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THERM S:—Two Dollars per annum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars 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. Adversissments 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.

Choice Poetry.

SUNDAY.

One more week of care and labor Has lazily crept away; To the weary word, rest and quiet Are sent down from Heaven to-day.

The sun shines with holy splendor, The wind is little and mild, The trees to and fro heave as gently As the breast of a sleeping child.

Scattered clouds are pacing slowly
Over glittering fields of blue;
And often they seem to turn and wait,
As church-going people do.

The bells are at morning service In the churches all around; They ring not their week-day clangor But a softened, Sunday sound.

Ab, ring they sadly or merrily, Ring they loud or ever so low, They can not still the struggle That the living spirits must know.

In sunshine and in stormy weather By night as well as by day, The soul must still be striving, Striving, laboring all away; Never feel the noisy passions The peace of a Sabbath day.

Yet shall there come in the future A Sabbath for the sout;
The bells shall not ring in the morning,
Slowly, sadly, shall they toil;
In the graves so dark and silent,
Is the Sabbath of the soul.

RACE BETWEEN WAR STEAMERS.-On returntelegraph cable, a trial of speed took place anuic Majesty's ship Agamemnon and the United States steam frigates Ningara and Susquehanna. They started at nine o'clock in the morning, and by five Nisgars and Sosquehanna. They started at nine o'clock in the morning, and by five o'clock in the evening the Agamemnon was so far behind that her smoke only could be seen the Sussuehanna was about seven or seen, the Susquehanna was about seven or eight miles behind. The Agamemnon is navy, easily making eleven or twenty knots

never grow dim:
"She died," said Polly, "and was never "She died," said Polly, "and was never ran who, being called out to give satisfaction to an officer for some imaginary offence, was

"where the little seeds are prined into beau-tiful flowers, and where the good people turn into angels and fly away to Heaven."

"A little child who rode fifty miles in a her arrival if alse came by the cars. 'We 'and then all the rest of the way in a car-

An intelligent lady, whose little boy was beginning to swear, anxious to express to the child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his month ual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, which, with the taste of the suds, produced red result. The practice if universal

A Nebraska editor announced his

o'clock, when we shall go and swim for half an bour, 'teter' for another half hour, and then pitch pennies until dark. In the evening we shall go a-courting."

The best description of weakn have ever heard is contained in a wag's que-sy to his wife when she gave him some chickbroth, if she would try to coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more.

nce, all ladies who do not pos sess a decided ample fortune, make it a point to learn some practical art of business, which erses of fortune they may use

ABSURDITIES OF SPEECH.

The Philosophy and Reauty of Manners. ow-boy, who, after looking up at the town clock, said it was only "half an inch past eight." A nurse wishing to give a very polite answer to a gentleman who inquired after the health of a sick baby entrusted to her care, said, "Oh, sir, I flatter myself the child is going to die." A nobleman told a visitor that he had been talking to him in a dream. "Pardon me," replied the other, "I really did not hear you." A lady of rank having had the professional services of a village pi-per at a little fete which she had given on her estate, received the following ridiculously civil note from him: Your ladyship's pardon for my boldness in thus applying for payment would be almost a sufficient compensation for the labor of your humble piper, Patrick the decay of respect paid to old age, says that, in his younger days, he never kept his hat on before those older than himself, except ner. In the present day, the wearing of it at dinner would be thought more disre-spectful than at any other time. George the Fourth, when Prince of Wates, used to return the bows of all persons in the street, except beggars. He justified this omission by remarking, "that to return a beggar's bow, without giving him anything, would be a mockery, and to stop for the purpose of bein a prince." Sir Robert Graham, being informed that he had been found guilty of a capital offence, desired the man to be again placed on the dock, and hastily putting on the black cap, he said, "Prisoner at the bar, I beg your pardon," and then passed on him the awful sentence of death. A country carthat had been ordered to make a gollows that had been ordered to be ready by a certain day, the Judge himself went to the man, and said, "Fellow, how came you to near the suddent of the man and said, "Fellow, how came you to near the suddent of the studies how he may avoid touching upon any subject which may needlessly hurt their feelings and said, "Fellow, how came you to near the suddent of the studies had been contact.

a cannon ball passed over his head, and eight miles behind. The Agamemnon is capitated a soldier who stood behind him. whose society he is placed. He never assaid to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer any superiority—never ridicules, never a said to be the "crack" vessel of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and the properties of the English "You see," said the officer to those near him, summer and t "that a man never loses by politeness." Na-poleon's hat having fallen off, a young lieu-

Good Taste in Dress.

It was an observation of Lavater, says

tails of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste

will be a shrew and a slut at twenty-five.

It is a great mistake in women to suppos

need than mistresses of the advantage of el-

egant and tasteful apparel. An old writer

says, with a hearty emphasis, "It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence

expensive attire is by no means essential.

The simplest robe may evince the wearer

taste as truly as the most costly gown of "moire antique." But how rare a quality is good taste! In the matter of propriety and harmony of color, there is room for a treatise, which has yet to be written by some

one thoroughly proficient in the asthetics of dress. Even the simpler laws, though pretty

hat inspire love. The

To effect this, however

and of the qualities

lways to appear well dre

The Missouri Electron.—The official report shows that Col. Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, is elected by 324 majority. The official vote stands, For Stewart, 47,975; for Rollins, 47,641. In announcing the election of Col. Stewart, the St. Louis Leader, of the 27th, says:

"The Democratic party has beaten the coalition, and remains on the field, in spite of the rage and disappointment of the energy in quantity of the sub-product of the rage and disappointment of the energy in quantity of the sub-product of of the rage and disappointment of the ending the rage and disappointment of the ending of the State and of the South everywhere, a clearly ascertained majority of the whole reople of Missouri."

Hay, a captain of the English guards, and Count d'Auteroche a lieutenant of grenadiers in the French guards, stepped forward to meet him. "Fire, gentlemen of the French guards!" exclaimed the English captain. "No my lord," replied the English captain. "No my lord," replied the English captain. "No my lord," replied the Franch Lieutenent, "we never fire first." This reminds us of an anecdote told of Cur-

where the trees grow."
"The cold ground?" said the child shud-

"No, the warm ground," replied Polly,

A happy comment on the annihilation of time and space by locomotive agency is

el, indicate in this very particular a disregard of order; a mind but little, adapted to the detailroad train then took a coach to her uncle's house, some five miles further, was asked on

ly adopted, would raise the price of soap.

"We shall luxuriate over our dinner until

generally understood, are constantly neglected. Some of these canons have been laid down, in a most sensible manner, by the au-thor of an English poem of the last century.

To brunettes he recommends high colors— rose, orange, or even scarlet; to rosy-cheeked girls he permits blue and the color of the sea; and administers a caution to pale women against vernal hues. Labor and pre hree great evils-vice, want and indolence. India rubber pies are said to go fur-

Insincerity and extravagant adulation often betray people into uttering the most ridiculation adversariation of the self-self in the eternal clothing of the being, in which character ultimates itself. If the character said, "It is my most painful duty to inform your lordships that it has pleased the Almighty God to release the king from his sufferings."

This was quite equivalent to saying that he was sorry the king's sufferings were over.—
A maid of honor in France, being asked the hour by her royal mistress, obsequiously answered, "What your majesty pleases:" an answere even less indefinite than that of the cow-boy, who, after looking up at the town lady of this class may be polished to the last of the spirit—the eternal clothing of the being, in which character ultimates itself. If the character be simple and sincers, the manners will be at one with it—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be at one with it—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex with a complex with its—will be at one with its—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities ing their clothes in light fashion. The noe lady of this class may be polished to the last degree, when, arrayed in silks and laces, she glides over the rich carpets of the drawing-room—and yet, with her servants at home, site is possibly less the lady than they; or, worse still, the fine lady, married, perhaps, to a fine gentleman of character similar to her own, in the privacy of domestic life carries on a civil war with him, in which all reservatives of congress as set aside. The best restraint of couriesy is set aside. The best manners possible are the simple bringing down of the perfert law of charity into the most external plaimates of social life. Until character tends at all times and in all places, and towards all persons, to ultimate itself up-on a sure foundation. This is the golden rule Who Is a Gentleman?

A gentleman is not merely a person acalities of life, easy and self possessed in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something much be-yond this. At the base of all his ease and refinement, and tact and power of pleasing, is the same spirit which lies at the root desire of doing in every instance to others as he would that others should do unto him—

He is constantly thinking, not indeed how he may give pleasure to others for the mere every christian virtue. It is the thoughtful sense of pleasing, but how he can show them respect, how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society he scrupu-lously ascertains the position of every one with whom he is brought in contact, that he may give to each his honor due. He studies

er boasts, never makes a display of his own powers, or rank, or advantages; never in-dulges in habits which may be offensive to

Counterfeit Liquors.

The London Times notices, in a list of joint stock companies in Paris, formally sanctioned by the perfect of police, the name of the "General company of Fictitions or Counter-feit Wines." The Company boldly state that no grape juice or alcohol is used, but do not specify the ingredients. The article is sold at from four to eight sous per quart, and the company has a capital of six million france. These liquors are, of course, sold as genuine.
Our markets are flooded with spurious liquors, and no one can tell when he buys the genu ne article. The Springfield Republican says that an informant of that paper was on a visit told by his antagonist to fire first, which he declined, saying, "As you gave the invitation, I beg you will open the ball." and, in the space of an hour, he saw him transform a barrel of high wines into "pure French brandy." The barrel was stamped with the custom house brand, and had all the appearance of a sea voyage. The man-pfacturer poured in the basis of the ingredients (the high wines,) and then, having scented it with about two ounces of the oil of ually attentive to dress display the same regularity in their domestic affairs. "Young women," rays he, "who neglect their toilet, cognac, added a pail-full of a compound e had mixed from one b other, and which was to give to it its taste and color. The component parts of this last mixture were absolute poisons, directly des-tined to sap the energy, and finally destroy girl of eighteen who desires not to please, he life of the poor victims to a habit tha When such facts are taken into considera ion, there is no wonder that a prohibitive may safely throw off all care about law is demanded for the suppression of the dress with their celibacy, as if husbands had less taste than suiters; or as if wives had less

SPOTS 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 mus be the same, and consequently, from this dis-covery, it will be possible to solve several mportant problems, in connection with hese well-known phenomena, the solution of which has hithe erto never been attempted

The bar-rooms in New York are clo ing on Sundays. No cock-tails, bitters, or eye-openers! Even the German lager-beet dealers have to succumb. One fellow pu over his shop—"No admittance on Holy Sabbath, except on Private Matters," and in German, "Hintere Thuer Offen for Moine

rowers have bloomed in our prairies and passed away, from age to age, un-seen 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!

COMMON SCHOOL MATTERS.

From the Penn'a School Journal for Sept Monthly Decisions and Instructions of the

DECISIONS. Deduction for prompt payment of tax.—Di-rectors have no authority to allow a deduction of five per cent., or any other amount for prompt payment of school tax. That provision of the law of 1849 was omitted in the act of 1854. The collector's warrant is broad enough and strong enough to ensure the payment of all taxes that the directors do not

To Superintendents. Permanent Certificates .- The first three years of the County Supermendency were years of experiment, and errors of administration vere naturally to be expected. The act of common school operations, especially as regarded the examination of teachers. But owing to the wide difference in the relative professional qualifications and judgment of the first corps of Superintendents, there were radical differences in the respective standards of attainment and skill to entitle an applicant o the permanent certificate. Some Super intendents, also, possessed more firma fence and create undue opposition by a rigid adherence to the instructions of the Depart-ment. The cause of education was much others; and in some ces it was unforwere granted to favoritism, or to rectors. In addition tendents received

mates of teachers' qualifications.

It results from these various causes, that considerable number of teachers hold the permanent certificate whose qualifications do not entitle them to it; especially in that essential item, the "art of teaching." In orschool system, it is obligatory upon Superinction of the act of 1854, to vacate and an-

pearance, and will be mailed to Superintend. ents about the time this notice reaches them. without a re-examination, to all such holders of the old style as they are satisfied, from what they know of their qualifications, are money for all parties. Text-books are now published in almost countless thousands, they are instructed to require a re-examina-tion, and grant such certificates as the result may justify. The safety and success of the

pircumstances will permit.

Elementary Branches.—There is a prevaent disposition amongst holders of the -temmodern languages and the classics, and have them inserted by the Superintendent, mended, because,

1st. The great went of the time is a prac-

2d. The great defect in education, at the present day, is want of thoroughness. 3d. Wherever else "smatterers" may be tolerated, they cannot be afforded in our common schools—where, above all other places, the instruction imparted, whether in the elementary or higher branches, should

4th. Such enlarged certificates, if intended for private schools, are of no official value; and if intended for the public schools, would fail of their object, as the higher class of schools is not sufficiently numerous to afford employment to a tithe of the ap plicants who would thus present themselves And if it were otherwise, such certificate would carry with them their own condem

nation, and defeat their intended purpose.
Thoroughness in the elementary branc is of paramount importance, and is earnestly enjoined upon Superintents and Teach

ers.

County Institutes.—Wherever Superlatendents have had no experience in conducting Institutes, they should scoure the best assistance that their influence or resources can command. After the ice is once broken, they can rely upon themselves and their prin-cipal teachers to a good purpose. But a great deal depends upon a right start; and to ignore or discard the assistance of a real to ignore or discard the assistance of experienced in-structors would be as unphilosophical and impolitic as for the unfledged teacher to work his own way in the school room, with-

ont the advantages of either experience or ers to prove worthy of the honors and entol-

Private Examinations -These have been colerated heretofore to an injurious extent, and have consumed the time and seriously crippled the movements of Superintendents. The regularly appointed public examinations are open to all applicants, and it is their duty to present themselves in their proper district. vale examinations, except for special reasons, and not then unless applicants bring a written request from at least three members of the board of directors who desire to em-

TO DIRECTORS.

Secretary of the Board.—The Secretary, whether appointed District Superintendent or no:, is the chief executive officer of the board, and as such, he should make it his are duly made for the opening of the fall and winter schools. Public notice should be given of the time the schools of the district will lothing ready, and text-books provided, in order that pupils may commence punctually on the first day of the term. He should see that the school houses are in order, broken windows mended, general repairs made, and fuel provided. When the board have en-gaged the teachers, the Secretary should see that a written contract be entered into with each one, so as to avoid dispute and conse can readily be procured of the printers at the county seat for a mere trifle. The will

This forethought may be a little translatione, but will save a vast deal more of trou-

ranged into suitable classes, and the diffe Without proper classification, the efforts of the teacher can accomplish but little practical good for the school; and the school term precedented, they contested the claim. results in little better that a loss of time and

may justify. The safety and success of the same plants are not furnished to their hand, for the unschool system require that the standard of qualification should be high: In all cases a charge of this important branch of their official duty. They should make the best selective of the practicable, and then firmwant of face and said in the description of the issuing of the permanent certificate, no matter how great the superiority of many belief to the superiority of many belief the superiority of many belief to the superiority of many belief to the superiority Temporary Certificate, slightly modified, the temporary certificate, slightly modified, will be printed and mailed at the same time, that may have been made in former selecand can be substituted for the old form as circumstances will permit. publisher merely to displace those of another when the difference between the two is prac porary certificate to extend their station to branches not named in it, including even nature defeat the object of the law, create great dissatisfaction on the part of the parents and prejudice the public against the school have them inserted by the Superintenuent, while the figures in the elementary branches are not higher than medium; under the impression, apparently, that this addition to their accomplishments would look more returned to the pression of t ted is of much less im profitable employment. This impression is erros-cours, and the practice is not to be com. The great department of the uniformity of such as are used.— The great dependence of the echool, under all circumstances, must be upon the Teacher, not upon the text-book. A good teacher can be very successful or text-books, if he but have enough of the same kind to enable him to arrange his pu-pils interplasses; while a poor teacher will

> ment of books. County Superintendent's Postage.—The postage on all official letters and documents to and from the School Department is paid by the Department. But each district should defray the expense of its own local corres pondence out of its own treasury. County Superintendents are not provided with funds to pay postage on their home official busiess, which, though made up of small items. year, and becomes oppressive. Teachers, write to the County Superintendent on offithree cent stamp to pay the return postage. The postage paid by directors should be duly retunded to them out of the district treas-

themselves, to sustain by their influence and approval, the rigid but just scrutiny, provi-ded by the law, whose tendency and ob-ject is to thin their ranks of pretenders, and open a wider and richer field for the meritorious, who alone should be permitted to cocupy it. Teachers have made extraordinary efforts towards self-improvement within the last three years, and a wonderful reformation has been the result. The coming three tion has been the result. The coming three years are radiant with promise for them; and they can labor with more of heart and hope than heretofore, under the well grounded conviction that they are slowly but surely building up an independent and honorable profession, that shall command the respect and the patronage of the public. But to do

this requires that they should be true in their allegiance to themselves, and continue to practically test their capacity in the crueible of the school room; seeking no earlier or higher reward than stern experience may justify. This may be tedious now, but the honest common sense of the people of l'ennsylvania will not fail in the end, to appreciate and reward the deserving teache and will as certainly discard the incompeter and unworthy. Teachers who are conscious of improperly holding the permanent certificate, should seek and early opportunity to surrender it, and receive one that shall be a true critetion of their professional qualifica tions. They will be gainers in the outco

PHILOSOPHY IN COURT.

Boyden, a civil engineer of Boston.

it to be filled by some one who will not shrink from its responsibilities.

Water wheel for the Atlantic Cotton Mills, which should save or "utilize," as it is termed, seventy-six per cent. of the water power; and run around barking in a strange and which should save or "utilize," as it is termed, seventy-six per cent of the water power; if he succeeded in saving that per centage, he was to have \$20,000, if not, he was to reasonable compensation for his services, if he succeeded in saving that pare centage, wherever the resources of the district will he was to have \$20,000, if not, he was to have nothing; and for every one per cent.
above that he was to receive \$350. Mr. k and produced a wheel ad, ninely six per different suit may de man the fact that Mr. Boyden then \$5,000, in the mere mathe-

tions. The Company had ent branches taught to the best advantage.— provided no sufficient means of testing the ctically, and as the per centage

The case went into Court. No jury on the globe could comprehend the question, and the learned Bench also found himself entirely at fault. The case was accordingly referred to three well-chosen parties: Judge Joel Parker, of Cambridge; Professor Benja-

EVERY MAN HIS OWN INSURER .- The following suggestions to housekeepers, mer-chants, and those erecting new buildings, may not be valueless:

the reach of children. Wax matches are particularly dangerous and should be kept out of the way of rats and mice. Fill fluid or camphene lamps only by daylight, and never near a fire or light. Far better dispense with them altogether. Do not deposit coal or wood ashes in wooden vessels, and be sure burning cinders are extingu before deposited. Never take a light or ashes under a stair case. Never take a light to examine a gas meter. Be careful never to place gas or other lights near curtains. read in bed by candle or lamp light. Place glass shades over gas lights in show dows, and do not crowd goods near them. houses or burns. Where furnaces are used, the principal register should always be fas-tened open. Build all chimneys from the earth. Stove pipes should be at least four dwork, guarded by tin, and inches from wo

Suggestions.—Some of the suggestions to Superintendents this month will interest of the Department, and the movements of Superintendents, is respectfully invited. The success of the school system, and the dignity and prosperity of the profession, depend upon the impartial fidelity of the Superintendents, and the voluntary efforts of Tesch-tendents, and the voluntary efforts of Tesch-tendents.

A FEW WORDS ON DOGS.

aments of their calling. They owe it to At this season of the year much fear is entertained for dogs becoming rabid or mad from the supposed effects of hot weather.— Statistics of rables go to show that, contraty to popular prejudice, it occurs most frequently in cold countries, and during autumn, winter and spring, (Trans. Am. Med. Ass. 1856.) In Prussia, from 1810 to 1819—1658 persons died from hydrophobia. (See Edinburg Med. and Sur. Jour. 1824.) It is of frequent occurrence in Russia, Poland, Northern Europe, and in the Northern States of this Union. Dr. Mease says: "During several hard winter months, within my re-membrance in this city, (Philadelphia,) especially 1779 and 1780, dogs very common-ly went mad." Rables seems to be a rare disease in tropical climates. Dr. Savary says: "The disease is not known in the island of Cyprus or Syria." Larrey and Vol-ney say: "It is never seen in Egypt." Dr. Barrow says: "It is extremely rare at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the interior of Caffraria." Drs. Hamilton and Mosely both Caffraria." Drs. Hamilton and Mosely both say that "there was not a single case in Jamaica for a period of fifty years previous to 1783." The prevaler ce of rables in the island of Creta is in consequence of the occupation of the inhabitants, who are dog fanciers, and the breeding of choice varieties of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence.

> considerable revenue.
>
> The bite of an enraged dog (as when fighting) not affected with hydrophobia, may produce hydrophobia in man, (see Morgagni, Dr. Le Duix, Dr. Pipsombe, Dr. Newman, &c. &c.) The true cause of the disease in dog is not known, but the most probable as are want of proper food and much onsiderable revenue. es are want of proper food and pure r. An abundant supply of cold water

ties of dogs for exportation is a source of

s would be a greater protection against hobia than "muzzles," which are worn only a part of the year, while hydro-This forethought was, be shifte to be some, but will save a vast deal more of trouble and perplexity in the outcome. And at any rate, public duties are of public importance, and not to be lightly regarded; and if any incumbent is not satisfied with the duties belonging to his position, nothing can be easier than to vacate the post, and pormit to be lightly regarded; and if any incumbent is not vacate the post, and pormit to be lightly regarded; and if any incumbent is not satisfied with the duties belonging to his position, nothing can be easier than to vacate the post, and pormit to be lightly by some one who will not be lightly the satisfied by save when the vacate the post, and pormit to be lightly by some one who will not be lightly by some one while the beginning the same of a sin summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. It is a common practice and as in summer. Such bites are dangerons, certainly, but not necessary fatal. Hydrophobia, which is fatal, may or may not follow such bites, but it the dog is killed the awful dread and uncer-tainty of that frightful disease hangs over the unfortunate sufferer, lengthening agony until death itself would be a relief-whereas if the dog is kept and does not become rabid, the mind is at once relieved from all anxiety. Hence, as a matter of prudence and relief to the patient, the life of the dog should not immediately be taken.-Ledger.

Brougham on the Press.

In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London "Examiner," alleged to be a libel on Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam, Lord Brougham remarked that, with regard to the article which he had read, it was, no doubt, strictly Joel Parker, of Cambridge; Professor Benjamin Pierce, the mathematician, and James B. Francis. of Lowell, the agent of the united companies of Lowell in the management of the common water power. Professor Parker or furnished the law, Mr. Francis the practical acquaintance with hydraulics, and Professor Pierce the mathematical knowledge. That learned geometer had to dive deep and study long before the problem was settled. But settled it was, at last, and in Mr. Boyden's favor, to whom the referees settled. But settled it was, at last, and in Mr. Boyden's favor, to whom the referees awarded the sum of eight thousand seven hundred dollars. Mr. Boyden had previously constructed turbine wheels which utilized respectively the extraordinary amounts of eighty-nine and ninety per cent; the last wheel utilizing nnety-six per cent, exceeds anything of the kind that was ever made.—The wheel is one hundred and four and three quarter inches in diameter.—New York three quarter inches in diameter.—New York a place in our columns to the contradiction is certain that he used the words 'd Keep matches in metal boxes, and out of perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great Laughter] The gentle-man complained to him of that treament, and he (Lord Brougham) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper.

> How to EDUCATE CHILDREN .- Hall's Journal of Health contains the following suggestive paragraph, which ought to be remem-bered and acted upon by every parent and guardian in the land. The writer says:

be taught my children, they should be: To sing well, to read well, to write well, and to sketch well. Prefection in these will earn or entertain a company, whether it be under a rock in the desert or upon a crag in the

The price asked for Mount Vernon and the Tomb of Washington is \$200,000.—
It has been proposed in Virginia that the It has been proposed in Freemasons make up the money necess to purchase it by the subscription of one c lar or less from each individual.

States numbers three hundred thousand per-sone, and includes a large portion of all the uished civil, military and profe