THE STAR OF THE NORTH

IS POSLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

R. W. WEAVER.

OFFICE—Up stairs, in the new brick build

ing, on the south side of Main Street,

third square below Market.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum, i

paid within six months from the time of sub

scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if no

paid within six months from the time of sub

scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if no

paid within the year. No subscription re

ceived for a less period than six months; in

discontinuance permitted until all arrearage

are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

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and twenty-five cents for each additional in

sertion. A liberal discount will be made to

those who advertise by the year.

## Choice Poetry.

PINE POETRY, WITH A MORAL. [ANONYMOUS.]

Twas on a winter's morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before-the dawning,
The father roused his child—
Her daily mersel bringing,
The dark-ome room he paced,
And cried, "the bell is ringing—
My hapless darling I haste!"

Father, I am up, but weary, And long the way, and dreary, Oh carry me once more; Oh carry me once more;
To help us we've no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother,
Like him I'll work and die."

Her wasted form seem'd nothing;
The load was at his heart.
The sufferer he kept soothing,
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

And curse ner as see wept.

Alas! what hours of horror
Made up her latest day,
In toil, in pain, in sorrow,
They slowly passed away.
It seem'd that she grew weaker,
The threads they oftener broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke. The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
Her day began and ended,
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length her little neighbor
Her half-penny she paid,
To take her last hours' labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rushed;
She thought her strength increasing,
'Twas hope her spirits flushed;
She left, but oft she tarried, She fell, and rose no more,
Till by her comrades carried,
She reach'd her father's door.

All night with tentured feeling,
He watched his speechless child,
While, close beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled.
Again the factory's ringing,
Her last perceptions tried;
When from her straw bed springing,
"'Tis time," she shrieked, and died

That night a chariot passed her,
While on the ground she lay;
The daughters of her master,
An evening visit pay.
The tender hearts were sighing,
As negro wrongs were told;
While the white slave was dying,
Who gained their father's gold.

WEAVER-Dear Sir .- The consta vating, will be done; and to those who have so wheat crop to attend to, there is very lit-tle call to field labor until "fodder-saving time? comes. This is an important work in all this region. As much account is made of it, as of hay-making in New England. of this work are kept separate from that of the topping process. This blade-striping is done with the naked hand—and it is surprising with what celerity an experienced hand

only feed for cattle and horses, for nearly the entire year, especially in the southern part of this peninsula. From this point north atvation of the various grasses—and clover pastere, and clover and timothy hay are met with occasionally. In process of time these witt, Elijah Albertson.

Hemlock—Jesse Ohl, Isaac Leidy, Wm. H. down south. Mean cattle and horses pro-

I have now witnessed the taking off of four successive wheat harvests in this couned the taking off of try, and no failure, or approach to failure, except in some localities a little rust two years ago; and I observe too, that the wheat of this peninsula is decidedly superior in quality to the wheat of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the West. I am fully and the West. I am fully satisfied this is the best wheat country in the Union; and res of corn, will sow five bushels o wheat among his corn in one corner of his big field, late in October, and plough it inning the farrow against the corn-hills, ving the land in tidges. The corn is sked and hauled off after this; and in the AN ADDRESS

residue of this field lies idle the ensuing year,

and the year after is planted with corn again. The rotation system is not understood. When

this comes to be the case, this will be one of the greatest wheat-growing fields in the Union. In New Castle County this is well

understood and practised now, and will eventually be so here and throughout the peninsula. To precipitate this desirable state of

things we want a host of Pennsylvania farmthings we want a nost of remsylvant attri-ers to take position among us, and lead off; and to show how the thing is done—and the results. There is plenty of room—every ten miles will hold one hundred farmers, and

leave toom for as many more. Tell them to come on, men of small capital can start here.

well by buying farms now as an invest-

About 20 bushels of wheat to the acre is the common yield, and I shink I am correct

in saying the average crop of corn through-out the peninsular, or more than the south-

ern half of itsectors not exceed 25 bushels

you will make that out, there is a great deal of corn raised here." This is a fact; but

when the grand system of rotation which has

recently come to hold more fully in Pa., viz: corn, oats, wheat, and clover, comes

into vogue here, the yield of this peninsula will be quadrupled. Farms are too large-

fields are too large-50, 60, 80, and 100 acr

fields are common things—too large for mor-tal man to manage advantageously. Com-on ye Pennsylvanians and take possession of

one half of the country at least, you are wanted here. We want your votes, your

weight, your influence, to bring up and hold this beautiful, healthful, and naturally fertile

region, up to the standard of true republican-ism. There are many things here that need

modifying. Why sir, what what would you

say, what would you think, what would any true Pennsylvanian say, think and do-if, in

proceeding to commit matrimony, he should find himself obliged to buy a license of the State, and pay a beggarly fee to some ignoble

Justice of the Peace, before he can be al-

lowed to consummate his intentions in the matter? The story of the Whiskey Boys furnishes a sufficient intimation of what

might take place.

Delaware is not only out of debt, but has

half a million ahead. Pennsylvania with her forty millions would not if she could, and dare not if she would, obtrude the skinny hand of an excise-man between two loving

hearts, and say, "pay me two dollars first!"
No indeed!

The lands are in the hands of a few, com-

paratively. Law makers and executors are all of this class—and with merchants, me-chanics and millers all live and move and

have their being in that old spirit that perva-

ded all before the Republic was announced.

A true republican has a proper respect for, and confidence in his fellow man. A com-

munity where these grand elements of char-

acter are not in exercise, or are not understood, come short of the republican standard. Your readers will well understand what I

mean. Now what we want, or rather what

oil, water, climate, and proximity to Phila-

Samuel Johnson.
Centre-Charles H. Dieterich, Joseph Phoe,

Canadassa—Casper Runn, Isalah Joan, ter Bodine.

Conyngham—Dr. R. Wolfarth.

Franklin—Reuben Knittle, Wm. Rohrbs Peter Kline.

Fishingcreek—Jonas Doty, Philip Apple-

Shoemaker.

Jackson-John McHenry, jr., Iram Derr,

ard Adems.

Mifflin—J. C. Hetler, Jno. Michael, Chris-

Mijin-J. O. Henry ian Wolf. Maine-Jacob Shugar, Jos. Geiger, Isaac Yetter. Mountpleasant—Sam'l Johnson, Philip Kis-

John Fruit. Orange—Hiram R. Klipe, John Megargle, John Lazarus.

Pine-John Leggett, Albert Hunter, Enoch

ox. Roaringcreek-John C. Myers, George W.

-Evan Welliver, Jacob Leiby,

Thomas W. You

tler, John Mordan.

Montour-W. G. Quick.

remark that this is not a corn country-meet the reply-"Well, I don't know

columbia county, Pa., at the close of ter, ending June 27th, 1856. BY PALEMON JOHN, M. D.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Students of literature and travellers in the pathway of Science, how appropriate that the ceremonies of an occasion like this should be participated in out in the open air, in the cool shady grove, surrounded by the living foliage of Nature—all so much calculated to impress us with the beauties of the outward creation.

Such surroundings are abundantly calcula-

ted to lead to thoughts and reflections which must prove instructive, and inspire a desire for profitable investigation—leading the mind from effect back to cause—from Nature up

Nature's God. This beautiful grove around us: the gentle murmurings of the summer's air through the green broughs among us: the bright cerulean sky above us-we know them to be real ities, and as we begin to reflect upon them the range of our thoughts unbidden begin to enlarge until they take in all the multiusdirous objects that fill up this grand and beautiful earth—the mineral, vege-able and animal kingdoms of Nature. Why and wherefore were they created? What was the motive—what the object of the Great that—it can be desired, or mat me to man a single elementary power, remember that—it can only develop it. Every system should recognize the truth that by nature. dinous objects that fill up this grand and First Cause in the formation and creation of this vast material world? On the more of this vast material world? On the more of this vast material world? this vast material world? On the morn of creative action He designed the creation of beings of boundless capabilities, like unto himself diffaring only indexes of comments. spiritual powers, and that there is room and the parts and parcels of creation were designed as the tools and machinery in His hands for this wonderful purpose. Everything in the vast compass of things were designed for the power, and we for the use of it writer was half right when he said—"We have the said the final use-the actual good of man. And this verified-that even from the nethermost stratum of earth to the last being in the animal scale, they all converge in final uses, into him. He is the axis of their motions; the goal of their race; the ultimate object of

their consecutive labors.

Though everything prior to man images him—he, in return miniatures all that precedes him. Every law and function, possessed by the mineral, the vegetable and the animal kingdoms, are epitomized in man's body; also, the elementary principles of these kingdoms. The great characteristics of the mineral kingdom, composition and de-composition, are here found in all their beauty, variety and complication. The features of the vegetable world are here all displayed with increased attractions, and adorned with garments of the rarest tints and costliest workmanship. They are found at the very centers of organic movements—and are se-lection, absorption, capillary circulation, accretion, assimilation, nutrition, secretion, organic arrangement and reproduction. The next sphere of existence—the animals—their specific characteristics are clearly and largely possessed by the human body, and in their most perfect form. These are motion and sensation, muscular and nervous phethe most graceful, useful and wonderful ac tions that are found in the whole animal world. Could we enter the chemical laboratory; the vegetative arena, and the animal theater of the human organization, with sufficient intelligence, we should be struck with the amazing skill and almost new power of all these matchless workman of God's vast field of labor.

In this sense and light we see wherein the

human form epitomizes the three kingdoms below it. And, when we take a view of mao's mental and spiritual capabilities-these ness as commonly falls to the lot of fallen infant powers of Infinity—we then eatch the idea that man is the image of his Creator; The following are the Committees of Vigand that in book senses he is the epitome of the two worlds—the point where materiality and systematry need. By this we are able Columbia county by the Democratic Standbloom—Daniel Lee, M. C. Woodward, Ja- of the expression, "K ow thyself" and further, in the words of the Poet: "The cob R. Groal.

Renton—Richard Stiles, Samuel Rhone, proper study of mankind is man." Monzo M. Beldwin.

Briarcreek—Hudson Owen, David Shaffer,

And as this is the great ultimatum of all knowledge—so the whole outward ereation was intended for man's use and enjoyment, and as his fullest enjoyment of happiness depends upon his thorough acquaintance with the principles and laws governing Nature, that he may more intelligently make them subservient to his manifold wants. I have felt that a half an hour might not be ensembled of voluntary settion; it will be equal in its protection to the body and of that construction which facilitates the free-test to the central principles governing that ing between man and the outward creation—refer to the central principles governing that in the refer to the central principles governing that in the principles governing that the principles governing that in the principles governing that in the principles governing that in the principles governing that the princi knowledge-s the whole outward ereation lathan Seely.

Beaver—Charles Michael, Moses Shlicher, Henry D. Knorr. Cattawissa—Casper Rahn, Isaiah John, Pewhich epitomizes all other sciences science of man, and endeavor to point out, indirectly at least, the true end and uses of knowledge.

A thorough knowledge of any departmen of nature will reveal all the laws and ereditions essential to its fallest enjoyment. Every department is complete, and has within itself all that is necessary for a thorough acquaintance with isself. This is a great practical struth, and should beget confidence in the principles of every work of nature, and a units of writing research for the discovery. n\_J. A. Funston, Schooley Allen, a si a spirit of writing research for the discovery of said principle, and the conditions of their

ection.

Every substance and being of nature is andowed with certain powers and properties, endowed with certain powers and properties, which require, for their free manifestations which require, for their free manifestations, the fact that man possesses mental and accountable powers, it has been supposed that he was above or destitute of established laws which causes every movement; that he had at birth, have the germs of all those attri-

three kinds—the physical, the mental and the spiritual. They are intimately associated, and designed never to be separated in their life. Though their sphere of action is different, yet they are mutual aids to each other, and the welfare of one is inseparably connected with that of the others. They each spiring from germs, by culture capable of boundless growth, especially the mental and spiritual powers. The physical are limited in term of life and degree of development.

Action and rest are laws of each of these powers. Given means are indisagnosable for

powers. Given means are indispensable for these states. All education has its joundation here. And that system which preserves an equality of development in all the capabilities: that secures in proper quantity and quality, the most compatible circumstances, and that balances action and rest, is one founded in nature, and will secure to the in-dividual all that can be desired, or that the able for the power, and we for the use of it A writer was half right when he said-"We are all that nature intended in elementary ability, but only deficient in the use of it.—
The misfortunes of this life lie in the non and irregular development and use of our primitive capacities."

Only when all our faculties are balanced in their dayslopment.

in their development, are we capable of ful-filling the end of our creation—of obtaining health, intelligence and happiness. An equal and simultaneous development of all the fac-ulties fits us for the perception and enjoy-ment of all the blessings of earth.

ment of all the blessings of earth.

Now what are the powers with which we are possessed and what are the conditions of action and rest? Are they obtainable and can the means be applied? If man's organization is a triune one epitomizing all else, what are the physical, what are the mental, and what are the spiritual powers?

Of the physical nature we can say, that

can move itself at will—that it can preserve its own integrity, for a given period—that it

can execute what intelligence dictates—and that it can perpetuate itself. Of the means necessary for their capabilities, we can say, that they are the constant presence of pure that they are the constant presence of pure journing here come to you wind a daily, vigorous exercise of every voluntary muscle of the body; purity of person; freedom from all compression; the erect position; equal distribution of apparel, and uniformity of food and drink. But nothing, comparatively is known about our physical abilities further than that we have them. We journames can no sooner die than you can be spiritual throws a charm and a beauty upon it infinitely transcending all prior possessions.

The object and aim of education should be to develop, in due proportion, the triune paratively is known about our physical abilities further than that we have them. We journames can no sooner die than you can the proposed of the proposed too much made to feel that we had received, through a long time of ancestral malformathe sensitive nerves of the stomach; and that control of the feelings which enlightened reason and virtue demand. In these lie out responsibility. They furnish to the power and forces of the body that which they require for vigorous long life, for the preven ion of disease, and for the maintenance o health. They are the fruit of the "tree

Next come the mental powers. We all know that we have the we have the they are capable of education, and that to ar unknown extent. The of all Coun unknown extent. The truth. So general is it, that a man who lives at this day without putting it in practice, is considered a dolt or a singgard. No man is excused for remain-

butes, which are necessary for the acquisition, and preservation of all knowledge that comes within the sphere of human abilities;

A human being, as well as other, is by nature endowed with certain powers. Those powers, for their development, depend upon certain principles, having given conditions.

Those powers in man and woman are of three kinds—the physical, the mental and the spiritual. They are intimately associated, and designed never to be separated in their life. Though their sphere of action is difblank, destitute of the most trivial fact, idea or thought; a being who requires for his greatest good a knowledge of many things, yet destitute of all, but so constituted, that, as its wants increase, the mind expands and ultimately becomes the receptacle of whatever is essential to be obtained, retained or expressed, gives room and ability for more. The more the mind acquires and produces, the more it can—the greater are its powers.

I believe there are those who believe that

nature is partial in the bestowment of her inare favored recipients of her gifts—natural patricians—great men by divine favor. But such a belief is ruinous—wickedly false. It makes nature a mere creature of fancy, capricious as the mind, and partial as likes and dislikes can produce. More than this, it makes a vast portion of the human family believe, that they were born with the mark of ignorance in the forelieads, put there by and brought to light, and still possessing all the branding iron of nature; and that a fathe branding iron of nature; and that a fa-vored few are the immediate subjects of vored few are the immediate subjects of Heaven's most benignant smiles—the elected treasures of wisdom. How many a youth alas! has had every energetic action crushed to death by this pernicious belief, while he has led a file of ignorance, unrequision, while he has led a file of ignorance, unrequision. The creation of his creation. Teach man positive knowledge—teach in the cannot meet the expectations of his creation. Teach man positive knowledge—teach in the cannot meet the expectations of his creation. destructive mildew, a withering simoon that has subdued the nobler efforts, hopes and aspirations of vast numbers who might otherwise have arisen to eminence and great-ness. No longer should such a fatal error be inculcated in the cradles of liberty-our schools. A nation of freemen requires and deserves all the favors of truth, and none of hese of error. Neither man nor nature can implant in the mind of a single person, the least amount of knowledge. All they can do is to present it. The reception and posses-sion must be performed by the one informed

Every being is as much compelled to inform himself, if he is informed, as he is to eat if he is nourished. All knowledge comes by individual appli-cation, and the facility of equisition depends entirely upon the use of the various faculties. Is this not so? How has it been with you who have been spending the last three months in the walls of the Seminary close by ? Did your knowledge of Arithmetic of Grammar—of Geography come to you while you were asleep or idle? Did any of the knowledge you have obtained while sojourning here come to you without being guide—the lamp which reveals the way, sought, and that diligently? Nay knowlities, further than that we have them. We are too much under the impression that we destroy that feeling of the student which best manner of applying them reveals the

It is all important that this nature be thoroughly and equally developed, for the welwithin our reach and faithful application. We ner as to enable the mind to behold the have nothing to do with the induring of our cause of those effects; and finally, an ability around all; that all that is required of man is to faithfully use them.

But there are yet other powers which are the crowning gems in the trifold organization of man—his spiritual powers. May I be permitted to enquire what they are? I shall not trespass upon the limits of Theology. It has so much associated these glorious and celestial powers with much that is incomprecelestial powers with much that is incompre-hensible, supernatural and superstitious, that their real character and importance, their na-tures and woes, their development and means of action, have been but dimly seen.

The mental and the spiritual should not be confounded. Those faculties that enable a

person to acquire; retain and impart knowledge are mental. Those qualities which render a person lovely and enable him to lead a true life are spiritual. The mental powers are the illuminating abilities. They reveal the

ways of law and order; and to the ways of its failure, he said one day to a friend? "It' is me and shall come out?" From that prompt and induce us to choose and follow the paths of wisdom and purity and avoid the byroads of ignorance and evil. These powers are virue, integrity, fidelity, magnanimity, benevolence, philanthropy, mercy, gentleness, forgiveness, tolerance, kindness, sympathy, affection and love—a society of powers calculated to wreathe the brow of man with a crown of fadeless beauty and undying worth. undying worth.

Now all these faculties and powers were

as indestructible as the whole rage. They have all been carefully transmitted to the present age, and will be to all future ones. They were planted there originally—are there now—and it does not lie in the power of man, however much he transgresses them, to wholly destroy them. To strike them from his organization, is a human impossibilty. No one can he annihilate; forever are they with him whatever he does. He may let them lie dormant, misuse them and and irregularly develop them, but to destroy then is an impossibility. They may lie—like the precious ofe of the mountain—for ages unobserved, yet capable of being discovered

creation. Teach man positive knowledge— let negatives alone. Let him see and feel the nobleness and dignity of his powers. Win him away from error—physical, mental and spiritual—by the splendor of truth. Cast into oblivion falsities as fast as found, and uncover the smiling faces of wisdor

Ves man has the germinal abilities that h had when he emerged from the plastic hand of his Creator. He now, as ever, has the power to live what he knows. He was, is and ever will be born into the world desting of all knowledge, but endowed with abilities, which by culture can amass that which is necessary for health, for intelligence and happiness. This ability is a progressive one As man leaves the cradle and approaches the condition that enables him to make his sit into the realms of mental and spir life, he will, if true to himself, dissipate ig-norance and acquire wisdom, prince himself of evils and gather the true and the good. It is true that to know is one thing and to

are too much under the impression that we destroy that feeling of the student which are but the fragments, the dilapidated remains of our primitive formation. We are great men and our nation the glory

ton, decrepitude and diseas. the inherent fare of the other natures depend upon what seeds of pain, of stunied growth, and of early death, woven with the very filaments of our constitution, and beyond the power of science and art to eradicate. The world is too little acquainted with the fact that our or gamizations are the result of the most positive and reliable laws of nature, and that they are canable of human diseasers converbescient. A word to those who have been pupils in our Seminary—it is ours—an institution in which the people of this community should and do feel an interest. Some of you have capable of human discovery, comprehension and full obedience. Too little have we been taught that our physical system is capable of an education analogous to our other natures.

No! far otherwise. But we have physical the nature in the call it up for use whenever we induce you to act aright to grants and the increase in the call it up for use whenever we have purely to take a part—to act. May have purely the hints and suggestions I have thrown our induce you to act aright—to learn and obey the hints and suggestions. powers that we may understand. Those powers that we may understand. Those powers demand certain conditions and they are pertaining to a given subject, in such a man-which you never can sanction, aid or abet by within our reach and faithful application. We ner us to enable the mind to behold the word or deed any kind of wrong. To succeed in the world you need firm.

happiness; that every one has the noble endowed power of greatness and goodness; that their means of action are fully scattered that their means of action are fully scattered warrior—the terror of whose arm spread through all the eastern nations, and victory attended at almost every step, that he once learned, from an insect, a lesson of per-severance, which had a striking effect on his future character and success. When closely some old ruins, where, left to his solitary musings he espied an ant tugging and striv-ing to carry away a single grain of corn. Hi unavailing efforts were repeated 69 times certain point of projection, he fell back with his burden, unable to surmount it. But the 70th time he bore away his spoil in triumph, and left the wondering hero reanimated and exuling in the bope of future victory. Aye resolution is almost omnipotent. Sheridan was at first timid, and time and again was

ways of law and order; and to the ways of his failure, he said one day to a friend MIC

may be broken down-discouraged, but even on these occasions if a chance happen in our favor how it inspires faith—and remember that belief in our abilities is the touch stone to success. When Robert Bruce ley on his palplanted by Infinity at the morn of creation in the constitutions of man and woman. They are to be firstly found there and no where else. They constitute a part of them and are that if the insect succeeded in its 7th attempt, he also who had 6 times failed in his efforts for the freedom of his country would make one more trial. Was it not the faith which the final success of the indefatigable insect inspired that was the guaranty of victory and under the guidance of which defeat and failure were next to impossible? We can do that which we do not doubt we can do. Napoleon conquered and intimidated all Europe by his sublime faith in himself. After marhaling all his resources and omitting no precaution which pointed even dimly to suc spread like wild fire over his whole army, which conquered the most fearful odds, and which strove over and crushed all doubt to desperate resolution which never harbored a doubt of its own ability. Without this faith he might have possessed his eagle insight, his quick instinct, his rapid combination, his subtle calculation and foresight, still never have grasped the hydra of anarchy and turnded it to submission, even while its fangs were dripping with gore, nor have waded through the blood of Europe to an imperial throne. No-no. If we have no faith in ourselves who

> enabled to live the life designed in our creation. The darkness and ignorance enshroud-ing past ages is passing and the language of

Through the sges long and dreary,
Since first morning dawned on earth,
Man has had but feeble glimpses
Of the glory of his birth;
Fsint revealings, thwarted hopings,
Wearying struggles day by day,—
So the long and dreary ages
Of his life hath pased away.

But through slow and stately marches,
Of the centuries sublime,
Almghty Truth thath been strengthening,
For the noblest work of time.
And it comes upon the present
Like a god in look and mien,
With composure—high—surveying
All the tumult of the scene.

Wo! to pride, that now shall scorn it, It will bring it fully low,
Wo! the arm that shall oppose it,
It will cleave it at a blow.
Wo! the hosts that shall beset it,
He will scatter them abroad,—
It will strike them down forever,
For truth is mighty—is of God.

CONGRESSIONAL DUELS .- There have been but twenty-five Congressional challenges to fight duels since the organization of the first Congress, and the greater number of these originated in quarrels, which, though political, had no reference to matters which oc-curred in Congress. The last duel is the most remarkable of all. Brooks fired, be-fore his time, a red hot card at Burlingame, and then ran off to the Virginia Springs.— Burlingame followed in a double barrelled shot from himself and Mr. Campbell, through the columns of the Intelligencer. Both perties then agree not to have anything further to do with each other, and this is the end of the affair.

A CLERICAL SUGGESTION.—One of our soquaintances was coming from New York in an interview between to persons, who seemed not to have met for some time before.
"Well," said the one, after the first salutations, "what are you up to now?" "Oh, f don't know," replied the other, "I shall take to religion." "Religion!" cried his friend,

"Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied with one of her most fascinating smiles, "we must not believe all we hear. I had heard sir, that you were a gentleman." The gree English wit admitted, afterward, that he had the worst of it.

OPPOSED TO MONABOHY -There is a man in thing appertaining to a Monarchy, that h ear a crown on his hat

The Chinese have a thoughtful proverb. "The prison is shut night and day— yet it is always full; the temples are always open—yet you find no one in them."

Insults, says a modern philosoph tike counterfeit money, we can't hinder them being offered, but we are not com-pelled to take them.

Avoid soundal; for this is a post of

## Original Correspondence.

this country needs, is a strong infusion of Pennsylvanianism, administered by a com-PROM DELAWARE. pany of good, genuine, sturdy, intelligent Pennsylvania farmers; and I repeat that the MILFORD, (Del.) July 21, 1856. delphia render this country an inviting field to men who are able to pay from ten to twenty dollars an acre for land. A company of such men with their families, would find want of punctuality in meeting my engagement to furnish you with an occasional communication from Delaware The corn crop will soon be "laid by," as they express it have the in the most of haven their the corn crop will soon be the corn crop will be corn crop will be corn crop will be corn crop with the corn crop will be here a fruitful soil, a good market, and in here: that is, the work of harrowing, cultimao in a fallen world. All hands are at work, that work at all; and they make a clean sweep of it; not only tak-ing the tops of the stalks above the ear, but strip off also the blades below the ear. This s called "blade striping" and the proceeds

This corn fodder, with marsh hay, is the ceed from marsh hay and corn fodder.

busked and hauled off after this; and in the course of the winter the corn-stalks are out up with a boe and carried to the pound, or yard. In this way from 50 to 75 bushels of wheat of excellent quality are produced. The