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# H STAR OF THE V

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Truth and Right, Cad and our Country.

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#### Seleon Poetet.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Noticing is loss a the diop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf of flower
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In summer's thunder, shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost; the liniest seed,
By wild birds borne or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'its sown or grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower
Though gone from suiward sense, belon,
To memory's after hour.

So with our words; or barsh or kind,
Ultered, they are not all forgot;
They leave their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds; for good or ill
They have their pow'r scarce understor
Then let as use our better will
To make them rife with good?

A PRAIRIE RIDE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Leaving Chicago we came to Milwaukie sin, one of the most beautiful places dence, that we have anywhere met. The streets are wide, well laid out, and indi-cate good taste in buildings. The portion of the city lying upon the bluff in the vicinity of the lake is extremely beautiful, nor do we thow of any situation that can surpass the lots which overlook the crescent harbor. The day was pure, clear, bright and bracing. The lake swelled out in the distance like an ocean, and we thought that, if Naples had a bay that was more beautiful than this harbor chemed on that afternoon, it is no wonder that all the world praised it. Milwaukie brick is already famous. But the specimens in New York must not be taken as a fair representation of it. Indeed, we are informed that the brick employed in New York were not from Milwaukie. The color is a very cate buff, said to be owing to the abse of iron and the presence of sulphur in the clay. When face brick are selected with care, and well laid, the effect is extremely fine. Building stone not dissimilar in col-or abounds, and makes Milwaukie a most

favored city for all architectural purposes.

On Monday we crossed a portion of the State towards Madison, the capitol, of which every one spoke with enthusiasm as a place of rare natural beauty; but our errard took us another way, and diverging from the road to Janesville, and took a light covered buggy for a thirty miles ride across the prairies through Beloit to Rockford. A very nice pair of grays had been implained us by a contract of the property of the of grays had been furnished us by a model livery-stable keeper, and we made the dis-tance in a little more than four hours. Near Rockiown we overtook three teams in a row, an empty farm wagon, a buggy, and a carriage with two lean, short, rough looking horses. We shot past the first two, never dreaming a challenge, but only wishing to make our own time. The lean horses, however, in the fears are the state of the stat in the foremost carriage, receiving a hint from their driver, took up the matter, and in a moment, we found ourselves, in a very gen-teel way, racing. It would not do. There thing in these ugly looking horses that seemed to prevent our passing. The river was excited. At every suitable place he made a dash to pass them. At every endeavor the shark-like team in the easiest way le shot sheed. Their driver never coked around. But a fellow who sat by him out side ways, without moving his smile that the fellow kept upon his round red face. As so we sped for several miles, watching chances, dashing forward but gaining nothing, then subsiding, and falling behind into the cloud of dust that rolled up from hoof and wheel.

Our driver was not to be vanquished. "If I just choose to let 'em out, I could go by easy enough, though they are plaguy smart nage. But I don't want to fret the team; be-sides, it don't look well to see decent people We have a long ride and want to travel faster than you don." At that, the men in the other vehicle promptly pulled up, saying, "Certainly, go head." No sooner were we by, Irish friend began to moralize .-They've got no manners, or they would not have bothered us so. But there's no use in getting them angry. Just speak to them fair and that he is next assured by the high priest of the conspiracy that for the violation of his oaths, "the ctep and blighting stain of perjury will rest on his soul." I have already specified some of the works to which he is a nad chosen to let, out the horses, I could have rish by them?" and in that strain he ran on for some time, sometimes inveighing and sometimes preising. For myself I quite admired the shaggy horses, for their brave maintenance of their own rights. It is not the first time that I have found sterling qualities under a very rough exterior.

The folling prairies of Wieconsin are ex-tremely fine. The soil is said by Illinoisans to be less strong and lasting than Illinois prai-ries, but I cannot say whether this is so, or only a fittle natural self-laudation of Suckerdom. But, certainly no prairie country can

Rockford is one of those spontaneous towns
of which the north west is so full. A few of which the north west is so full. A few years ago it was a hamlet—now a thriving city. Like all new places, there is a great deal of roughness and many an all and unsightly dwellings. A few years will change all this. Already several dwellings have been erected that would not suffer in comparison with the villas on the Hudson, and many substantial residences are posted here and there upon the finest sites, giving token

I was supprised to learn a fact in regard to the manufacturing of Reapers, which will give some idea of the use made of them in the west. One manufactory here, Manny's, has made the last year 3000 reapers, amounting to about \$400,000 worth! This is but one factory, and many others exist in the State. Every farmer of means expects to own a reaper and mower as much as a plow

shing city and from Freeport, upon the Illi-nois Central Rail Road, through the wonderrelation to Bloomington and Springfield.

I had crossed the State, in years past, from east to west, but never had I traversed the prairies from north to south. And no one can have the slightest conception of land un-tal he ridge twenty-four hours upon the cars at express rates, and all the while through endless stretching prairies! This is indeed Grand Prairie! North of the Illinois river it Grand Prairie: Norm of the linnois river it is rolling prairies; but south of that river, it is very level. On either hand you may look out from the cars and see the far horizon without a bush, shrub or tree. Then comes a faint blue edge to the horizon, which the experienced eye knows to be grows bolder and more distinct: it emerges as you are whirled along, and you come upon its skirtle pass on, plunge again into the plains and lose sight of forest and bush again, and have only the wide round sphere of brown uninhabited prairies. For, early frosts had sealed the summer's work with its signet. The flowers were gone, the grass was russeted, the whole land lay ready for win-ter. Thus hour after hour, hour after hour, morning, noon and night, we sped and never

Since this road has been opened, the land Since this road has been opened, the lands are rapidly selling, and a few lears will make Central Illinois populous, in spite of the want of wood and stone, which, but for this road, would scarcely have been distributed for a hundred years to come.

As we raw occasional horsemen moving

across the plain, or slow rolling carriages, brought back the times, some twelve or fi teen years ago, when we made just such pil-grimages. Then, as now, there was the feeling that we were upon the ocean. A scene of its shorelessness, its wide solitude, the helplessness of a single man moving alone across a vast plain outreaching all eyesignt, resembles the feeling of one in a little boat

resembles the recting of one in a fittle coal, in the midst of the Atlantic ocean.

We well remember the perfect intoxication of our enthusiasm when we first saw a tion of our enthusiasm when we first aw a prairie. It was so early in the season, that the ground was sheeted with flowers. We rode for hours kneedeep in color. Each variety seemed to keep to itself. One color would spread out over five hundred acres.—
Then another would begin, and run a belt to miles. Then another would begin, and run a belt comiles. for miles. Thus pink, scarlet, red, yellow in turn held sway, and filled and dazzled the eye, until one seemed color-drunk. But now there were no flowers. Only coarse grass. But even that was grateful to the sight.— From the New York Independent.

# THE KNOW-NOTHING OATHS.

Extracts from the Address on Know-Noth-NEY.

"There can be no offence more barrowin than that of perjury. The vow taken in the sight of God, and broken in the sight of man, corrodes in the conscience forever. Perjury is the apparition which compels the corrupt witness to speak the truth, and the whole truth. Perjury is the keen-vengeance which pursues the shrinking guilty soul through all the avenues of life, and is satisted only whe that soul escapes to its God. But who wou have believed, before this midnight conspi racy afflicted our country, that a political party would assume the right to enforce its ex-traindicial oaths by holding over its victims to the terror of perjury? Who ever heard before that a man's hope of redemption was ea long ride and want to travel faster

selection that nate — and, sc?, lost because he would not, or could not fulup within hall, he calls out, "I say,
len, I wish you would let us go by.

because he would not drive home the steel
whetted to assass, ale the reputation of his uninitiated friend ?-because he had fled from the recesses of an underground lodge, which had been dedicated to intelerance and wrong? And yet it is notorious that the admitted member of this order is oath-bound to obey its decress on a penalty of "being denounced as a guiful trailor to his God and his country," specified some of the works to which he is committed from the moment he enters one of these caves of persecution, and which he must accomplish, or be "denounced as a traitor to his Goff and his country." It is a best thing in the history of American parties to see men assuming obligations to pro-

the attempt of the naked King of the Mosquito coast to capture Gibraltar; instead of inciting a political party in its work of denunciation and disfranchisment—as has been the case with too many of the professing followers of the meek and lowly Saviour—f humbly refer them to the speciacle of vast multitudes of men wallowing in the most teckless oaths, glorying in the most abandoned persecutions, and arrogantly assuming the right to punish rebellion to their standard, by hurling the anathema of perfury, as if by hurling the anathema of perjury, as if they were delegated vicegerents of God on earth.

Surely no American citizen, however deep-

ly prejudiced against an opposing creed, can for a moment be misled by the plea that this midu ght order, with all its professions, has advanced true religion. The ritual and platform of the order both declare their be lief in "a Supreme Being" as an essential preliminary. But there is great reason to fear that the managers want nobody else to worship God save themselves, and that their idea of a deity is of one who expects to be propiliated by acts of deceit and shame. A arty which excludes a Catholic and admits Mormon, which does not hesitate to follow are at war with every idea of religion-sucl a party connot long delude any portion of in-telligent citizens with empty professions of

Nay, if there be perjury anywhere, those in the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights, will have ome trouble to purge themselves :
"That all men have a natural and inde

easible right to worship Almighty God actension right to working Almignity God ac-cording to the dictates of their own consci-ence; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of wor-ship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no prefer ence be given to any religious establishment

or modes of worship.
"That no person who acknowledges the
being of a Cod and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit un-

I beg you to contrast this with the oath of the midnight order. We are told it is per-jury in a know-nothing to violate that oath. And here is an obligation more solemn more binding, more essential to society, which in some of its parts are set at rough by thousands of know-nothings—and this, too, without complaint or condemnation from those ministers of the Gospel who belong to the order, and who themselves practice the

citizen takes an bath to support, the know-nothing takes an oath to violate the Ameri-can Constitution. And the fruits of this reckessness are full of terrible significance. lirect result of the secret obligations of the order may be found in the bloody tumults o Coulsville, and in the closes of the know-nothings in other large cities. To such an extent has public indignation been excited against the profane and familiar resort to ex-tra-judicial oaths, and the invariable appeal o force and frand at the hallst-botes n portions of the Union the order has delit rately discarded alike its secrecy and its obligations. This has been the case in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina. The very fact that the oath of the order tends to bring into contempt the higher obli-gations imposed by the Constitution and the laws proves that it is not binding upon those who are deluded into an assumption of it.— But it is no less clear that in many place this oath, imposed with all the forms of mid-night secrecy, has had a disastrous effect up-on those who have accepted it. So far from contributing to the strength of the order, it contributing to the strength of the order, it has been one of the principal causes of its rapid decay. Resorted to for the purpose of consummating the schemes of men who could not obtain advancement from other parties, but who were able to pack majorities in these secret societies, it becomes a galling yoke to the more respectable members, and, as may be well conceived, has ended by driving, out the best and leaving the lowers in the control of the wast. Nav.

scribe others, their equals, and often their neighbors, and consenting to the imputation of perjury should they fail or or falter in this pious pastime.

Men have taken onthe to destroy their country's oppressors, and Heaven has approved the set. The angust ceremonial which is mangurated and completed the Declaration of Independence was made in the right of an approving God, and if ever such approval was given, it consecrated the immortal yow. But are our failow-freemen, whom we meet in the daily walks of life, oppressors and enemies, that we should crawl into corners to take ouths against them, failing in which the sin of perjury is to rest on our souls? No good anget blesses such intervenue; so virtue is to be asset by it, no dath proved d, and no strong and the equally profane assembling in the land? Instead of turning their thoughts upon the imaginary dangers of a distant prelate, whose power to affect our happy institutions would be as meffectual as the attempt of the naked King of the Mosquita coast to capture Gibraltar; instead of inotting a political party in its work of denunciation and disfranghisment—as has been the case with too many of the professing folscribe others, their equals, and often their my, or indirectly admit the fact. That neighbors, and concenting to the imputation isters of God should, in the ostensible cy is being rapidly dissipated. Shakspes expresses the whole decime in the second

expresses the whole doctane in the secondard of King Henry VI:

"Is is a great sin to sever unto a sin, But a greater sin to keep a sinful oath Who can be bound by any solemn vow To do a murderous deed, to rob a man, To force a spolless virgin's chastity, To reave the orphan of his patrimony, To wring the widow from her costumeringhie

rights
And have no other reason for this wrong
But that he was bound by solemn vow?
PICTURE OF YOUNG AMERICA.

A very uncertain, mysterious, inexplicable reature is a boy—who can define him?

I will try. A boy is the spirit of mischie

embodied. A perfect teetorum, epinning a-round like a jenny, or tumbling beels over head. He invariably goes through the pro-cess of leaping every chair in his reach; makes drumbeads of the doors, turns the timpans into cymbals; takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and loses them; hur up the molasses cask, and leaves the molas-ses running; is boon companion to the sugar barrel; searches up all the pie and preserved left from supper, and eats them; goes to the apples every ten minutes; nides his old cap n order to wear his best one; cuts his boots socidentelly, if he wants a dew pair; tear-his clothes for fun; jumps into the puddler for sport, and for ditto tracks your carpets. marks your furniture, pinches the baby, wo ries in nurse, use are cracers to the sit-ten's tail, drops his school books in the gut-ter, while he fishes with a pin, pockets his schoolmaster's "specks," and finally turns a sober household upside down if he cas his sober nousenoid upside down it ne cats his finger. He is a provoking and unprotoking torment, especially to his eisters. He don't pretend to much until he is twelve. Then begins the rage for frock coats, blue eyes, curly hair, white dresses, imperfect rhymes and dickies. At fourteen he is "too big" to split wood or go for water; and at the tim these interesting offices ought to be performed, contrives to be invisible—whether coneaten novel for company, seconced on the wood pile learning legerdemain, or bound off on some expedition that turns out to be more has tolerable experience of the world; but from sixteen to twenty, may we clear the track when he's in eight. He knows more than Washington; expresses his opinion with the decision of Ben Franklin; makes up his by thousands of know nothings—and this, too, without complaint or condemnation from those ministers of the Gospel who belong to the order, and who themselves practice the viit they should tondemn in others.

It has been said that, while the adopted the terms of the condemnation from the same extent. The difference in the nation's resources explains that they should tondemn in others.

It has been said that, while the adopted difference in the nation's resources explains the stability of the one and changes of the proposal I; informs his father that Gen. Jackson fought the memorable battle of New Orleans; sake his minimum of \$90,000,000. The one has difference in the nation's resources explains the stability of the one and changes of the order, and while England in sixteen years that taken off taxes from her people to the amount of \$90,000,000. The one has difference in the nation's resources explains to the stability of the one and changes of the said the stability of the one and changes of the said the stability of the one and changes of the said the stability of the one and changes of the said the stability of the one and changes of the said the stability of the one and changes of the said the sai ister if he dont consider the Bible a little too orthodox. In other words knows more than he will know again. Just hail one of thes young specimens "boy," at sixteen, how wrathy he gets! If he does not answer you precisely as the little urchin did who angrily exclaimed, "Dont call me boy, I've smoked ering look that is meant to annihilate yo turn on his heel, and with a curl of the lif mutter disdainfully, "Who do you call a boy?" add oh! the emphasis! But jesting sside, an honest, blunt, metry mischievous boy is something to be proud of, whether a brother or son; for, in all his good heart get

ance; and be sure he will remmember I faults—at least five minutes.—Mrs. Ma. Davis. Why do Teets Deesy.

All the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vinished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable and mineral, and it matters not whether the acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organish themselves; the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tools destroyed. Much, very much of site decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of ascetic acid, which is not only it common use as a condiment in the form of yinegar, but is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is so frequently deplored?

Judge not the working of his brain,
And of his heart thou can'et not see,
What looks to thy dim eye a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A cear, brought from some well-won field
Where thou would'st only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frees thy eight,
May be a toker that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some internal flery foe
[gn
Whose glance would soorch thy smil
And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

And east thee shuddering on thy face !

The fall thou datest to despise—
May be the slackmed angel's hand
Has suffered it that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand:
Or, trayting less to earthly things,
May henceforth tears to use his wings.
And judge nofie lest, but wait, and see
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The measure of the height of pain,
And love and glory that may raise
The soul to God in after days!

FOUD AND FINANCES IN FRANCE.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

The Merchants' Magazine for Novembe devotes quite an elaborate article to the sub-ect. The writer endeavors to show that fiwhich five times in the course of sixty years have revolutionized France; and hurled from their seat of power, despots, kings, and re-publicans. He then proceeds to show the causes that produced the revolutions of 1789, causes that produced the revolutions of 1789, 1802, 1830, 1848, and 1851. It is not necessary for us to recapitulate these in detail, but the question—what is likely to be the future of France? is well calculated to arrest attention. It is argued that every revolution that has overthrown the rulers of France, has short time, Government has effected loans, which will add sixty-one millions of francs to the yearly expenses of France. Add to , the one that the floating debt at the present time is 760,000 francs, that the sinking fund is suspended, and that 110,000,000 francs will have to be added to the budget of 1856, and we have an idea that the slender thread upon which hangs the tranquility of France, for she is approaching toward finan-cial embarrasements that are inevitable, and aid in producing and causing another revolution. In a single month war has reduced the bullion in her bank \$8,000,000, and already commercial revulsions are beginning to oc-cur in all parts of the empire. One year of ecarcity would now be but the precursor to another revolution. Let us here remark that it is not the fickleness of the people that pro-duces these changes, but it results from the

peculiar position of the nation, owing to the subdivision of its landed property: "We have already alluded to the extent of these divisions in 1815, and judging from that date there are at present in France 17,000,000 landed proprietors, most of whom are too poor to ever taste of meat, and who eke out but a miserable subsistence. The result of this system is that France has no "extraordinary resources" on which to draw in case of war, for if she were to levy upon land a tax of \$25,000,000 to support the war, it would bear directly upon 17,000,000 of her people, while in England it would only affect 70,000 owners of the soil. Thus England double and yet it produces only wordy debates, but if France was to increase hers \$6,000,000, it would almost insure a revolution, for in the of 10,000,000 people, while in the first it would reach the pockets of 2,000 English farmers, who own 2,000,000 acres, and 67,upon land by its subdivisions, the other has increased here by preventing even a political division of the soil. Such is France's posi-

ion in regard to taxation and war.
"Let us look at her supply of food. So nadequate, even in years of plenty, is her neans of supplying food for her people 00,000 chesnut trees are depended of one means of furnishing subsistence to her citizens, and as our table will show, she has now no longer the means of furnishing conantly an adequate supply of food for her inhabitants. A frost destroys her chestnut crop, and sinnihilates in a single night 8,000,000 bushels of food, while a week's storm, as in 1788 and 1847, destroys a whole harvest, and incites het people to revolution. She is reaching the acme in her financial affairs, and beyond which she cannot pass, and each day widens the grasp between her own demand and home supply of food. Revolutions upon her soil need no human propagandists. They come with hail, frost, and blight, deficits in apon labot. Quietude to France is an impossibility—nature herself wats against it.— Her rulets also prevent it, and five governments have been overturned upon her soil because war embartassed the finances and ty, invincible agents are now at work in her capital; war is creating deficits in her treascapital; war is creating deficits in her treasury and taxes for her people, and her future, like her pust, is to be marked with successive revolutions, and the active unceasing agents that will surely produce them will be Finance and Famine."

This is, indeed, a startling view of an important subject, and sthough it may be exaggerated, it is entitled to due considera-

THE FRENCH SOLDIER,

The French are essentially a military peo-ple, and we fear, it must be added, they pre-fer military glory io civil freedom. In France, whenever was occurs, it assumes an intellec-tual complexion, and officers and men deto to it all their vivacious energy and strength. The French, like the Roman sol-diers, are inured to fatigue and hardened by exercise. Drilled to walking at quick pages exercise. Drilled to walking at quick paces and carrying heavy burdens, to climb deep acclivities, and to creep along the sides of precipices, they are early taught that success in warfare is a more constant attendant on boldness, intelligence, address and addacity, than on mere numbers and brute force. The military art, in truth, becomes among the Presseh a cational and patriotic sentiment, and every feeling, thought and aspiration of the soldier is bound up in the service of his country. No nation is see vain of military sectivities, and to creep along the sides of precipices, they are early taught that success in warfare is a more constant attendant on boldness, intelligence, address and audacity, than on mere numbers and brute force. The military art, in truth, becomes among the Fresch a nesional and patriotic sentiment, and every feeling, thought and aspiration of the soldier is bound up in the service of his country. No nation is so vain of military successes as the French, and this is one of the reasons why they more easily become soldiers than other men. The Frenchman is by nature and disposition a campaiger. He is of an eager and adventurous disposition, gay, jocund and somewhat reckless, and disposed to make the best of everything in this world below. No man more easily accommodates himself to circumstances, or makes himself more at home in a strange land. He is an excellent marcher, an excellent forager, and above all, an excellent cook. He can bake and roast and stew, and make sances and dress egg, and creates ormules in scores of ways. He can darn his own stockings, patch his own coat, and mend his own small clothes; wash his shirt in a running brook, or cobble his shoes in the shade of a tree—He can but himself with the ingencity of a beaver, pitch his tent in a salubrious spot, and sing and dance with real light-heartedness to drive cull care away. He can subsist on much less than would satisfy an Englishman, nor is it necessary he should always have butcher's meat at his dinner, like our countryman "John." With vegetables and bread, with a little cheese, a little pottage and the pot-au-feu, with an onion, a carrot and clove of garlic, and a few apples or chesmute, or with the stoic's fare a radish and an egg. Crapaud will make a satisfying if not a very soid meal, where Bull would either the produces of the appendages, and from the superfluous where the produces are said to contain sevencen hundred million of cells: The chap who found out that secretic produces and the pot-au-feu, with an onion, a carrot and clove egg. Crapaud will make a satisfying if not a very sotid meal, where Bull would either which a year of famine will accelerate, and or emptiness of stomach.

### Modern Dictionary.

Author-A dealer in words who gets paid Bargain—A very ludicrous transaction in which each party thinks he has cheated the

ther.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect with out wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Critic—A large dog that goes unchained and barks at everything he does not compre-

Distant Relation-People who imagine

they have a claim to rob you if you are rich and insult you if you are poor. Doctor-A man who kills you to-day t

ave you from dying to-morrow. Editor—A poor fellow, who every day is emptying his brain in order that he may fill is stomach. Fear—The shadow of hope.

Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse

Grave-An ugly hole in the ground, which

lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of. Heart-A rare article sometimes found in

Heart—A rare article sometimes found in human beings. It is soon however desiroy-ed by commerce with the worldor also be-comes fatal to its possessor. Honor—Shooting a friend whom you love

through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise:
Housewifery—An ancient art said to have

lower orders. Lawyer-A learned gentleman, who res

ones your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourish-

s only in secret places.

My Dear—An expression said to be used a quarrel.

Policeman-A man employed by the cor poration to sleep in the engine houses at three dollars per night. Political Honesty—Previous lexicographen

do not notice this word, treating it, we pre-sume, altogether as fabulous—for definition, see self-interest.

Public Abuse—The mud with which ev-

ery traveller is epattered on his road to dis-Rural Felicity-Potatoes, turnipe and cab-

bages. Sensibility-A quality by which its poor

seisibility—A quanty by which its possession, in attempting to promote the happines of other people, loses his own.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades. Tongue A little horse that is continually

unning away.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of

New Investion.—A Yankee down East has invented a machine for corking up daylight, which will eventually succeed gas. He covers the interior of a flour barrel with sheemaker's wax—holds it open to the sun, then suddenly heads up the barrel. The light sticks to the wax, and at night can be cut out in "lots to suit purchasers!"

#### MEDICAL SUMMARY.

upon one arm, was lately felieved of one of the appendages, and from the superfluous hand, enough flesh was desected to manu-facture a neat thumb for the hand that was allowed to remain; and which lacked that necessary limb. The hand thus made to order is doing well.—A fellow in jail wishes he had the small-pox, so he could "break

# On the Etiology of Autumnat Fevert.

Recent observations have forced me to the ion that dietetic habits have more to do with the production of autumnal fevers (intermittant, reintitant and continued) than either "inalaria" "koino-miasmatta," "electri-cal conditions of the atmosphere," of any other of the hypothetical creations of professional

At this season of the year (as well as for some months previous) when these forms of disease most prevail, the usual diet of all disease most prevail, the usual diet of all classes of persons consists cliefly of fruits and vegetables. This, though the best adapted to preserve health in the hot menths of summer, is not suitable for maintaining the greatest degree of physical vigor in the cooler and more changable months of autumn; and hence when the cool nights and physical resistance, we are found wanting the blood is too thin, it contains too little the carbonaceous element; vital heat (life) is not generated in sufficient quantities to maintain the requisite temperature and equilibrium in the circulation; therefore we have chills, levers, sweats, pains, and physic too, and sometimes poisons also, and after all scarcely ever get right again, until steady cool weather, and the absence of the copicool weather, and the absence of the copi-ous supply of vegetables and fruit, and the work for us.

If these views are correct, let the people live on fruit and vegetable diet during the hot weather, but when September comes let abundant supplies of beef, mutton, chicken game, ham, eggs, etc., take the place of the fruit and farinaceous and you may bid deflance to agues, and we believe, to au-turnal fevers generally. Debility resulting from decorbonaceous diet invites; and the strength and vigor resulting from a gener-ous carbonaceous and easily digested and assimilated diet successfully resists the mias-matic causes (if such exists.) I have frequently seen relapses brought about during quently seen relapses brought about during convalescence from these forms of disease, in a few hours, by a free use of fruit, while under the treatment indicated by these views, (antipériodic tonics, chalybeates, with animal diet and an access and a second a second and a second a bition of fruit, and only few vege lowed) such an occurrence is extrem rare. I do not wish to be under

vising rich animal diet during the active stages of the fever; but both bef ter as a prophylactic, when the d and assimilating organs are capable orly changing it to the healthy "pab-life."

Warm clothing is an indisp to the means already indicated.

Philosophy does not regard pedi She did not receive Plato as a noble

All women are in some degree in imagination, angels in heart, and dis