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From the National Ægis. MAUD MULLER, -- By John G. Whittler

MAUD MULLER, on a summer's day, Raked the mendow sweet with hay. Beneath her tom hat glowed the wealth Of simple beauty and rustic health. Singing, she wrought, and her merry glee The mock-bird echoed from every tree. But, when she glanced to the far-off town, White from its hill-slope looking down, The sweet song died, and a vague unrest And a nameless longing filled her breast-A wish, that she hardly dared to own, For something better than she had kno The Judge rode slowly down the lane, Smoothing his horse's cliestnut mane. He drew his bridle in the shade Of the apple-trees, to great the maid, And ask a draught from the spring that flower Through the meadow, across the road. She stooped where the cool spring bubbled And filled for him her small tin cup, And blushed as she gave it looking down On her feet so bare, and her tattered govern "Thanks!" said the Judge, "a sweeter draugh From a fairer hand was never quaffed." He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees, Of the singing birds and the humming bees Then talked of the having, and wondered whether [er. The cloud in the west would bring foul weath And Maud forgot her brier-torn gown, And her graceful airkles bare and brown; And listened, while a pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes. At last, like one who for delay Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away. Maud Muller looked and sighest: "Ah me That I the Judge's bride might be! "He would dress me up in silks so fine, " My father should wear a broadcloth coat rother should sail a painted boat. "I'd dress my mother so grand and gay, And the baby should have a new toy each de " And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the

And all should bless me who left our door." The Judge looked back as he climbed the And saw Maud Muller standing still. "A form more fair, a face more sweet, Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet. "And her modest answer and graceful air Show her wise and good as she is fair. "Would she were mine, and I to-day, Like her, a harvester of hay. No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs, No weary lawyers with endless tongues "But low of cattle and song of birds, And health and quiet and loving words." But he thought of his sister, proud and cold And his mother, vain of her rank and gold So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on, But the lawyers smiled that afternoon, When he hummed in court an old love! And the young girl mused beside the well, He wedded a wife of richest dower, Who lived for fushion, as he for pov Yet oft, in his marble hearth's bright glov He watched a bright picture come and go And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes Of, when the wine in his glass was red, And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms, To dream of meadows and clover brooms. And the proud man sighed with a secret "Ah, that I were free again ! "Free as when I rode that day,
Where the barefoot maiden raked the hay.

But, care and sorrow, and child-birth pain, Left their traces on heart and brain. And oft, when the summer sun shone he And she heard the little spring brook fall Over the roadside, through the wall. In the shade of the apple-tree again And, gazing down with a timid grace, She felt his pleased eyes read her face. Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls Stretched away into stately halls; The weary wheel to a spinnet turned, The tailow candle an astral burned, And for him who sat by the chimney-lug Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug A manly form at her side she saw, And joy was duty and love and law. Then she took up her burden of life again, Saying only, "It might have been." Alas for maiden, alas for Judge; For nich repiner and household drudge God pity them both! and pity us all, Who vainly the dreams of youth recall. For of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these; 'It might have been

Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope hes Deeply buried from human eyes;

And, in the hereafter, angels may Roll the stone from its grave away

She wedded a man unlearned and poor, And many children played found her doo

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

As everything relating to this subject por eases especial interest at this time we give in full the proceedings of the Legislature on the 13th inst IN THE SENATE .- Mr. Jordan introduced : resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House to inquire whether any undue influence or cor ruption has been used to effect the election

of a U. S. Senator, and suthorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers Adopted unanimously. IN THE House.—The joint resolution from the Senate for the appointment of a select Committee relative to the charges of bilbery in connection with the election of U. S. Senator, was taken up, and led to an animated debate, in which Messrs Frailey, McCombs, Cummings, 'Chamberlain, Carlisle, Kirkpatrick and Simpson participated. The

Kirkpatrick and Simpson participated. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 97 yeas to 1 nay.

The Speaker and members of the Senate rere then introduced and seated, and the two Houses went into Convention (the Speak-

er of the Senate presiding) for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, to serve for eix years, from the 4th of March next, in place of the Hon. James Cooper, whose term expires.

There was great excitement in the town on the subject, and the Hall of Representatives was crowded with anxious spectators. The whole number of Senators and Ren esentatives present was 130, and 66 votes

er of the Senate, and Mr. Clapp of the House were absent.
Tellers having been appointed, the convention proceeded to ballot with the follow

are necessary for an election. Mr. Melling-

ing result : FIRST BALLOT. For Simon Cameron, (American)
C. R. Buckslew, (Dem.)
J. Pringle Jones,
D. Wilmot,
Thomas Williams, James Veech, Thomas H. Baird, Henry M. Fuller, Geo. Chambers, -J. C. Kunkle, -J. S. Black, O. H. Tiflany,

-Messrs. Crabb, Crese For S. Cameron well, Frazier, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, Killinger, Sellers, and Shuman, of the Sen-ate, and Messis. Allegood, Barry, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Carlisle, Clover, Crawlord, Criswell, Carmings, of Philadelphia, Cur-mins, of Somerset, Domaidson, Eyster, Fear-on, Fletcher, Foster, Frailey, Free, Gross, Guy, Haines, Hubbs, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Leas, McConkey, McConnell, Mengle, Morrison, Muse, North, Palmer, Reese, Rittenhouse, Rutter, Sherer, Smith, of Allegheny, Smith, of Blair, Steel, Stehley, Stur-devant, Waterhouse, Weddell, Wood, Yerkes, Zeigler, and Strong, (Speaker,) of the

House.

For Chas. R. Buckalew—Messrs. Browne. Goodwin, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Walton, Wherry and Heister, (Speaker,) of the Senate, and Messrs. Baker, Bush, Christ, Craig, Dough-

Messrs. Baker, Bush, Christ, Cang, Jouga-erty, Dunning, Dugan, Fry, Johnston, Mc-Clean, Maxwell, Orr, Sallade, Stockdale, Thompson and Wright, of the house. For J. P. Jones-Messrs. Taggart of the Senate, and Foust, Harrison, Hodgson, Lin-derman, McCombs, Magill, Pennypacker, Simpson, Smith, of Philadelphia, and Stew-

For David Wilmot-Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Downing, Holcomb, Laporte, Lathrop, Lott, McCalment and Wickersham of the For Thomas Williams-Messrs. Darsie

Frick, Price, and Skinner of the Senate, and Chamberlain, Powell, Ross and Witmer of he House. For Jas. Veech-Messrs. Ferguson, Flen-

niken, and Lewis of the Senate, and Ball, Franklin, Herrand McCullough of the house. Eor H. M. Feller-Messrs. Maddock and Morris of the House.

of the House. For T. H. Baird-Messrs. Gwinner and Throne of the House.

For George Chambers—Mr. Lowe of the

House. For John C. Kunkle-Mr. Jordan of the For O. H. Tiffany-Mr. Bergstresser of the

House. For J. S. Black-Mr. Buckalew of the Sen-

No one having received a majority, Mr. Chamberlain moved that the Convention a journ to this day three weeks. . Lost-61

yeas, 69 nays.

After some debate upon the rules, and the disposal of various points of order, the con-vention proceeded to a second ballot, which

vention proceeded to a second rainer, which resulted as follows:

Simon Cameron, 59
Charles R. Ruckalew, 27
Scattering, 42
The rote was the same as on the first bal-

ot, with the exception that Mr. Sallade, of Berks, who had previously voted for Mr. Buckalew, now voted for Mr. Cameron. There being no choice, Mr. Taggert moved

that the convention adjourn, to meet on this day two weeks. day two weeks.

The motion, after some debate, was agree
to. Yeas 67, naye 64, as follows:

to. Yeas 67, nays 64, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crabb,
Darsie, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frick, Hamlin, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger,
Ptice, Sager, Skinner, Taggert, Walton and
Wherry, of the Senate, and Messrs. Avery,
Baker. Ballwin Ball. Representations Wherry, of the Senate, and Bassars, Arry, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Bergstresser, Bush, Chamberlain, Craig, Downing, Edinger, Fear-rop, Foust, Franklin, Fry, Gwinner, Harrison, Herr, Hodgson, Halcomb, Hubbs, Laporte,

Lathrop, Linderman, Latt, Lowe, McCal. THE NEW REGIMENT OF COLONELS. mont, McClean, McCombs, McCullough, Maddock, Maxwell, Magill, Mengle, Morris, Orr, Page, Paimer, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, E. R. Smith, Steel, Stewart, Stockdale, Thorn, Wickersham, Witmer and

Wright of the House. Nays-Cresswell, Frasier, Fry, Goodwin, Rays—Cresswell, Frasier, Fry, Goodwill, Haldeman, Hendricks, Hoge, Kıllinger, Mc-Clintock, Piatt, Quiggle, Sellers, Shuman and Heister, (Speaker) of the Senate, and Messrs. Allegood, Barry, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Carlisle, Christ, Clever, Crawford, Criswell, Alex. Cummings, Jos. Cummins, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Eyster, Flatcher, Foster, Frailey, Free Gross, Guy, Haines, Johnson, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Leas, McConkey, McConnell, Morrison, Muse, North, Resse, Rittenhouse, Rutter, Sallade, Sherer, D. L. Smith, George W. Smith, Stehley, Sturdevant, Thompson, Waterhouse, Weddell, Wood, Yorks, Bigler and Strong, (Speaker) of the House .- 64.

The Convention then adjourned until Tues-day the 27th inst. The members of the Senate then retired,

and the Teller of the House reported the ac-The House then adjourned until to-morow

Schuyler, the Ruined Banker.

A New York letter writer makes the following comment upon the fallen fortunes of the celebrated Robert Schuyler: I passed the other day the splendid man-

ion of Mr. Schnyler, whose stupendous frauds are so well known. It was closed, and apparently solitary, though his family still resi ded there. What a contrast a few months has apparently made in that family! Its glory is dim. Crowds no longer assemble in the spacious parlors; the coactes of the splenthe spacious parlors; the coaches of the splendid and gay do not line the sidewalk; the
brilliant lights and the dashing company no
longer allure the crowd to herd around the

tanky. For win arways no the Colonia, when the Governor makes a trip to Philadelphia, closeted with his Excellency.

The very moment he hears that his friend,
the Governor, as he obsequiously has it, has did and gay do not line the sidewalk; the brilliant lights and the dashing company no curbstone—all is solitude. But what a leson does this event teach.

Mr. Schuyler had two characters. In business, on Change, at his rooms in the Astor, he was known as the high-minded, hon-whom New York was proud, and one whom takes him forward gently by the up whom she delighthd to honor. Now come with me into one of the least pretending streets elbow, and confers upon him an introduction. When the room becomes empty, Col. ing as the street. Mrs. Spicer lives here. Let us enter. Mrs. Spicer and a family of children from 19 years and under, compose the household. It is said to be a singular family. Mr. Spicer is a singular man. No one ever sees him. The butcher, the milkman, the landford don't know him. Mrs. Spicer does all the business. Mr. Spicer comes in late; he goes away early in the

He is a business man: he has so much business that he is never seen in his family. Remain there day and night, and you will never see Mr. Spicer. The daughters be-come young ladies. They are well educated. They go out into society, but no one knows their father. Mr. Spicer's name

second street, and the family is launched world knows the sequel. With so rotten a foundation, how could the superstructure stand?

red in it, provoked the surly old cynic to say: "It is all red with the blood of murdered Time." We expect to see them disappear, put together in the way of educational exer cises .- Prairie Farmer

A MISNOMER .- 'What are you?' asked The Co 'Wood.' 'Pooh!' exclaimed the querist, 'that lar to 25 cts. It strikes us that this is one ad-

The following from the West 'Chester Re-

ublican is 100 good to be lost:—
Governor Pollock is attending to the military department with a commendable zeal, and seemingly with a determination not to and seemingly with a determination not to be outdone by his worthy predecessor, Governor Bigler. Our cotemporaries on both sides, and indeed on all sides of the house, are giving us the names of those who are being promoted to the rank of aids to the Governor, and the queerest thing of all is, they are without the slightest exception, the very perfection of the genus home. No one is made an aid to the Governor new adaptage. very perfection of the genus home. No one is made an aid to the Governor now a-days who is not a most "capital fellow." He is the soul of honor, and the free expansive pulsations of his heart are all impulses of probity and virtue.

If we desired to select candidates for holy onlers, we think we should go first amongst

To pay the toiling Frinter.

orders, we think we should go first amongst the Governor's Colonels, at least if we made up our opinions of men from what we learn from the views of our good brethren of the Press. One will aunounce "that Gov. Pol-lock has just appointed our fine portly friend, Nicodemus Ninckrimdandy, Esq., one of his aids, with the rank of Lieuterant Colonel.— We congratulate our warm hearted friend on his new dignity, and although differing with him politically, are free to say the new Gov-ernor of the State could not have selected a traer man on whom to confer this remarkable honor." Something of this fashion finds its way into the columns of the many newspapers that are daily laid on our table. As natter of course, after the honor conferred is duly announced in the papers, that puts an end to Nicodemus Ninckumdandy, Esq. and he becomes ever after Col. Ninckum dandy. You will always had the Colonel

arrived, he immediately deserts his chair at the ward tavern, and batakes himself to the first-class hotel, and desires to be immedi-Excellency, giving him all the political knowledge of the day. He begins with the state secrets at Washington, and winds up with the model of the perfect administrations of the Governor himself. He tells him what splendid movements he has on foot to secure his re-election; and finally, Col. Ninckumdandy having exhausted himself, suggests that he will ring for the servant to bring a pitcher of erly applying every worker's talent. water, which the Governor, by a single glance at the nose of the Colonel, sees is the consequence is that a decanter accom-panies the pitcher of iced water.

This is a new influence, and the Colonel

paign.

These officers, as a matter of course, are world knows the sequel. With so rotten a coundation, how could the superstructure thand?

The Gov. Pollock was not quite so careful a the wording of his lnaugural as he might are were generated as the most prominent citizens. The Governor himself, with the pleasangural as he might are were self on the work of one pair? Plainly, not a suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent the most prominent citizens. The Governor himself, and suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent the most prominent citizens. The Governor himself, and suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent the most prominent citizens. The Governor himself, and suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent the most prominent citizens. The Governor himself, and suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent family and suppose all men were self occupied, providing for themselves an independent family and on the wave of fashionable life. All the all selected by the Governor himself, with-

Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, Colonel's tramp cards and we hope Gov. erally the condition of labor, particularly in while approving the chief principles of the Pollock will continue to increase the army. while approving the chief principles of the Pollock will continue to increase the army.

Chies. Once in a write, in specially effective, and others do, the practice of secret organization and meeting. He says:—An honest man is that the present Executive will neglect nothers a secret political organization, has "the peculiar advantage that flies have in spider's the whole rank and file turned into these web—the privilege of losing their legts, of military officials. The next war we get in—the secret politics and show a secret political organization are the whole rank and file turned into these military officials. The next war we get in—the secret politics and show distributes itself, and in the secret politics and show distributes itself, and

A counterfeit article of buckwheat is Time." We expect to see them disappear, said by the Western papers to be abroad.—except as samples of the work of little girls, It is made from the seed of broom-corn, and neets with an extensive sale in Pittsburg and northern Ohio, at 4 cts. per lb.

ADVANTAGE OF HARD TIMES.—We notice a railway passenger, of an obtrusive official. that the price of the various ways "make a fortune," has generally fallen from one dol-

BY HENRY BRADY.

As honest men, attend and hear The serious fact,—the times are dear Who owes a bill, 'lis just as clear As star light in the winter, That he should come without delay,—That's if he can—that bill to pay, And ere' he puts his purse away,

"Fork over' to the Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all, His dues are scattered, and they're small, And if not paid, he's bound to fail In debt, for fuel bread, rent or

Perhaps his paper; then to square Up with his help—a double care Bows down his head—now is it fair That you don't pay the Printer?

That you don't pay the Printer?

His wife and little prattlers too,
Are now depending upon you;
And if you pay the score that's due,
Necessity can't stint her;
But if you don't, as gnaws the mole,
'Twill through your conscience eat a hole!
And brand your forhead thus—'No soul,'
Of him who cheats the Printer.

The cats will mew between your feet, The cats will mew between your feet, The dogs will bite you on the street; And every urchin that you meet, Will roat with voice of stentor,—
Look to your pockets, there he goes, The chap that wears the printers clothes And proud, though everybody knows
The grub he gnaw'd the Printer.

ane gruo ne gnaw'd the Frinter.'

Be simply just, and don't disgrace
Yourself, but beg the 'Lord of grace,'
To thaw that hardn'd icy 'case,'
That honestly may enter,
This done, man will with man act fair,
And all will have the 'tin' to spare,
Then will the 'Editorial Chair,'
Support a well-paid Printer.

Labor-Its Rights, Duties, Wants and In-

for a prize essay on labor, its wants, duties and interests. A number of articles were presented, and they are being published in that paper. These contain some good thoughts and suggestions. From the prize essay itself, we make the following two ex-

The wants of labor are few. It wants right irection in the laborer, right distribution in the work market, and permanent, remunera-tive employment. Perfected intelligence on-ly can give universal right direction, by propberless workers, of capacity, doing thereby glance at the nose of the Colonel, sees is injustice to their tasks, and suffering relative not the liquid he delights to indulge in, and ly therefor in abridged rewards. Intelligence sufficient to grasp the simplest philosophy, with wisdom enough to carry out its lesson, will give right distribution. With labor, as with everything else, demand regulates sup-

in the wording of his Inaugural as he might have been. The "Johnstown Echo," alluding to the Governor's statement that Providence had placed "limestone currychers, and ingust where most required," says:—"How grateful we ought to be to Providence for being so kind as to furnish "limestone every-more might well take umbrage at the composition of the stream, and our composition of the composit of the State.

competition, the result of overplus, places things. In that the people converse prom bim at the mercy of 'capital.' Phis is geniscuously in two languages—to wit. English military officials. The next war we get into, we can organize two or three regiments
to these valiant officers, and it will be quite
interesting for the superior or commanding
officer to report that Colonel So and So was
any pleasure; they remind us of one shown to
Dr. Johason, which, having a good deal of
red in it, provoked the suriy old cynic to say: work for all. If the sum total of labor was so distributed as to meet the demand of the whole market, every worker would be profitably and permanently employed. The no-blest organization labor could form would be one to intelligently distribute itself, or its surplus, by counsel or pecuniary aid, cked to the market, and thus command its own terms.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The interests of labor may be considered as many and complicated, or as few and sim-

THE following Song composed by ple. The lewer and simpler, the better for HENRY BRADY.

HENRY BRADY.

HENRY BRADY.

HENRY BRADY.

HENRY BRADY.

He lower and simpler, the better for their clear understanding. Labor is the creative power, the eldest and noblest capital.

It is the worker's interest to regard and respect it as such, and to so fortify it by intelligent application, as to make it the marketable or commercial equal of money capital. It is its interest to be in harmony with mon ey capital, and it can be without humilful tion or subjection, with great advantage to itself; for money capital is labor's exchange agent, as well as aid creative. Keep labor rightly distributed and money capital will meet it half way. It is not the interest of the worker to have labor protected as to hours and prices, save, perhaps, for appren-tices and minors, by legi-lation or intimidat-ing associations. This is a false basis, seldom bringing present, and never securing permanent good. It only gircs mosely cap-ital an excuse for legislating and banding in turn, and the latter being more a unit and nore shrewd, will always out-legislate labor Trade's Unions, such as nave developed here, are not labor's best friend. They have kept multitudes from work by dictating arbitrary prices, in defiance of the natural law of demand and supply, and permitting none of their over stocked; competing craftsmen to work for less prices, when labor and livelihood were thereby to be had.

They have also raised a false and mischievous prejudice against money capital, and done the greatest in jury to the working classes, by creating the impression that the prostrations of labor are owing to the rich, when they are, generally, and in the main owing to the ill-direction and ill-distribution of labor. Workers have thus been blinded to their real interests and to the truth.— Rightly distributed, labor can define its hours as well as dictate its prices-and do it on a sure basis. Let labor abjure legislation for itself, and it can, with triumphant force; as well as justice, demand the abolition of all such statutes and ordinances as define what a cartman shall receive for hauling a load of brick or flour, but leave the builder, baker or landlord to charge what they please for their labor. It is the interest of labor to have done with all this sort of legislation and then, intelligen't and well distributed, can victoriously battle its own independen way. The public will always be secured from over-tax under this absence of law, by healthy competition. It is the interest of la-bor to have intellectual, social and benevolent organizations to compass some part all of its market product consumption at first prices, though labor would suffer very little in this direction, if it was rightly employed. The crowning interest of labor is, by the com-bination of all its movements, to enable itself to stand alone, dependent on no extraneous aid, its own governor and master of its own fortune

A strait-laced New-Yorker, who spent winter at the "Mine Holes" on the South-ern border of Berks, in the chimerical hunt mong copper-ore for the wherewithal to reted. They go out into society, but no one knows their father. Mr. Spicer's name is not in the business directory. So bave this family lived for twenty years in the heart of New York! At length the elder Miss Spicer is engaged to a most worthy man. It is needful to gain the consent of Mr. Spicer that the marriage may take place.

A time is appointed and the expectant sonincian is placed face to face with Mr. Spicer that the mother of his daughter is taken in marriage the mother of his daughter is taken in marriage the mother shall be wedded. The double act is consummated; the veil is removed, New York is agitated for a moment by the disclosurer; an elegant house is taken on twenty—and for the surface of the spitch of the surface during the surface is not a wife; the surface is proposed to the spitch of the surface of the is wide enough to give every man a field to derision, does not conflict with the pleasan-

ing so kind as to furnish 'limestone every cotemporaries might well take umbrage at fairly share the profits. For instance, there in point of fact, I was led to remark (as a where, and just where most required.' Had a ny one who would suggest that so good is always a certain demand for labor in this atranger) that Reading, over and above where, and left none 'just where most coll. Ninekumdandy had ever hinted the an equitable share of the profit. If not there, and make many locomotives and such erywhere, and left none 'just where most required,' the business would have been beautifully botched."

and so nonorable a lellow as their friend city, and the door of that labor is entitled to her machine shops (for they deal in iron there, and make many locomotives and such twharted by competition, he can get it. But like knick-knacks) is remarkable for three competition, the result of overplus places. iscuously in two languages—to wit. English and Pennsylvania Dutch. In that everybody drinks spirituous drinks with a regularity and a capacity perfectly amazing (I never saw it equalled in any community except among the Congress men at Washington) and in that, in the outside intercourse of the men there is no aristocracy. I have seen them assemble at luncheon time in the barriage of the men they have been them assemble at luncheon time in the barriage. room of the principal hotels: Tinkers and bankers, petty shopkeepers, machinests and great iron-masters, engineers and railroad directors, drinking and clinking their glasses together in perfect jovial unanimity, soot and dandyism in contact, uncontaminated."

> A BRIGHT Boy .- 'Papa, can't I go to the zoological rooms to see the comobile fight

rye-no-sir-ee-hoss?'
'Sartin, my son, but don't get your trow sers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has got for nat'ral history. No lon-

A Beautiful Thought. should we live, that every hour ty die as dies the natural flove elf-revolving thing of power. That every thought and every deed May hold within itself the seed Of future good and future need; Esteeming sorrow, whose employ is to develope, not destroy, For better than a barren joy. BURNING OF MOSCOW. We wonder if history ever tells the exact We wonder if history ever tells the exact truth. The following article on the burning of Moscow, would make us think not. We clip from the Muscatine (Iows) Inquirer:

Coming up to the boat a few days ago, we happened to fall in company with Senator Douglas, who came on board at Quincy, on his way to Warsaw. In the course of a zery interesting account of his trevels in Russia, much of which has been published by letterwriters, he stated a fact which has never yet been published, but which staringly contrabeen published, but which staringly contraets the received historical relation of one of the most extraordinary events that ever fell to the lot of history to record. For this reason, the Judge said he felt a delicacy in

making the assertion, that the city of Mose making the asserted in the meter was burned?

He said, that previous to his arrival at Moscow, he had several disputes with his guide as to the burning of the city, the guide declaring it never occurred, and seeming to be nettled at Mr. Douglas's persistency in his opinion, but on examining the fire marks around the city, and the city itself, he ba-came satisfied that the guide was correct.

The statement goes on to set forth the an-tiquity of the architectural city—particular-ly of its six hundred first-class churches ly of its six hundred first-clas stretching through anti-Napoleonic ages to pagan times, and showing the handiwork of different nations of history—demonstrates that the city was never burnt down (or up).

The Inquirer adds:

The Kremlin is a space of several hundred acres, in the shape of a flat iron, and is enclosed by a wall sixty feet high. Within this enclosure is the most magnificent pul-ace in Europe, recently built, but constructed over an ancient palace, which remains, thus enclosed, whole and perfect, with all its windows, &c.
Near the Kremlin, surrounded by a walf.

is a Chinese town, appearing to be several hundred years old, still occupied by descendhundred years old, state and of the original settlers.

The circumstances which gave rise to the error concerning the burning of Moscow, were these: It is a city of 450,000 inhabiare six months long; and the custom was, and still is, to lay up supplies of provisions and wood to last six months of severe and cold weather. To prevent these gigantic supplies from cumbering the heart of the city, and yet render them as convenient as practica-ble to every locality, a row of wood houses vas constructed to circle conpletely round the city, and outside of these was a row of granaries, and in these were deposited the whole of the supplies. Napoleon had en-tered the city with his army, and was him-self occupying the palace of Kremlin, when one night by order of the Russian Governor, every wood-house and every granary simulaneously burst into a blaze. All efforts to extinguish them were vain, and Napoleon found himself compelled to march his army through the fire. Retiring to an eminence. she saw the whole city 'enveloped in vast sheets of flames, and clouds of smoke, and apparently all on fine. And so far as he was ncerned it might as well have been, for though houses enough we're left to supply every soldier with a room, yet without pro-visions or fuel; and a Russian army to ent off all supplies, he and his army could not subsist there. During this fire some houses subsist there. During this fire some houses were probably burnt, but the city was not ing the church of Ivan more than a hundred

feet up, but set nothing on fire. Mr. Douglas saw the fire marks around there appears no marks of conflagration within the city. On the contrary, it bears the anmistakable evidences of age

'How do you do, Mr. Printer, I want a Sunday School banner printed; we are a goin' to have a tarin fourth of July selebration, and our school wauts a banner.'

'So you ought, sir. What do you want on it?"

on it?

'Wal, I don't know; we out to have a text of scriptur on it, I reckon.'

'That's a good idea—what shall it be?'

'Why, I thaught this would be as good an any—'Be sure you're right, then go ahead.'

Mrs. Smikes says, the reason children are so bad this generation, is owing to the wearing of gaiter shoes, instead of the old ned slippers. Mothers find it too much trouble to untie gaiters to whip children, so they go unpunished; but when she was a child, the way the old slipper used to do its duty was a caution.

MEN AND BRUTES .- 'Now, gentlemen,' said a nobleman, to his guests, as the ladies left the room, 'let us un derstand each other; are we to drink like men, or like brutes?' The guests, somewhat indignent, exclaimed 'Like men, of course.' 'Then,' replied be 'we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want.'

It is observed that the most censo that boy has got for nat'ral history. No longer ago tuan yesterday he had eight tom cate hanging by their tails to the clothes-line.' will be finding fault with others. No man hanging by their tails to the clothes-line.' will be finding fault with others. No ma of his own.