## HE STAR OF THE NOR Truth and Right-God and our Country. R. W. Weaver Preprietor.] [Two Dollars per Aunum BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855. VOLUME 7. NUMBER 28

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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CHOICE POETRY.

THE TOWN CHILD AND THE COUN TRY CHILD.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Child of the country ! free as air Att thou, and as the sumbine fair; Born like a lilly, where the dew Lies odorous when the day is new; Fed mid the May-flowers, like the bae, Nursed to sweet music on the knee, Lulled in the breast to that glad tune Which winds make 'mong the woods of Jun I sing Sites—'is sweet to sing Of such a fair and gladsome thing.

Child of the town ! for thee I sigh; A gilded roof's thy golden sky-A carpet is thy dasied sod-A marrow street thy boundless road-Thy rushing deer's the clautering tramp Of Watchmen-thy best light's a lamp-Through smoke. and not through trelliving vines.

vines, And blooming trees thy sunbeam shines, I sing of thes in sadness: where Else is wreck wrought in aught so fair ?

Else is wreck wrought in aught so fair ? Child of the country! thy small feet Tread on strawberries red and sweet ; With thee I wander forth to see The flowers which might delight the bee ; The bush o'er which the throade sung, In April, while she nursed her young; The den beneath the slow thorn where She bred her twins, the timorous hare; The kindl wronght o'er with wild blue-bells Where brown bees build their balany cells, The greenwood stream, the shady, pool, Where trouts leap when the day is cool; The shilfa's nest that seems to be A portion of the sheltering tree; And other marbles which my verse Can find no language to rehearse. Child of the town 1 for thee alsa !

Can find no language to rehearse. Child of the town I for thee, alas ! (flad nt ture spreads no flowers no graze; Birds build no nests, nor in the sun Glad streams come singing as they run; A Maypole is shy blossomed tree, A basele is thy murnuring bee; Thy bird is caged, thy dove is where The poulterer dwells beside thy hare; Thy finit is plucked, and by the wound, Hawked clamorous all the city round; No roses twin-born on the stalk, Perfume thee in thy evening walk; No voices of birds—but to thee comes The mingled din of cars and drums, The starling cries such as are rife When wine and watsail waken strife.

When wine and wassail waken strife. Child of the country I on the lawn i see thee like the bounding fawn ; Bithe as the bird which tries its wing The first time on the winds of spring ; Bright as the sun, when from the cloud He comes as cocks ate crowing loud ; Now running, shouling, 'mid unbeams, Now grooping troats in lucid streams, Now grooping troats in lucid streams, Now springing like a mil-wheel round, Now hunting echo's empty sound, Now climbing up some old tall tree, For elimbing take ' Tis sweet to thee To sit where birds can sit alone, or share with these thy venturous throne. Child of the town and busiling street,

Child of the town and bustling street, Child of the town and busiling street, What woes and snares await thy feet! Thy paths are paved for five long miles, Thy grores and hills are peaks and tiles; Thy fragmant air is yon thick smoke Which shroeds thee like a morning cloak p And thou art cabined and confined At once from san and dew and wind, Or set thy toutering feet but on Thy lengthened walks of slippery stons; The coachomen there careering reels With goaded steads and maldening wheels; While flashed at wine and stung at play, Here rush from Jarkness into day: The steam's too strong for thy small bark, There naught can sail save what is stark.

Fiy from the town, sweet child ! for health is happiness, and strength and wealth. There is a lesson in each flower A story in each stream and bower ; On every herb on which you tread, Are written words which rightly read.

From the Star of Literature. FASHION. BY THE SATYRIST.

In Debt and out of Debt. Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt

Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt the father ? What meanness, what inyasions on self-respect, what cares, what double deating? How in due season it will carve the frank open face into wrinkles; how like a knife, ?(will stab the honest heart. And then its transformation ! How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how, with the " damned custom" of debt, has the frue man become a callous trickster ! A freedom of debt, and what nousibing sweetness may be found it. cold This is an age of prodigy and prodigions propensities; an age of startling wonders and still more startling characteristics; an age re-markable for its all predominant all fantas-tical visious of inordinate fancy, of wild whimsical and worthless sentimentalities, and most remarkable for its nonsensical ab-surdings that blindfold their votaries. The and most remarkable for us houseness. The surdistes that blindfold their votaries. The genuine, genteel material, characteristic of the present day, will keep up the fashions, make a wonderfal exhibition of Bonnete, Caps, and Bloomer dresses, and tickle most effectually, the sternest, soberest souls of fol-lowing generations. It is called the "fast age," well does it deserve this tile, for this trickster! A freedom of debt, and whal noutishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsomeness in a dry crust; what ambrosisl nourishment in a hard egg ! Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt tho' his meal be biscuit and an ouion; dines in "The Appollo." And then for raiment, what warmih in a threadbare coat, if the tailor's age," well does it deserve this first join the is a fast generation, a fast country, fast girls and fast boys. It is fast in fashion, famme and folly, and we fear these three character-istics will remain *fast* to it, nutil the favored people of this favored clime, reflect upon their follies and forsake them. The triffing habits in the surrent screeges of furger a wells eccipt is in yonr pocket, what Tyrian purple The second secon sweets, the out-door recreation of the free man. The street door falls not a knell on their fourses and forsake them. The trifling bubble in the current appears, glitters, swells, bursts, and then rerurns again into ite origi-nal nothingness. Such is the life of the fol-lies and fancies of the present age; those fineries and frivolities, those manifest absur-dities, those silly somethings that allure and capitvate so many, and bring them to bow with their long tried coats. Using near man. The street door falls not a knell on his heart; the foot on the staircase, though he fives above the third pair, sends no spasm through his anatomy; at the rap at his door he crows forth "come in," and his pulse still beats healthfully, his heart sinks not in his bowels. See him abroad. How confi-dently, yet how pleasantly he takes the street, how he returns look for look with any passenger; how he saunters; how meeting an acquaintance, he stands and gossips !--But, then this man knows not debt ; debt, capitvate so many, and bring them to bow with their long-tailed coats, tight pants and tighter boos, weak hearts and weaker heads, at the shrine of fashion, and there perform those innumerable unmeaning manœuvres, But, then this man knows not debt ; debt, that casts a drug into the richest wine ; That makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible ; that sprinkles the banquets of a Luculles with ashes, and drops soot in the soop of an emporor ; debt, that like the moth, makes valueless furs and velvets, enclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessua was a shirt not paid for ;) debt, that with under ferened wills the band writing But, then this man knows not debt ; debt dictated to them by a wild unscrupulous in congruous system of usages. "Young Amer-sca" is a gay juvenile, he smokes, spits, chews and handles the Wine goblet with unusual Jexterity. He is a promising, intellec-tual, well proportioned youth. His "Old Uncle Sam" thinks him considerable, and often boasts he will yet excel all the "world and the rest of mankind," in the usage of the writes upon frescoed walls the hand writing of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker; that makes the heart quake at the freside; debt, the invisible demon that fine arts, such as blacking, cigars and French broad cloth ; when he has arrived to the age of maturity and discretion, he is either sent to the Oregon frontiers to keep off the invawalks abroad with man, now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like ding Indians, or to Washington to learn how they manufacture laws, broomsticks and booa haunted beast, and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death, as the unconscibies, keep office, prolong the sessions, make money and spend it, and after a while occupy ous passenger looks glancingly upon him ! Poverty is a bitter draught, yet may, and the Presidential Chair, and rule over a mighty Republic. This is the American Jusometimes with advantage be gulped down. Though the drinkers make wry faces, there venile. But woe to the business of broom making and selling ! The Dandies' long-tailed may after all be a wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however covertly it be coats and Ladies' longer dresses prove ruin-ous to all such professions ; for they are natoffered, is the cup of a syren, and the wine, spicy and delicious though it be, is poison— The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoeleather, and a ural, self acting, self-propelling sweepers ; pavement, board walk and every place of

public resort are kept clear, clean and snug, by these lately originated, ready-made and hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty readily used conveniences they are natural curiosities, fine specimens of lashionable gefree as the singing lark above him ; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf on a holiday—a slave nius and fashionable improvement. Ladies' so called bonnets, better titled head humbugs, and which were formerly made for the head, to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor 1 My son, if poor, see wine in the readitor 1 My son, if poor, see wine in the ranning spring; let thy mouth water at last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the are now materially changed. They are only worn now to suit the times and minds of the wearers. They would make good buggy tops 'only wear;' and acknowledge a white-wast.ed garret the fittest bouse place for a gentleman; do this, and flee debt. So shall if they were large enough, and covered with morocco; they would let down behind withthy heart be at peace; and the Sheriff be confounded.—Douglas Jerrold, in "Heads of out any spring, just as they are accustomed to be worn by the fair portion of the creation. Ladies are fond of experiment. They think the people." there is nothing so good as the extensive usage of imported goods, such as Silks, Sat-ins, and glaring ribbons; they help trade so; Singular Law of Mind.

A great many learned opinions have been A great many learned opinious nave do not published on the constitutionality—we do not say expediency—but the constitutionality of mobibitory laws in general; more especially hairy hats and still more hairy mouths are favorite peculiarities; they are indispensable in the way of looks; they help one appear brave, romantic and make up for what it lacks in the cranium. How fine is it to see young gentry of well developed irames, spin-dle shanks and high heeled stampies, spin-die stattered hairs hanging to their upper lip, it erinces intrepidity, courage and hore of one's country. This is a little of Ameri-can Aristocracy a certain class of people that blood the sumple stattered hairs and spine the spine keep merchants out of mischief and supply the fashionable world with what it wants and what it must have. But on the other hand

of one's country. This is a little of Ameri-ean Aristoeracy a certain class of people that boasts of their noble anceary, of the noble blood that runs throuh their veins 1 Oh 1 ye American modern nobility, ye who vant for it raises the inquiry, To what extent do the abstract, logical deductions of the intel-lect of the best men depend upon their own over a few dollars that your fathers have left you; ye who glory that ye are of noble birth ! ye American aristocracy of the nineteenth century; well are ye worthy of so honorable characters-on the personal advancemen a title nade by them in pure, genuine morality a tile ! "Of all the notable things on earth, The queerest one is pride of bith ; A bridge across a hundred years, A bridge across a hundred years, Without a prop to save from sneers, Not even a couple of rotten peers; A thing of laughter, feers and jeers, B American Aristocracy. Depend upon it my snobbah friend, Your tamily thread you can't sneend, Without good reason to apprehend You and yfind it waxed at the other end, By some plebeian vocation; Or worse than that your boasted line May end in a loop of stronger twine That plegued some worthy relation." made by them in pure, genuine morality  $\hat{s}$ Such a phenomenon, as that presented to the public now by our jurists, deserves to be generalized with a law of the human mind, which may go far to explain and account for the otherwise mysterious varieties in conduct and opinion among mankind. If by study-ing another's chafacter with respect to prac-tical morality, one may have a pretty certain olue to bis real sentiments and judgments, it will be important, that the doctrine should be widely known, for it will be a very useful guide in more departments of life than one. guide in more departments of life than one. Much light will be thrown by it on poluics and politicians, in a special manner. The question is, then, do mea draw their opinions and judgments, even of an abstract sort, very much from their own inclinations, character, and habits ? Is there, then, a total abstinent among all the learned gentlemen who have pronounced against the constitutionality of prohibitory laws? Is there an habitual drinker, however ide ien't a comp moderate, among the equally learned men who have declared such laws constitution-13 These question

More Bad News for Speculators in Dear The Boston Post says-" We have superb weather, and com is growing beautifully throughout New England. Grass turns out well, 'as far as heard from ;' and pot stoes-

facturing and mechanical pursuits can find it convenient to fay, or that capitalists in these pursuits can allow in wages and profitably carry on their business. High prices of food though a special benefit to the speculator, is a general evil to the community, and partic-ularly to the industrious porton of it, not en-gaged in agricultural production. Such pri-ces diminish the purchasing power of the la-borar's wages, which is convision to a reborer's wages, which is equivalent to a re-duction of their wages, and at the same time they curtail the employer's means of giving them work, for the increased cost of the manufactured production, through the high pri-ces of food, lessens the demand for its conumption

High prices of food, therefore, affect business very seriously, and the promise of abun-dance is always indicative of better times for the laborer. At present, probably, a mil-lion of men in Europe are withdrawn from production to carry on a wasting war with each other, immense quantities of food are destroyed, and a wide extent of country, in peaceful times adding to the general store of wealth, will be given up to devastation.--With such adverse causes in operation abroad With such adverse causes in operation arroad to counteract the bounties of nature at home, this country will probably be called upon to make up the deficiency arising from war.— This will, in some measure, tend to keep up This will, in some measure, tend to keep up prices of food at home, though we have hope, from the general prospect of the crops, that there will be enough to supply readily any demand which will naturally be made upon us, and prices be prevented from getting above a just and proper average. But spe-ulators need not despair. There may t nothing in the season and the crops to war rant a comfortable croak, but they will find in man's folly and barbarity "sufficient cau-ses" to keep prices from becoming runously low.—Ledger.

## A Green One from Home.

One of the Pennsylvania delegates to th Know-Nothing National Convention, at Phil-adelphia tells a good story about the verdancy of a fellow delegate from Mississipp which will probably set Barnum on the hun for another great national curiosity. The Mississippi member taking exceptions to the patriotism of some suggestions made in the Grand Council, declared that his sole motive

EPIDEMIC DYSENTERY. Extract from a paper read before the "Midl States Reformed Medical Society," BY J. S. PRETTYMAN, M. D.

throughout New England. Grass turns out well, 'as far as heard from ;' and potatoes— nobody saw healthiter vines than are now in blossom." We fear we cannot give the speculators in dear food any consolation this year in the hopes of a famine. The country, favored by frovidence and with man's industry, has been made to yield bountifully, so that dil-igence and wisely-directed labor shall be properly rewarded. With all this undoubled abuudance, however, prices will not be as low as in former years. In fact, they are likely to be as high as labor engaged in manu-facturing and mechanical pursuits can find it convenient to fuy, or that capitalists in these

attack is induced. To those who desire to escape (and who does not) when the epi-demic is raging in the vicinity, a mild fari-naceous and ripe fruit diet is imperative. Ripe fruit in its season operates as a pre-ventive to most of the enteritic affections, and especially so to dysentery. It gently opens the bowels and removes any excess of the biliary secretion that may be excited by the increased atmospheric temperature. It seems to be one of the wise provisions of nature, that fruit shall ripen at the com-mencement of the hot season when they are so well adapted to the wants of man both for food and medicine. Some precaution

however is necessary in using it. Nature's laws are not in any manner to be violated with impunity, and even with this wholesome food of nature's own pre-paring, the stomach must not be overload-ed, or you compel it to do an undue amount of labor which will result injuringly. Las of labor which will result injuriously. Let the indigostible portions, such as the seed, skin, &c., be removed, and use it at meal-time in the place of animal food and it will prove to be one of the most perfect prophy-

A cold shower, sponge or plunge bath once or twice a day will also assist in the prophylaxis.

Stimulating condiments, Sherry Coblers, and Mint Juleps must all be avoided, and in short, a plain, unirritating diet must be used in reasonable quantities and at reasonable urs, and between these hours allow the diestive organs to rest. If these means should fail to secure at leas

e free alvine evacuation in twenty-four ours it will be advisable to use a mild ape ent such as the siedlitz powder or the compound powder of rheubarb. (R-Rhu. Pul. Soda Sup. Carb. a a grs, xv. Mentha Pep. Pulv, or some other aromatic grs x. to be stirred into a cup of cold water and swal-

lowed at a dose.) If the views herein advanced in relation to the pathology of the disease are correct, the curative indications are readily inferred. First, to remove the accumulated bilious material from the superior portion of the intestinal canal, and second, to restore the debil itated tissue and the functions of the organs. To fulfil the first indication in the curative process, it is indispensably necessary that catharsis should be speedily induced, and in or and country, becared that insister motive (anticas should be specify induced, and in incoming there as a clegate was love of country; thathe was a pairiot, seeking not of fice nor emolument, but solicittous only for country; inathe was a patroi, seeking not of-fice nor emolument, but solicitous only for the safety and prosperity of his native hand. Our Pennsylvania friend laughing right out, said to the patriot " if love of country was all that brought you here, you had better have remained at home, for you have most as-used to the patriot methods. must be kept steadily in view and all the skill of the physician brought to bear against the difficulty. For the irritability I have fre-

val of the morbid contents of the small in-testines. It may be administered, mixed in equal quantities, in doses of 20 grs. every did not expect to see her cured but he wish-

testines. It may be administered, mixed in equal quantities, in doses of 20 grs. every two hours until free catharsis is induced. A mixture of castor-oil and spirits of tur-pentine will sometmes fulfill this indication in a very satisfactory manner, and indeed any of the efficient cathartics of the Reform Materia Malias means the second

any of the encient catharties of the Reform Materia Medica may answer the purpose. In the severe form of the disease under consideration there seems to be an effort on the part of the intestines to relieve themselves of some morbid irritating matter, and serves of some morbid irritating matter, and hence the powerful spasmodic contractions which produce the intolerable pain with which the disease is accompanied. When free catharsis is once induced, these nainral efforts tend to maintain

ing attention. The patient's diet must be carefully selected, or cholera morbus, colic and affections of a kindred nature will not only be a constant source of trouble to both patient and physician, but they may sudden-ly overthrow all the brilliant prospects of a recovery that you have so long labored to bring about. To restore the function of the liver the following we have found to be un-couglided by any other remedy or combine.

equalled by any other remedy or combina-tion of remedies that we have ever met with. The following is the formulæ:

Hydrastine grs. xx. Leptandrin grs. x. Podophyllin " ijss. Sach. Lactis drachm j.

M. and tuturate well together in a mortar and divide into xx. powders one of which may be given every two hours. This not only acts as an efficient hepatic stimulant, but also as a tonic to the enfeebled mucou membrane. In the sporadic variety of dysentery, the "Syrup of Rheubarb and Potash" of the Eclectic Dispensatory, administered in ta ble spoonful doses until it produces an ap

be spoonin coses unit it produces an ap-perient effect is sufficient medical treatment and with a proper attention to diet, will al-most invariably effect a cure. When the disease assumes a chronic

orm-which it only does from the want o correct treatment in its early stages—the liver will always be found to be in a torpid state, the food will be badly digested, passing through the patient, often without any impression being made upon it by the digestive organs. There will also be ulcera-tion of the mucous coat of the bowels with thickening and industrian in bands and spots. The patient is much emaciated with flat contracted abdomen, dry skin, tongue of a slate color, glossy and morbidly tongue of a slate color, glossy and morbidly clean, as if skinned; the stools consist of a dirty brown opaque water. In such cases we prescribe the pill of Podophyllin aud Leptandrin, each containing a half grain of the former and one grain of the latter, one of which may be administered sufficiently of-ten to produce one or two billous dejections per day. In connection with these the fol-lowing mixture exerts a very beneficial ef-fect in allaying the morbid irritability and healing and strengthening the diseased inhealing and strengthening the diseased in-testing. R.—Mucil. g. acaciæ ounce iij.; Pare white sugar, spts. turpentine, comp. spirits of lavender, of each drachma ij.; sweet spirits of nitre drachins ii); soweet spirits of nitre drachins ii); calcined mag-nesia grs. x ij. mix., the dose of which is a tablespoonful three times per day. The cold sponge bath is also a valuable auxilia-ry, and if the patient's strength will admit the shower bath is still more beneficial. In the teatment of all the forms of Drach.

due not expect to see her cured, but he wish-ed me to attend upon her. The other four were small children, none more than twelve months old, whose frail vitality seemed to yield to the overpowering force of the dis-ease, before the necessary medicinal impres-sions could he effected.

From the Middle States Medical Reformer

The Study of Medicine, BY T. BACMEISTER.

ontractions of all the scientific studies, that of Medi-cine scens to cover and actually does cover the largest area of scientific ground, inas-much as, to the full understanding of its va-tious branches, a knowledge of most all the

there is the same nature, such as the syrup of Rheubarb and poisah, or Rheubarb and magnesia, &c.; but at this point in the treat-ment the Laptandrin is the best adapted rem-edy ever discovered, and it may be com-bined with tonics and stimulants as indica-ted. This effect must be kept up until the morbid accumulation is removed; and du-ring the whole time the nausea and debility must be combatted with their appropriate remedies. As the cause of the disease is thus removed, and the heptatic congestion as a part thereof, subsides, the function of the organs implicated will be left greatly im-paired and in a debilitated condition, after the more urgent symptoms are releived this condition. The patient's diet must be carefully selected, or cholera morbus, colic and affections of a kindred neurice uncess.

the material of which our future success, in alleviating human suffering, is dependant and to our sorrow we perceive that the truths laid down are only so many appeals to our faith in the correct observation of others. Here it is that we find ourselves, at least in the beginning of Aledical Study, deprived of that deep-felt conviction which is our joyful companion in the study of the pure sci-

ences. How then, can we be reconciled to the loss which is felt in this respect? I answer, there is but one way:-in the

I answer, there is but one way:—in the first place study that which is within the grasp of the mind and let the knowledge thus obtained be used as an instrument with which to reveal the more hidden things of

which to reveal the more moden things or nature. Study the laws of nature as they bear upon this subject, become acquainted with Chem-istry, Anatomy and Physiology and if thor-ough, that clear, unprejudiced perception, which shall be a guiding star at the bed-side of the sich as well as in the admisside of the sick as well as in the adminis-tration of your remedies, will be acquired Away with the idea that a host of symp-toms and remedial agents learned by heart, will carry one through the ordeal of practi-cal life, or that one can do better than an-other simply because he is aware of errors in medical theory and practice. A knowledge of others faults may be advantageous if proper-ly applied, but it will never serve as a sound hears on which a completence obvious.

ly applied, but it will hever serve as a sound basis on which a concientious physician should stand. I do not say that we should exclude a knowledge of others faults in practice as useless, but should be careful how we im-bibe the faults of others. We should seek to prove all things and to hold fast to that which is good. Always let the judgment recognize the fundamental principles which should guide and direct us, for in no other way can we stand in the ranks of progressive science and by no other means can we rightfelly ex-

and by no other means can we rightfully ex-pect to reap any benefit from scientific la-

The idea that Medicine could be practiced by mere routine was too much upheld by the early Reformers; and we all know that this idea they advanced has been a great hinderance to Reform and has drawn upon it the severest criticism.

Onward is the watchword of the age and of Reform, carry with them this spirit of the in-terest of Progressive Medicine.

Behavior in Society.

Will lead you from early's fragrant sod, To hope, and holiness, and God.

TEXAS .--- The Austin Gazette states that the Know-Nothing order are rapidly leaving it. A Stampede is going on that will soon leave the secret society high and dry in leave t Texas.

FRMALE MENCAL STUDENTS-A new hom coopathic College is being erected in Cleve land, Ohio, in which there is a departmen for female students, with lectures and dem onstrations of their own sex.

A ripple in the silent pool from the failing of a pebble extends its circles to its confines, in relation to the force of the agi-tation, and so it is with the dissemination of

Few proverbs are more pithy and ex-pressive than the following, or more calcula-ted to be serviceable, both in public and pri-vate life :---" Make yourself a sheep and the wolves will est you."

In Egypt they seem to study comf rithout regard to propristy, the summer s f a gendeman of fashion consisting of traw hat, a shirt collar and a tooth-pick.

CF 'Always be prepared for death.' This is the admonition of a Missouri elder, as he placed in his son's belt two bowie kn and a revolver.

B Hot Work-Collecting printer's ac-counts when the mercury is dancing a fan-tango in the niceties. Cradling rye on a bill

Many people drop a tear at the right I distress who would do better to drop a six-

Learning is wealth to the poor, hono

cholic days have or The melonwhen pains under the apron do most abound.

Getting fashionable-St

al ? These queries are put, not for reflection on either class of gentlemen, but to elicit a most singular fact, if it really exists, for the illustration of a law of mind. No implica-tion whetever is intended, nor the least, that

tion whatever is intended, nor the least one of them is not just as worthy as the er.-Newark Sentinel.

among us." "Ah then," said the patriot whose eyes were being opened, "does it all result in a contest for the offices of Consta-same time some certain purgatives must be same time some certain purgatives must be administered and their action facilitated by result in a contest for the offices of Consta-bles and Governors, without any honesty, or principle beyond what the old parties pos-essed?" "Nothing more," was the reply. "Then," said the patriot, "I am posted up. I am beginning now to understand some of the doings here. I have no business here, and I think I shall leave for home by the first train - Pitthwere Union. all the means at command. For this pur pose I know of no more efficient remedy than our common antibilious purge, and if one dose is rejected or fails to operate an-other must be administered and its operation assisted by copious injections of tepid first train .- Pillsburg Union.

Fast Woman.

The Hon. P. De Boucherville, of Canada as written to a Medical Journal, civing as written to a Medical Jour account of a young woman, of a young woman, of a young woman without the several months without the se

The girl is only sever the Doctor assures us the bumbug in the matter, on certainly. If people ting or drunking, received

ial and otherwise, by in various methods do away with the

in various methods do away with the vent necessities of life, we may conclude with our friends, the Milleries, that the Milleriem is certainly very near at hand. The power of the young lady above spo-ken of, is traily a very desirable one, in these times of high prices, and perhaps she is on-ly doing it to make the village butcher be-come more reasonable in his terms.—N. T. Picromet

Uneasy is the hand that w

In the treatment of all the forms of Dysen-tery it is well to remember that the mildest farinaceous diet must be the only nourish-ment for a considerable length of time; un-til the debijitated organs have time to recover a patient these of their patient through and

the deplitated organs have time to recover a portion at least of their natural strength and vigor. Some may suppose that this course of treatment is too depletive; but we can from much experience assure them that such is not the fact. Many patients in whom the attack was of the most malignant and danwater until you succeed in your efforts and establish free catharsis. us form, and who withal were of deli-

e best plan of treatment for all the forms disease, but bear in mind that I am off the malignant epidemic. In that are usually produced by hypercatharsis.

but bear in mind that I am malignant epidemic. In that are usually produced by hypercatharsis. Will be account for by the purgative not pro-ing the drain upon the circulation as in minary cases, in consequence of the load-ad state of the superior portion of the intesti-mate I do not consider the inh is highly spoken of by day at all applicable; nor nee contradict this conclu-s generally proved efficaci-the first indication. The resinous principle of this a expended upon the liver, cian will be justified in using; while tonics hich is highly spoken of by ands) at all app perience contradict this contradict the Podophyllum in its na fulfilling this first indication. chief force of the resinous principle of this plant seems to be expended upon the liver, tions are all the evacuants that the physi-cian will be justified in using ; while tonics and stimulants must be freely used without any regard to febrile symptoms. Of this malignant form of the disease I have treated 194 cases, of all ages, class and conditions with the loss of face patients, one of which was an old lady of 80 years, whose son when he came after me I told that she plant seems to be expended upon the liver, exciting it to an increase of function, by which a greater quantity of bile is poured into the duodenum, and the whole difficulty sugmented instead of lessened, while the powdered root acts more efficiently as a athartic, and in combination with rheubarb

The person who goes into society with t simple wish to please and to be pleased gen-erally succeeds in both objects. The individual who wishes to be welcome

in society must extinguish in himself th weak desire of showing off. To dress in a more costly style then th majority of the company can afford is the ex-

reme of vulgarity. But to be indifferent to dress is papally a

mark of excessive vanity; as though one would say, 'I am charging enough without the aid of outward adomment.

The forms of eliquette are the salegnards against impertinence, and it is best, in a mis-cellaneous company, to observe them punc-tilliously. To be perfectly polite it is only necessary

to be perfectly just-to conform to the golden rule-to render to all their due of respect, consideration, and service.

To acquire elegance of manner observe, those who possess it and divine their secret. Self possession is half the battle, a good hear and a little practice will do the rest. The most graceful thing a person can do in

company is to pay attention to those t least likely to have attention-that is whose friendship does not confer hor se who are or, no their conversation pleasure. Affectation is the bane of social in

an prosent. All who would really please avoid it utterly. In fine, those who wish to please in a ty must have a kind heart, a well infor mind, and graceful manner, and becor attire. These are welcome everywhere.