THE STAR OF THE NORTH

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.]

Truth and Right---God our Country.

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"I" AND "WE."

Cork, May the 6th, year ninety-four,"
—(Thus wrote a captain—now no more—
To let his owners understand
Why he was then in Erin's land;
For he had his departure ta'en
From Falmouth bound direct for Spain.)—
"Good sirs, upon the first of May,
I got the Echo under way:
I sailed along the English shore,
Weathered the Wolfe a league or more;
I shaped my course about southwest—
I shaped my course about southwest—
I shaped my course about southwest—
I sand all close to have a fight—
I mad all close to have a fight—
I made him strike his colors low—
I made him strike his colors low—
I sent my prize to Plymouth Sound—
I steered then as by order bound—
I found the wind draw forward more—
I fround the wind draw forward more—
I found the gale increasing fast—
I refed the sails, secured each mast—
I tried, but found she would not stay—
I wore, but she made much lee-way—
I wore, but she made much lee-way—
I pricked our course upon the map,
And found great danger of mishap;
So called all hands, who soon began
To try their best in many a plan;
But all in vain, for, truth to say,
We lost the ship in Bantry Bay." "Cork, May the 6th, year ninety-four,"

A Modern Robison Crusoe.

of a Bourbon trading vessel, resolved to visit the Island of Providence, or order to obtain a coccanit germ for planting in the color ony to which he belonged. The appliances for navigating the eastern coast of Atrica, were at that time very rude. Chain cables were not known, but were made from the fisher of the rule of the resolved to the pile. A pyramid of flame shot up into the pulp of a win assured him that the signal had to the report to the sky, and a minute afterwards the report to the pile. A pyramid of flame shot up into the sky, and a minute afterwards the report to the sky, and a minute afterwards the report to the sky, and a minute afterwards the report to the sky and a minute afterwards the report to the sky. bres of the palm, similar to those which are called goumontou in the Belebeo, cow, on the Spanish main. These cables are very likely to be cut by the sharp reefs and coral his trowsers were dried, and vice versu. He

Immediately on his anchoring in this man-ner at Providence, M. Cremasy went on short, and sent back his boat with her crew He had thus been occupied for some time when the cable of the pegasse broke, and thus added a very agreeable dish to his repast, for when roasted they proved extremal those violent currents which set off those shores. The mate made sail as speedily as With flesh and fowl to supply his table, it shores. The mate made sail as speedily as he could to regain the anchoring; but he could to regain the anchoring; but he was unable to head the current, and the night fell while he was endeavoring to do so.

With flesh and fowl to supply his table, it to victual the ship; he then returned interest and the could to regain the anchoring; but he was not long before he got a third requisite of a good dinner. On the sonth side of the island was a coral reef, upwards of ten

cerning his vessel; the sense of loneliness of cominated over all others—the hope of find-

once more to explore the territory of which He knew the value of the proverb ing but cocoa nut for his breakfast, and dined also upon the same fruit—a luxury to a
school boy, but held not in equal estimation by a hungry sailor, though he thought him- leagues. catable. By dint of prospecting his resear-ches, M. Cremasy succeeded in making an addition to his vegetable diet in the shape of some wild cucumbers; but he was unng to eat them raw, and he had no of the cocoa and palmetto. if the island had been peopled, would have to seize a favorable moment for lighting up lit one for him by the friction of two pieces his beacon, but day followed day, and his of wood. He remembered the method of the savages; and procured a sort of tight wood, made a hole in it with another piece of wood of a barder kind, and twirling it baths as they chased the gulls, and robusting, and twirling it papidly, endeavored to kindle a flame; but the great waters. It was after all a whether from accordent or want of skill, he

was not successful in his attempt; and when of the famished birds did not tend much to the sun went down he was once more left in enliven the solitariness of the shore.

for the ship, but again without success. He therefore redoubled his efforts to procure fire, and by dint of perseverance at length produced a light smoke upon the wood; he then hastily collected some fibres of the cothen hastily collected some fibres of the cocoa nut, and placed them in contact with the
ignited substance, and at last was rewarded
by a brilliant spark, which presently broke
into a blaze. He now got together a sufficient quantity to keep the fire in all night,
heaped it with branches and dried leaves,
and watched it with interest until the third
morning broke. Tired out with his exeritions have beauth edit scheme his these morning broke. Tired out with his exer-tions, he at length fell asleep, but had not been asleep long before he was awakened by a singular noise as if some one was cree-ping towards him. He opened his eyes and looked wishfully into the obscurity of the dawn, and presently saw a large object steal-ing across the sand.

He grasped his manchette and waited neryously for its near approach. At length he discovered an enormous turtle coming, ac-cording to the habits of that animal, to lav its eggs above high water mark. The turtle always selects a situation that catches all the rays of the sun; they make a hole in the sand, cover up the eggs, and fifty days after-wards, without fail, their instinct brings them

back to disinter them.

At the moment when the layer of sand which covers them is removed, the young turtles break their shells and follow their dams to the water's edge, and when they reach the waves, they make themselves fast to her belly, and are towed out to sea, to qualify them in time for the feasts of the al-

As soon as M. Cremasy ascertained who his early visiter was, he walked sternly towards her, and turning her over, kept guard over her till daylight come and then despatched her. It was a task of some difficultations who is shell fish for his supper, he fancied that something like the sail of a ship glittered on the horizon in the rays of the setting sun. The pious feeling among strangers which is so frequently awakened by the vicissitudes of their lives, has caused the name "Providence" to be given to more than one coral which he thought excellent; and preserved the fat, disposing of it in small shells, which Rately, perhaps, has it been more appropriate the found on the shore, and out of the fibres ately applied than it was on a small rocky islet which lies to the northward of the Mozambique channel, a few days sail from the liste of Bourbon.

The could not the store, and out of the north ward of the cocoa nuts he made wicks, in this islet which lies to the northward of the Mozambique channel, a few days sail from the lamp, antique in fashion, and moreover highly useful. To season his turtle, he then pro-In the year 1820, M. Cremasy, the captain of a Bourbon trading vessel, resolved to vis-

bottom which abound so plentifully in the bottom which abound so plentifully in the bottom which abound so plentifully in the land to bottom which abound so plentifully in the bottom which abound so plentifully in the land to ars in the row-locks, as with measured beat they urged the boat ashore. The keel called a pegase, was the frequent substitute. sharp palmetto branches and the stiff leaves ready hailed the crew, and in the joyous an-

In the course of his walks he had seen a number of pigeons, who allowed him to get tolerably close to them; he therefore set to The vessel in the offing was his own,

The captaian, left on shore by this accident lagues in length, which the tide when it bottle which he hung on one of the most had on at the time nothing but a jacket and went out left it high and dry. At low water prominent trees on the coast. An English leagues in length, which the tide when it bottle which he hung on one of the most a pair of white trowsers, and his only wea-pon a manchetta, a kind of sabre used in boarding. discovered in this fact a new source of em-the found himself condemned to discovered the nar-ployment. Every day at low water he went rative. The sailors also found that the island pass the night on this desert land, his first out to the reef, sought for the reservoirs was overrun with wild poultry; for when care was to construct a place of shelter; and which contained the greatest number fish, M. Cremasy took leave of Providence, he up an ejoup, or hut, and made his supper of sabre, some of these he salted and dried,

oppressed him, and he was somewhat in ing the means of escaping from solitude fear of rats and other noxious animals. At daybreak he was on shore anxiously looking ring food, he passed his whole time on the to discover a sail on the horizgn; but noth-lookout for any vessel that might shape her ing was visible through the misty morning course within sight of Providence. His eyes air. The sun rose and dispelled the mists, were ever turned towards that point of the the sun rose and dispelled the mists, were ever turned towards that point of the compass where his own ship had disappeared, and a thousand painful apprehensions. He sat down upon a rock and began to meditate upon his future destiny. There was but one course open to him—to bestir himself for the support of his daily wants.—

With his manchette in his hand, he set out he was unwilling sovereign. He got noth- tells men to assist themselves if they look

It was not without difficulty that he suc ans of cooking them by a fire. A native, plished, his eyes wandered over the ocea embered the method of solitude grew more and more dreary.

enliven the solitatiness of the shore.

M. Cremasy at length began to get unea.
sy about the condition of his wardrobe.
How could he manage to cover himself, he asked, when his shirt and trowsers were worn to tatters. The necessity of the case suggested an expedient. He manufactured a kind of cloth out of the thread-like substance of the interior of the palm, which he wove together as well as he was able. It was not a first-rate production, but it served at all ments to reserve the server. was not a instrate production, but it served at all events to preserve the sun from scor-ching, and the night air from chilling him, and then he had the ineffable satisfaction of admiring his own handiwork. He managed also to fabricate a pair of sandals out of the

ropy bark of the cocca unt tree.

In this primitive costume he determined upon examining the island thoroughly. The task was not difficult, for Providence is but little more than two leagues in circumference, and the surface is level. About one third of it, the part of it that lies to the windward, is covered with a forest of cocoa nuts.—The currents and prevailing winds have cast innumerable seeds on the eastern shore, where they have germinated, taker root, and in the lapse of ages created the

forest we spoke of.

The remainder of the island is merely sanly plain, with stunted shrubs scattered here and there; but little grass, and where there is, course in touch and salt in taste. A more desolate spot altogether can hardly be imagined; and here it seemed probable that M. Cremasy was destined to end his days.

joup in a pensive mood, absorbed in thoughts of the home he feared he should never revisit, when as he stooped to gather some Ho had seen so often deceived by the ciouus which assumed the same form, that he was afraid to trust to his first impression. He watched the object steadily, and noticed that whilst the aspect of everything else changed, this alone preserved its first appearance and moreover, that it was nearing the island Was it his own vessel or a stranger? Should he at once light the beacon, at the risk of rapidly and perhaps uselessly consuming what it had given so much trouble to col-

been seen.

He listened intently, and the next sound

grated on the rocky bottom; but he had already hailed the crew, and in the joyous answer that floated over the breeze he had already hailed the crew, and in the joyous answer that floated over the breeze he had already hailed the crew, and in the joyous answer that floated over the breeze he had already hailed the crew, and in the joyous answer that floated over the breeze he had already hailed the crew, and in the house was shaken by the ellipse of the power of steam reswer that floated over the breeze, he heard his own language and recognized the voices

nened to send a boat on shore for a supply plied as he desired. It was an offering of grateful remembrance for the mercy which had spared him.

Of Interest to School Teachers .- We have been requested by the Superintendent of the schools to call attention to the following act, passed April 24, 1850 :

Sect. 1. Physiology and Hygiene shall hereafter be taught in all the Public Schools this Commonwealth, in all cases in which the School Committee shall deem it

Sect. 2. All school teachers shall hereafelementary principles of physiology and hy-giene, and their ability to give instructions in the same.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect on an

after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

At a meeting of the board of School Committee, on Thursday, it was voted that the Superintendent be authrized to introduce schools of this town, as he may deem it ex

ed to furnish themselves with hus out the year of the males with the tips of their parasols. We shall all be blind pups before long, if the laties don't shold up

The Great Exhibition.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

The editor of the New York Tribune, who The editor of the New York Tribune, who served on one of the Juries of the Geat Industrial Exhibition in London, has published a notice of the prizes awarded, as far as they came within his knowledge. These prizes were of two kinds, the Jury Medals, awarded by the juries to the several articles of merit exhibited in their several classes, and the Council Medals, given by the Council of Presidents of the juries. Of the latter there were to be in all but 169, which were to be distributed among the several nations, thus:

To Germany 12 To United State 2 To Switzerland To Belgium

The following are the awards of the five which were to be given to the United States. To C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Illinois

for his Virginia Reaper.

To David Dick, Meadville, Western sylvania, for his Anti-Friction Press. To Charles Goodyear, New Haven, Conn for his India Rubber Fabrics.

To W. Bond & Son, Boston, Mass., for an Electric Clock. To Gael Borden, Texas, for his Meat-bis

Of the Jury Medals it is stated that ab 2,000 were to be awarded, of which 100 probably would come to the United States. In the class of General Hardware, including locks and grates, the following were the A nericans who received Jury Medals.

To Day & Newell, New York, (represented by A. C. Hobbs,) for their Par

To W. Adams & Co, Boston, for their Combination Bank Lock.

To McGregor & Lee, Cincinnati, for their Improved Bank Lock. To G. A. Arrowsmith, New York, for Jen

ning's Permutation Lock. To Charles Howland, New York, for

Improved Bell Telegraph.

To Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia, for a

Salamander Safe.

To Ohilson, Richardson & Co., Boston, for

About 280 years B. C., Hego of Alexan dria formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450, Anthemius, an architect, arran-

the sky, and a minute afterwards the report of a gun assured him that the signal had ed with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes ex-tended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caul-drons, and the house was shaken by the el-forts of the steem

steamboat of 200 tons with tolerable suc-cess at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, ho wever, was made to Garoy.

In 1650 the first railroad was con

The first idea of a steam-engine in Eng-and was in the Marquis of Worcester's 'History of Inventions," A. D. 1663. ngine in England.

the first application of the steam-engine.
In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect

of steam navigation.
1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this

In 1785 two Americans published a work In 1789 William Tymington made a

age in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In 1802 this experiment was repeated. In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by stea

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, igated a boat by a steam-engine on the

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply is attention to steam.
In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive gine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that crossed the lantic was the Savannah, in the mouth June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.-Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

ambition as when walking through a grave yard.—To see men who have filled the world with their glory for a half century or more, reduced to a six foot mud hole, gives pride a shock which requires a long stay in a city to counteract.—The gentlemen who are now "spoken of for the Presidency," gentleman to loose his eye sight, is bound o marry him. The ladies knowing this, are caried away to make room for a street sewer. Queer creature that man-well, he is.

It is usual with the whig party to call the tariff of 1846 a "free-trade tariff," and to insist upon increased duties upon imports "to protect American labor." We quote the folprotect American labor." We quote the fol-lowing from an article in a late number of the North American, to show the manner in which that party speak of our present re-

venue system :
"But while we wonder at the folly of oth-"But while we wonder at the folly of other and distant people, we have much reason to inquire whether we are any wiser ourselves at home. We have long contended with the growing infatuation as we are now suffering from some of the direct evils, of American free trade. At the last and most critical moment, Pennsylvania, whose interest in the protective policy is a vital one, more close, more obvious, and more supreme than that of all her sister states, L-liberately places herself on the side of free trade by electing William Bigler, the avowed candidate of that policy, over William F. Johnston, the tried, the true champion of proteotion, and Pennsylvania. Is protecin Pennsylvania-in the United States ?"

"We cannot but regard the result of Tuesday's election as the evidence of an infatution having come upon the majority of our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania promising to work them much evil. Whatever they intended, they have pronounced actually a-gainst the protective policy—against increased duties on coal and iron-in tariff law of 1846." Now let us enquire a little into the opera-

Now let us enquire a little into the "operation of the tariff of '45 and see whether it is not more likely that the people of the United States will call for a dimmution of duties rather than an increase. During the present year it is universally conceded, that the collections under the tariff will amount to at least \$50,000,000—the cost of collecting being about \$3,000,000, the net proceeds will he \$47,000,000. This is first paid ceeds will be \$47,000,000. This is first paid by the importers and enters into the cost of his the imported articles upon which they charge a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. Next the To Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia, for a goods go into the hands of the city whole-sale merchants who add their profit of from To Silas C Herring, New York, for his 12 to 20 per cent. From these they pass into the hands of the retail merchants th out the Uniou, who again charge their pro-fits of from 20 to 30 per cent. It will be ob-served that the profit upon profit, is com-pounded at every transfer. By this process, and it is the true one that canget the contra pounded at every transier. By this process, and it is the true one that cannot be controveried, the last purchasers, or consumers, who are the whole people of the United States, are taxed at least \$75,000,000. to place \$47,000,000 in the national treasury!

In addition to this vast sum, the manufacturers of dutiable articles, who produce a-bout four fifihs of all that are consumed in the country, under cover of the tariff, ineir prices, so that they levy upon consumers more than the government. This can be proved by an investigation of the proper statistics. But we will take a lower figure, far within what the facts would establish, and call the levy made by the manufacturers only equal to that made by the government with its expenses and profits—say \$75,000,000. By adding this to the govsum of \$150,000,000 actually paid by the people of the United States, to place \$47,-000,000 in the treasury! In other words, the collection of \$47,000,000 actually costs the people \$103,000,000! And yet, in the face of these astounding facts, and in defiance of this crushing burthen upon the people of the United States, the whig leaders have the inconceivable hardshood to denominate the tariff of '46 a "free-trade" tariff, and to clamor incessntly for an increase of duties!

On a further examination of these figures,

In 1764 James Watt made the first period steam-engine in England.

1736 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea that Pennsylvania, having a tenth of the popolation of the Union, pays a tenth of this alation of the Union, pays a tenth of ition amounting to \$45,000,000 annually! or to about \$7 each for every man, woman and child in the Commouwealth! a sum sufficient to pay off our State debt in three years! An aggravation of this system is that it operates unequally and oppressively —people are taxed, not in proportion to their means, but in proportion to the amount they consume—the poor, and those in moderate circumstances, oftentimes paying more than the rich. It increases all the expenses of living-every thing we eat, drink and wear —rents, labor, &c., &c. It is a perpetual drain upon every body. and meets all with a charge of more than 30 per cent. whenever money is paid out, no matter what for. In this way it taxes all labor, all producers. The farmer, in effect, is taxed over 30 per cent, on all he sells, and the mechanic and day laborer are burthened with an equal imposi tion. The pressure is universal upon all transfers of values that enter into daily conumption, and yet, good heavens, the Whigs

persist in calling it free trade ! If we had free-trade truly, and our government were supported by a direct tax upon property, who can calculate the immensity of the burthen that would be removed from the national industry and business? When Congress assembles now, no question of fi-nance is agitated for raising ways and means the money flows into the treasary so rapidly that the question is, how can it be expen-ded? and millions of it is lavished upon Galphin claims, and other profligate or unr omy would be the order of the day ment respectably and strongly, without the corruption and entravagance that now mark

its career. Here would be a saving to the —a saving to those of Pennsylvania of \$12,-500,000; yet this is a difference which the reason-proof Whigs cannot see, and in dis-pite of which they call for an increase of

duties!

Many despair of seeing real free-trade established for the reason that they think the people would rather pay \$150,000,000 indipeople would rainer pay \$150,000,000 inter-rectly, that is, by a perpetual daily and hour-ly drain encountered in seemingly volun-tary expenditures, than submit to a direct call by the government tax-gatherers for \$25,000,000; that Congressmen and other public officers are too prone to lavish expenpublic officers are too prone to lavish expenditures, drawing therefrom too much profit to themselves or triends to aid in the establishment of a system which would make the people look closer into the objects of appropriations; and that the monopolist manufactures, who are pocketing yearly under the tariff system \$75,000,000, will never release their green weeks. lease their grasp upon such a mountain of plunder whilst venal pens and venal orators can be bought to manufacture ingenious so phistries in favor of protection—to flatter all the legislators, and other public men who side with them, as statesmen of far-seeing views, patriotic upholders of the interests of American labor; and to stigmatize as Ja-American labor; and to stigmatize as Ja-cobins, red republicans, sans culottes, agrari-ans, degraders of American labor to the lev-el of the pauper labor of Europe, all who oppose the existing crafty scheme of rob-bery by indirect taxation. For ourselves, we cannot believe in the existence of such brutish ignorance as all Whig policy seems tish ignorance as an vive based upon—we cannot believe that the peo-ple will not see their true interests, will not

THE UNITED STATES .- The Courier, in an able and well written editorial, upon the present position of the United States compared with Great Britain, relates the tollow

see that the present tariff is any thing but tree-trade, and that they will refuse much longer to league with their plunderers, and aid them in picking their own pockets.

ng reminiscence :—
"Forty years ago, Europe sat in astonishment and terror under the shadow of Napoeon's gigantic empire.-At that time, in was said of the American navy, when a member remarked that 'the American navy consisted of six vessels,' 'whereupon,' says the newspaper account, 'the House burst in-to a fit of laughter.' It would be interesting to know how many of those laughing legislators ere now living. The gigantic empire of Napoleon has crambled to dust, and the despised nation of six vessels has now within her grasp the empire of the seas and the dominion of the civilized world!"

A JUDGE in Illinois, says that the only way to keep doubt and indecision from the bench is for the bench to listen to only one side. This is the same Blackstone,

"Gentlemen: This is an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant. You have heard the evidence on both sides, and the court knows of no point of law that you may not be supposed to know already. The case is a very plain one, and if upon a careful review of the testimony, you should third the plaintiff exited by think the plaintiff entitled to a verdict, the decision must be in his favor; but if, on the contrary, it should appear that the defendant ought to be the plaintiff in this suit, you will please bring in a verdict to that effect. believe that is about all that is to be said in the matter. If you think of any thing else that I ought to say, however, I have no ob-

For even-handed justice, this charge even takes down those for which Recorder Wrigh

To Take INK out of LINEN .- Take a part of the linen into the tallow; may be washed, and the spots will disappear without injuring the linen.—Ex. paper.

The Brussels carpets woven by power looms in New England, excited a great deal of attention at the World's Fair. None have ever been woven by power looms in Eng-

A Monk, named Rivalto, mentions in sermon preached in Florence in 1305, that spectacles had then been known about tweny years. This would place the invention in year 1285.

The man who was arrested in Arkan clear by proving that he was at the complained of, "too drunk to lift his fist." A novel defence, that.

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant in an action of law, to two men lucking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain the longest under wa

If you can get a man's thoughts to entertain what is right, you may trust him to do what is right, if he have a right principle

leal like a man with a good set of teeth, and whera is the goose to do it on?

It costs us more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy.

An Exciting Scene,

A few days since, on board a steamer from Memphis to Cincinnati was a very large crowd of passengers. Our attention was drawn to the unusual number of passengers crowding below deck; with the captain and two or three officers we joined the crowd in search of an incident to drive away the monotony of a steamboat trip. Arriving at the spot which seemed the centre of the excite-ment, we found a man in Quakerlike attire, sitting apon a large chest, declaring that it should not be broken open unless they kil-led him. Soon from the chest, as if it distress, was heard a voice apparently of a col-

ored person.
"Let me out—I had rather go back to my

onger."
"Look here, my friend," says the captain,

"I'll be darned if I do," he replied. "O, dear, let me out," came distinctly from the chest, as if in apparent suffoca-

"Mate," said the captain, "bring some

men, take that person off the chest, and break it open."

The person showing fight, was senzed by the passengers, all believing he was carrying off Mr. Darkey, contrary to law made

The mate seized an iron bar, and forced it etween the lid and body of the chest.

"O, don't! you'll kill me," says the sti-fled voice; "I want to go back, O, dear! I shall die !"

"Hold out a few minutes longer," says a good natured philanthropic person, stepping out, "you shall soon be released."

Quite an intense feeling was now raised in the crowd, when the mate forced off the lid;

as it came from the chest, an unearthly, de-moniac laugh came from the old clothes with which it was filled, and no sign or appearance of any living thing.-Amazeme appeared on the countenance of the before angry, but now bewildered lookers on. We were shortly after let into the mystery by were snortly after let into the mystery by the captain, who informed us of what he was before aware, but had forgotten that the inimitable ventriloquist, the "Faker of Ava," stood by, an apparently anxious spectator of the proceedings.

The Man of Honor.

The man of true honor ever forgets an insult; or if remembered, it is only with the the kindness of a superior mind looking above the shafts of envy. True honor gains nothing by feeding the spirit of contention; for if once that evil is harbored, it is sustained by the content of the state tained by the sacrifice of every just and manly principle. The gentle rivulet becomes a torrent when the elements contend; but when the tempest has passed, the waters contract to their former limits, flowing with more freekness and adding new beauty to their progress. So the elevated mind, if ev-er disturbed by the malice of ignorance and envy, like that little stream, soon regains its wonted gentleness, and feels the happiest for the test. True honor acknowledges itself in rags as well as in costly raiment-it needs no covering—most beautiful when un-disguised—walts itself in all conditions, for it is of its own creating. The world would be its arbiter, and false distinctions of society would restrict it to high station; but it when clothed in the garb of the lowly. Detraction has no blemish for neit abides all worldly tests.—Henry.

It waits for no man-it travels onward with an even, uninterrupted, inexorable step, without accommodating itself to the delays of mortals. The restless hours pursue their course; moments press after moments; day treads upon day; year rolls after year. Does man loiter? procrastinate? Is he listless o indolent? Behold the days, and months and years, unmindful of his delay are never sluggish, but march forward in silent and solemn procession. Cur labors and toils, out ideas and feelings may be suspended by sleep, darkness, and silence: and death may reign around us, but Time knews no stoppages. We may dam up mighty rivers; stop them in journeying to the ocean; press them back to their source : but the ar Time is beyond the power of any human being, besides Omnipotence. The clock may cease to strike, the bell to toll; the sun may cease to shine, the moon and the stars withdraw their light; but the busy hours pass on. The mon hs and years must move on, ever forward.

Dabster says he would not mind living as a bachelor, but when he comes to think that bachelors must die—that they have got to go down to the grave "without any body to cry for him"—it gives him a chill that frost-bites his philosophy. Dabster was seen on Tuesday evening, going convoy to a milliner. Putting this fact to the other, and we think we "smell something," as the fellow said when his shirt took fire.

took a stroll into the country the other day, and all that was left of "the painted days of June" were a few broken-hearted hollyh

Among the curiosities just added the Piserinctum Institue is "a caravan years old, stutted."