

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.]

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

VOLUME 9.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

NUMBER 13.

## THE STAR OF THE NORTH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY R. W. WEAVER, OFFICE—Up stairs, in the new brick building, on the south side of Main Street, third square below Market.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; one dollar and fifty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription received for a less period than six months; no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Advertisements not exceeding one square will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

## MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I sometimes feel as if I could blot  
All traces of mankind from earth—  
As if 'twere wrong to curse them not,  
They do so much degrade their birth.  
To think that earth should be so fair,  
So beautiful and bright a thing,  
That nature should come forth and wear  
Such glorious garb for nothing,  
That sky, sea, air, should live and glow  
With light, and love, and holiness,  
And yet men never feel or know  
How much a God can love and bless—  
How deep their debt of thankfulness.

I've seen the sun go down, and light  
Like floods of gold pour'd on the sky—  
When every tree and flower was bright,  
And the full soul was gushing love,  
And longing for its home above—  
And then when men would roar, if ever,  
To the high heavens of thought and soul—  
When life's degrading taint should sever,  
And the spirit spurn control—  
Then have I seen—oh! how my cheek  
Is burning with the shame I feel,  
That truth is in the words I speak—  
I've seen my fellow-creatures steal  
Away to their ungodly mirth;  
As if the reveries of earth,  
Were all that they could feel or share,  
And glorious heaven were scarcely worth  
Their passing notice or their care.

I've said I was a worshipper  
At woman's smiles and looks and there,  
And when I deemed I just had caught  
The radiance of that holy light  
Which makes earth beautiful and bright—  
When eyes of fire their flashes sent,  
And rosy lips looked eloquent—  
Oh, I have turned and wept to find  
Beneath it all a trifling mind.

I was in one of those high halls,  
Where genius breathes in sculptured stone,  
Where shaded light in softness falls  
On penciled beauty. They are gone,  
Whose hearts of fire and hands of skill  
Had wrought such power—dark they speak  
Of their own greatness, and their pride,  
And fresh lips breathe of dark eyes woke,  
And crimson cheeks flushed glowingly  
To life and motion, I had knelt  
And wept with Mary at the tree  
Where Jesus suffered—I had felt  
The warm blood rushing in my brow  
At the stern buffet of the Jew—  
Had seen the head of glory bow,  
And bleed for sins he never knew,  
And I had wept. I thought that all  
Must feel like me—and when there came  
A stranger bright and beautiful,  
With step of grace and eye of flame,  
And tone and look most sweetly blest  
To make her presence eloquent.

Oh, then I look'd for tears. We stood  
Before the scene of Calvary;  
I saw the piercing spear—the blood—  
The gall, the wrath of agony.  
I saw his quivering lips as he pray'd,  
"Father, forgive them"—all were there;  
I turned in bitterness of soul,  
And spoke of Jesus. I had thought  
Her feelings would refuse control,  
For woman's heart, I knew, was fraught  
With gushing sympathies. She gazed  
This moment on a man of God,  
And coldly cur'd her lip and praised  
The high priest's garment! could it be  
That look was meant, dear Lord, for thee?

Oh, that is woman—what her smile—  
Her lips of love—her eyes of light—  
What is she, if her heart revile  
The lowly Jesus? Can she write  
His name upon the marble brow,  
And linger in her curls of jet—  
The light spring flowers may scarcely bow  
Beneath her step, and yet—and yet—  
Without that meeker grace she'll be  
A lighter thing than vanity.

SCIENCE AND THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.—Doc-  
tor Stark, a Scotch chemist, has experimen-  
ted with writing ink to such an extent as to  
have manufactured several hundred differ-  
ent kinds. From these experiments, Dr.  
Stark has come to the conclusion that no  
salt of iron and no preparation of iron  
equals the common sulphate of iron—that  
is, the commercial copperas for inkmaking.  
He failed to procure a persistent black ink  
from manganese, or other metal or metallic  
salt. The most permanent, ordinary inks,  
he states to be composed of the best blue  
gall nuts, with copperas and gum, and the  
proportions found on experiment to yield  
the most persistent black, were six parts of  
the best blue galls to four parts of copper-  
as.

A process has come into vogue, of causing  
oils, fats and rosins, when in a heated  
state, to be thrown by centrifugal force  
through fine wire gauze into an enclosed  
chamber containing chlorine. The appar-  
atus is like a centrifugal sugar-pan, sur-  
rounded with a lead chamber, containing  
the bleaching gas. A siphon is employed to  
shut off communication, when required, be-  
tween the revolving pan and the bleaching  
chamber.

M. Kuhlmann, in a communication to the  
French Academy, states that his examina-  
tions show that all limestones, especially  
the hydraulic limes and natural cements,  
contain notable quantities of potash and  
soda. The part which these alkalies serve,  
is to bring the silica to the lime, forming  
silicates, which, in contact with water, pass  
into a state of hydration similar to that of  
zypsum.

## CHINA AND THE FUTURE: THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

It appears to be very generally understood that a formal arrangement has been entered into by Great Britain and France, for the purpose of compelling China to open her ports to the commerce of the world. The Govern-  
ment of the United States has been asked to participate in the movement, but it is not likely that a favorable reply will be given.—It is probable, however, that a Special Minister or Commissioner will be appointed, with authority to act with due discretion under the circumstances. Lord Elgin is to go out as the Minister of Great Britain, and with full power to discuss the new treaty at the cannon's mouth. France, too, will be duly represented, and the United States will pursue a cautious and conservative policy. The results cannot but prove of momentous interest in a commercial point of view. At the last dates, Commissioner Yeh had addressed an official paper to Dr. Parker, the American Commissioner, reminding him of the neutrality of the United States, and requesting him to remove the American ships of war from the scene of trouble. The reply of Dr. P. was not known when the mail left. The following article from the Pays, a French Government paper, confirms what has been said heretofore, relative to the arrangement concluded at Paris between the British and French Governments:

The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct to the Past and the Future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interest of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The later power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an important maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral Guerin, in the Chinese seas, with a view of future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two Admirals will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gun boats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for ascending rivers. The maritime force for the two nations so employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time, the British Government is sending military reinforcements to China, it sends special Commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that, from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war.

M. de Bourboulon, French Charge d'Affaires to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th inst. He carries with him instructions to Admiral Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, who commanded the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement concluded in Paris between Lord Cowley and the French Government.

The London Globe says:—  
The force about to be concentrated at Hong Kong, consists of two brigades of infantry—This will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery, 1000 marines, and 100 of the Royal Engineers; while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief will be Major General Ashburnham, G. B., who had a command in the Sutlej campaign.

LONDON, March 17.—Artificers are employed from 5 in the morning until 10 at night, in Portsmouth dock-yard, to equip the gunboat squadron for China, enumerated yesterday as fitting out at Portsmouth, and also the troop ships and frigates Transit, Assistance, Adventure and Furious. The Transit is so far complete that she was swung in Portsmouth harbor yesterday, for the adjustment of her compasses, and the others are well forward.

The Shannon, 51, Capt. Peel, C. B., which has been prevented by the severe gales of the last few days from shipping the guns and other heavy stores she is to take out to China, shipped them yesterday, and will probably leave for her destination to-day.—The ships intended to carry troops will be most rigidly inspected and reported on prior to their embarkation, by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour and the Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Southwest District, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, so as to insure safety, health and comfort to the men.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the English and the French are in earnest. A powerful force will be necessary to subdue the Chinese, for the blood of that strange people is evidently up, and they will sacrifice thousands of lives rather than yield to the hated barbarians.

Yes, yes, nature balances all things admirably, and has put the sexes and every individual of each on a par. Them that have more than their share of one thing, commonly have less of another. Where there is great strength there ain't apt to be much gumption. A handsome man in a general way ain't much of a man. A beautiful bird seldom sings. Them that have genius have no common sense. A fellow with one idea grows rich, while he who outlives him a fool dies poor. The world is like a baked meat pie; the upper crust is rich, dry and puffy; the lower crust is heavy, doughy and underdone; the middle is all that generally, but the smallest part of it is that which flavors the whole.—Sam Slick's Wise Sawes and Modern Instances.

## THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

We have the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for the Massachusetts General Hospital. It presents a brief and very valuable review of the year's operations of the two branches of this magnificent charity. We observe that with the enlargement of expenses, and the necessary enlargement of the demands upon the Hospital, the expenses of the last year have materially exceeded the income. There is no considerable reduction possible in these expenses; and it follows, therefore, that to sustain the institution on the scale which humanity and science demand, the community must provide in some way the enlargement of its receipts.

In a very interesting report of Dr. Booth, now at the head of the McLean Asylum for the insane, he concedes the fact that insanity is on the increase. In a cursory examination of the causes of this increase, all of which should receive the most careful consideration, we find the following remarks, to which we beg attention, on the passion for beginning the school education of children to young.—We are induced to copy these in the feeling that they have peculiar value at the present time, when the attention of the public has been called anew to its subject:

"In looking at the manners and habits of the people of our age, we shall find abundant evidence of the truth of what has been here indicated. We start in life as if determined to thwart the laws established for the preservation of health, and for the proper development of our faculties. Passing over the errors of the nursery, which are many and unquestionably fruitful in producing most of the sickness and mortality of infancy, let us follow the child as he is committed to school, usually at the age of four or five years. Perhaps it cannot be said that a large majority of children are obviously injured by being placed at school at this early age; but there are undoubtedly many who suffer from the undue and unhealthy stimulation of the brain. At this age, the brain being profusely supplied with blood, and very susceptible of irritation, should be watched with the greatest care, to preserve its delicate structure from injury or destruction. But it is hardly possible that young children can be subjected, for so many of their waking hours to the observance of rules usually deemed necessary for the government of schools, without seriously retarding or preventing the regular healthy development of the physical system. In this way unquestionably, is laid the foundation of much disease of the spine, and kindred ailments, which prematurely cripple so many of the young, or busten them to a premature grave.

Hufeland, a distinguished physician of Prussia, in his valuable work on the 'Art of Prolonging Life,' observes, 'Intellectual effort in the first years of life is very injurious. All labor of the mind which is required of children before their seventh year is in opposition to the organization, and prevents its proper development.' Again, he says, 'It is necessary that we should not begin to exercise the faculties of the mind too early; it is a great mistake that we cannot commence their cultivation too soon: we ought to think of attempting this while nature is wholly occupied with the development of the organs, and has want of all the vigor of the system to effect this object. If children are compelled to study before this age, the most noble part of the vital force is withdrawn from perfecting the organization, and is consumed by the act of thought; from which it necessarily results that the bodily development is arrested or disturbed, digestion is deranged, the humors deteriorated, and serofa produced. In fine, the nervous system thus acquires a predominance over all others, which it preserves for the remainder of life, producing innumerable nervous complaints, melancholy, hypochondria, &c. It is true however, that diversity of character requires different methods in this respect. But in all cases, the course to be pursued is directly opposed to that which is usually adopted. If a child shows at an early age, a great propensity for study, instead of animating and encouraging him to proceed in this course, as most teachers do, it is necessary to moderate his zeal; for precocious maturity of mind is nearly always disease, or shows an unnatural propensity which it is most prudent to correct.'

## Siamese Female Soldiers.

The following description of the King of Siam's female military body guard, though not entirely new, is interesting for its minuteness:

A battalion of the King's Guard consists of 400 women, chosen from among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay, and their discipline is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of thirteen, and are placed in the army of reserve at 35. From that period they no longer serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the Royal palaces and Crown lands. On entering the army they make a vow of chastity, from which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the King's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but the most skilled in military exercises.

The hope of such reward animates them with extraordinary zeal for military instruction, and Europeans are astonished at the martial appearance of that battalion, as well as its skill in manoeuvring and its excellent discipline. The costume these women wear is very rich. Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light

coat-of-mail, and gilt cuirass. The arms are free, and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on State occasions their only weapon is a lance, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their unclad they are armed with a musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, and each company of 100 women, commanded by a captain of their sex. Should the captain die, the company is drilled for three days by the King, who appoints the most competent to succeed to the command.

The battalion has been commanded for the last five years by a woman who saved the King's life at a tiger hunt by her courage and skill. She possesses great influence at Court, and is much respected by those under her command. She has the same establishment as a member of the Royal family, and ten elephants are placed at her service. The King never undertakes an expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt, or even ride out without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Each individual of the battalion has five nergesses attached to her service, and, having thus no domestic occupation, she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession.—There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed for two days every week to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, the pistol, the musket and the rifle.

The King attends once a month to these exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to the most deserving. These rewards consist of bracelets and other valuable jewelry, to which the girls and their families attach great importance. Those so honored fill the office of sergeant or corporal. Punishment is very rare in the corps, and when it is inflicted it consists of suspension from services for a period not exceeding 3 months. But duels are much more frequent. They must be sanctioned however by the female captain, and be fought with swords in the presence of the entire company. When the death of one of the parties ensues, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral, and the high priest pronounces a panegyric declaring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but as a measure of discipline, she is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the entire army endeavors to imitate it.

## The Spanish Invasion of Mexico.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the plan of the Spanish government for the invasion of Mexico, is as follows:—

"It is proposed to bring Santa Anna from Carthage, where he at present is, and whence he will have sent instructions to his partizans in Mexico. Vera Cruz is to be taken in his name, and with Spanish aid; his adherents will be in readiness to join him, and to march upon the capital. This project has probably had its origin in an application which is known to have been made to Spain a short time ago by Santa Anna for a large number of officers to head an attempt he was contemplating. It is thought that the capture of Vera Cruz is spoken of rather too confidently, as a thing sure to be once effected. St. Jean d'Ulloa passes for one of the strongest fortresses (if not the strongest) in the two Americas, and although the French, favored by circumstances and by a very feeble resistance, captured it in 1838, it does not necessarily follow that it is to fall an easy prey to the Spaniards in 1857. Notwithstanding the news lately received via England, of a blockade by Spanish men-of-war of the Mexican ports, it is doubted whether this can be effective and sustained, the more so as the northerly gales, usual in those latitudes at this season, would render difficult and dangerous for a squadron to remain off the Mexican coast. All the troops that are as yet known to be under orders for Cuba, are about 2,000 men, draughts from different regiments, and which in any case would be sent later in the year to fill up the vacancies caused by deaths and completion of service in the ranks of the army in the Spanish West Indies. It is asserted, however, that in addition to these a sufficient body of troops could be spared from Cuba to form the expedition against Mexico."

A Madrid correspondent of the London News states that the French and English governments have readily acknowledged the rightful cause of Spain in her dispute with Mexico, and that the United States will be called upon to remain neutral in the event of war. It is understood, however, that the application that has been made to the two Western Powers to protect Cuba, has been rejected.

## THREE HUNDRED BOXES OF BENEVOLENCE.

The National Kansas Committee have, or had a few days ago, three hundred boxes of clothing on hand, which they are busy forwarding to the Missouri river to Kansas, and which, on its arrival there, they have directed to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied to redeem the worthless, illegal bogus scrip issued by the Topeka Convention to sell themselves. We state this on reliable authority, and challenge contradiction from the Kansas committee. This much we know. Who has bought up this worthless scrip for a song, or rather a 'shriek,' and is making a good thing of it, by getting it redeemed at par out of this clothing contributed by the benevolent to clothe the naked, we don't know.—Albany Argus.

## FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE.

This is a hard subject for us to touch upon, especially with word of fault-finding. A woman does look so prettily when well dressed, that, until some startling developments have rendered it imperative, we have refrained from saying a word against the extravagant outlays that are now made for female dress. We think that we do not "stretch the truth" in stating that the dress of woman costs two dollars now where it did one, ten years ago. It is now silk everywhere, or an expensive fabric of wool; and cotton is universally at a discount. The shop girl stands in silk behind the counter; and as the shop girl wears the dress that the fashionable woman did ten years ago, the latter is obliged to adopt a fabric of a more costly character, so that where the dollar silk was once good enough, the heavy three dollar *moire antique* will now suffice. Ten to twenty dollars is now paid for a hat where five and ten dollars were once considered extravagant. It is that in every department of the female dress.—This tendency to over-dress was once considered an American vulgarity, but there is no lack of extravagance abroad now, and societies have already been formed in European continental cities for its suppression.

The singular fact has been pretty widely published, that in Boston, during the past year, the number of marriages has been reduced 20 per cent. from the previous year. Now, we have not the slightest doubt that this fact grows out of the conscious inability of young men, starting in life and business, to support wives in a manner consonant with the present requisitions of social life.—Girls must keep house, and keep it in style, or they must board in a costly boarding-house, and dress in a manner corresponding to that entertained by the daughters of the millionaires. There is no more of the occupation of the humble room at first—no more of the self-denial by which the wife becomes the sharer of the young husband's poverty and struggles—no more of that adaptation of life to circumstances, by which the wife grows up with the husband into fortune; but marriage must now at once bring all the advantages and all the show of fortune, or it may not be indulged in. In other words, marriage has become a costly and rare luxury, to be had only for money, and not that natural and unrestricted connection of loves and lives which is necessary to the happiness of both men and woman, and essential to the purity and progress of society.

This puts a serious face upon the matter; a very serious face. In the history of every nation, it has been observed, on a state marriage of the sexes has been the nurse of vice. A man who has really made up his mind that he cannot afford to be married, and that he must lay aside all hope of it, for years, at least, is in a dangerous position.—He has lost some of the most powerful restraints from vice that have ever influenced him; and while he adopts a course that unfits him for the pure pleasures of home and conjugal life, the "ungathered roses" still cling to the "ancestral tree," and wither where they hang. However much men may feel the cost of woman's extravagance, and however little they can afford it, woman feels it still more, and can afford it still less.

The general idea of living is altogether above the mark of Christian prudence, or sound social policy. The prudent reduction of the cost of living indirectly increases the prosperity of business. Men complain that they cannot make money, and yet they earn money enough. Five hundred dollars saved from an annual expenditure of \$2000 is a snug little sum to lay up every year, and there are few families expending this sum, who would not be just as well off, nay, better off, with the reduction. We would by no means exempt men from the charge of extravagance; but we do not think their expenses have been increased in the degree of those of their wives and daughters. It is hard denying women anything, but if they are true women, they will ask nothing unreasonable.

## The Double Mistake.

A Paris correspondent tells the following singular story:

A very amusing story is told of Count M., a gentleman of fortune, his wife, and a young man who may be designated as Mr. A. The latter, a simple clerk in one of the railroad offices, and the Count, are cousins. The Countess, a very beautiful and conciliated lady, lived unhappily with her husband. For more than a year past she has been under the idea that A. was desperately in love with her. Every look the gentleman cast upon her, when they met, every pressure of the hand, every new vest, every fresh growth of mustaches—was interpreted as an evidence of ardent, though pent-up love. One night quite late, Mr. A. heard a ring at his door. Upon opening it, to his great amazement he beheld, in his nocturnal visitor, the fair Countess, attired in a traveling dress, and carrying in her hand her jewel case.

"Hurry," said she, throwing her arms around his neck, "I have come to requite your long and faithful attachment."

"What attachment? I don't understand you!"

"Your attachment to me! I have read it in your every look for months past. You love me! My husband is a monster. Let us fly to some distant land!"

"Nonsense ma'am! I love you! I never dreamed of such a thing! You must have been dreaming. As to flying to some distant land, you know very well that I am an employe, dependent for bread upon a modest salary. How the deuce are we to live in a foreign land, I should like to know!"

"Here are my jewels. Our wants will be trifling."

"Pooh! pooh! you don't want me to live upon other people's diamonds, do you? Let me beg of you to return immediately home."

The lady sobbed and ought to have been weeping.

"I cannot," she said. "It is too late. I seized the occasion when the Count went to the opera this evening, to write a letter avowing all—my love for—you your passion for me—my flight with you. By this time the letter is in his hand, and if I go back he will murder me."

"Zounds!! ejaculated the gentleman. "You mean he will murder me!"

Here was a pretty business to be sure. The lady wept and the man burst into a cold perspiration. It was now two o'clock in the morning. Presently a sharp ring was heard at the door. Poor A. turned pale, not doubting that his enraged cousin had come for "satisfaction." Nervous himself to the effort he hid the Countess in a closet, and went to the door. It was the Count who pulled the bell; but instead of being in a violent rage, he only looked anxious.

"Henry," said he, "I want you."

"I am ready!" was the stoical reply.

"That's right, old boy! I knew I could depend on you. The facts are these: I went to the opera, this evening, and ought to have been home at eleven o'clock; but as I was leaving the theatre, some friends met me, insisted on my supping with them and have kept me until this moment. You know what a jealous fury my wife is. You must go and make my peace with her."

"Then you have not been home?"

"No."

"What a load was off poor A.'s heart!"

"I'll do my best," said he. Go and wait for me at the Tortoni. I will rejoice you in an hour."

Off went the husband, and as soon as he was safely at a distance, A. quickly conducted the Countess to her residence, returned to his friend, and gaily slapping him on the shoulder, assured him that "it was all right." The unconscious Count went home a happy man—and so ended the adventure; but it may be supposed that the lady now entertained anything but a tender sentiment towards her husband's cousin.

## CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. W. HALL has lately published a popular work on consumption, of which the points are embraced in the concluding chapter which we extract as follows:

Common Consumption of the lungs, from its inception to within a month or two of death, may be indefinitely arrested or permanently cured.

The cause of Consumption is an imperfect nutrition and an impure blood, arising in all cases from an imperfect digestion and the breathing of an impure atmosphere.

The removal of the cause of any malady, is the first, the essential, the most important step towards its cure; therefore, a pure air and a perfect digestion, are the indispensable requisites in the successful treatment of any case of consumptive disease.

Substantial food, well digested, is the material out of which blood is made; but it is not converted into perfect blood until it has been exposed to the action of fresh, pure air, drawn into the lungs at every breath; it is therefore a physiological impossibility, that any consumptive can be cured unless he largely breathes a pure atmosphere, and that implies a necessity of being out of doors; for the air within any four walls, must be more or less impure.

Muscular exercise is essential to the removal of useless particles from the system; therefore, the fundamental agency in the cure of consumption, is the large employment of out-door activities, involving as they do—

- First. The breathing of a pure atmosphere.
- Second. The working off of the useless, decaying, and dead particles of the body.
- Third. The securing of a good appetite and a vigorous digestion; which, by imparting substantial strength, increase the ability for exercise; thus the healthful agencies react on one another for mutually invigorating purposes.

It is neither creditable nor humane, in an educated physician, to banish any consumptive applicant from home; nor to abandon him to the questionable benefits of a southern climate, nor to the pretensions of the Consumption Curer; but on the contrary, he should energetically and hopefully undertake the treatment of every case presented to him, with the reasonable expectation of encouraging success, addressing—

First. To the amelioration of urgent symptoms.

Second. To securing a perfect digestion, as far as possible by natural agencies, employing medicine as a last resort.

Third. To superintending the out-door activities.

While out-door activities are competent to the cure of Consumption, no patient should be so unwise as to attempt his own restoration; by the adoption of these means; but should place himself under the implicit guidance of that regular and educated physician nearest him, who most possesses his confidence and respect.

Prunkeness, Consumption, and Syphilis are diseases of the entire man; every atom of blood is corrupted, every fibre of the body is physically degenerated, and none but the power which made man first, can make him whole again. All that can be done in either case is to accomplish their arrest; to be made permanent, only at the price of a life-long vigilance. The first moment of the guard, and the pest up whirlwind sweeps all before it.

The only hope of ridding the world of these, its three greatest destroyers, is prevention, never to be attained, except by the diffusion of a general intelligence as to the laws of human health, and the securing of a well educated conscience, which shall enforce their obedience.

PRINTERS'S JOKE.—During the Mexican war one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an important item of news from Mexico, that General Pillow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a battle.

Some other paper gravely informed the public not long ago, "That a man in a brown suit was yesterday brought before the police court on a charge of having stolen a small or on a lady's work-bag.—The stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket."

"A lot," says another paper. "descending the river, came in contact with a steamboat; and so serious was the injury to the boat, that great exertions were necessary to save it."

An English paper once stated "that the Russian General Raskoinoff was found dead with a long sword sticking in his mouth."

It was, perhaps the same paper that, in giving a description of a battle between the Poles and Russians, said that "the conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter."

Again—"A gentleman was the other day brought up to answer a charge of having eaten a stage-driver, for demanding more than his fare."

At the late Fourth of July dinner in the town of Charlesworth none of the poultry were eatable except the ones.

In the case of John Dean, the Irish coachman, who married the daughter of his master, John G. Baker, a rich merchant of New York city, the commission of lunacy having decided the girl perfectly sane, the Court before whom the case was pending has dissolved the injunction granted against Dean, and given him possession of his wife. The decision was secured in Court on Monday, with great cheering. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Dean had an interview, and talked over their little plans of life. They propose, it is said, to leave the city and settle down, he to his carpenter's trade, she to giving music lessons, if necessary.

President Buchanan is said to be worth \$300,000.

President Buchanan is said to be worth \$300,000.