sage of that law, as alleged, that fact should
have no influence on my present position,
and errors thus unwittingly committed should
not be adhered to.

"But have not circumstances changed?
Were there not circumstances in existence
in 1847 which might be pleaded to some ef-
fect, at least, in mitigation of the error of
the Legislature of that year, which might
have no existence at this time? I think
there were. The law of 1793, providing for
the rendition of fugitive slaves, entailed cer-
tain duties on State officers. The Supreme
Court in the case of Prigg vs. this State, held
the opinion that the fee of the law was of
doubtful constitutional authority—or, in
other words, that whilst these officers might
do so. Even after that decision, the adminis-
tration of the law of 1793 was attended with
great inconvenience. Claimants of fugi-
tives could only have their cases legally dis-
posed of before the United States District
Court at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. This
very inconvenience gave rise to the exer-
cise of violent means on the part of claim-
ants, who disregarding the law of 1793,

throw themselves back on their constitu-
tional rights, and claimed the right to arrest
and carry off their fugitives wherever they might
find them; and there were instances of the
removal of fugitives without reference to
the law or Congress. Combinations were
formed in different parts of the State for this
purpose, and alleged fugitives violently ar-
rested and carried off, without the produc-
tion of any evidence on the part of the claim-
ant that they were such in reality. Hence
the law of 1847.

"But this state of affairs does not now ex-
ist.—In the general adjustment of the slave
controversy, Congress has made ample pro-
vision for the rendition of fugitives, without
the aid of State action. And as this law is
part of the Compromise, upon the observ-
ance of which may depend the perpetuity
of our glorious National Union, all State leg-
islation calculated in the least to embarrass
or delay its execution, should, in my hum-
ble opinion, be speedily wiped out. If, as
laid down by the Supreme Court, the right
of a State to adopt concurrent legislation, to
co-operate in good faith with the action of
Congress, be disputable ground, how perfectly
it must be that any State law or State leg-
islation which interrupts, limits, or delays
the execution of the law of Congress, is un-
constitutional and void.

"In my opinion the execution of the con-
stitutional provision for the rendition of fugi-
tive slaves is a concurrent power vested in
the National and State Governments, and a
duty enjoined on all; and that, whilst the
States have no power to prevent the execu-
tion of this provision, it is nevertheless their
right and duty to facilitate the execution of
the law of Congress intended to accomplish
this end.

"In this connection I will remark,
that if I were the Executive of this Com-
monwealth, I should not hesitate a moment
to sign the bill which the present Executive
officer has now in his possession. I think
the Executive of this great State, under the
critical circumstances which surround the
Union, should manifest the utmost disposi-
tion to facilitate the execution of the laws
of Congress, and thus, as far as in him lies,
relieve the apprehensions of the Southern
people on this subject. Nor can I under-
stand why those who seem to feel such a
peculiar interest in the rights of the fugitive
should object to the Governor signing this
bill. I think, on the other hand, they should
ask him to do so.

The Sunbury American gives its read-
ers the benefit of the following translation:
"From the Spanish." Exquisite, isn't it!—
See the gay Zephyr wantons o'er thy bowers,
Kissing with fondness the half open flowers,
Soft moonlight lies upon the river's breast,
The Bulbul sings his favorite roset to rest,
Then come to me, again, my bosom's light,
Life of my soul, my heaven of sweet delight!
Pillow my head again upon thy breast,
Near to thy throbbing heart, oh! let me rest,
Class me more closely in thy milky arms,
While mine as close embraces thy wincing
Turn to my gaze thy eyes' enchanting glow,
From thy sweet tongue let tender words flow,
To mine with fervor press thy dewy lip,
Where nectar gods in ecstasy might sip,
Yield to me every bliss that love can give,
Save me from worse than death and bid me live.

From the New York Mirror.
Our Life-Time.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

When the world was created, and all the
creatures assembled to have their life-time
appointed, the ass first advanced and asked
how long he would have to live.
"Thirty years," replied Nature; "will that
be agreeable to thee?"
"Alas!" answered the ass, "it is long
while! Remember what a wearisome ex-
istence mine will be; from morning until
night I shall have to bear heavy burdens,
dragging corn-sacks to the mill, that others
may eat bread, while I shall have no en-
couragement or refreshment with any thing
but blows and kicks. Give me but a por-
tion of that time, I pray!"

Nature was moved with compassion, and
presented him but eighteen years. The ass
went away comforted, and the dog was the
next to come forward.
"How long dost thou require to live; ask-
ed Nature; "thirty years were too many for
the ass, but wilt thou be content with them?"

"Is it thy will that I should?" replied the
dog—"Think how much I shall have to run
about; my feet will not last so long a time;
and, when I have lost my voice for barking,
and my teeth for biting, what else shall I
be fit for but to lay in the corner and
growl?"
Nature thought he was right, and gave
him twelve years. The ape then approach-
ed.

"Thou wilt, doubtless, willingly live the
thirty years," said Nature; "thou wilt not
have to labor as the ass and the dog. Life
will be pleasant to thee."
"Ah, no!" cried he; "so it may seem to
others, but it will not be! Should puddings
ever rain down, I shall have no spoon! I
shall play merry tricks, and excite laughter
by my grimaces, and then be rewarded with
a sour apple. How often sorrow has
come to my mind! I shall
endure thirty years."

Nature was gracious, and
gave him ten years.
"Will thirty years content thee?"
"How short a time!" exclaimed man;
when I shall have built my house, and kind-
led a fire on my own hearth—when the
tree I shall have planted are about to bloom
and bear fruit—and when life shall seem to
me most desirable, I shall die! Oh! Na-
ture, grant me a longer period!"
"Thou shalt have the eighteen years of
the ass besides."

"That is not yet enough," replied man.
"Take likewise the twelve year of the
dog."
"It is not yet enough," reiterated man,
"give me more!"
"Give thee, then, the ten years of the
ape, in vain wilt thou crave more!"
Man departed unsatisfied.

Thus man lives seventy years. The first
thirty are his human years, and pass swiftly
by. He is then healthy and happy—he la-
bors cheerfully, and rejoices in his existence.
The eighteen years of the ass come next,
and burden upon burden is heaped upon
him; he carries the corn that is to feed oth-
ers; blows and kicks are the wages of his
faithful service. The twelve years of the
dog follow, and he loses his teeth, and lies
in a corner and growls. When these are
gone, the ape's ten years form the conclu-
sion. The man, weak and silly, becomes
the sport of children.

Profitable Newspapers.
COL. CARTER, who professes to have a tol-
erable fair acquaintance with the leading
journals of New York and Philadelphia,
thinks the following estimate of their annual
profits is not wide of the truth.

N. Y. Tribune	\$40,000
N. Y. Herald	30,000
N. Y. Sun	30,000
N. Y. Journal of Commerce	30,000
N. Y. Courier	25,000
N. Y. Express	25,000
Philadelphia Ledger	25,000
North American	25,000
Bulletin	25,000
Philadelphia Sun	25,000
Inquirer	25,000
Pennsylvanian	25,000
Total	\$265,000.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—A young man
from Chesnut Hill, near this place, told us
that he picked up a hail stone on Friday,
about the size of a hen's egg; which he
broke to pieces, and in the centre found a
piece of grass about one inch long, with
particles of sand surrounding it. The ques-
tion arises, how did it get there?—*Easton*
Argus.

Geonics.
An old friend of ours, sick and tired of
the care and bustle of a city life, retired
into the country, and "went to farming," as
the saying is. His land, albeit well situated
and commanding sundry romantic prospects,
is not so particularly fertile as some we
have seen—requiring scientific culture, and
a liberal use of guano of some sort, to in-
duce an abundant yield.

Not long since, while on a visit to the city,
our friend attended an auction sale down
town, and it so happened they were selling
damaged sausages at the time: there were
some eight or ten barrels of them, and they
were "just going at fifty cents per barrel"
when the auctioneer, with all apparent ser-
iousness, remarked that they were worth
more than that to marinate with. Here
was an idea. "Sixty-two and a half," said
our friend. "Just going at sixty-two and
a half cents—third and last call—gone!"
rejoiced the auctioneer. "Cash takes them
at sixty-two and a half cts. per barrel."

To have them shipped for his country seat
was the immediate work of our friend, and
as it was then plating time, and the saus-
ages were "getting no better fast," to have
them safe under ground and out of the way
was his next movement. He was about to
plant a field of several acres of corn—the
soil of the piney woods species—so here
was the spot for this new experiment in ag-
riculture, this new wrinkle in the science of
geonics. One "link" of sausages being
deemed sufficient, that amount was placed
in each hill, accompanied by the usual num-
ber of kernels of corn and an occasional
pumpkin seed, and all were nicely covered
over in the usual style.

Now, after promising that several days
had occurred since the corn was planted,
the sequel of the story shall be told in a
dialogue between our friend and one of his
neighbors.
Neighbor. "Well, friend, have you plant-
ed your corn?"
"Yes, several days since."
"Is it up yet?"
"Up! yes; up and gone, most of it."
"How is that?"
"Well, you see I bought a lot of damaged
sausages, in Orleans, the other day, and
my smooth-tongued auctioneer saying they
would make excellent manure if nothing
else. I brought the lot over, commenced
planting my corn at once as it was time, plac-
ing a sausage in each hill, and—
"Well, and what?"

"And felt satisfied that I had made a good
job of it. Some days afterwards I went
out to the field to see how my corn was
coming on, and a pretty piece of business
I have made in trying agricultural experi-
ments."
"Why, what was the matter?"
"Matter? the first thing I saw, before
reaching the field, was a lot of dogs digging

up the corn, or other, the rascally
whelps had scented out the business, and
they have dug up every hill by this time!
If I could get every dog of them on that
rascally auctioneer, I'd be satiated."

The Rising Generation.
It was said by somebody—John Neal, we
believe, for he is always uttering quaint
things from that huge package of brains
planted on his shoulders—that there were
no boys and girls, now-a-days, but that they
sprang out of the mother's arms into men
and women. We confess that, odd as the
idea is, there is a little too much fact at its
base. The boys are eager to reach man-
hood, which are apt to think consists in
smoking cigars, chewing tobacco, drinking
toddlies, and rolling oaths, as sweet morsels
from off their tongues. The girls are equal-
ly eager to attain the glories of womanhood,
which consists in wearing elegant dresses,
spinning street yarns, going to parties, and
—and—shall we say it?—getting husbands.
Well, it is out, and upon the whole, we'll
let it stand, though we incur thereby the
peril of having our ears pulled.

So the one class are ever in a hurry to cast
their jackets for long tailed coats and their
candy for cigars; and the other to step out
from the caterpillar chrysalis of pantalons
and short dresses, into the full blown but-
terfly beauty of womanhood.

"But, 'the more haste the worse speed,'
and we advise the boys and girls to hold on
to their bread-and-butter life just as long
as they possibly can. They will never be so
happy as now.

THE UNION SOLD.—Mrs. Partington, on
being told that Mr. Ritchie had sold "The
Union," exclaimed: "Alas! I feared, he
would do something awful to identify him-
self! I wonder if he sold the people with it,
and if I shall get to become a nigger slave? If
so, I shall emulate to the South were they
know how to treat the poor critters." And
Mrs. Partington sighed deeply and said no
more.

A CURIOUSITY.—The following is a literal
copy of a certificate recently granted by the
School Directors a certain district in Ohio, to
a female teacher. It is a rich document, and
proves that school-masters are needed as
well as school-boys, there:
"The undersigners, Ben Chosen to In-
spect—The Scholl teacher—
found her Capable of teaching Reading; and
E. Rihmattick, and has visited the Scholl,
and saw she has kept Regular Hours."