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"Night and the Soul," the great poem of age by J. STANYAN BIGG.
N I G H T.

The night is lovely, and I love her with A passionate devotion, for she stirs Feelings too deep for utterance within me. She thrills me with an influence and a pow

A sadden'd kind of joy I cannot name, So that I meet her brighest smiles with tean She seemeth like a prophetes, too wise, Knowing, ah! all too much for happiness; As though she had tried all things, and ha

found All vain and wanting, andwas thencefore steep'd
Up to the very dark, tear-lidded eyes
In a mysterious gloom, a holy calm!
Doth she not look now just as if she knew
All that Lash been, and all that is to come?
With one of her all-preseient glances turn'd
Towards those kindred depths which slept
for axe—

for aye-The sable robe which God threw round him

And where, pavillion'd in glooms, he dwelt In brooding night for ages, perfecting The glorious dream of past eternities, The fabric of creation, running adown The long time-avenues, and gazing out line those blanks which slept before time

was; And with another searching glance, tured up Towards unknown futurities—the book Of inborn wonders—till she halb perned The chapter of its doom; and with an eye Made vague by the dim vastness of its vis Watching unmoved the fall of burning

worlds,
Rolling along the steep sides of the Infinite,
All ripe, like applies dropping from their stems;
Till the wide fields of space, like orchards Have yielded up their treasures to the gar

ner, And the last star hath fallen from the crown And the last star hath falled from the crown of the high heavens into the enight.

Like a bright moment swallow'd up and lost In hours of after anguish; and all things Are as they were in the beginning, ere The mighty page aut traff'd its golden skirts Along the glittering pathway of its God, Save that the spacious halls of heaven are filled.

filted
With countless multitudes of finite souls,
With germ-like infinite capacities.
As if to prove all had not been a dream.
Tas this that Night seems always thinkin

The this that Night seems always thinking of;
Of;
Linking the void past to the future void,
And typitying present times in siars,
To show that all is not quite issueless,
But that the blacks have yielded starlike
ones
To cluster round the sapphire throne of God
In bliss for ever, and for evermore!
Oh yee! I love the Night, who ever standath

her ger m'd finger on her rich ripe

As if in attitude of deep attention, Catching the mighty cohes of the words Which God had utter'd ere the eath

form'd,

Or ere you Infinite blush'd like a bride
With all her jewels, and I love the flowers,
And their soit simbler as they live around
In the sweet starlight, bathed in love-like
dews,
And looking like young sisters, orphans too,
Left to our watchful care and guardianship,
To keep them from the rough-voiced, burly
winds.

move
And rest again on the greensward, and nod
Their hearse-like plummage to the passing

For it became a dead and blasted thing.
Upon the bosom of the living world,
Which she still yeareth, as a maiden wear
The wither'd flowers of the sweet Long-Ago
Ere love itself and lover both were dead?
And yet I love it too—grim ancient thing.
All, all, oh! yes, I dearly love them all!

GLAD TO MEAN IT.—The Reading fournal says, (speaking of the Mayor's notice to dealers not to sell liquors to some 140 tippling citizens of that city.)

WHIPPING CHILDREN.

We have to ask pardon of our Ripley correspondent for forgetting scomer to suswer
her inquiry as to what we should do if a
child refused to obey us. What we should
do would depend very much on the state of
our health. If we had availlowed rich pastries and scalding drinks until our digestion
was all out of order—slept in a close room,
and neglected washing until our brain was
muddled with bad air and impurities caused
by obstructed perspiration—if he had worn
one or more skirts suspended on our sides
until we had a backache indicating diseased
spine and consequently diseased brain—if
from any cause our nervous system was deranged, and we as peevish and irritable as
one must consequently be, and a child from any cause our nervous events was deranged, and we as poevish and irritable as
one must consequently be, and a child
under our care should be in a similar comdition and be consequently provoking, we,
in the exercise of the authority with which
the law invests us, might do a very cruel
thing. We might bruise the tender flesh
with blows, terrily it into idirecy by shutting
it in a dark closet, or commit upon the helpiess, defenceless little creature almost any
enormity short of taking its life or maining
it, and do it all under a sense of duty, by way
of teaching it obedience. We might first
destroy the child's temper by destroying its
health, and render ourself a half mapine by
a like process, and in our insane anger punthe child for what we ought to be punished,
and the law and public opinion would justify the zot. We are no better than ordinary
folks, and placed in like circumstances
would be as likely to be wicked and cruet
as the thousands who maltreat their children
as we describe; but what we ought to do
and what we would do may be very different matters. and what we would do may be very differ-

er, should be careful to preserve a sound mind in a sound body. The soul should dwell in her body as the strong man who keepeth his house, and she should take care that no thief eters to steal away her senses. Anything which impairs her health injures her mental powers; and a sickly woman, unless she is one of a thousand, is

a fretful woman, and a fetful woman is not fit to have the charge of children.

A mother should take care that her children get none but wholesome food, have pure air night and day, are sufficiently washed, which should be the entire person once ev-ery twenty-four hours, loosely and comforta-bly clothed, have plenty of exercise in the open air, and employment suitable to their ages. She should not fetter them with unnecessary rules. People who especially set their minds upon bringing up their children

their minds upon bringing up their children well, are very apt to govern them too much. Let the young body and spirit grow naturally, and rather with too little than too much 15, and rather with too little than too much 16, and rather with too little than too much restraint. Preserve them, at all cost, from improper associations. Never trust children to the care and companionship of persons you esteem your own inferior. Have no servants a bout them. Entrust them only to the care of persons whom they are taught to respect and who are worthy of that respect. We should as much think of giving our child a bottle of, vitriol to amuse her, as hiring a girl out of some alley, of whose morals we knew next to nothing and placing for as the child's attendant. Reverse the common order of things, and instead of giving your child a companion who is too mean to sit at table with you, you may receive many visitors in the best room as your companions whom you should heaver entrust with the care of your child. If you do not have the entire charge of your child, employ some one the nearest pessible appreach to your ideas of a model lady and a Christian, to take your place. The difference between her wages and that of a servant will be the respect with which you treat her and the position she occupies in your family.

the position she occup is a in your family.

If you thus place your child in proper conditions, and are careful to keep the command of your own spirit, acts of wilful disobedience will be rare. When disobedience is the result of childish forgetfulness, there should receive he are not to a receive for should scarce be an end to a parent's for-bearance and forgiveness. There certainly never should be an approach to severe pun-

bearatice and forgiveness. There certain ly never should be an approach to severe punishment.

A child who forgets to obey its parents is oftan more than sufficiently punished by withholding a kiss, or tooking nerry; for every child should be so accustomed to caresses and terms of endearment that they would be as necessary to its happiness as daily bread; when they are so, a parent who does not govern too much will be able to enforce all necessary commands by looking sorry refusing careasses until won by repentance. In no case should they be longer withheld. Whenever a child is sorry for doing wrong and asks to be forgiven, the reconciliation should be complete and no after mention made of the offence. Never retails child's faults and punishments to another, or call up the memory of past errors.

In extreme cases where a child purposely and wilfully educes to obey, or resists, be sure you yourself are calm, and if not, wait, until you are, and then punish it until it yields. The best plan is to take it for granted that all manghtiness is sickness, and must be cured by abstinence or the wet sheet bath; so, give a refractory child nothing but bread and water, or peak it ways in case of the bodily illness, not as if you did it for vengannes or for putuishment, but as a dacipline necessary to restore it to health. In this there is no decoupion, for a white of violent or collent tamper has always some imparity as to be and which many be

plesant tempered children.

In case of great violence of temper, there may be occasion for immediate physical fowe. Mr. Richards, principle of the Philisdelphis school for icious, relates of one little girl, that she was so violent she would drive every one out of the room, break or tear everything in her reach and acreata frightfully. In one of her paroxyms, after using commands to no purpose, he placed a mapkin across her mouth, holding it firmly at the back of her iread, leaving her nestrals open but effectually atopping all sound from her mouth. Taking both her hands in his right and holding the napkin in his left, he camly held her, waiting for her to yield and so continued to hold her for six hours. By that time she grew calm, professed repentance and promised obedience. Once again he applied the same remedy, but only for half an hour, and she became a telesant child, particularly fond of him. Punishment for children should consist, at most, in restraint, and that no more than is necessary to overcome their resistance and make them feel the parent or guardian is stronger than they—that they can can restrain them and will, but only for their benefit. No punishment should assume the appearance of revenge, and should always be administered by a person in perfect command of his or her own temper. No one should attempt to govern a child until he has acquired the art of governinghimsell.—Pittsburg Visitor. In case of great violence of t

The whige must have a rallying cry. Repeal of the Nebraska bill is now that cry; and with it the hope to escluee some diseatisfied democrata from our ranks, and thus gain political power again. It is an old trick of our enemies. They know the repeal can never be affected. It is humbug.

After the passage of the tariff act of 1846, their cry was Repeal. They gained political power in 1848. Yet from that day to this, they have never attempted the repeal of they have never attempted the repeal of that act. Even in their national conventions that act. Even in their national conventions they have since passed a resolution against that tariff. But the cry of repeal defined some democrats. Will the democrats be again deceived. The Nebraska bill is in its nature irrepealable. Rights will be acquired under the act, in a few months, that can

only be divested by the popular vote.

The whigs urge that the Nebraska act was uncalled for at this time. Yet thousands of people are preparing to emigrate to the new territories. Is not that proof sufficient that territorial organizations were wanted The actions of the government is followe The actions of the government is followed immediately by migration and settlement. The question of slavery must be met in some way in relation to those territories,—Who could settle that question most safely and most justly for all the interests of humanity—the people who were to be affected by, it, or demagogues in congress who seek notority by a perpetual agitation of the subject? Democrats, surely, cannot healts for an answer to this question.

Shall democrats be alarmed when whigs raise a great clamor? Was not the clamor against Madison for the war of 1612 se farious? Was not the hue and ory agastust Madison for the war of 1612 se farious? Was not the hue and ory agastust has not pole and ory agastust. Was not Polk equally abused on account of the Mexican war, and for the tartiff of '463? Yet what did all this clamor amount to? Who new condems the meas-

mount to? Who now condens the re ures that the federalists in their time so terly reviled? The result has proved that the measures were wise, and fortunate for No great measure has escaped their lying denunciations. Yet time has shown their folly; and that the democrats were right. and so it will undoubtedly be in the p

time sitoe. A jour saddler wanting a pair of boots made, weath to German friand in that line of business, and was measured.—
He called in a few days for his boots, but the shoemaker said his wife was very sick, and he must wait a little longer. Again he called, but the poor follow's wife had just been buried, and in his overwhelming grief he could not think of making boots that week—wait a little longer. Finally, about two weeksafter the poor shoemaker's between the poor shoemaker between the poor shoem

## HYPOCHONDRIACISM.

A NOVEL CURE FOR IT.

"Good morning, friend Carter, how is our wife, this morning ?"
"Bad as ever. I am much discoura ged,

"Do you still have a physician?"
"Yes, but he can do nothing for her."
"But what does he say ?"
"He save that it is the most awkward case

of hypochondriscism he ever met with. I am completely worn out. She insists she is going to dis to-day, and becought me in the most piteous accounts to remain with her; but I have neglected my business too much lately, and can no longer indulge her with my presence, which only makes her appear

"A hard case, indeed, particularly for

but what do you intend to do?"
"Do! I can't imagine what friend Bush,
unless I become insane and take refuge in

a mad-house."
"Do not despair; such cases are by no means hopeless."
"I have done with hope"
"I am no physician, Carter, but I have a plan in my head which I think cannot fail to

grasp a straw if it points out the slightest hope."
"Have you a good sharp axa?"

"If you have not, all means. When you return at noon, say as little as possible to her, but proceed deliberthe lays."

"I did not think you would make my af-

fliction a subject of mitth."

"I never was more serious in my life.—
Do this, and leave the rest with me; but if you do not agree to it, I wash my hands of the matter."

"Since you are serious, I will agree to anything, however ridiculous." "It is a bargain, then ?" "It is."

The friends parted. Carter proceeded to his store, while Bush hastened to the resi-dence of his friend. As he was an intimate thing of the ulmost importance to commu-nicate to her, and must see 5 1 1 1 1 1 1

Such a message roused the enricety of the dying woman, as she termed herself, and she consented to see him. The nume excuse for leaving him in, and at once pro-ceeded down stairs.

\*Good morning, Mrs. Carter, how do you

feel?"
"I am dying," she said faintly.
"Then I will not disturb you." He
ed towards the door as if about to let

one-tides, you gave me to understand omething important to say to me.<sup>2</sup>

"True! but it is an unpleasant is the measurer of evil tidings."

"Evil tidings! What you me.

mow all."

"When your husband left you this morning, where did he tell you he was going?"

"To his store, of course. Where should

Smith, where he is a constant vicitor"
"You amaze me, Mr. Bush!" The invalid had bastily thrust a shawl about her

ur. 4 The mouster I—but I will balk him — And that encoth-faced young widow—to tell me only a day or two since, that she would never marry again. I'll soon put a stop to

"But this is not all, Mrs. Carter, they have cottaily consulted Dr. Rotlack, or some other humbdgging astrologer, lo learn how long you will live, and he informed them that if your husband could succeed in a utting down all four posts of your bedstead, while you remained in bed, you would not live four days."

"You shall have proof, for your husband will commence operations this agon, however foolish it may seem."
"But I will not remain in the house to be thus used. If I were not so-ill I would relian at once to my father's.
"Take my advice, madam. Rest quietly until he seems, but partake of all the nour-thinness you pessibly can, and when he be-

He left the lady in a terrible rage,

He left the lady in a terrible rage, who, while reflecting upon her wrongs, entirely forgot her illuess. The unconscious Carier returned, and without wasting words began vigorously hacking at the elegant mahogany bedposis. The wife, with the fury of a tigress, leaped from the bed and completely overwhelmed the astonished man with inoverwhemed the astonished man with in-vectives and accusations of the ruest bitter and vindicitive character.

He thinking her insane, fled from the a-partment, but she followed from room to

partment, but she tollowed from room room, giving her rage ful, scope and nouncing him and the widow Smith as vilest and most criminal of mankind. After a long and ludicrous scene of don

Atter a long and indicrous scene of comectic commotion, matters were satisfactorily explained by both parties. The lady was completely cured of her fancies, and became an excellent wife, but it was a long time before she forgave Bush.

### THE PRIMITIVE MAN.

I hold it to be morally impossible for God to have created in the beginning, such men and women as wo find the human race in their physical condition, now to be. Exam-ine the book of Genesis, which contains the earliest annals of the human family. As is commonly supposed it comprises the first three hundred and sixty-nine years of human history. With childlike simplicity, this book describes the infancy of mankind. Unlike modern histories, it details the minutest circumstances of individual life. Indeed, it is rather a series of biographies than of history. The false delicacy of modera times did not forbid the mention of whatever was done or suffered. And yet, over all that expanse of time—for more than over all that expanse of time—for more than one-third part of the duration of the human race—not a single instance is recorded of a child born blind, or deal, or damb, or idiot ic, or malformed in any way. During the whole period, not a single case of a natural death in infancy, or childhood, or early manhood, or even of middle manhood is to be found. Not one man or woman died of disease. The simple record is, "and he died," or, he died "in a good old age and full of years," or he was "old and full of days." No epidemic, or even endemic dis-

lays." No epidemic, or even endemic dis-age programs, showing that they died the stural death of healthy men, and not the renuural death of distempered ones. hrough all this time, (except in the single age of Job, in his age, and then only for a may or two before his death,) it does not appear that any man was ill, or that any old lady or young lady ever fainted. Bodily om disease is no where mentioned. lers infantum, scarletina, measles,

old Patriarchs would have looked at being asked to subscribe for a lying in hospital, or an asylum for lunatics, or an eya and ear infirmary, or a school for idious or deaf-mutes.

What would their eagle vision and swift-footsdness have said to the project of a blind asylum or an orthopedic establishment? Did they suffer any of these rays and earing es of nature against false civilization? Not a Man came from the hand of God so perfect in his bodily organs so deficient of cold and theat, of drought and humidity, so surcharged with theat, of drought and humidity, so surcharged with the complete and ignorance; it took successive ages of oursageone excess and deat in the successive ages of our successive ages of

and thus put an effectual stop to his villain-ous intentions. I really cannot remain an-

After the Exodus, excesses gradually developed into diseases. First came, cutane, ous distempers—leprosy, boils, elphantiasis, &c., the common effort of nature to throw visceral impurities to the surface. As early as King Asa, that right royal maledy, the gout had been invented. Then came consumption and the burning ague, and discreders of the visceral or; man, and pestilences, or as the Bible expresses it, "great plagues and of long continuance;" until, in the time of Christ, we see how diseases of all kinds had become the lot of mankind, by the crowds that flocked to him to be heafed. And so frightful, so disgracefully numerous have diseases now become, that if we were to write down their names, in the smallest legible hand, on the smallest bits of paper, there would not be room enough on the human body to paste the tables.— Extract from Horace Munn's Inaugural Address.

private apartment, charged exorbitantly for everything, and, at departure, curtisied and bowed out at the door, as if a prodigious favor had been conferred on the establishment. In the United States, things are managed differently. The Americans, with some faults of character, possesses the sin-gular merit of not being exclusive, extorgular merit of not being exclusive, extortionate, or subservient. But where all travel, hotel-keepers can afford to not magnanismously. Instead of looking to a livelihood from a few customers, echeming petty gains by casaling up a bit for the use of candles, firing, and other conveniencies, and smoothing everything over by a mercenary bow, the proprietor of an American hotel is a capitalist at the head of a great concern, and would despise doing anything shabby; hundred pour into and out of his house daily, he notices neither your comics, nor so ly, he notices neither your coming nor go-ing; without ceremony you are free of the establishment; and when you pay and de-part, there are no bows, no thanks—but you are not fleeced; and that is always felt to

end I will not disturb yon." He most rands the door as if about to leave the before his father, that an instance of it is deemed worthy of special notice; and this syon gave me to anderstand you had sing important to say to me."

In the case of the reversal of nature's law was syon gave me to anderstand you had sing important to say to me."

Speaking of our reputation for fast eating, he says:

Here again, though looking for it day after day, did I fail as on previous occasions to see the slightest approach to hurried eating, he says:

Here again, though looking for it day after day, did I fail as on previous occasions to see the slightest approach to hurried eating, he shifted of her husband is more from the parents. Reschel died at the birth of Benjamin; but this is the only case of a patriarchal journey, when persona were not walted along in the saloons of a rail one with an additional pillow, "let me all."

Let a sufficient the second of the parents of the sacred distory; and the saloons of a rail one with an additional pillow, "let me all."

Let a sufficient the sale was specified at the second of a patriarchal journey, when persona were not walted along in the saloons of a rail one with an additional pillow, "let me all."

Let a sufficient the second of the parents of the parents of the sale of the parents of the parents of the sale of the parents of the par

and make him even accessible to disease; and then it took ages more to breed all these vile distempers which now nestle like vermir, in every organ and fibre of our bodies. During all this time, however, fatal causes were at work which wore away and finally exhausted the glories and abounding vigor of the pristine race. At least as early as the third generation from Adam, polygamy began. Intermarriages were all along the order of the day. Even Abraham married his half sister. The basest harlotry was not beneath one of the patriarchs. Whole people, like the Moubites and Amorites, were the direct fries of the combined droukenness and incest between father and daughters. The highest pleasures and forces of the race gradually narrowed down into appetite and incontinence. At length its history became almost too shocking to be referred to. If its great men, its wise men, its God-favored men, like David, could be guilty of murder for the sake of adultery, or like Solomon could keep a seragito of a thousand wives and concubines, what blackness can be black enough to paint the por

inquished and very weakly New York merchant, of how to commence making a fortune and how to push along:

"I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wasted. No, in a rough sone, was the reply—all being too busy to believ sith me—when I reflected if they did not want a clerk, they might want a laborer, but as I was dressed too fine for that, I went to my lodgings, put on a rough garb, and the naxt day, went into the same store, and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again 'no,' was the response; when I exclaimed in despair almost, 'not a laborer I Sir, I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object. I must have employment, and I want to be useful in business." These last remarks attracted their attention, and in the end, I was employed as a laborer, in the basement, and sub cellar, I saved enough for my employers in luttle things was-American vs. English Hotels.

William Chambers Journal of his trip to the United States, now going through his own press at Edinburg, contains as impartial and trathful a statement of things in this country as we could reasonably ask for. He is especially delighted with our hotels. He calls the Burnet, in this city a kingty place, and to the Astor he devotes an elaborate article. Two or three paragraphs we copy, to show that the slanders of men like Captain Hamilton, and women like Trollope, are being put down in the right quarter. He writes

We could hardly 'picture to ourselves a greater contrast than that between an old country and an American hotel. The two things are not in the least alike. Arriving at an into in England, you are treated with immense difference, sllowed the seclusion of a

# The Condition of the Country.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, a leading whig paper, in a recent article upon the above subject, says:

We repeat, the Republic at large is sound,

especially the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the check that has been given to legitimate pursuits will prove but temporary. Let us look at the facts.

1. The National Treasury is full to over-

flowing.

2. The Government has just effected a treaty with Mexico, by which a right of way has been secured to the Pacific, and other important considerations and advantages.

3. The yield of gold in California contin-

ributing its millions per annum to the com-

non stock.

4. The advices from Europe are favorable nerican securities was quite active.

5. A treaty with Japan has just been affer

6. The crops throughout the Union are

6. The crops throughout the Union are full of promise, and the yield of grain is likely to surpass that of any former season. The chances are, that we shall have a sur-plus of many millions of bushels at our dis-

posal.

7. The manufacturing interests of the country are in the full tide of successful experiment, and for most qualities of goods, the demand is quite equal to the supply.

8. Labor is everywhere active and cheer ful, and the rates of wages have been advanced in almost every mechanical purefit.

vanced in almost every mechanical puredit.

9. A Treaty of Reciptority and for the adjustment of the Fishery Question, has been arranged between the United States and Great Britan and apprehension

speedily removed.

10. The Nation at large has not for many extending in territory.
11. The Union is more firmly knit to

than ever, and there are no signs of dis or disaffection worthy of note, in any tion of the Republic.

## Religious Denominatio

The latest authentic document, giving agregate and repative number of church the various sects in the United States

ing facts are gle		which the follow
	Churches	Value of Churc
Methodist,	12,467	Property. \$14,636,67
Baptist,	8,791	10,900,38
Presbyterian,	4,584	14,369,88
Congregational,	1,416	7,970,96
Episcopalian,	1,474	18,251,97
Roman Catholic,	1,112	8,973,83
Number of the	rcaes. 36	,011; aggrega

The proprietor of the Pittaburgournal suploys eight female composi

The Boston Journal notices the occurrence of twenty-six deaths by cholera, in Richmond, Me.

Bealth—Great temperance, open