THE STAR OF THE NORT

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.]

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Choice Poetry. THE LIGHT AT HOME

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, end rest, and comfort call.
When wearied with the toile of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home!

When through the dark and stormy night, Wayward wanderer homeward hies, How cheering is that twinkling light. Which through the forest gloom he spicalt is the light at home. He feels That loving hearts will greet him there, And safely through his bosom steals. The joy and love that banish care Around the light at home!

The light at home! when ere at last
It greets the seaman through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled,
Since Mary gave her patring kiss,
But the sait tears which she then shed
Will now be paid with rapturous bliss
Around the light at home!

The light at home! how still and sweet The light at home! how still and sweet
it peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are e'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home!

EFFECTS OF THE COMET IN 1712.

The return of a great comet had been predicted to appear in 1712, which caused great alarm in England. The following amusing account is taken from an old pa-

per of the period:

"In the year 1719, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with the terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several believes according to the control of the contro eral ludicrous events took place. A number of persons in and about London seized rges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on water. A gentleman who had neglected fam-ily prayer for better than five years, inform-ed his wife that it was his determination to ed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice that same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till she saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent, and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship ight not be endangered.
"The next morning, however, the comet

appeared according to predictions, and be-fore noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 223 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered that occasion. Inree made of honor burned their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the booksellers to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." The run upon the bank was o prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning to night in discounting ed from morning to night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thurs day considerable more than 7,000 kept mis tresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to constitute several congregations. And to crown the whole face, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring there to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the Bank of England.'"

The Verdant Groomsman.

On no occasion do people seem more prone to commit blunders than at a wedding. The following funny incident actually happened in a neighboring town. In the midst of witnesses, the clergymyn had just completed the interesting caremony which binds, in the silver bonds of wedlock, two willing hearts, and stretched forth his hand to implore the blessing of Heaven on the union. At this point, the groomsman seeing the open hands reached out, supposed it was the signal for him to surrender the marriage fee, which was burning in his pocket. Accordingly, just as the clergyman closed his eyes in prayer, he felt the pressure of two sweet half dollars upon his palms. The good man hesitated, appalled at the ludicrousness of his situation, but cooly deposited the money in his pock-

GNAWING A FILE.

There was once an old house, and in that house lived an old rat. By means of cracks and knot-holes, and sundry holes of his own making, he had an extensive circuit through the whole house. From front to L, and from the whole house. From front to L, and from cellar to garret, wherever there was anything that would minister to the comfort of his outer man, he was sure to find it and help himself. One room was used as a granary, and the door was kept carefully closed. The old rat used to hear the seund of the grain, as it was poured upon the floor, or into the barrels, and a strong desire possessed him to know, from personal observation, what was in the room. But there was no way for him to gratify that desire but by making an entrance through an oak hoard pastition—the house, he sat himself vigoroesly about the undertaking; and though be found it rather a jaw-aching operation, yet he kept up such an incessant nibbling, that. long before day-light his task was accomplished, and his hext toil was rewarded by a plentiful repart, at the pile of grain. Fer some days and at the pile of grain. For some days and nights he passed in and on: at pleasure, and enjoyed high living, without let or hinderance. But the proprietor at length discovered the hole which he had made through the parti-tion, and at once concluded that he would

The next time the old rat essayed to pass in he found a slight impediment in his way; and he tried in vain to remove it. At last said his ratship, "I know what I have done. I can gnaw off that stick, for it isn't half as thick as the oak board through which I gnawed the hole." So at it he went again. He thought the file was a good deal harder than the board, but he was not determined not to give it up. Indeed, it was a prominent article in his creed, never to back out.

"Ah, a workman is known by his chips," said he, as he looked and discovered quite a little pile, that looked very much like

on the file where he had been grawing.— He instantly clapped his paw to his bleed-ing mouth, when behold! he made this ing mouth, when behold! he made this discovery: that instead of gnawing the file, the file had actually gnawed his teeth down to the gums. For a moment he stood quite had; for he was not only obliged to go sup-perless to bed, but what was of vastly more consequence, he had lost a good set of teeth would be quite indispensable in procuring his future suppers. And here we will leave his ratship, in order to make an

application of the story.

Men ought to be wiser than rats; but they are not, for they also frequently gnaw a file. A person gnaws a file when, just for the sake of having his own way, he obstinately persists in doing that which is against his own interests—that which injures himself a

Here is an illustration : A boy carelessly hit his foot against a stone, and as a natural consequence it ached dreadfully. He in-stantly made up his mind that he would have his revenge. So he sat down and went to beating the stone with his fist; and he only desisted when he ceased to feel any pain in his foot, in consequence of the more severe pain in his bruised knuckles. Now he had his own way—he took his revenge, but it was gnawing a file.

Here is another: A boy whose name I feel a little delicate about mentioning, once got a little group at something which his mother required him to do; so when he was called to dinner, to show his independence,

mother say, "You'll be a cheap boarder at this rate." So he had the bleased satisfaction of having his own way, and went supperless to bed, where he repented at his leianre. There he lay and thought the matter all over again and again. He finally came to the "unanimous conclusion" in his came to the "unanimous conclusion" in his own mind that he was a great fool for hav-ing done as he had; for he had injured no mortal living so much as himself. It is al-most unaccessary to add, that he had a re-markable good appetite for breakfast; and that, from that he was of the unshaken opin-ion that it was miserably poor policy to gnaw a file.

a file.

We might give illustrations equally pertinent from those of riper years, but we for-

Money Hoanded.—According to the Preasury estimate, there are in this country about \$250,000,000 in gold, of which little more than a fifth is in the banks—leaving little short of \$200,000,000 to be found elsewhere. The Treasury hoards very commonly from twenty to twenty-five millions, leaving probably \$175,000,000 to be sought among the people. Allowing \$50,000,000—a liberal estimate—to be in actual use, there remains \$125,000,000 which is hoarded by the people, and to an extent six times exceeding ple, and to an extent six times exceeding the Treasury. MY BIRTH DAY.

Many are the gay and also ead asse interwoven with this name—with this day—which can never be erased while reason asserts her empire. There seems to be a tallsman in it, that can call images from the past, with a quickness and clearness that almost overwhelm us. The deep fountains of mem-

fancy, we should enjoy perfect, unbo

ten doomed to destruction. With years, advance care and trouble also; and when we reach that desired period, we find the glo-They have vanished like the rosy tints of a They have vanished like the fosy time of a morning cloud; and we exclaim, in the bitterness of our feelings, "Give us back the days of childhood." And we experience a sort of dread of odvancing farther from those sort of dread of odvancing fartner from those happy hours, and anxiously desire to stop our sapid progress. But no, it may not be. Another year is fast hastening on, and we are irresistibly impelled forward with a speed we never before sufficiently realized.

The reason of these feelings is, not be-

cause we are so much more unhappy now than then, but our anticipations were too highly colored, too glorious by far, to be eva little pile, that looked very much like ivory saw-dust, though he wondered that but happiness; and it is this bitter disappointment of our most glowing hopes, that causes our regret. Those fairy dreams of bliss live but in memory's magio halls, where they But at length he discovered some blood on the file where he had been grawing. old—that the time is coming when we shall be no longer young; and our feelings are similar to those that naturally arise on quit-ting the pleasant haunts of early years; we would rather stay where we know it is pleaser, in search of others more so, though we feel obliged to make the attempt. We have received such a sad lesson, that we feel afraid to venture on—for we know not wheth-

or success shall attend our steps, or not.

Oh, who can lift the dark veil of the future and tell what is in store for us, whether good or evil, happiness or misery? Who can tell as how low we may sink in degradation and woe, or how high we may rise in the scale of moral and intellectual being? Although many may pretend, there are none that can pierce the thick curtains of coming years, and gaze with unclouded vision on scenes that are yet to transpire. The present alone ever what we there behold, we cannot un How many chapters in our his tory we find strange and inexplicable. "Mysterious are thy ways, O Lord," and mysteries though they are, they wil! ultimately be ex-plained to our perfect understanding. Though darkly clouds may gather over us, and the fury of the wild hurricane be madly raging around, and the fierce storm-king, with voice of thunder and eye of fire, be threatening us with instant dissolution—still fear-less and undismayed we will trust in the living God who has the power to still the tem-pest and preserve as unbarmed. The clouds will soon disperse, and sunshine and glad-ness will sgain cheer and illumine our hearts. Thus with the eye of faith and light of

want any supper."

But as he turned to go off he heard his days that are past—even over childhood's tent with our lot, whatever it may be.

DEET.—Blessed is he who can slap his breeches pocket in the face of the world, and triumphantly exclaim—" Behold, ye good people! Lo, ye heavily laiden deblors! come and look upon a man—who owes not a dollar!" We would travel far to see such a creature; we would contribute liberally towards providing a glass case in which his embalmed remains should be preserved after death, as a sacred relic to posterity—a specimen of an almost extinct species in the nine-teenth century—the Cash Philosopher! Him no duns can harses, nor the approach of inevitable pay-day disturb. His substance no avaricious lawyer can devous, nor their rathless myrida seize upon. He, securely armed in specie, smiles at the dread sheriff, and defies his power. He is cheerful aven on the awful ever of quarter-day. He alone is a free citizen—only he can feel truly independent! Happy mortal! DEBT.-Blessed is he who can slap his

A good conscience is better than two winesees; it will consume grief as the sun dissolves ice. It is a spring when you are thirsty; a stall when you are weary; a screen when the sun burns; a pillow in death.

* STUMP SPEAKING.

In alluding to the challenge of Judge Wilnot to General Packer, to "stump" the State

mot to General Packer, to "stump" the State together, the Philadelphia fulletin says stump speaking "Is by all odds the fairest mode of presenting candidates, and the principles they represent, before the people. Both parties are heard in the persons of their chosen standard bearer, and every side of a public question is exhibited, instead of one side, as is usually the case at political meetings."

We doubt whether stump speaking is the fairest mode of presenting candidates and their principles to the people, and we deny that every side of a public question is exhibited so fairly or so completely as may be done through the newspapers. A public speaker pleases a miscellaneous addence more by his address than by the substance of the discourse. A flashy speaker who can tell a good sneedote will come off with flying colors, when a strong-minded man who searchors, when a strong-minded man who searches a fallecy to the core and logically presents the reasons which are not the foundation of political action, is voted a bore, and is lis-tened to with impatience. A dexterous de-bater, familiar with a single question of public policy, will have the address to keep that question uppermost whether one of abeorbing public concern or not, though on others he may be a child in argument, and would lamentably fail. Much depends upon the temper of an audience which is being addressed, and where the audience al-lows its feelings to prevail, reason works just so much more to a disadvantage. Political differences rouse leelings more strongly than any other influence, and political discourses are always tinctured with the bitterness of partisan animosities. People, therefore, do not go out to public political meetings for as partisans for a party triumph, their minds thoroughly prepossessed, and their determi-nation already made. Public political gathonly "demonstrations" intended for effect. reason of this is that the minds of voters in this impeachment of their calling, and the pestilence of this heresy finds its way into our firesides, and makes our sons and daughthis country are reached by means of the newspaper press. Every man nearly reacs, and in time of political excitement he delights in political discussions. Newspapers address tens of thousands of readers. the best stump spearker, endowed with sten-torian lungs, could not make himself heard by that many hundreds. It is in the newspapers that he finds every phase of a que-tion presented, and when the pub-lic meeting he is familiar with the reasons for and against a public measure as any stump speaker can be. If a people having access to newspapers of every shade of podo not make themselves ac quainted with all sides of a public questio it must be from prejudice or mental laziness and how would oral discussion move suc

Rising in the World.

public questions .- Phila. Ledger.

people to a full and candid investigation of

You should bear constantly in mind tha ine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our level hood by the sweat of the brow. Wha reason have we then to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mine, there powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us o scendants of laborers are always to be labor by industry, care, skill, and excellence, the will soon disperse, and sunshine and gladis aid, with ponting lips, "I don't want any
dinner." Now he was hungry enough, but
he was determined he would not eat, out of
spite. He overheard his sister say, "Guess
he'll get hungry by supper time;" but he
thought within himself, "You'll see." So
he nourished his wrath to keep it warm, and
when his sister called him to supper, he
grunted out more grouty than ever, "I don't
want any supper."

But as he turned to go off he heard his

will soon disperse, and sunshine and gladness will sgain cheer and illumine our hearts.
Thus with the eye of faith and light of
hope, we can perceive a Being to whom we
can trust the events of life, and believe
them wisely ordered. May this faith, this
hope, ever be ours; and in the workings of
Providence, may we behold a father's hand,
a father's love. And as we advance in years
and knowledge, may we realize the true valus of time, and rightly improve it. If vain
repinings and uscless regrets arise over the them what is called education. The educato labor with steadiness, with care and with ful things as possible; to teach them to do all in industry, sobriety cleanliness, and neatness ill these habitual to them, so tha they shall never be likely to fall into the con tray; to let them always see good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptations to get at the good of others by violent and fraudulent means.—

The Atlantic Telegraph Cuble.—A letter from Captain Hudson, to the Navy Department, says the wire intended for his ship was all coiled in the Nisgara, and the probability was that they would start for the Cove of Cork on the 27th nit. The work of laying the cable would probably begin about the lat of August, and it was expected that the Nisgara would run out her half first and then secompany the Agamemon to her way to accompany the Agamemnon on her way to Newfoundland, the other end of the line.—

Flowers have bloomed in our prairies and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to heaven!

"O Friendly to the best pursuite of man, Friendly to the thought, to virtue, and to peat Domestic life; in rural pleasure pessed! Few know thy value and few taste their swee Though many boast thy favors, and affect To understand and choose thee for their own

schools. These are but rudimental and auxiliary to that training which is begun in the cradle and finished only at death. The nuroradic and finished only at death. The nur-sery days of our life, and its business pur-suits, have an important bearing upon the formation of character. What a man does, as well as what he studies in books, educates him. The scenes amid which his boyhood is passed, out of school, the objects which occupy his thoughts, the problems he daily solves in earning his bread, quite as much shape character as the scenes and problems shape character as the scenes and problems of a school room. Agriculture is the largest and most important of all our material interests, the occupation to which the largest por-tion of our countrymen are born. It is a matter of interest to consider the bearing of this pursuit upon the characters of those who

are engaged in it.

There are those who consider this a menial occupation—degrading to the body by the toil it imposes, and belittling to the mind by the attention it requires to the mute details of its business. They regard its implements as the badges of servility, and look with disdain upon the plow boy's lot. They deprecate the influence of farm life upon the social and mental culture, and look upon the rustic man as a type of boorishness and ignorance.— They think it mainly a business for brute muscles, where mind can achieve no conquests, and where skillful labor finds a poor reward. They think the way of men of genius is inevitably hedged up upon the farm— that there is no heroic work to be performed, no laurels to be one. If he would do the deeds worthy of his manhood, gain wealth, gain bonor, make himself a name that will live, he must turn to nobler occupations.

If those who are strangers to the farm alone lence. But when farmers themselves admit time to speak out. If comparisons must be made, which are invidious, the shadows shall not fall upon the farmer's lot. It is time that not last upon the tarmer's lot. It is time that other callings were stripped of that romance in which they are veiled, and that the sons of the larm should know that shee have in prospect when they turn their backs upon the homes of their youth. It is meet that they should better understand the blessings of their last its canciling for improvement and their lot, its capacities for improvement, and its superiority to all other occupations. We would arrest that feeling of disquiet which keeps so large a part of our rural population perpetually longing for new fields of enterprise. We would have them settled, at least a portion of them, in the old parish, and bend their energies to the improvement and adorn-ment of their homes.—Rev. Clift.

The Form of Continents Determined by

The scientific circles at Cambridge have been recently interested in an observation of Pierce, not yet published, upon the form of the Continents. If we elevate a terresteal globe until the Arctic and Antarctic circles are tangent to the wooden horizon, and then cause the globe slowly to revolve, we shall find that a majority of the lines of elevation in the earth's crust—i. e., coast lines and mountain ranges—will, either as they rise or as they go down, coincide in passing with the wooden horizon. For example, the main coast of the United States tending northeast, will, if carried on in a great circle, graze the Arcine circle, and the coast of Florida and Labrador tending northwest will graze on the other side. The same is true of the east coasts of South America and Africa, the coasts of the Red Ses, of Italy, of the Black Ses, of Hindostan, of New Zesland, &c. The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also coast

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of this fine discovery, proving, as it does, by geological facts, that the obliquity of the ecliptic has been essentially unchanged was the agent to carry out the second day to let the dry land appear. The lines of separa-tion between light and darkness, between solar heat and the coolness of night, traveling daily for two months in summer, and again as to coincide in passing with the lines of up heaval, indicates unmistakeably that it was connected with the determination of those lines; the slight expansion and shrinking being sufficient to determine the line of rupture of the crust. From a comparison of the forms of the continents, Professor Pierce also draws the order of their upheaval; showing, older than Europe, and that the Gulf Stream, during the second day of creation, caused the great variety of outline in that continent.— Christian Examiner.

Christian Examiner.

Spore on the Sun.—According to observations made by M. Rudolphe Wolf, Director of the Observatory of Berne, it appears that the number of spots on the sun have their maximum and minimum at the same time as the variations of the needle. It follows from this, that the causes of these two changes on the sun and on the earth must

his reign a memorable and most beneficial era in Siamese history. He was born in 1804, and is now consequently fifty-three years of

and is low age."

The second king, (his brother,) appears to be equally estimable:

"My intercourse with the second king was, "My intercourse with the second king was, in all respects, most agreeable. I found him a gentleman of very cultivated understanding; quiet, even modest in manners; willing search of instruction. His table was spread with all the neatness and order that are found in a well regulated English household. A favorite child sat on his knee, whose mother remained crouched at the door of the apart remained crouched at the door of the apart-ment, but took no part in the conversation. The king played to his guests very prettly on the pipes of the Lacs portable organ. He had a variety of music; and there was an exhibition of national sports and paettimes, equestrian feats, elephant combats, and other est the king was his museum of models, nautical and philosophical instruments, and a variety of scientific and other currorities. These kings reign, each in prescribed limits, in perfect harmony. This double monarchy

with the people.

The Siamese, by the report of Sir John, are an amiable and intelligent race, with a high degree of civilization in all that relates to social institutions. They profess the faith of Buddah, and seem affectionately, though not bigotedly, attached to it. They are willing to engage in controversy with our missionaries, and show much acuteness in their arguments. The author relates! "If found so indisposition among the Sia-mese to discuss religious questions, and the

is an old institution of Siam, and is popula

religion is excellent for you, and ours is excellent for us. All countries do not pro-duce the same fruits and flowers, and we find various religions suited to various na-tions." The present king is so tolerant that he gave three thousand slaves, (prisoners of war) to be taught religion by the Catholic missionaries, saying: "You may make Christians of these people." Pallegoix, the Catholic bishop, who is a great favorite with his majesty, reports several conversations with the first king, which do honor to his liberal spirit. "Persecution is hateful," he liberal spirit. "Persecution is nateful," he said, "every man ought to be free to prefess the religion he prefers;" and he added: "If you convert a certain number of people anywhere, let me know you have done so, and I will give them a Christian governor, and they shall not be annoyed by Siamese and I will give them a Christian governor, and they shall not be annoyed by Siamese authorities." I have a latter from the king, in which he says that the inquiries into the abstrase subjects of Godhead, "we cannot tell who is right and who is wrong, but I will pray my God to give you his blessing, and you must pray to your God to bless me; and so blessings may descend upon both."

part of the sixth century, eretced a humble residence on its site. About the year 1000, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent Ik, a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of

tion than present prices of flour, and as the general expectation on 'Change is, that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comment, for it is fell that no effort of speculators can custam prices in the absence of a foreign demand and with a full crop. The abundance of the present season cannot be controlled by speculators, no matter how much they may be favored by the paper credit system.—

Ledger.

Singular.—It is said that the rose of Flortheir maximum and minimum at the same time as the variations of the needle. It follows from this, that the causes of these two changes on the sun and on the earth must be the same, and conseqently, from this discovery, it will be possible to solve several important problems, in connection with these well-known phenomens, the solution, for this hability to page here a summer and the solution.

"Persons who know little of the state of Siam, will be surprised to learn that the first king is well versed the works of Euclid and Newton; that he writes and speake English with tolerable accuracy; that he as proficient in Latin, and has acquired the Sanserit, Cingalese and Pagan languages, that he can project and calculate eclipses of the sun and moon, and occulations of the planets; that he is fond of all branches of learning and science; that he has introduced a printing press, with Siamese and English type; and that his palace and table are supplied with all the clegancies of European life. He lived twenty seven years in retirement before he came to the throne, and during that time he acquired the accomplishments which make his reign a memorable and most beneficial the better for seeing others do them, how sickening it must be to the true man to know that by false dealing he has curled the know that by false dealing he has cutled the milk of human kindness in one breast, turning it to bitter gall! If wealth comes by such means let it not come at all. Shall an active man, possessed of God-given powers, at his dying hour turn back to his past life and be able only to say: I have done nothing to add to the wealth of the world in gold or silver, or in artistic productions, but have coverted the labors of others, heaned trease coveted the labors of others, heaped treasures sordidly to myself, foolishly supposaing that I might trample down all feelings
and sympathies not directly productive of
gain? Or shall he rather be able to say that,
while I have industriously gathered wealth,
I have done it with cheerful looks, kindly words, warm sympathies; I have done it by making things which have added to the comfort of men, by bringing within the making things which have added to the comfort of men, by bringing within the reach of the poor great means of present enjoyment, the opening of a brilliant future, by throwing lights of sympathy on the dejected, lifting up the down-fallen, strengthening the weak, infusing in all a fervent belief in the brighter part of their being? Such a life will enable a man to throw off his weakly as coale at the last day of the wealth as a scale, at the last day, away only the imperishable soul which has accumulated strength along with the mase of worldly goods justly and usefully obtaindo right, if you die not worth a farthing, and feel that you have rather added to the good faith in the higher life on earth, than to die while rolling in the loxury, pomp, and pride of ill-gotten gains! Then do right! and if tempted for momentary case and vanity to abuse your better nature rest assured that both the body and the spirit will suffer in a ratio corresponding to the transgression.—
There is but one road to happiness and con-

Peacock Aristocracy.

There is something in nature on which an aristocracy of blood or of talent may be pre-dicated. But the aristocracy of wealth is ri-diculously absurd, while that of dress is sub-

diculously absurd, while that of dress is sublimely ridiculous. The peacock aristocracy
of this country was handsomely rebuked at
Washington not long since.
While Lord Napier, the Engligh Minister,
was busy at Washington, his lady sojourned
at the Gitmore House, Baltimore. The fashionable circles were agitated by the presence of a live lord, and her ladyship received aumerous calls and party invitations.— The American ladies of fashion, elaborately in which he says that the inquiries into the abstrace subjects of Godhead, "we cannot tell who is right and who is wrong; but I will pray my God to give you his blessing, and you must pray to your God to bless me; and so blessings may descend upon both."

THE VATICAR.—The word "vatican" is of, ten used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1200 feet in length, and about 1000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Neto. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the earty part of the sixth century, ereteed a humble

A Beautiful Idea.

Pope Eugerius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent IL, a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter IL, King of Arragon. In 1605, Clement V., at the instiguation of the King of France, removed the Papal Sea from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for many years. It is now the repository of multitudinous treasures of stt.

Speculation in the New Crops of Wheat.—Great competition, the New York Courier says, exists in that city, in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour, and as the general expectation on 'Change is, that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comments.

less and fathomiess as eternity.

ORIGINAL AFREDOTE OF BURNS.—As Lord Crawford and Lord Boyd were one day walking over the lands in Ayrahire, they saw Burns ploughing in a field hard by.—Lord Crawford said to Lord Boyd, "Do you see that rough looking fellow across there with the plough? I'll lay you a wager you cannot say anything to him that he will not make a thyme ot."

"Done," said the other, and immediately going up to the hedge, Lord Boyd cried out "Baugh!"
Burns stopped at once, leaned against the

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