VOLUME 7.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

POETRY.

The following verses came to our tamass of matter until accident brought them to light. They were furnished for our paper by a lady correspondent of Miffing [Ed. of the Star.]

AUTUMN.

When the chill winds of autumn are blowing; And stripping the trees of their green— When thick the bright flowers are strewing— How soft and enchanting the scene.

When bright was the sky to the morning, And clouds gathered round in the day— While the blast whistles by as a warning That Summer is hast'ning away.

I think as I see the leaves lying, How soon shall I be by their side, By the cold hand of death snatched away And swept to its wilderness wide.

The spring of my youth will be over, And soon be remembered no more, And soon shall I surely discover My bark on Eternity's shore.

O when the dread day is appearing, May I be prepared to remove, Where trees of Paradise rising, Eternally blossom above.

EDUCATIONAL.

CO-OPERATION

OF PARENTS, DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS, IN THE WORK OF EDUCATION.

An Essay before the Columbia County Teachers' Association.

BY JOHN G. FREEZE. It is only lately, that the world has learned the true value of associated labor. Until within a few years, comparatively, every individual man was left to struggle as best he ight, through difficulties and trials, to all lent vantage ground. The best years of his life were spent wholly in acquiring, and when the time and means for enjoyment came, the powers were blunted by age, the laste was vitiated, the desire had passed away, and the body and the mind were both going to decay. Within the last half century, however, associated labor, associated the whole face of nature, and rendered easy of acquisition, that, whose attainment was among the impossibilities. In all esults of this new principle. We behold it at work in almost every department of the social compact. We have life, health, and property insurance companies—rail-road, ca-nal, Telegraph and Express companies—we have building, mining and manufacturing associations—we have societies for sending the gospel to the Heathen, and for forwarding letters to the newly organized territories of Nebraska and Kansas. In fact it is almost impossible to mention a single business of sociated, work, wit or wealth has not entered. I need not stop to inquire how many of the

stripendous works of the day would have been undertaken, or could have been completed, had they relied upon mere individu-al exertion and resource. We all know that the great level of the world is association that the co-operation of many minds to one end, renders failure almost impossible—that whether the object be mental, moral, social itical improvement, the success is pro-nal, not so much to the merit of the

use, as to the amount of outside pressure. The common schools of the State are them-lves a species of association for educational purposes, and derive very much of their efficacy from their connection and uniform-ty. The fact that every District is part of one dozen boys who come day about, or as the upon it, and those of the State upon the country, must of necessity, be a stimulant to exertion. Every man, woman and child in the State, is a member of this all-important association. Ought it not then, upon the principle of associated labor, wealth and talent, be the most powerful engine in the Commonwesith? It ought to be, and it is—It is the fullrum of Archimedes with which to more the world. It is all-pervading in its in But the parent should in every way inculfluence -it embraces all ranks in its boundless

Considering the end in view, we have no newledge of any scheme equal to it is evitable in a scheme equal to it is evitable in a scheme equal to it is evitable in the parent, no boy will an empt to resist it, but where there is a divided sovereignty, there is rebellion. The proper check upon the teacher is the Board of Directors, and any complaint must be made to the proper of the busy day,—the holy calm of an vening at home—in fine the eternal and vening at home—in fine the eternal and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the should go there as one having a kindle and the school—the school—t

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURBDAY MORNING BY

R. W. WEAVER,

OFFICE—Up stairs, in the new brick building on the south side of Main Steerts,

Interest in the doings, which they ought to take. It is proposed now to adopt some plan which will render the system more efficient. We are of the opinion that to do paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within eyear. No subscriptions eleved for a less period than aix months are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

ADVERTISHMENTS not exceeding one square will be inserted three times for One Dollar and twenty-five cents for each additional in sertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

In the done toward furthering the good cause, it the members of the society took that interest in its doings, which they ought to take. It is proposed now to adopt some plan which they exer of the opinion that to do pay their taxes. That is a co-operation sadly this, the best method is, to make each country as society, perfect in itself. To bring all is members actually into one family, let them feel their responsibility and know their position. Thus the central department is strengthened, and the life blood oriculates to every extremity. Whatever is then carried in from the branches, is exchanged, modifications in form the branches, is exchanged, modification in from the branches, is exchanged, modification in from the branches, is exchanged, modification in from the branches, is exchanged, modification in the date; the parent's approval nerves the teacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with our divided and distracted countries the teacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with eacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with our divided and distracted countries the teacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with eacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with eacher's arm, and eustains his rightful. It with eacher's arm, and eustains his rightful.

It with our divided provements are still further improved, and no system commands respect, by reason of

its antiquity alone.

But in order to perfect even so small s thing as a county, every District must go in-to the work. There must be an association of labor, of money, and of talent. We say there must be an association. There must be a the least a spiritual, there ought to be a bod ity co-operation, among all the persons in the district—all are interested—to the amount and extent of their interest, let them engage in this business. We have seen the grea matters-we know the success it brings to every enterprise; now why should it not, in the conduct of a public school, be equally beneficial. No man can doubt for a moment, the salutary effect of a thorough co-operation of Parents, Directors, and Teachers, in the great work of educating the young. It is a terrible and latal mistake, to suppose that all this should be left to those, exclusively, who

are elected or hired for that purpose.

Let the critzen be assured that he has by no means performed all his duty, when he has assisted in choosing a board of Directors; no matter how well qualified they may be for the position, nor how active and efficient in the discharge of its requirements. Nor should the Director sit down and fold his hands, after he has hired a Teacher and set him to work; for however well he may understand his business, however substantially may be his attainments, he still needs to have his hands strengthened and his spirit soothed, by the sympathy and support of those who have confided so important a matter to his care. Important did I say—aye vastly important, and yet how few persons act as though they had a conception of their re-sponsibility, or a care of the result. Not ong parents only, do we find this general listlessness, but Directors and Teachers re ly interested, of their duties and responsibilities to be frequently reminded, for to no set

of men, are more lastingly important objects committed.

I say therefore, and I say it after several years of experience both as a teacher, director and citizen, that without a thorough among the impossibilities. In all co-operation on the part of all three orders, no grest and permanent good can be accomplished. The duties to be performed by each are so entirely distinct, so impossible of sub- popular, as well as efficient public servants. stitution, and so absolutely necessary; so that, as neither one can take the place of the other, so no one can perform the other's functions. It may be well in this connection to point out briefly the relative position of these three parties, and the responsibilities are bit with an economical spirit, and in or and duties of each.

Assuredly the first thing to be done by the

parent is to send his child to school. For although the directors may have provided a school, and engaged a teacher, yet neither the one nor the other profiteth any thing, if the pupil is absent. It is his duty therefore to see, not only that the child goes to school, but to take care also that he is not kept at home, two or three days in the week ; there by losing his lessons, distracting and orip-pling the class, and disarranging his studies. Nothing is so fatal to a scholar's successful mastery of his studies, as irregular attendance. Fatal not only to the boy himself, but most baleful and depressing in its influence, upon the whole school. The ambition and competition of scholars is one of the street incentives to learning, but the boy whose tri-weekly attendance proves to him the hope-lessness of overtaking the reguiar, will make no effor to that end. If then there are a dozen boys who come day about, or as the

ce—it embraces all ranks in its boundless cate respect and reverence for, and obedi-licity—it treads with equal step the pal-increase to the teacher. The moral influence and leads in either hand the son of the poor, from the parent; and without that, no man immortal master got but half from the parent; and without that, no man can conduct a school with even partial succan conduct a school with even parinal sucrough of the cannot now conrough at his great educational society, the
of Pennsylvania, shall ever cease its
ous work, or prove recream to its high
column day.

not right. If the authority of the teacher is
though if we laughed with counterfeited.
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he
and perhaps it would not sometimes be
of the way that
to see the say, that it will be publicly proclaimed by parents, that the school master is
closely discovered the discovered the discovered the usual tidings when he fro
though if he once gain the love and
the day of the schools. ded sovereignty, there is rebellion. The proper check upon the teacher is the Board of Directors, and any complaint must be made to

The parent should also visit the school—
task has hitherto been so thankless—no mai
at home—in fine the eternal and
ral well being of all mankind depend,
r, upon the success of the great educaassociations.

In their studies, that he is pleased with their
timprovement—that he sympathises in their
troubles, and rejoices in their triumphs—
this own unaided effort. It is to be hop
that now, for him a better day is dawning.

unaccountable cause there is but little cordi-ality between them. It is time however that this leeling was entirely subdued. Both be-ing gitizens and tax-payers in the District, of course both ought to be and are, deeply in-terested in the success of the District School. Such being the case shall there be a want of co-operation between the Parents and Di-rectors—both citizens, both tax-payers, both fathers of families. Absurd as the fact is, it is yet so—destructive as it is to the best it is yet so—destructive as it is to the bes interests of the Schools, there is no disposi tion in many places to combine and conque I presume not to say who is in the fault, bu the parties respectively, in many places, have so conducted themselves, that they cannot

work together.

The powers and duties of Directors are plainly defined by the law, and upon that part of the subject, in this brief address, it cannot be expected that I should say any thing. I will confine myself to a short consideration of some duties outside of the letter of the law, but within its spirit; although it will be seen that a six these of the care.

it will be seen that as in those of the parents,
I can suggest, but dare not stop to argue.
The first thing is, to put themselves on the
same platform with the parents—or rather perhaps to bring the parents upon the plat-form—on which the Directors necessarilly stand. They will then work together with judgment and with effect. They should see that the School Houses are warm and con-venient—and that they are properly located in the district. This is a point upon which the citizens ought to be consulted, especially in country places. They ought to know and feel that every thing has been done that could be, to enable the children to get to School. I might insist upon this point at great length, for I have heard much com-plaint, and some of it just, in regard to the location of School Houses—but surely a pro-position so plain, needs no illustration. In this matter, however, co-operation is greatly needed between Directors and Parents. In choosing a School tax collector, and a

the Directors to select the best men in th -men who have the love, respect and confidence of the people—to whom they will willingly pay their taxes, and in whose hands they will feel sure that the public money is safe—of course they will take the bonds required by law in both cases; -but they should er that it is a great matter to have

Directors should endeavor to procure teach ers whose character and qualifications wer are bit with an economical spirit, and in or-der to saye five dollars, they throw away twenty. It you wish to procure talent, qual-ification and experience, you must pay for

But we dare not linger any longer over this part of our subject. We have often felt sensibly, as a Director, the lack of sympathy between us and those for whom we were striving; and as a seather also, when struggling day after day in our toilsome avocat gling day alter day in our to lisome avocation, have we felt cut off almost entirely from all human brotherhood. Parents, Directors, and Teachers have heretofore stood too much in the shape of a triangle, and of a consequence the children stood aloof from all. How could it be expected, that with such fatal divisions, the cause could flourish. It has been ou object in this short essay, not only to con

mild and cheerful in the school room; and it immortal master got but half

Full oft we laughed with counterfeited glee, At all hie jokes, for many a joke had he— And perhaps it would not sometimes be out

Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frown'd though if he once gain the love and confidence of his scholars, he need not offer frown—love is all powerful, even in a school

the co-operation and sympathy of Directors and Parents, than the Teacher—no man's task has hitherto been so thankless—no man's tabor, if well performed, been more arduous—no one tooked forward to less spiritual re-

pavers. No war can be carried on without money, and the war against ignorance, more especially needs a full purse.

There seems to be a constant antagonism between Parents and Directors. For some unaccountable cause there is but little cordiality between them. It is time however that this feeling was entirely subdued. Both bethis grand system work its way to universal acceptance. How beneficial will be its in acceptance. How beneficial will be fluence, how wide-spread its benevole

But we dare not trespass longer—we have only indicated a few of the many points up needed—and we have only presumed to mention the vast good which would result from associated labor-it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we believe it is surely though slowly coming—every man can hasten it—we have some influence—let us exert it in favor of this noble end.

An Essay read to the Teachers' Association at Millville, December 8th, 1855, BY MISS ELVILA WRIGHT.

Learning is one of the most valuable trea ures we can possess. It is a treasure that will never fade nor grow old; but the longer we possess it the more beauties it will display and the more interesting it will appear to our view. If we have wealth it may soon vanish into nothing: if we have friends they may soon become estranged; and all that we can possess of worldly goods are fleeting as the wind, but if we have a cultivated mind it can never be taken from us. Look for in-stance at the man of wealth! He has passed his youthful days in devising plans to amass wealth, and at last he has attained the desired end. He has great possession; he can look out on his right hand and on his left, and far as the eye can reach it is all his own. He says within himself what need have I to labor or to exert my mind to find out any new idea? I have all that heart can wish—al these vast possessions are mine. I have houses and lands,—I have friends who are ready to cheer every gloomy hour of my life by their kind caresses. I have thus far been favored by fortune, and all seems to bid fair for my prosperity. And thus he folds his arms in idleness, and so he passes perhaps a few years in ease and affluence.

But take another look, and see how various are the changes of life. The wheel of fortune that has so far been so mysteriously turning in his favor may suddenly take another turn, and with it may sweep away possessions and leave him penniless. Where are then all his former friends? Soon he finds their friendship begins to diminish, and one by one they drop off from his society, until too late he learns that friendship is not to be bought with gold. What then would he not give if he were wise and learned-if he had but spent his youthful days in storing his mind with knowledge. But it is too late to learn. Old age is upon him, and he must pass the remainder of his life in solitude and

But let us take another look and see the opposite side of the picture. How different it is with the man who is striving to gain knowledge! How differently is he employed. You may see him at an hour when all around him are sunk in slumber, pondering over some difficult problem which for days perhaps he has feared he could never solve. And thus he exerts all his faculties until at last some new idea strikes his brain—by de-grees the difficulty seems to diminish, and grees the difficulty seems to diminish, and he finds the task accomplished. He has the gratification of a triumph which he feels will benefit mankind. Thus he goes on and on, benefit mankind. Thus he goes on and on, it is a high gree; and the more he learns the more bitious he is to learn. He is not, like the ambitious he is to learn. He is not, like the rich man; content with what he has attained, but his busy fund is continually in search of the busy fund is continually in search of warehouse, labeled "Honey Dew." Whethevery tree or plant-in every blade of grass. He can look up to the starry heavens, and there count the stars and call them by their names. As he cottemplates the magnifi-cent works of the Deity his mind is filled with awe, and as his searching eye minutely scans the sublime scenery, he sees that in every object there is some mystery to un-ravel. Then like the bes that flits from flower to flower and sips their honey, his eye wonders over the vast creation and drinks in rich draughts of knowledge.

And thus while one folds his arms in in-

in rich draughts of knowledge.

And thus while one folds his arms in indolence and contents himself to grovel on in ignorance, another is gaining knowledge from every object around him. He marks the clouds as they roll themselves together, and he views the atorm gathering in the heavens. He sees how the vivid lightning flashes around him, and how the mighty oak, monarch of the forest, is suddenly gent from his strong hold by the rushing wind, and from all these he gathers knowledge, while an indifferent observer scarcely sees what is going on. He sees the wisdom of the Deity displayed in every object and from every thing he sees there is knowledge to be gained.—Then, as the blushing rose-bud at first displays but half its sweetness, and as the flower expands we see in every leaf that opens to our view some new beauty that has hitherto escaped our observations; so the more knowledge we posses the more beauties it will display, and the more new charms it will display, and the more new charms it will exhibit to our view.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SAN FRANCISCO "How is business ?" is generally the first quiry made on arrival of the California net at your wharves. The only reply I steamer at your wharves. The only reply I shall make on this occasion is, "pretty well, I thank you," and leave the details to the "Price Currents" and market quotations in your "exchanges." For me to go into a review of the market, would be but a twiceold tale-so let the price currents have it all to themselves this time.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL IN SAN FRANCISCO The great talk about town is the fall of Seastopol, which although as stale to you as buckwheats an hour old, is neverthel to us. The Frenchingers went in strong on claret and absynthe on the reception of the news, and most of them dired convivally, got "tight" gloriously, and wound up oblivi ously. The Englishmen drank freely of "arf and 'arl," stuttered excessively, and those who did not get cheap lodgings "in the station veyances, from a snutter to a nano-cart. An English or French man-of-war in port, I forgot which, fired a salute. They did that once before, just about a year ago, celebrating the same victory which hadn't come off, and was as we began to hope indefinitely postponed; but better late than never. They earned itlet them have the glory.

THE WEATHER.

We have had heavenly weather the past mouth, and those that have had nothing else to do, loafed a round the corners, and sunned themselves. Two weeks of this balmy weath er is enough to make an Eastern man quarnia. We had two days' norther last week which kicked up a little muss in the harbon and give ship chandlery "an upward move ment;" but there was no great damage done —a clam-boat or two sunk, and a clipper hay

scow foundered, with all on board, co of about for bushels of rats.

STEAMBOAT OPPOSITION The opposition in steamboating cor The opposition in steamboating continues, and competition runs high, while the fares run low, and the boats for glory. Passage to Sacramento nothing, and found, if lost overboard. I believe the captains have persons order to give them an opportunity of becoming the newspaper heroics, rushing to the res cue-regardless of personal danger-gallan conduct-passenger dragged on board by the captain, who always trusts in the Lord and keeps his watch dry, (by leaving in his state room)—it tells—captain voted a splendid fel' low-purse made up-speechclines to receive the money-finally does so, and hands it over to the "Quier Sabe Baby Asylum." The excitement be omes intense, and the fat man on the upper deck, blowing the big horn, nearly blows his brains out, and winds up by pitching head foremost into it—a very appropriate illustra-tion of the whole proceedings.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES. A new gold fever has broke out. They have found a mountain of ore-the riches scratchings ever yet heard of, at Table Mount ain. If the stories are half true, and there seems to be some ground for them, there i plenty of it. They get out a thousand or two before breakfast, to give them an appetite What do you think of a pound of gold to a bucket of earth, eh? Mines of Californi giving out fare they? We like to see them giving out—the lucte, in such quantities. It is well authenticated that tons of gold have been and are being taken out of Table Mount-

ain.

A mining company in Columbia have found A mining company in Common rave round a vein of "blue mass," the paperssay. They probably mean the material for making it, for, if we remember right, blue mass is a composition of mercury, &c. If the blue mass is found already prepared so accommodating-

"honey dew," and gathered it from the leaves in the morning. Going down town the morn er it was the new crop from El Dorado coun-INTERESTING ABOUT THE CHINESE.

The Chinamen are all going home—say they are treated so badly they can't stand it They are robbed and murdered, and nothing is thought of it. It is impossible to "commit" a man for any wrong or damage done a foreigner, and especially a Chinaman—The old native Californians dou't fare any better.

Victor Castro, who owns a large tract of land in "Contra Costa," was a rich man before gold was discovered. He had five thoufore gold was discovered. He had five thousand head of cattle and fifteen hundred horses. The squatters about him had driven off his cattle, and stolen every horse but two, that are not worth stealing. He has caught the thieves several times, taken them before a justice, proved the theft, and the men were released and he had to fork over three or four released and he had to fork over three or four hundred dollars costs. He caught a man stealing cows, arrested him, pot him into the hands of the sheriff, who insisted on taking the cows priceners also. The man escaped from the sheriff with the cows. Fast cows those, or slow sheriff. Castro is now reduced almost to beggary. The people about him are squatters—the sheriff is a squatter—the judge is a squatter—and if justice is anywhere on that part of the country, she would be found squatting on a five hundred acre lot.

hats. Down about the wharves the piles are completely "honey-combed" by the worms, and are letting down uspidly. The City Treasury is as empty as a champague bottle at a party—her assets all mortgaged—income

at a party—her assets all mortgaged—income absorbed—and things generally going to the devil. Consequently sho can't repair the streets, and the question is "who will?" It is dangerous to go down about the waterfront streets at night. If your humble corres-correspondent is missed, you may safely conclude he is gone down through.

A WORD ABOUT CORRESTONDENTS.

Speaking of correspondents, the Alta Cail-ornia has the best one writing from your City, I ever knew—and I can't say I knew her— I say her, because she slluded to a small institution called a baby, as something she takes a "friendly interest in," although some people here think she writes rather strong mindedly for a woman, and hint that the "lady correspondent" wears boots and breeches—pants, I mean—an opinion a la Bunsby.

She may wear both and be a woman still— I mean still a woman. Whether she is a mas-culine, or he is a feminine, is the great ques

Say woman! Come, naw, Mr. B., Miss. B., Mrs. B., whichever you be, enlighten us. We hope, however, that you are one of those fascinating specimens of humanity denominated a female.

The desertions from the Independence, as

the dry dock, Mare Island, continues of trouble and a continual row with the peo ple about those who are accused of assisting good hurbor is what Jack is generally looking THE GADEDEN PURCHASE

I noticed in a back number of the Time some editorial speculations as to the mineral wealth of the Gadsden purchase. It is well known here that there is more mir in the purchase than would by up all Mexico at ten times the ratio the Gads In some fature letter, I will give you some items. I have myself a piece of copper ore, picked up from the surface where the veins were visible above the ground that netted eighty per cent. Several companies are forming to work various veins, within reach of the coast. The copper above alluded to con-

tains gold in greater or less quantities.

MUSIC IN THE DRAMA. In the way of theatricals, things are flour shing. The Union has drawn good houses On Wednesday evening the Ravels appear at the American, and will of course draw like blister plasters, notwithstanding they have put prices up to \$2. Signora Drusilla Garbato gave her first concert Saturday evening. There was a fair house, but not a paying one She gave perfect satisfaction, and will un-doubtedly become popular. The Gougheuheims are playing to good bouses at the Me ropolitan, and making money. Their audiences are not, however, composed of the elite of the city, on account of the disposition these young ladies evince to give the greatest scope to the strong points in their pieces
—a "double entendre" being nourished as a
bon boucke. They have decidedly mistaken the people here, and when, for the applause of the vulgar-minded they stoop to indelica-cy, they err. Their reputation for being a little "rowdy," is not gaining them friends

many are literally "mad" when they become angry, and more when they are in loye. others permanently. Riches and poverty, joy and sorrow, politics and pleasure, religion and profanity, have all their victims.—

would be well for mankind if it were more of openly recognized as a part of the wisdom and duty of all men to be on their guard against the beginnings of many peculiarities, it the neglect of which may plunge them into unsoundness of murd, more or less extensive and permanent.

A few years ago, an admirable little treatise was published in London, on the power of men to control insanity by an effort of the will. It suggested the idea that the essence of eiting it is to have all the powers of thought were

holes in the planks presenting fine openings for young men, out late with bricks in their hats. Down about the wharves the piles are completely "honey-combed" by the worms, and are letting down spidly. The City

thought—i. e., the concentration of the mind upon it—invariably produces a certain more creased circulation of blood in some portion of the brain, if not in the whole. Cooper was once trepanning the skull of a man who had met with an accident. A let man who had met with an accident. A let-ter was suddenly brought in from his wife, and as he read it the increased pulsation was so perceptible that the excitement had to be stopped. Such excitement, often renewed, must and does produce a habit of increased action and flow of blood in those parts, in other words, more or less parameters the brain, sometimes temporary, sometimes chronic. Let this only go on for years, a little stronger each time, and, finally, there must be a settled disordered action of some portion of that great nervous centre—the me-dium through which the mind acts. And thus, it length, wherever certain associations are called up they instantly excite into activ-

there is a tendency.

Persons who on ordinary subjects are remarkably accurate in their observations, and sound in judgment, will, on some point and at certain times, manifest a strange and subtle erroneousness of preception or of judgment. ent, a fatuity of purpose perfectly unac-

ountable. The chief remedy lies within a man's own self. He must, at the outset, be made aware of the danger of inflammation of the brain, or any portion of it, through excessive men-tal action, or concentration of the mind on some one subject. Let every man look this danger fully in the face, for it is one to which are all liable, and then consider how he can best and most assuredly guard against and overcome it in his own case. A little watchfulness and experience will show any reso-lute man who feels himself even on the verge of insanity, various methods of lessening ce-rebral excitement occasioned by the recurrence of any subject or class of subjects; methods that cannot be applied by anything

but his own firm will. Besides the conscion Besides the consciousness of danger from over excitement of the brain, let there be also a remembrance that nearly or all are more or less injured by it at some period of their lives, and on some subjects to which their thoughts are most addicted. Let each then struggle against it, consoions that where unuderstood by the individual himself, in its early stages, there will be hardly a single

fore the mind itself a motive sufficiently strong to induce this constant self-control since the disease consists chiefly in a fase nation of the imagination by the objects to be guarded against. For this purpose, a supreme scuse of duly to a man's own self, to bie family, to his Maker, can alone suffice. Indeed, the lack of this supreme sense of responsibility controlling all the powers, must be regarded as always an incipient derangement, t. s., an abnormal condition of mind leading to all other follies, and itself the chief insanity of all—Lieder. insanity of all.-Ledger.

of the vulgar-minded they stoop to indelicator, they err. Their reputation for being a little "rowdy," is not gaining them friends among a class of people who prefer staying at home to going to the theatre to hear language and expressions that cannot but call blushes to their cheeks, and however much disposed, cannot affect unconsciousness. It is impossible when the house echoes the infernal racket kicked up, in the gallery when "Joey" comes it rather stronger than the occasion requires or the author intended—"Joey" wants jalking to like a Dutch uncle. The Power of the Will to control insanity.

We have cometimes heard it questioned whether any person is perfectly sane at all times and on all subjects. Certain it is that many are literally "mad" when they have many are iterally "mad" when they become angry, and more when they are in loye.—
stuch learning maddens the few, and the want of regular mental employment deranges multitudes. Strong drink destroys the balpage of the victime. ed. The dwellings of the people are usually of canes, thatched with palm, although the better classes construct their residences of adobes, and by the help of fruit and shade trees planted in the courtyard, render many of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of the State at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state at the distance of a few miles from the state of the state

by each continue their victime.

Every extreme of life has produced its candidates for the insane hospital, while a far greater of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of the state at the distance of a few miles from sea, but attaining no creat elevation until the protection of the state at the distance of a few miles from sea, but attaining no creat elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rics, when they reach the height of five to elevan the line, or if indeed it can be drawn; that is, if any one may be pronounced always perfectly reasonable.

In crowded cities and amid the netwous bustle of clashing interests, passions and interests of clashing interests, passions and interest places of clashing interests, and an an approaching a considerable number of rivers, but none of them, except the State at the distance of a few miles from sea, but attaining a creat elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rics, when they reach the height of five to elevan thousand feat. In the central part of the State at the distance of a few miles places are an approaching and creat places are the distance of a few miles from sea, but attaining a creat elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rics, when they reach the height of five to elevan they approach the confines of costa Rics, when they reach the height of five to elevan they approach the confines of costa Rics, and they reach the height of five to elevan they approach the confines of the State at the distance of a few miles Places and they approach the confines of s