

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

J. L. Ingham

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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A LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

Of parts of speech, grammarians say,
The number is but nine,
Whether we speak of men or things,
Near, see, smell, feel or dine.

And first we'll speak of that called Noun,
Because on it are founded
All the ideas we receive,
And principles are grounded.

A noun's a name of any thing,
Of person, place, or nation;
As man and tree, and all we see
That stand still or have motion.

The Articles are A and The,
By which these nouns we limit:
A the, the man, the pot, the pan,
The spoon with which to skim it.

The Adjective then tells the kind
Of every thing called Noun:
Good boys or bad girls glad or sad,
A large or a small town.

The Nouns can also agents be,
And Verbs express their actions:
Boys run and walk, girls laugh and talk,
Read, write, tell truths or fictions.

To modify these Verbs again,
The Adverb's fits most nearly:
As James correctly always writes,
And Jane she sings so sweetly.

The Pronoun shortens what we say,
And takes the place of names,
Which I, thou, he, she, we, you, they,
Where sentences we frame.

Conjunctions next we bring to join
These sentences together:
As John and James go to town,
If it should prove good weather.

With Nouns and Pronouns we have need
To use the Preposition;
Which set before or placed between,
Expresses their position.

The Interjection helps to express
Our joy and sorrow too,
As when we shout hurrah! or cry
Alas! what shall we do?

America as One of the Great Powers.

The *Journal des Debats* of December 23d, in an article on the President's Message, signed by S. De Sacy, makes use of the following language:

The political relations between North America and Europe are developing themselves. Commerce is the sole cause; but what is the extent of the field which it occupies at this moment, and what subject does it not affect? The message mentions two subjects which indicate how America penetrates, day by day, deeper into the heart of European questions. The first is the payment of the Sound dues. Undoubtedly, at the instigation of American ship owners, the government of the United States, taking here, contrary to custom, the initiative, made known to Denmark that it did not understand that the merchant flag of the United States was obliged to recognize these rights.

The cabinets of Europe have been compelled, to a greater or less extent, to follow the course of America on this point. In consequence of the policy of the cabinet of Washington, conferences have been held, negotiations have followed, and we are compelled to submit ourselves to the will of America. The Sound Dues, a feudal institution, for which no proportionate equivalent is returned, but respectable for its antiquity, will be abolished. So far as Europeans are concerned, it will be at the price of a considerable indemnity, but there is reason to believe that the Americans will escape without any indemnity.

The other subject, which has a more general import, is the abolition of the right of privateering in time of war, as well as a more exact definition of what constitutes a blockade. The Congress of Paris, by a resolution, which will redound in history to the honor of our age, as we well remember, ratified unanimously upon the principles of maritime right for which France, under the old regime of the first Empire, had so urgently insisted. There will be no more letters of marque, and the neutral flag will be respected. The United States, taking the lead again in this path of progress and security for private property, have demanded that not only shall blockades be defined with the utmost exactness, thus doing away with all paper blockades, but that vessels of war shall no longer exercise the right of making reprisals upon commerce. This complete assimilation between war on land and naval warfare, as for private property, is concerned, has received the assent of Russia and, as we are informed by the message of President Pierce, that of the Emperor of the French, although the official solution of this new proposition is yet to take place. Under the present circumstances, on the question of the Sound Dues, the American Union, as we see, begins to exercise a remarkable influence on the definite decisions of the European cabinets. In fact, it enters thus at once into concert with the powers in a manner most flattering to its self-esteem and its reputation, for, as its flatterers will not fail to tell it, its actions seem to imply a right of control over even a jurisdiction in cases of appeal.

The moment has come when we must ask ourselves if it does not concern the whole world that America should enter into the European system in an open and official manner. It is a great Christian power, whose relations have become inseparably connected with those of Europe, and which virtually fulfills the condition of possessing great military resources on sea and on land. It is undoubtedly has distinct interests, but all great powers have them; and the state which has no special, well defined interests, with the resources to make them respected, will be, for that very reason, but a satellite to the others. But the American Union has also great and common interests with all of us. On the day on which she took her official place in the Congress of European powers, the peace of the world would have acquired one precious guarantee more, and could be secured against many accidents. For the Americans themselves this would be an incomparable advantage. If, up to this period, they have not entered into those political associations which obtain from time to time in the governments of great civilized states, it has been from causes which have ceased to exist. Formerly the United States were weak, distant and without exterior influence; at present they are strong, their exterior influence is becoming more apparent, and by the improved facilities of communication, they are now only a few days distant from us. For themselves, that isolation, which might at first glance seem a charming position, is really filled with disadvantages which, at any given moment, may turn into dangers.

A LEGISLATIVE SCENE—A scene occurred in the Illinois House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., which was more remarkable for its singularity than its decency. The House before organization, elected a Speaker, pro tem. The Clerk of the former House claimed the chair till a Speaker was regularly elected. Bridges continually interrupted the Speaker, until the latter ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the disorderly Clerk. As soon as the Sergeant-at-Arms took hold of him, they clinched, while many of the members made up to the scene of action to assist the Sergeant in the discharge of his duties. After some considerable wrestling, knocking over chairs, desks, inkstands, and things generally, Mr. Bridges was got out with his coat shockingly torn. Five or six Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were then appointed to keep order and the House proceeded to business.

Men of Action and Men of Thought.

The world is divided into two sorts of men, those who think and those who act. Of course, all men think, and all men act, but some more of one than of the other, and hence the propriety of dividing them into two classes. Napoleon, for example, was an able thinker, but he was a man of action to a much greater degree, and he may, therefore, be ranked among the last as distinguished from the first. Shakespeare was a man of action to an extent that few poets have been, but his career as a dramatist has overshadowed his other qualities, and he is to be considered consequently as a man of thought. The men of action, in a word, are those who carry out the thoughts of themselves or others; the men of thought are those who think chiefly, and leave others to act. The first control their own age, the last generally the ages that follow. Alexander the Great exercised a more powerful and extensive influence, in his own time, than Aristotle, his old master; but Aristotle's works have been influencing men, communities and empires ever since. A man of action, however great, is like a stone, dropped through vacuum, that leaves no perceptible trace of its passage. A man of thought is like a stone dropped into the water, which sets in motion circles that widen continually and never seem to stop.

The men of action are too apt to undervalue the men of thought. The ordinary type of the former, in our day, is the active, sharp-sighted, energetic man of business, who brings everything to the test of the question, "will it pay?" The ordinary type of the latter, is the talented clergyman, professor, or author, who, generally, has no great knack at what is called "getting along." A natural antipathy seems to exist between the two classes. The first despises the last for ignorance of business. The last looks with a contemptuous pity on the first, as deficient in refinement and culture. Yet why should this antagonism exist? Each class is good in its own way, and each is necessary to progress. If we had nobody but bustling, eager, money-making men of action, there would be no intellectual, nor social progress, and a dead materialism would eat out the heart of society. If we had only great thinkers, profound professors, or popular authors, things would soon come to a stop for the want of a little practical utility. The two go together to make up the State.

It is a mistake, also, in men of action, or men of thought, to rank their speciality the highest. Each class has a mission to perform; and each, therefore, is honorable in its place and vocation. As the material interests of society demand that we should have thrifty mechanics, adventurous merchants and enterprising capitalists, so the moral, social, political and religious wants of the race require teachers, statesmen, authors and clergymen. It is as injurious as it is false, therefore, for one class to say to another, in the spirit of the Pharisee, "stand aside, I am holier than thou." The present wants of society call for the man of action as fully as the future development calls for the man of thought. The vast and complicated machine of human affairs would come to a dead lock without either. One wheel is as necessary as the other, and as noble, if there is any question of nobility at all. Let each man fulfill his vocation, taking care to perform his work fairly, and not to be, as many are, a caricature of his class; for the man of action should not degenerate into a mere miser, nor should the man of thought pass into a crazy dreamer or idealist.

Phila. Ledger.

Switzerland—Can she Resist.

The intelligence brought by the last steamer is that war is imminent between Switzerland and Prussia. The occasion is the refusal of the former to release the royalist prisoners, incarcerated for attempting to get up a revolution in Neuchâtel. It is so much of course for the absolutists of Europe to hang or imprison republican disturbers of society, that they cannot comprehend how little Switzerland dares to mete out the slightest punishment; to conspirators of monarchial tendencies. In the United States, however, the sympathy will be all on the side of Switzerland. The Mountain Republic is right, not only on the main question, which is that concerning Neuchâtel, but on the principle which it maintains, which is the punishment of these royalist revolutionists. She owed it to the absolutists of Europe, to resist, not only the threats of Prussia, but the insidious efforts of Louis Napoleon to induce her to release the insurgents at his solicitation. It is right and necessary, that if rebels of liberal principles are to be punished in Europe, when unfortunate, rebels of despotic tendencies should be made to feel that they run the same risk, when attempting to assail free institutions, and we are glad to see that the only republic left abroad has the spirit to assert her prerogative in this respect. Switzerland cannot, with any regard to her own dignity, pardon, under duress, these prisoners.

Nor are Switzerland's chances of a successful resistance slight. She occupies a mountain region, which rises, like an embattled fort, in the center of Europe. Her population of two millions, consequently, enjoys the same advantages in defending itself which a valiant garrison possesses, when seconded by the almost impregnable works of an Antwerp, a Liège, or a Valenciennes. Nature has done for the Swiss what Napoleon sought, in all his campaigns, to do for himself by strategy—she has placed them in such a position, that in repelling invasion, they are always able to manoeuvre from the centre instead of on the circumference. In area, Switzerland is not quite one-third as large as Pennsylvania, but being nearly as populous, is exceedingly well fitted to defend herself. In a great measure also she is self-dependent; her people live frugally; and a harder, braver race can nowhere be found. Two millions of such people as the Swiss, entrenched as they are, could easily cope with ten millions; and Prussia, therefore, will not find the reduction of them so easy a task as she supposes, especially as there is little national sympathy in Prussia for the war.

The Swiss have always been more or less free. Though Julius Cæsar conquered Helvetia, as Switzerland was then called, it was a conquest only in name. During the middle ages, the House of Hapsburg acquired an ascendancy over the nation; but its exactions led to an insurrection; a confederation was formed between the cantons of Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden; and at the battle of Morgarten, in 1315, the sovereignty of Austria was cast off forever. Since that time the Swiss have had no foreign masters. Their armed force, in 1851, consisted of one hundred and eight thousand; but every Swiss is a soldier, and in a contest for independence they will be doubly efficient. Moreover, the government has the right, secured to it by treaty, of recalling, in the event of war, the Swiss regiments in the pay of the Pope and other powers, so that a persistence on the part of Prussia, may lead to a Roman, if not Italian rising, in consequence of the absence of the Swiss guards from the country. The threatened storm may blow over, indeed; but from present appearances, it is not likely to; and when it bursts, it may disturb, far and near, the political elements of Europe.

Phila. Ledger.

The Bombardment of Canton.

The advices from Europe are, that a British Consul has declared war against the Chinese Government, and a British Admiral has commenced hostilities by bombarding the City of Canton for several days. Of course, in such a thickly populated city, the loss of life must be dreadful, and must have some strongly justifiable cause to warrant such summary proceedings on the part of the agents of the British Government. The offence appears to have been that the Chinese took some of their own subjects out of a vessel having a British flag flying above it, and to which they had gone for refuge, probably guilty of some crime, political or otherwise, for which they were liable to punishment. Sovereign governments have usually jurisdiction over their own subjects in their own waters, and therefore the refusal of the Mandarin to give any explanations would appear to be only a proper exercise of sovereign rights. The British Consul did not think so. He commenced "maid reprisals," by ordering the seizure of a Mandarin junk. This not being sufficient to satisfy the Governor, that the authorities were wrong, the effect of shot, shell, musket bullets and bayonets were tried. The Chinese walls were less stubborn than the Governor's resolution. They yielded to the force of the argument applied, and the British troops took possession of the Governor's palace. The Governor however, grew stronger in maintaining his rights, as his power to resist the invaders of it grew weaker, and at last accounts he still stubbornly refused any "repatriation."

Great Britain seems to run into a fight just as naturally as a Cowie Rican runs from it when he has to face the Yankee filibusters. It has just got out of one terribly costly war, in which it found itself involved by interfering with quarrels not its own, and has plunged since into two others apparently from as little cause. With Persia, in Western, China in Eastern Asia, and chronic hostilities South, in Hindostan, it is in a state of war with nearly the whole Asiatic continent. This is the great filibustering ground of the British Government, and since after slice of territory is absorbed from year to year. Whether any immediate project of absorption will grow out of their operations at Canton, will be seen hereafter. It is suspicious of that issue that the English journals are already declaring in favor of a removal of the English settlement nearer the districts where the main staples of the country are produced; where the climate is comparatively temperate, and their position would command the mouth of the great river.

HINTS ON WINTER DRESS.
BY MRS. ADAMS.

As a change of dress is now necessary a few remarks respecting taste and fashions may, to some, be acceptable. Flounces and double skirts are very much admired; there is, however, one disadvantage with regard to these winter dresses, for flounces make a very heavy skirt; the better or more expensive the material the more heavy the skirt. Plain skirts, handsomely trimmed with velvet or plush, are quite a lady's dress. Double skirts are not too heavy, and are pretty. I have seen some double skirts made with lining joined to the lower part; but should the upper skirt be blown up, it is not near so good a lining. The two skirts should be whole to the waist. Dress skirts of any kind are much more comfortable to wear than they have been for years past. The skirts being loose from the jackets, so much slope is not required, as the skirt must come under the front of the jacket. Your skirt being fastened round your waist you can better support the weight than when it is hanging off the hips; the dragging of a heavy skirt below the waist must be a most uncomfortable feeling.

These remarks are written for those ladies who take walking exercise; but those who seldom move ten yards from their own door a dress of any fashion may be worn. Skirts are frequently put on to a shaped band; this band resembles the lower part of a jacket; it is cut in shape to fit on the hips and around the body; it sometimes enables the jacket to sit smoother and better. Skirts should be nicely plaited; there may be some persons who think the appearance is preferable to comfort. I cannot recommend anything but a nicely plaited skirt into the old-fashioned straight band.

I will now give a few ideas on the jackets. Jackets are made larger and much handsomer than they were last year. Larger and fuller sleeves are worn. Three fulls quite full cut on the straight; the first one put in the arm-hole, the other two are deep enough to form a handsome sleeve. Three puffs are still worn; the puffs to begin at the arm-hole. Another elegant sleeve is a plain piece of material plaited about three inches down from the arm-hole. The jackets are much longer below the waist than they were last year. The new braces on the jackets are in the shape of a low body-trimming or Bertha, in front; the point is on the middle of the chest, and half-way down the back. To many figures this is very becoming, and newer than the long braces. Broad fringe, three or four inches deep, round the shoulders of the jackets is very handsome; it is not necessary to have the same width of fringe on any other part of the jacket. Sewing silk fringe is what is worn.

Our Daughter's Ruined.

Where?
At Fashionable boarding schools.
How?
In manner and form to wit:
A young lady in good health was sent to a distant city, to finish her education at a boarding school of considerable note. In one month she returned, suffering from general debility, dizziness, straggling pains, and headache.

It must be a very telling process, which, in a single month, transforms a frolicking, romping, ruddy-faced girl of sixteen, to a pale, weakly, falling invalid. It is not often done so quickly; but in the course of a boarding school education, it is done thousands of times. Public thanks are due to a correspondent of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, for the pains he took to ferret out the facts of the daily routine of the establishment, the propriety of which so richly merit the reprobation of the whole community, both for their recklessness of human health, and their ignorance of physiological law. Said an accomplished lady to us not long since, "My only daughter is made a wreck of—she loses her mind at that wretched school!"

At this model establishment, where the daughters of the rich and of the aspiring are prepared for the grave every year, twelve hours are devoted to study, out of the twenty-four, when five should be the utmost limit. Two hours are allowed for exercise. Three hours for eating. Seven hours for sleep. Plenty of time allowed to eat themselves to death, at the expense of stinting them to the smallest amount of time for renovating the brain, the very fountain of life, upon whose healthful and vigorous action depends the ability of advantageous mental culture, and physical energy.

But what is the kind of exercise which prevails in city boarding-schools? The girls are marched through the streets in double file, dressed violently, of course, so as to insure to the benefit of the proprietors, in the way of a walking advertisement, knowing well enough that a file of young ladies, from the families of the upper ten, would monopolize attention on any thoroughfare, even Wall street. But what does an hour's prim walk effect, when, conceptions of being the eyecore of every eye, they are sent on their most unexceptionable good behavior, when a good side-shaking, whole-souled laugh would subject the offender to a purgatorial lecture, to be repeated daily, perhaps for a month? Verily, Moloch has his worshippers in this enlightened age, when parents are found to sacrifice the lives of their daughters, for the reputation of having them at the fashionable boarding-school—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Remarkable Position of the Planets.

At the present time, until the end of January, all the old planets, and the two of importance discovered within 75 and 100 years, will be visible soon after sunset, and five of them west of the meridian; a position worthy of particular notice, as it may not occur again for years.

Mercury, in consequence of its proximity to the sun, is usually invisible, so that many persons have never seen it. There will be a very favorable opportunity for viewing it, in this month, especially from about the 7th to the 20th, as it will not only be at its greatest Eastern elongation on the 15th, but its South declination will be much less than that of the sun, so that on the 11th, it will not set in the W. S. W. until an hour and a half later. It will appear as a reddish star of the first magnitude. After the 20th it rapidly recedes to the sun, and soon disappears.

Venus, although already very brilliant, will continue to become more so until about April 1st. Its greatest Eastern elongation takes place on Feb. 27th, and inferior conjunction on May 9th. So that for four months our evening western sky is to be ornamented by this beautiful planet.

Mars will be in conjunction early in June—it is therefore, in that part of the orbit most remote from the earth, and shines with a faint reddish light. It is now a very little west of Venus, in the W. S. W., but the distance is rapidly increasing.

Jupiter, "the great disturber of the system," goes down exactly in the West; although also approaching its conjunction, (April 11th), and therefore the more distant part of its orbit, its light is not apparently less than when in opposition in September. This evening, at sunset, it will be about two degrees west of the Moon, by which it was eclipsed in France, Great Britain, &c.

Uranus, which sets in the W. N. W., and Neptune in the W. by S., although many times larger than the Earth, cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope. The former will be in conjunction May 15th, the latter March 10th. Saturn came in opposition two days since, and therefore now rises in the N. E. by E. a few minutes before sunset. This planet is now in a favorable situation for observation through a powerful telescope, as it attains a great altitude, and the rings, although not quite as open as in 1856, are much more so than usual. They will henceforth gradually contract, and in 1860 will cease to be visible through any telescope except that of Cambridge, and perhaps half a dozen others of similar size.

A drunkard, confined in prison at Harrisburg, for breaking into a cellar to get some liquor, was found dead in his cell next morning from having drunk "burning fluid" in mistake for whiskey.

The prosperity of a man lies in this one word—Education. Convey humanity to this fountain of happiness, and you bestow everything; all means of power and greatness.

COLD.

For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls 5 degrees. At 45 miles' distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense power may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed from the Arctic Circle is from 50 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; blistering the flesh like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals; hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our stoves with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality "as hard as a rock," pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lather like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

Who would not be honest, if they knew the sweets?

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of the number of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds.
Corn, on the cob, seventy pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Oats, thirty-six pounds.
Barley, forty-six pounds.
Buckwheat, fifty-five pounds.
Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.
Sweet potatoes, fifty pounds.
Onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Broad beans, sixty pounds.
Cloverseed, sixty pounds.
Timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Flax seed, forty-five pounds.
Hemp seed, forty-five pounds.
Blue grass seed, thirty-three pounds.
Dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

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A California Wife.

We have been told that when John Bigler, the late Governor of the State of California, was a member of the State Legislature, Mrs. B., his wife, absolutely washed the clothes of some of the honorable gentlemen for so much a dozen. At the time of his election Bigler was very poor, and his per diem was hardly enough for himself and wife to live upon in those prodigal times. To make both ends meet, and save something against a rainy day, Madame Bigler put her shoulder to the wheels as above stated.

Now, won't this be rather startling to the pale faced, attenuated damsels of the East, who faint and scream at the sight of a wash-tub or cob web? Think of it. The wife of an ex-Governor with her sleeves and gown rolled up, bending over a wash-tub, and her husband, with his clean dicky standing upright clasping his ears, rosy to a quation of privilege, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Sp-e-a-k-e-r!" And then think of the ex-washer-woman being feted, three years after, as the wife of the Governor of the State of California, worth a hundred and fifty thousand dollars—enough money to make the heads of universal nob-fowl duck and dive like an affrighted water-fowl in a thunder storm.

Good for the Pennsylvania Dutch girl! Five hundred years hence, when the historian lifts the veil from the catacombs of the past and writes the history of the untortured dead, he may perhaps append this little episode to the history of one of California's Governors; and the little ragged girl that then goes down to dip water from the Rio Sacramento, may think better of their mother who have to labor, because a long time ago Mrs. John Bigler, the Governor's wife, filled her wash-tub from the same noble river.

These are the pioneer women of California; there are many such, as strong willful and as true, who quail not at their own footsteps in the woods, whose hearts swell with hope at

The clanking of the hammer,
And the creaking of the crane.

Marriage of Guizot to the Princess Lieven

From a private source we learn that the celebrated Guizot has finally married the Princess Lieven, a lady not less celebrated in diplomatic and social circles. It is stated that the affair is kept a secret, or rather, that it is a public mystery. The princess still wears her former name, and the happy couple do not live under the same roof. Should this be really so, we are wholly at a loss to understand the reason, and our consideration for the character of Guizot must sink considerably.

Guizot is nearly seventy years old, and his lady-love is but few years younger. The friendship commenced in 1840, when Guizot was the French Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

After the death of the prince she endeavored to be the diplomatic Egina of the Czar, although she still continued to reside in Paris or London. The medium of this correspondence between her and Nicholas, was her brother, Count Benckendorff, the predecessor of Count Orloff in the Emperor's confidence and favor. Since the death of the Count, in 1844, her real influence at the Russian Court has been on the wane; her influence, however, with Guizot and Louis Philippe rather increased, they believing that through her they might get a controlling hold on the Czar. Her salon at Paris has been most brilliant and renowned—the focus of all Europe for diplomatic scandal and petty intrigues. The Princess, who during the lifetime of her husband was known to direct the Embassy in London, preserved her taste for diplomatic intrigue, which she carried on with great delicacy, elegance, perspicacity and grace. But she has lost her power; she has lost her credit in St. Petersburg, especially since on account of her connection with Guizot, she has become one of the souls of the Orleansist faction.

It is possible that the Princess, who is mistress of a large income, may have wished by a matrimonial connection with Guizot to secure to his old age the luxuries of fortune. But we can hardly understand how he came to accept this left-handed, humiliating alliance, in which his wife does not bear his honored name.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Yankee Outdone.

There is a pleasant little tale about Sir Allen McNab. He was once traveling by steamer, and as luck would have it, was obliged to occupy a state room with a certain half blooded Yankee. Both gentlemen arose early in the morning; and when Sir Allen was dressing, he was astonished to behold his inquisitive companion make thorough research into his (Sir Allen's) well furnished dressing case. Having completed his examination, he proceeded, while the chief remained in petrified astonishment, coolly to select the tooth-brush, and therewith to bestow on his long, yellow fangs an industrious and energetic scrubbing. Sir Allen said not a word, but "kept up a deal of thinking." When Jonathan had concluded, the old Scotchman gravely finished washing himself, silently set the basin on the floor, stopped one foot well, and taking the tooth brush, applied it vigorously to his toes and toe-nails.

"You dirty fellow!" exclaimed the astonished Yankee, who had watched every motion, "what the mischief are you doing that for?"

"O," said Sir Allen, coolly, "that's the brush I always do that with."

A GOOD ANECDOTE—The following conversation was overheard among "the soldiers" of the Rio Grande. "See, night. Two volunteers wrapped in blankets and half covered with mud. Volunteer 1st:— "How came you to volunteer?" Volunteer 2d: "Why, Bob, you see, I have no wife to care a red cent for me, and so I volunteered—and besides, I like war!" "Now tell me how you came out here?" Volunteer 1st: "Why, the fact is, you know I—I here got a wife, and so I came out here, because I like peace!" Hereupon both the volunteers turned over in their blankets, got a new plastering of mud, and went to sleep.

FASHIONABLE—A little girl at school read thus: "The widow lived on a small limbeck, left her by a relative."
"What did you call that word?" asked the teacher; "the word is legacy, not limbeck."
"But, Miss Johnson," said the little girl, "Pa says I must say limb, not leg."

"TINION" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon. "Front face, and tend to the town call!" As many of ye as is present will say 'Here!' and as many of ye as is not present will say 'Absent!'"

A jolly old darkey down South bought himself a new hat; when it commenced raining he put it under his arm. When asked why he did not put it on his head, he replied:—"De hat's mine; bought him with my own money; head 'longe to massa; let him take care his own poverty!"