

A Dy ERTISKIENT AND IN O EXCERDING 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 these who advertise by the year. the mental developments. The second second

"he advantages of graded schools are, that re scholars can be instructed by one their instruction can be more tho -they can receive more lessons and longer ones than when all studies are promischously pursued-and where all in a chool are nearly in the same degree of advancement, no lesson to or from one class is upon any other member of the school. For in s graded school, no scholar is so tar ahead or behind, that the steps of his or her mind cannot be followed and improved by thers. Every exercise is comprehended by all, either as an incentive to inspire progress, or as a review to impress indelibly and revive, with new associations and new illus. s, what others have already learned. We are wont to say that an evenly balanced mind is the perfection of human na-ture; and civilization is mainly beneficial se it has this tendency to equalize and balance tempers and passions ; so that minde march on will. even step in their progress and each aids the other by check or spor. It is this even tread and discipline of a firm rank, that makes an army stronger than its numbers would be in disorder ; and it is this grading of the departments of manual labor, that gives to the hand and eye that wonderful proficiency and skill, which strike us as

the perfection of human art. But the teacher gains as much as the scholar, and in the same way. If he is required to tea ch from the alphabet to metaphysics, he must teach in superficial manner and matter. His lessons must be only reci-tations from the dull, dry text of the book, and cannot be full or impressive illustration from the living inspiration of the subject .-And such tasks will weary and repulse the young learner, rather than attract and instruct by the pleasant sympathy of mind, for which the tender intellect has yearnings. Both the selfishness of man in art, and the proficiency of the learned in science, have noved that there must be concentration of ad and hand to one point and one object, in order to gain the highest success. That ne gathers no moss" was known before the English language was spoken, and if we ask any man to do every thing, we mat, Elocution, Rhetorio, History, Arithme wost not complain if he does nothing well. For the art of the teacher, like that of the try and Astronemy. These will in most dis sculptor, long and oft repeated effort is neces--and this must be long and dilligent attention to each detailed part of the work. The more narrow we make the range or grade of this practice, the oftener will the process be repeated, and therefore the faster will go on the lesson of experience. Mental Philosophy, and in some cases Latin, should form the third grade. By the highest mathematics I mean here the science of

A teacher to impress instruction must not stand the subject of his lesson, but nly an nuet be familiar with its connections, and must be able to present it with such various illustrations as will associate and link it with something that is already fast in ev-It with something that is already fast in ev-ery mind of the class. And as no two tastes are pleased with the same rose, so no idea In this age and country we should particuor illustration will strike two minds in the seme manner; and certainly will not in the same way impress a whole class. There is

it can be learned at seven as well as at sev enty. Abstract memory is the faculty which most aids the learner in this branch, and memory is the earliest and most simple of

or anatomy of sentences and lanchinery guage. But while this is the proper view of a pri-

ury school, it unfo mary school, it unfortunately happens that in some districts we find none even thus far dvanced; and there, much remains to be done before the effort to grade, or before there can be any other than the lowest grade.

In sparsely settled districts it is very diff. cult to grade the schools, even where the scholars are divided in their advancement for even now, when we have them all of the same grade, many difficulties and embarassments arise from the distance which fam lies reside from their school house. The can not generally be induced to send schol-ars past flue nearest school house to the re-more and of the district, even if it was to a chool of advanced grade.

Whatever we might desire, it is well to confine ourselves to practical possibilities; and perhaps it is best to grade the echools first in towns; next to introduce the plan into thickly settled regions of country; and then to secure good advanced teachers for winter schools in thinly settled territories, and good female teachers for primary sum mer schools, in such places. For in such winters as the last, it is really

impossible for many of the younger scholars in thinly settled districts to attend school, with that regularity which is necessary fo progress and success. Many have two miles to travel, and some still further, and when the snow is everywhere four feet deep-at places drifted into miniat tains-and the thermometer at 21 degrees below zero, we cannot expect the young and delicate to attend school with punctuality.

Good primary schools in summer, by female teachers, are in such places the best alterna tive; and in this way we secure a winte term of three months and a summer term of the same length, where otherwise we could not secure more than four months winter school for the whole year.

some.

An schools of the second grade, there should be taught Civil and commercial Getry and Astronemy. These will in most dis tricts be the upper grade schools. When there are three grades, the highest mathe numbers, quantities and space, applied to such practical arts of life as Book-keeping, Building, Mining, Surveying, Navigation and Civil Engineering; somewhat after the man-ner of the Polytechnic schools of France and

need of variety in this art, as much as in the face and form, or in the foliage, tinge and taiss and plains; and education here ought to be of a direct practical and militarian follow the remaining character, rather than speculative or metastripes alternately. The number of stars in physical. We can hardly yet take time or the field, now thirty one, represent the pres-ent number of states in the Union-and the turn our tastes to the cobweb abstractions te his attention, in order to apply it of the German Gymnasia and Universities Army and Navy immediately add another tical force. But more especially ought that free educa-tion, which our government furnishes to ev-ery poor man's child of the Commonwealth star on the admission of a New State into our glorious Union ; but used in an ordinary way, the number of stars is not essential from a public treasury, to be of a useful and rand lest year in the practical kind. Even in the olden time and thinteen (the original number) twenty-five or thirty will answer. in Greece, where of all times and places, philosophy was most valued for itself alone,

of one grade, how much less can the teach

instruct in every branch of every grade; and thus we come to out point of starting. In conclusion, a word as to the grades of

the Friedrick places, where population is obtained by control and an an every shift, from its factor or model of the control of year, masked by a short by the partial or genetics. The reveal an obtaint are three grades, but only the first and elements tary grade is found in every district or com-mune, for the whole masks of the population. The indiscensable branches (aught in these The indispensable branches taught in these are Religion, Arithmetic, Singing, Reading, Writing, Gymnastic exercises; and, in the large elementary schools, there are tanght in addition to these the Grammar of the Ger man language, the elements of Geometry

and drawing, the elements of Physic (nearly what we call Natural Philosophy) Geogra phy. Prussian History and simple manual la bor and agriculture. In the schools for girls, female works are added, sewing, knitting

and so on. The middle schools are the second gradation. They are formed only in towes, not in the country. The branches taught in them are Religion and moarals, Reading, the German language, the German classice, composition and style, Foreign Modern language

Latin as much as is needed to exercise the faculties and judgment, the elements of Mathematics, practical Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy to explain the phenomena of nanistry, Natural History, Geography, ture, Ct the use of the Globes, Astronomy, History, especially of Prussia, Drawing, Ornamen writing, Singing, and Gymnastic exercises. Small towns do not have these schools.-The law demands a middle school for a town

of 1500 inhabitants, but indulgence is shown such small place as have already good schools of the first gradation. All towns of 3,000 in habitants have one or more middle grade schools. The children enter the schools of advanced grades, not according to their age but their knowledge; and this must always be the rule, if graded schools are to be suc-

The American Flag.

The flag of our country is a banner of beauty, and opened to the breeze it always inspires a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, with patriotic devotion to Liberty. It is a banner, too, that all political parties rally round\_during their contests, and consequently their numbers is considerably augmented, during Presidential canvasses. As these flags often present an ill shape, we give the fol-

lowing description of the American flag in all its proportions, adding that when one is made larger or smaller the same relative proportion of eizes should be observed : The standard for the Army is fixed at six feet and six inches by four feet and four inches-the number of stripes (representing the states originally constituting the Union) is thirteen, viz : seven red and six white. It

will be perceived that the flag is just one half longer than it is broad and that its proportions are perfect when properly carried out-the first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and so down alternately, which makes the last stripe red. The blue "field" for the stars is the width and remare of the

first seven stripes, viz: four red and three white-these seven stripes extend from the while- these seven stripes extend from the side of the "field" to the extremity of the fag-the next stripe is white, extending the entire length of it, and directly under the field, which serves to "throw it out" in strong and

story ?" "Set your little chairs here in front of me, children, and you shall have your coveted story. Fred, my little nephew, do you know the great white house in front of the bill

the great white house in front of the hill, where the cross roads meet, with maple and butternut trees in front, and the large poplar in the second by and the great pear tree to the greate." "Of, butte, it is a two story. It is true ! I there what did pies just as well—" Associated by great of your chair fixed to suit where you can hear the story, every word. Because when I once begin the rose story. 'you will be so engraged with it that story,' you will be so engaged with it that you will feel unwilling to move until it is all over, and you will want to see my face, and my lips, while I tell it, too. Now it you are ready, I will begin.

"When I was about eight years old, I went o school every day but Sunday, right past that house." "But uncle Lewis, was it you that got the ose ?" asked Anne, moving her chair near-

"It was uncle Lewis himself, dear niece, that had the most to do with it. And may you never do as he did, nor feel as he felt as ong as you live."

"The house stands near the fer ce, as you know, Fred. Well is the evener of the little front yard, nearest the house, graw the white rose-bush. I had seen it two or three years, perhaps longer, and every year it grew more handsome. We hadn't any white roses in my father's garden, at home. Oh! how much I wanted a white rose for my own. I never had one. I felt ashamed to go and ask, because I was not much acquainted with our neighbors who lived there. They knew me very well, and I know would have given me a rose or a handful of roses from the bush. that very bush, if I had asked in a proper and modest way." "What did you do, uncle !"

"After several days' longing and wishing that I had one, and thinking about it, I de-termined to take one !"

"What ! steal it ! why, I wouldn't have

thought of such a thing !" "No, my dear Acue, I hepp you would not, and God grant that you may never be tempted, or yield as I did." "It came a bright morning. My little

brother Henry was going to school with me. It was his first summer at school, and he was about four or five years old. When we came near the house we saw the beautiful roses. How very beautiful! They were almost the handsomest sight my eyes ever saw; I re-membet it now. I told Henry to walk along over the hill, because I did not wish any one to see me take the rose. He went on out of sight. " I climbed the fence, and walked along

on the rail to which the pickets were nailed, till I reached the bush. I caught the stem of a large white one, and staned to go back a-long the ratl, pulling it off as I went. It was

tong the rait, putting it on as i went. It was in my hand as i jumped to the ground and I ran to overtake Henry. "Where did you get that ?" he asked. "I want one too." I felt so badly, I must tell him a lie, or own that I had stolen it, or go back and the as for the source of the stolen it. back and ask one for him, or give him mine. What should I do ? I let him smell it first, and then carry it. We went on. The fur ther we went the worse I felt. "Thief !" 'thief!' 'thief!' the birds seemed to be saying. And the leaves rustled the same thief! thief! thief! "At! Fred, I thought of my school sale with lillies, violets and narcissi

ment of the goodness of Almighty God, and of our constant dependence upon his Provilence, is eminently becoming a free and enlightened people. As the "Giver of every good and perfect

gift, He has crowned the past year with his goodness, and caused our paths to drop with fatness," our free institutions, our righte and privileges, civil and religious, have been con-tinued and preserved. Science and Art, with the great interests of education, morality and religion, have been encouraged and advanced ; industry in all its departments, has been bonored and rewarded, and the general con dition of the people improved.

Our Common wealth has been greatly bless ed. The ravages of disease and death-of famire and pestilence, have not been per mitted to come near us; nor have the horrors of war disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. The earth has yielded her increase and tichly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Abundant prosperity, with smiling plenty and the blessings of health, have been ours. Acknowledging, with gratitude, these blessings of a kind Providence, let us "enter into His gates with thank-giving, and unto His courts with praise; be thankful unto

Him, and bless his name." Deeply impressed with the importance and

propriety of this duty, and in accordance with the wishes of many good citizens, I, James Pollock, Governor of the Commonwe Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend Thurs-day, the 20th day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise through out this State ; and earnestly implore the ple, that, abstaining from all worldly business and pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His pas and mercy, and humbly beseech goodness and mercy, und Him for a continuance of His blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousend eight hundred and fifty-six, and of onwealth the eighty-first.

By the Co ANDREW G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Roses in former Times.

Among the ancients, to enjoy the scent o roses at meals, an abundance of rose leaves that nature works by great and often myste-were chaken upon the table, so that the rious laws, which, not unfrequently, when were shaken upon the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an descended upon the guests from above. Heliogabalus, in his folly, caused violets and roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were mous emigration, which has added so much to our population and industry, and therefore they reclined upon cashions, stuffed with rose leaves or made a couch of the leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewed with roses, and in this custom great laxory It is within the memory of most of our read-was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous ers, that a large and influential party, in this was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Anthony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers is order to render the footing elastic. Heliogabalus not only caused the banquet-rooms, but also the colonades that led to them, to be covered with roses, inte

Occupation of French Women.

Did you ever see a lady play on the fiddle,

tic, out of place, in fair hands taking up the

lady carpenter ? Here are some bundreds o

fiddle and the bow. But if a femi

adapt it to that peculiar little spot of ea It banished the pepper family of plants, the therlac, all heating things-all capillary It canishes the popper samily of plants, the theriac, all heating things—all capillary stimulants, and placed its main reliance on the lancet, leeching, cupping, salts, anti-monials, barley water and gum arabic.— This was all well enough for that little place on the globe, but it went farther and im-posed the same reformed physic on the rest of the world. Bled and leached for every thing, and gave antiphlogistics, and gum water-discarding the whole class of stimu-lants-particularly theriac and capillary stimulants-as hurtful and pernicious in the commencement of acute diseases, and bars-sedmissible in the chronic and the last of a capillary stimulant in a climate that alnost forces the red blood through the skin? most lorces the red blood through the skin Y Your syrup is so strong a capillary stimu-lant; it would almost set a patient in such a climate a fire, suppose the disease to be pneumonia—but here it will often cut short pneumonia, by sending the blood into the pneumonia, by sending the blood into the almost bloodless capillaries in cases which would probably die under the lancet, gum water and antiphlogistics. Your book is a look in the right direction, because it leads back to the old regular practice of Medicine, and goes against the reformed system imported into this country originally from Edinburgh—a system of practice al-most certain death in the apoplexies of the South, hurtful in most of the fevers met with in Southern climates, and very apt to put out children's eyes in ophthalmia. I lately treated a child, attacked with puruent ophthalmia a few days after birth the lotion you advise, applied over the eyes, and cured it promptly. This child would have lost its eyes under leeching and the methods observed in the popular medical books of the day. The disease, in addition to the means you advise, requires a change in the nurse; good milk nourishment to cause the bones of the head to fill out-an

essential indication which calomel, leeching, and lunar caustic can never fulfil. But in apoplexy, pneumonia, and the most of our fevers in this climate the pathological ondition of the system is like the child with purulent ophihalmia, in which bleeding and antiphlogistics are as dangerous to life as they are to the eyes in the child's case. But your kind of practice is not a new thing to me. I have tested the merit of a similar practice for a third of a century. It was not very long after I began the pri-tice before I found that the treatment reco mended in Northern European books was not adapted to Southern latitudes -Nash Journal of Medicine.

THE "POSTAGE STAMP" SHAVE .- Scarcely a newspaper can now be taken up that does not contain the advertisement of some 'Rev.' or 'M. D.' who has recovered his health by he discovery of a wonderful remedy for consumption or nervousness or other ailing. consumption or nervousness or other ailing. Filled with gratitude for the good they have secured they are benevlently affected to wards all other sufferers, and hence they pay large sums to inform the people that for one, two, three or four 'postage-stampa' they will send the recipe by return of mail. We had not supposed it necessary to caution the community against such imposters but it appears that the business pays well

enough to keep it up, and moreover it is now greatly on the increase, and to our surprise during the last month intelligent men of different parts of the country have actually sent us special remittances of stamps asking us to call upon Dr. So-and-so and Rev. Soand so, and procure for them the elixir of life. If intelligent persons are thus impos-ed upon, how is it with the millions of igexceedingly doubtful whether they have any 'local habitation,' or are to be for nd in any other way than through their Post-office box Has not the question occurred to every

ed to every anxious to do a public good, why do they not publish to the world atto ce their im portaut discoveries, which could be done without cost, instead of paying hundreds, nds of dollars fo yes, thous and making tens of thousands of dollars expense to those "sending stamps" and prepaying postage? A correspondent informs us that: "A netn when impressed with the apparent honesty of the edicine, 'clergyman,' he sent forward the dollar, and received in return a little unpaid package containing 12 homeopathic pills of arseniate of potassa, costing perhaps one cent, with three a day, and i while one package seldom failed, two, three,

is estimated, in the report, at a million and

a half. The decline in population, between 1841 and 1851, as actually determined by

the census takers, was 1,622,739, a decrease of 19.85 per cent.; this falling off, the Com mittee computes, has continued, making the decline at the close of 1855, not less than 2,097,841, or one fourth of the whole popu-lation as it wood in 1841. Even this, however, does not represent the full decrease for, if the famine had not set in, the popula tion would have increased in its old ratio; and if it had increased in its old ratio, the existing population would have been, in 1851, 2,466,-414 more than it was; and of course, by this

time, it would have been proportionately lar-ger. If the potato disease had not appeared neither famine nor pestilence would have followed, nor even emigration, at least to the extent it did; and the inhabitants of Ireland, in that event, would have probably numbered, to-day, three millions more than they

The report reveals to a greater exten any document vet published, the social and nomical changes which have taken place in Ireland within the last ten years. These changes, in fact, smount to a revolution.nore radical alterations in the distr land, the shifting of population, and the char-acter of agriculture, than the Irish potato-rot of 1840. No less than 357,134 cabins have been destroyed in Ireland as a consequence of the famine. In their place, however, 86,-128 dwellings of a better kind, chiefly farm houses, have been built ; so that, notwithstanding the extirpation of so many roofs, the people are said to be better lodged than formerly. Another striking change is in the umber of persons engaged in agriculture.-These have fallen off twenty-four per cent. Yet, in the place of this, there have been more than one million seven hundred thou sand acres of additional land brought unde cultivation. Cereal grains, also, are more generally cultivated. Wages have considerably increased. On the whole, the more therough system of farming which has been introduced as a consequence of so large a portion of the soil changing hands, and the

## substitution of improved agricultural ma-chines for rude and unskilled labor, appears to have benefited all classes.

The famine of 1846 is another illu they seem cruelest, and most to be deplored are really bringing forth good. Terrible the potato rot was at the time, its remote effects have proved beneficial to Ireland; while it was not without service, indirectly to the United States, by producing that enor-mous emigration, which has added so much ally fail to see these laws. Another illustra tion forces itself on our notice as we write country, not only opposed the war with Mex-ico, but was hostile to the acquisition of the territory it brought ; and even so able a man as Mr. Webster declared, after California was annexed, that it was wholly worthless. Yet it is now plain that if California had never become ours, its gold mines would still have been undiscovered ; and if they had remain-in that event the increase in the world's curency, and the consequent development of industry, which has done so much, in the last eight years, for the operative as against

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dertook the task of reforming medicine

Johit

many various tastes and senses. But whether ak directness or diffuseness for impresons on a cl ass, the teacher must be able to

graded schools three years ago. In the first year of the Co. Sup graded in one district, and last year in the air towns. They worked with such success that the public schools, last winter, superseery private institution of lear ne seminary and one primary school. The seminary and one primary school. The seminary and one primary school. The schools for the advantages can be men. And if the science of busy life are the science of busy li sept one ser made apparent. Three grades are as most desirable, but two will answer a very good purpose; and where two are genial coil, the institutions which will teach well established, the third will follow as what our German brethren call the refining soon as it will become necessary. In the lower grade or primary schools the teacher can find time for Orthography, Reading, Wri-ting from copy and from dictation, Oral Arith-metic, Written Arithmetic commenced, and Physical Geography. In some instances other branches may be added. Music, as it enlivens the mind, exercises the lungs, and purifies the heart, cannot be introduced too arly; and as the car is mature and susceptible of instruction earlier than the reasoning faculties, music can be learned by its natulong before a complicated problem stry can be solved. In all the exirating the rays. The taste and future pur-pose of the scholar ought to guide, in the se-lection of the branches he will study, and the time he will give to each one which he Signi schools of Process mutic is introduced rery early. Prof. Slowe, of Ohio, in 1836, relied England, France, Prossia and the dif-sent States of Germany on an educational per of observation, and he found music erthe time he will give to each oue which he takes up. To the one History will prove of comparatively little advantage or pleasure,

erywhere in the sch

ers in the schools, both as an element and he finds his interest and sujoyment in ruction, discipline and refinement. He Physiology or Scientific Agriculture, An-

## The Leopard's Attack.

one of the wisest of the sages remarked, that boys should first learn those things which The power of a leopard is wonderful i proportion to his weight. I have seen a full grown bullock with his neck broken by the once well taught in our common schools, we ard that attacked it. It is the popular belief that the effect is produced by a may be assured there will grow up from genial soil, the institutions which will teach of the paw. This is not the case. Few leopards rush boldly to the attack, like a dog. ey stalk their game, and advance crouch

humanities. But I would by no means have any one ingly, making use of every object that will afford them cover, until they are within a few bounds of their prey. Then the immense displayed in the con ower of the mu centrated energy of the spring. He flies through the air and settles on the throat, gen-ally throwing his own body over the animal, more time that in this busy are generally fails to the scholar's lot. No person can learn every thing; and ose of the great ob-jects for grading schools is to avoid su-perficial study, and to make education through by making it direct and pointed-to increase mental power by concentrating it, just as we morease light and heat by concen-trating the raw. The tanks and fourte ourwhile his teeth and claws are fixed on the

while his teeth and claws are fixed on the ceck; this is the manner in which the spine of the animal is broken, by a sudden twist and not by a blow. The blow from the paw is, nevertheless, immensely powerful, and one stroke will rip open a bulleck like a knife, but the effects of the wound are still more to be dreaded than the force of the blow.

kolie, but the effects of the wound are still more to be dreaded than the force of the blow. There is a pecultar poison in the claw, which is highly dangeroux. This is caused by the putrid flesh which they are constantly tear-ing, and which is apt to cause gangrene by inoculation.—Buker's Wanderings in Ceylon.

in the employment. St. Cecelia doubtle ashamed and guilty I felt."

"Did you carry it back, uncle Lowis?" had a favorite Straduarius, yet there seems to be something indefinable, bizarre, fantasasked Anne, "and tell Mrs. Hand you were sorry.

"No my dear niece, I wasn't brave enough to do that, and it was near theool time be linist be a novelty, what would you say to

sides. "The rose now, as my stolen property, them hammering away, with tremendou seemed hateful. I could not bear to look at vigor and celerity. These eyes have seen it, for it reminded me of what I had done. I the grandam of eighty polishing off a plank thought it a witness against me. It tells the with a plane to a nicety. They have each eatory to every one that sees it. It must be a trim little damsel of seventeen, with col put out of the way, be hid, so that it shall ored handkerchiefs tied coquettishly round never be seen again. Abi my neptew, since ther head, busily fixing beams and girlers, I have grown older, I can understand how while a great bearded, bloused man eat mathe robber becomes the murderer, as he thinks jestically by, smoking his pipe, or, if he con dead men tell no tales." Remember the descended to interfere in busin Lord's prayer, how it says, 'Lead us not into temptation ?"

exclaimed beth children. "I boried it deep in the ground. By the take lickets at railways, they drag your lugside of the turnpike there was a swamp. We gage to the Custom House, they cut you boys went barefoot in the pleasant Jane days, and I rolled up the legs of my pantaloons, dance on the tight rope and on stilts, they dance on the tight rope and on stilts, they walked into a mry place, and with my foot right upon the rose, pushed it down as deep as I could among the the mire and stamped ld among the the mire and stamped

buy old clothes, they keep shooting galleries they enter hen's dens, they measure you for boots, they shave you.

> We clip the following from the Providence Post

"A noted Abolition Black Republican ora tor, whose stock in trade was of the mo EP A teamster on the road to Beer River, alifornis, seeing a man limp along the road emnly of his audience, 'and who is John C gently.

he capi postponed. Few saw it in 1848, not even those who desired California, but the war wuh Maxico, in this indirect way, has workd miracles in elevating the masses.

DR. CARTWRIGTT'S OPINION OF MEDICINE .letter to Dr. R. Thompson, of Nashville. The medicine taught in our medical books and schools of the present day is not the and schools of the present day is not the voils neighber enclosed a stamp to one of good old regular science of medicine, but these 'superannuated clergymen,' and rea reformed science-reformed to suit the ceived an unpaid circular (costing the getbeculiarity of a little spot on this globe of ter up one mill,) setting forth the virtues of seculiarity of a liture spot on this groups, ter up one hind, sching is a dust be for-urs, which, however much needed, to adapt a costly preparation which would be for-t to that little spot of earth in byperborean 'warded to him on the receipt of \$1; that it to that little spot of earth in hyperborean Europe, becomes rank empiricicm when applied to the rest of the world. Medicine, a a science, originated in Southern and emperate latitudes, where it arrived at great tion, and existed for two thousa re years. At length, about one and a half or two centuries ago, the leading med-ical school was removed to Edinburgh, in be forwarded at the same rate; and that hyperborean Europe, wanting but two min-utes of being in latitude 56°. A latitude in utes of being in latitude 56°. A natural is of at the patient had rightly asserted for a true of the patient had rightly asserted ter run. Look at Labrador, it has no rivers his condition." Probably very few of those who "enclose of the patient had rightly asserted to the second ter run. Look at Labrador, it has no rivers his condition." of being in la there is a little spot of earth near the sea shore, made habitable by the motion of the earth, from West to East, impinging over it

the warmer atmosphere of the Alantic Ocean. Yet the density of the air is the same as in hyperborean Labrador. The oxygen drawn in at every breath, in that high latitude, is so great and so stimulating, that a new system of practice had to be adopted to cure the diseases incident to the peculiar climate of that little confined place. The new medical school located there, very wise-

But enough for this time ; we have more cases on hand for future disposal.-American Agriculturist.

A STRANGE PARTNERSHIP .- At a ball, in Moscow, on the evening after the coronation ceremonics, the Empress of Russia danced with the Turkish Ambassador!

Boston has six thousand more females than males in its population, while has about fifteen wand more males th females, anes adama ad navered autona in ann

"What did you do with the poor rose," with a glos pol. Whet about the plong