

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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## THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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## Carrier's Address—January 1, 1858.

The new year has come, and the Carrier-boy is here with his tale of the times; To wish you a happy new year, and away With his song of the dollars and dimes— To wish the poor wealth—with the sick pray for health, And give all advice for the best:— To wish a long life to the old and young married, And a short single life to the rest.

The new year, no doubt, will be much like the old. In its sorrows, its hopes and its joys; There'll be murders and riots, and sleighing and balls, And Christmas for young girls and boys. Young people will dance, and the merry ones sing Whenever the spirit shall move: No matter what growlers and grumblers may do, People say 'tis the age to improve.

In Congress a hundred are aiming to fill The President's chair for a while, And think 'there's a good time coming' for them. If their cake does not sour and 'spile,' And in bar-rooms the patriots will flatter and fawn, The "dear people" loud extolling, Till the "spirit" get up and the spirit get down; And at Harrisburg there'll be log-rolling.

And gassy old spouters will go on to prate In the North of wool, iron and niggers, While the new-fangled and foamy And stick to the wool of their niggers, And old fozie patriots often will wail The Union and make it yet stronger, If only the Union will fill each purse And give him his office some longer.

And fierce-whiskered beaux will continue to liep Of their wisdom, and wealth by the ton, And spruce maids will flirt with these fellows and smile Till their dear little hearts will be won. And then, from the feast of the joys and fair, We shall get the poor printer-boy's share And may be there'll be something else to drink health To the happy new-married young pair.

I mean the Molly—no I don't, And if I did, I surely won't Tell you how bright her winking eyes— How at her feet each sailor cries; Her locks how beautiful red to see, Her weight two hundred, age forty-three.

Determine that the New Year Shall be better than the old; That your griefs shall all be shorter And your joys be oft'ner told. And think how by a little word Will, when 'tis kindly given, Fall on the heart as on the flower Falls the gentle dew of heaven;

Or as upon a glassy stream The moon-beams lightly dance, Or maiden's beaming love-lit eyes The loving heart entrance. For a very little pebble Thrown in the stream of time, May turn it, as one word, a life To virtue or to crime.

No one can count the hopes and joys, The sorrow and the pain; That thousand hearts have felt since last The new-year came again. And who can tell the thousand more That shall in this belide— The ties of friendship and of love That shall be knit or sundered wide?

To many this has been the last To gladden life's bright way; And many more will wish't had been The last of their dark day. The generous impulse has been chilled By selfishness and guile; The noble, friendly prompting check'd And betrayed with a smile.

While upon others joys have beamed And goodness nerved the heart To deeds the generous impulse prompts, And purest joys impart. The faithful and devoted throb Of true hearts fond and dear, Reminds that earth is not all dross, And heaven is ever near.

The sun of freedom dawns again In the Oriental land, And wrestles in a deadly strife With Russian robber hand; While treacherous allies proffer aid And seek but to embroil, That they may fast their greedy jaws On mangled victim's spoils.

Then let the merry New Year ring With joy and mirth that freely spring From million guileless hearts that swell To praise the good All-Father well. And you, ye patrons of the Star Who love to spread its news afar, Remember now the carrier-boy Whose eager steps increase your joy He wishes you a blithe New Year, Unceasing joy and bounteous cheer.

## A GOOD EDUCATION.

There is much good sense in the article quoted below which we find without credit in one of our exchanges. The conversation of adults in the presence of children has much influence upon the latter in school, sometimes exercising a most baneful and destructive influence. We often hear of adults boasting of certain smart mischievous acts of their school days, in the presence of children, who are apt to take it for granted that it is something worthy to be boasted of. For the most part these smart things are coined fabrications—not a word of truth in them—yet they may influence a child hearing them to a course of action which will do a life long injury. Such follies should be corrected, and every sensible person should rebuke them whenever opportunity offers. But read the following:—

"Parents generally are desirous of securing for their children what they call a good education. This is a commendable manifestation of parental affection. It still would be more so, however, if the motive urging them to provide a good education for their children were somewhat more elevated than they usually are. A good education is too often sought, merely chiefly as a stepping-stone to wealth or rank, or respectability in the world. There are considerations rendering a good education desirable, of a much higher and more commendable nature than this. Need we name them? For the present we will leave them to be presented by the audience and good sense of our readers, while we proceed to say that which we intend to say.

It is this:—Parents in desiring a good education for their children too commonly indulge in a very narrow and inadequate conception of what constitutes a really valuable or good education, and also of what influence a child must be brought under in order to secure it. Do not too many regard a school-teacher well versed in the usual branches and apt to teach, with approved text-books, about all that is necessary to secure a good education which they contemplate for their children? Is it not too generally and too much forgotten that every conversation which they hear from the lips of their parents and every action of their lives, which manifest either a low or lofty character, either worthy or unworthy principle, are a part of the education, good or bad, of their children?

Is it not too generally forgotten that every word and every deed of the companions and associates of your children has something to do in making in their education, either good or bad? It is not generally forgotten that the temper, the taste, the habits of their parents, and, indeed, of all with whom parents receive their intimacy, living for high, noble, Heaven-approved ends and objects—such appearing plainly in all conversation and conduct as the ruling purpose of life—and they will thus be receiving what constitutes the most essential part of what may truly be called a GOOD EDUCATION."

## Terrible Scene in a Theatre.

A writer from Europe gives the following description of the scene at Leghorn, where, in an agony of causeless alarm, one hundred men of a crowd were trampled to death, and five hundred wounded:

The house was crowded. The play "Taking of Stabopolis." The first act went off well; battery after battery exploded, and the spectators made the theatre ring with applause. All eyes were now turned to see them take the Malakoff. At last it was stormed. The soldiers rushed in, then the explosion, amid the wildest cheers. At that moment a spark caught the scenes, they blazed, the audience thought it a part of the play, and cheered the louder, the scene was so natural. Alas! it was too perfect. Another moment they saw their mistake, a wild cry of misery drowned the applause. Higher and higher it rose, maddening the spectators with fright. Five minutes more and the fire was distinguished, but the spectators, like a herd of buffaloes, like a panic-stricken army, like a flock of sheep before wolves, like passengers from a sinking ship, losing all thought but of self-preservation, rushed from the seats. The shrieks of women, the shrill cry of children, the hoarse voices of men, all struggling for life, presented a scene not describable. Some threw themselves from the boxes into the pit, killing themselves and crushing those beneath them. No judgment, no foresight; out of the windows, over the lodges, stamping each other to death. The sentinels were ordered to stop the passage with bayonets. Thus planted, those in the front ranks were run through and through, and the soldiers, with the rest, were mutilated with the feet of hundreds.

Pedagogue—"Well, sir, what does that spell?"  
Boy—"Don't know."  
Pedagogue—"What have you got on your head?"  
Boy—"I guess it's a 'keester bite, it liches like thunder."

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

## From the Washington "States." The President and Mr. Douglas.

It is well in politics as in navigation to take observations, and determine latitudes and longitudes. It is not easy to say where we are going, without knowing where we are. The difference which exists between the political reckonings of the President and Mr. Senator Douglas ought surely to be fully examined. They start from the same point, and have a common destination. They are both identified with the same great party, and there is at least a strong presumption that they are equally interested in its preservation and triumph in the future. The facts go far to render it possible that any difference of opinion which may exist between them touching the reception and treatment of the Leocompton constitution may be removed. At all events, it is the obvious duty of the leading men, sympathizing with either side to examine the exact nature of the case, and to remove all possible extraneous causes which may exist, tending to widen the breach.

How, then, does Judge Douglas differ from the President? They concur in the principle that the majority should rule. They equally endorse the policy of submitting State constitutions to the people for ratification or rejection. They regard the Territorial Government of Kansas as a legal government.—They concede that the Territorial Legislature was fully authorized and empowered to call into existence the Leocompton convention, and, of course, that that convention legally, if not numerically, represented the people of the Territory. They do not essentially differ upon the facts connected with the action of the people in calling and electing that convention. They both understand that there was and is now in the Territory a strong party, possibly embracing a majority of the people, who have sought to defeat all efforts to organize a State system through the agency of the Territorial authorities. Up to this point there is no essential divergence of opinion between the President and the distinguished Senator; and it must be confessed that inasmuch as they agree substantially upon a basis so broad, there ought to be strong hopes that they may yet come together.

The Leocompton constitution having been framed by a duly authorized and organized convention, and having been submitted to the submission of the slavery question to the people, Mr. Buchanan, who is officially identified with the Territorial Government—standing in legal contemplation at its head—felt it his duty, without submitting to Congress any special recommendation in connection therewith, to say that in his judgment the constitution just framed had received all the legal sanction required to render it a valid instrument of the people, in their movement towards the establishment of a State government. It is exceedingly difficult to understand how he could have said less, and how, in what he did say, he can be condemned by any candid man who regards, as he does, the success of the party as a primary object of government in this country. He had employed a large force of the army to maintain the Territorial laws; he had instructed Federal officers to protect the people at each recurring election; he had crippled the Utah expedition, that the constituted authorities in the Territory might be able, fully and impartially, to enforce the existing system of which we repeat, he has the head. Was it expected that he would justify himself by rebellious opposition to the laws he had labored so zealously to maintain? Was he to disregard and trample under foot a constitution framed by a convention, the delegates to which were elected under a fair law emanating from the people at a general election, which was the subject of direct sanction by his Administration, and by the whole Democratic party of the country? What excuse could he have offered for insisting upon a fair vote of the people in June, had he denied the legality of that election after the delegates had performed their work? The least he could do was to express his opinion that the constitution which had been framed was the work of a legally constituted convention, and binding as such upon the people of Kansas.

Judge Douglas, taking substantially the same general view of the case, arrives at a widely different conclusion. His position, if we understand it, is this: that the people of the Territory derive their power to organize a State government from Congress; that although the Territorial system was perfectly legal for all mere local purposes, it possessed no authority without an enabling act from Congress to organize a State government. It is easy to see from this position that Judge Douglas appeals to the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as obligatory and binding upon the people of that Territory to the extent that Congress undertook, in that act, to direct them in what manner they might establish a State constitution. In this view of the relations subsisting between the Federal and Territorial authorities, Judge Douglas insists by the terms of the last mentioned act the Leocompton Convention was bound to refer to the people any organic law they might frame preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State—that such was the letter and spirit of the legislation of 1854, such the intention of Congress and the country. If we concede the premises of Judge Douglas, it will be found quite impossible to avoid the conclusions. By the Kansas bill, Congress repealed the act commonly known as the Missouri Compromise. That act undertook to define the limits within the public territory where slavery should be prohibited, and to point out where it might be established. Its repeal was intended to establish, on the

other hand, the great doctrine of non-intervention; and, if Judge Douglas is now right, to assert, at the same time, the complete sovereignty of the people touching the organization of their State systems.

If we take away part of this principle of Federal interference in the Territories, it seems clear that we must take the whole. If we divest Congress of all right to intervene, we must not now assume to decide at this distance questions which are purely local, and which, in the very nature of things, appertain solely to the people of Kansas. The rights of Congress in reference to the subject accrue under a specific provision of the Federal Constitution, by which that body is authorized to admit new States into the Union, and is limited to the single question, whether the government established is or not republican in form. If non-intervention means anything, it certainly carries with it the absolute right of the people to establish their own institutions in their own way. Congress, then, having denounced its authority over the subject, the inference is inescapable that the people of Kansas ought to be regarded as free to do as they please. By their acts, through their own local legislature, and by the votes of the people, they constituted a convention, and empowered it to frame a constitution, without imposing upon it any limitation touching the question of its submission to the people for ratification or rejection. Now, it is hardly fair to deny the right of Congress to enact the Missouri Compromise, which was a limitation or a restriction imposed by that body upon the people of the Territories, by which they were prohibited from exercising their own will upon a given subject, and at the same time declare that people free to do as they please, which they shall organize their own government.

The 14th section of the act repealing the Missouri Compromise expressly declares that it is "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory, or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." We know of no other construction to put upon this language than that Congress intended to "leave" the people to establish their own institutions, disavowing all authority in the premises. The repeal of the act of 1850 was a part of the system of legislation then settled and fixed. There was no intention to repeal it, it was now understood that the Territories are still dependent upon the National Legislature for authority to establish their "domestic institutions" or claim the right still to intermeddle in their local affairs. The Territories and States are distinctly referred to as equal in political independence and rights, so that the disavowal of Congressional authority in the act of 1854, and the assertion at this time of the authority of Congress over both, are to be taken together. It is manifest, indeed, that it was the intention of Congress to place the Territories and the States upon an equal footing in respect to the establishment of their local institutions.

If this is the construction of the Kansas Nebraska act, how is it possible to go behind the Leocompton Constitution without a clear violation of its provisions? The obvious purpose of that act was to effect the entire separation of Territorial from Federal politics and to settle the principle, without touching questions of detail, such as needful numbers and local organization, upon which new States are to be organized and admitted. We see no necessity for enabling acts, if Congress is divested of all right to interfere in Territorial affairs. The principle of non-intervention being settled, and Territorial and State independence, in reference to all domestic institutions declared, what reason is there to be urged in favor of special permissive legislation in such cases?

## "Baptize the Whole Army."

We have already referred to the religious faith of the General who added so much lustre to the English army, during the war in India. The following anecdote was related by Rev. Mr. Graham, of Bonn, at a meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society in Belfast:

"He had to tell them that General Havelock who is now so distinguished in India, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr. Graham's) missionary church at Bonn, and his wife and daughters were members of it for seven years. He could also narrate an anecdote regarding that great and good man, which he had heard from the lips of Lady Havelock. When General Havelock, as colonel of his regiment, was travelling through India, he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the gospel and when Sunday came in India he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the gospel—in fact, he baptized some. He was reported for this at Headquarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but with the true spirit of a generous military man, he caused the state of Gen. Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments to be read for some time, and he found that Col. Havelock's stood at the head of the list; there was less flogging, less imprisonment, less drunkenness in it than in any other.—When that was done the Commander-in-Chief said: 'Go and tell Col. Havelock, with my compliments to baptize the whole army.'"

There will be at least seven editors in the next Pennsylvania Legislature.

## Disinterment of the Medici Family of Florence.

The London Morning Post has an interesting letter from its Tuscan correspondent, giving an account of the disinterment of the celebrated Medici family of Florence, who for so long a period were the absolute rulers of that country. We make the following extract:

When Louis XV. in his childhood asked his tutor if kings ever die, we are told that "Quel qu'elles, Monsieur," was the cautious and courtly answer. Last week, however, the Florentines had an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the undoubted fact. The whole dynasty of the Medici was disinterred. It was found that the wooden coffins in the vaults of San Lorenzo were mouldering away, so orders were given to have them replaced and the whole family, from Giovanni de' Bande Nere, and his son the first Duke Cosimo, to John Gaston, the last of the royal house, all about sixty in number, the seven sovereigns, with their wives, children, brothers—all, in short, that have ever been consigned to the tomb at San Lorenzo, with only two exceptions, were removed from the old, preparatory to being placed in the new coffins. Of these coffins some twenty were opened for the first time. Eleanor of Toledo, the wife of Cosimo the First, and his son and successor Francis the First, the husband of the ill-fated Bianca Capello, were fresh as if they had only yesterday been placed in the sepulchre, where they have lain for much more than two hundred and fifty years. Indeed, the wonderful preservation of the corps of Francis seems to strengthen the theory that he died from some strong arsenical poison. The work was performed with the greatest care and decorum, under the inspection of the Avvocato Regio, the chief Government architect, and the Chevalier Passentini, a person of great antiquarian knowledge attached to the grand ducal archives. Grand dukes and grand duchesses, princes and princesses, were all found in the state costume of their day—Giovanni de' Bande Nere, the warlike progenitor of the race with the mouldering skull in a helmet; the sanguinary but sagacious Cosimo, with his dagger by his side, (perhaps the same one that struck Garzia!)—each with a medal bearing an effigy of himself, all ticketed and labelled with the most mercantile precision; for these merchant princes to the stability of politicians pursue the preservation of their coffins, and carried their habits of commercial regularity down with them into the very grave. A strange thing it was to look on the actual features of the men who had filled Italy with their frame two and three centuries ago; on the Cosmo who had quenched in blood all that remained of Florentine and Sienese freedom; on him who would ride upon a summer evening to Arcetri, and chat with Galileo; on another who exchanged presents of monte-pulciano and ale with the Protector; on a third who had corresponded with St. John and Walpole about the destiny of his own State.

## A Bargain by Arithmetical Progression.

While engaged in the tobacco and cigar business, I used to have for a customer in cheap cigars one of these knowing fellows whose knowledge serves better to bore his victims than advance science. You could not make him believe that—oh, no! Tell him there were so regalia cigars that cost forty dollars per thousand!—it might do to stuff down the throats of one of those who knew no better; he was one of them. And so it was with everything; he always knew best. It always appeared to be his delight to draw me into some controversy, no matter what the subject was in order to hear himself draw forth. I tried every way I could think of to circumvent him, and at length I did succeed in laying him out as flat as a flounder. It was Saturday afternoon, he came in, made his purchase, and seated himself, to deal out his usual portion; but I was awake for him.

"Captain," said I, "I have made up my mind to go to California, and if you wish to go into a speculation, now is your time."  
"As how?" said he.  
"Why you see those fifteen boxes of cigars, well there are two hundred and fifty in each box, and I will let you have the whole fifteen at a low rate, providing you take them all."  
"Very well," said my friend, "let us hear the conditions."  
"You give me one cent for the first box, two cents for the second, four cents for the third, and so on doubling on every box."  
"Done," said he, "fetch on your cigars—Suppose you think I have not money enough—eh?"  
"Not at all; so let us proceed. Here is your first box."  
He drew from his pocket a leathern purse, and out of it a handful of coin.

"And here is your cent," said he, depositing a green, discolored copper upon the counter.  
"Here is your second box."  
"Here is your two cents."  
"Very well, here is your third box."  
"And here is your four cents," said he, checking.  
"Here is your fourth box."  
"Twenty. And here is your eight cents! Ha! ha! ha!—oh! here is—go on."  
"Here is your fifth box," said I handing down another.  
"And here is your sixteen cents."  
"Here is your sixth box."  
"And—ha! ha! ha!—here is your thirty-two cents."  
"Here is your seventh box!"  
"And here—ha! ha! the joke is getting

too rich—here is your sixty-four cents, and half your cigars are gone."

"Here is your eighth box," said I, assuming a cold indifference that perfectly surprised the fellow.

"And here is your dollar and twenty-eight cents."

"Here is your ninth box."

"Here is your—let me see—ah! two dollars and fifty-six cents."

"Here is your tenth box."

He drew his wallet thoughtfully and on the slate made a small calculation.

"And here is your five dollars and twelve cents."

"Here is your eleventh box."

"And here is your—twice five is ten, twice twelve twenty-four—ten dollars and twenty-four cents."

At this stage of the game he had got quite doctile, and I continued—

"Here is your twelfth box; hand over twenty dollars and forty-eight cents."

Here the globules of perspiration, large as marrow-fat peas, stood out in bold relief on his face, but at length he doled out the sum.

"Here is your thirteenth box; pile out forty dollars and ninety-six cents."

"If I do, I shall, but I will not." With that he left, and I have never been able to get near him since.

## Science and the Mechanic Arts.

In the regulating of the supply of gas to burners, an apparatus is in use in England, consisting of a cast iron vessel, with inlet and outlet passages, for the admission and emission of the gas. The inlet passage is covered by a valve, the edge of which dips into a groove containing mercury, rendering it perfectly gas tight, without impeding the motion of the valve, which moves with the slightest pressure. It is attached by a rod to a short cylinder, the lower part of which is open, and also dips into mercury. This cylinder covers and surrounds the inlet, and as the gas flows through it, exerts an upward pressure, which adjusts the supply. If the pressure is increased, the cylinder rises and closes the valve; and, as the gas is consumed, the cylinder falls and opens the valve. In another arrangement, the regulation is effected by a slide, or disc valve, formed by two corresponding surfaces, placed together between the inlet from the main and the outlet to the burners. The supply is increased or diminished by the continuous opening and closing of the passages in this valve, which movements are effected by the variable pressure of the gas within a small gasometer, which, as it is greater or less, increases or diminishes the area of the supply passages, and thus regulates the supply to the burners.

One of the most ingenious machines for dove-tailing is that invented by Mr. Burley, of Boston. The main features of the machine are a platform upon which a sliding table rests, and four circular saws, which cut the entire pins and dovetails—doing away with the necessity of chisels, and performing the work in a manner which cannot be done by hand. The dovetailing process, as is well known, has always been a most tedious and difficult task. Every joint had to be accurately marked out, and cut with a chisel by the hand; and in making the drawers of bureau and other case-work, the expense has been very great. By this machine, seventy-five to a hundred drawers can be dovetailed, substantially and handsomely dovetailed in an hour. The machine cuts the mortise with a precision and accuracy that renders every joint perfect. There is also a machine working on the same principle, designed for box-dovetailing, the main advantages of which are, that the operator can dove-tail from eighty to one hundred boxes in an hour—all kinds of wood, whether clear or otherwise, being worked with equal facility. Hoops and nails in all kinds of boxes, however large, are dispensed with, by this method of manufacture.

STARS.—The irregularity with which the stars are distributed over the celestial sphere is one of the most peculiar facts in connection with the constitution of the astronomical universe. In some regions, spaces of considerable magnitude occur, in which scarcely a single star is to be seen, while in others they are crowded together, so as to present to the unassisted eye the appearance of a confused mass of light. A great and rapid increase in number is in general perceptible as we approach the borders of the "milky way," where they appear, when viewed through a powerful telescope, to be crowded almost beyond imagination. Besides the general increase which takes place towards this region, there are in several parts of the heavens patches or clusters of stars, where great numbers are condensed into a very narrow space. A telescope turned upon the Pleiades show fifty or sixty large stars crowded together within a small area, and comparatively insulated from the rest of the heavens. There are many clusters which, it is thought by astronomers, must contain at least ten or twenty thousand stars compressed and wedged together in a round space, whose angular diameter does not exceed eight or ten minutes—that is, in an area not exceeding the tenth part of that covered by the moon.

STEAM BOILERS.—A mode of construction in the case of stationary engines is proposed—the vertical flues being made of a peculiar form, with the fire-box at the bottom of it, and with a double chimney, so as to contain water between the inner and outer plates of the chimney, to be heated before passing into the boiler. One of the boilers is fixed upon a cast iron bracket or support, about twelve inches in height. The sides of the boiler are either cylindrical or conical, the former being preferable. The vertical flue passing up through the boiler is made of a conical form, tapering or diminishing upwards towards the top, from two to six inches being left for water space between the outer shell of the boiler and the conical flue at the bottom.—This flue is made tapering up to the top, so that the interior of its upper or smaller end may be of the same diameter as the interior of the chimney. The chimney consists of two cylinders, one within the other, having between them a water-space of from half an inch to three inches, according to the size of the boiler; the chimney is of the same strength as the boiler, so as to stand the same pressure. Instead of pumping the feed-water directly into the boiler, it is pumped into the water-space surrounding the chimney, at a place near to the bottom of it; so that all sediment in the water may settle into the bottom of this space, whilst the heated water will ascend to the top, whence it passes by a feed-pipe into a boiler in a heated state.

DIAMONDS.—At the present day, diamonds are cut in only two modes—into a rose diamond and a brilliant. The rose diamond is flat beneath, like all weak stones, while the upper face rises into a dome, and is cut into facets. Most usually, six facets are put on the central region, which are in the form of triangles, and unite at their summit. The brilliants have the finest effect, but require the sacrifice of a larger portion of the gem, so that the weight of an ordinary polished diamond often does not exceed half that of the rough gem. It is a singular fact that the diamond always occurs in a detached state in alluvial soil. The primitive crystalline form of the substance is a regular octahedron, of which there are numerous modifications. They are found of all colors; those which are colorless, or which have some very decided tint, are most esteemed, though the latter are quite rare. Those which are slightly discolored are the least valuable. When burned in air or oxygen, it is found that nothing but carbonic acid is formed; and hence it is proved that the diamond is charcoal or carbon in a pure and crystalline form.

## A DAUPHIN COUNTY ROMANCE.

In Dauphin county, Pa., some seven years ago, lived a wealthy farmer, who was blessed with a family of six children, the oldest of whom was a beautiful girl of seventeen summers. A young man in no neighborhood who, was of good family, feigned attachment to her. Young and inexperienced she fell into the snare set for her. Shortly after her ruin was accomplished, the young man fearing the wrath of her father, when the consequences of his villainy should become apparent, abandoned. The girl feeling her shame fled to Harrisburg, flinging her bonnet into a creek which flowed through her father's farm, in order to make her friends believe she was drowned. Shortly after her supposed death, her father, upon whose mind the event weighed heavily, wishing to leave the scene of his affliction sold his farm and removed to Crawford county, Ohio.

In the meantime she had reached Harrisburg, taken the care, and in a few days found herself at the only tavern in a secluded village in the interior of Michigan. The landlady was a kindhearted woman, and at that particular time was in need of an assistant. By this machine, seventy-five to a hundred drawers can be dovetailed, substantially and handsomely dovetailed in an hour. The machine cuts the mortise with a precision and accuracy that renders every joint perfect. There is also a machine working on the same principle, designed for box-dovetailing, the main advantages of which are, that the operator can dove-tail from eighty to one hundred boxes in an hour—all kinds of wood, whether clear or otherwise, being worked with equal facility. Hoops and nails in all kinds of boxes, however large, are dispensed with, by this method of manufacture.

One morning, about six months ago, she was in the sitting room when the stage dove up. The windows of the coach were down, and she could see most of the passengers.—Among them was a face that seemed familiar to her: She looked again, and with a shriek fell fainting on the floor. It was her seducer! The landlady soon learned how matters stood, determined that justice should be done. She sought him, told him the fact and insisted that he should repair the injury he had inflicted, by making her his wife.—To this he at once consented. Three months after his flight from Pennsylvania, seized with remorse, he had started back with the intention of marrying her. On the way he had picked up a newspaper, which contained an account of her tragical death. Feeling that he was the cause of her untimely end, heart-sick and sad, he turned back, a changed and better man. He had settled down, accumulated property, and was a man of standing influence. The joy of the girl when she met with her repentant lover may be imagined. They were married that evening, and the next morning started for Pennsylvania. Ascertaining the address of her father, they came on to Bucyrus, Ohio, as fast as steam could carry them. Words cannot paint the rapture of the old man as he clasped to his bosom a daughter he had mourned as dead for six long years. Explanations were made, all was forgiven, and after passing a few weeks of unalloyed happiness at the residence of the girl's father, they returned to their homes in the West.

The reported illness of Charles Fenno Hoffman, now an inmate of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, is denied by the Harrisburg Herald. He is in excellent health, and hopes are entertained of his speedy restoration to society.

The Artesian well now in progress of the paper mill of the Messrs. Depons, at Louisville, Ky., has been bored to the depth of 1,546 feet. The drill is through a limestone of alternate and hard strata.