THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.] Truth and Right——God and our Country. [Two Dollars per Annum.

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STAR OF THE NORTH

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One square, twelve lines, three times,	$1 00
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One year, ...	8 00

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED AT THE SIXTH

ANNUAL EXHIBTION

OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY

Agricultural, Horticultural,

AND

MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,

To be Held at BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A,

On Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

OCTOBER 17th, 18th & 19th, '61.

Class 1st—HORSES.

Best pair Draught Horses	$8,00
2nd " do	5,00
" " Carriage "	8,00
2nd " " do "	5,00
" " do Mares	6,00
2nd " " do "	4,00
" Stallion	8,00
2nd " do	5,00
" Stallion between 2 & 4 years	4,00
2nd " do do	3,00
" Brood mare with colt at her side, both owned by exhibitor	6,00
2nd " do do	4,00
" Single Carriage Horse	4,00
2nd " do do	2,00
" do Mare	3,00
" Golding Colt between 2 & 3 years	4,00
" Mare Colt do	3,00
" Horse Colt between 1 & 2 years	3,00
" Mare Colt do	2,00
" Horse or Mare colt under 10 months	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00

Exhibitors under this class are expected to have their horses on the track for examination on Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the Judges will proceed to inspect them.

Elias Dieterick, Montour, Freas Fowler, Briarcreek, Keifer Smith, Jerseytown, Jas. Kostenbader, Franklin, Franklin L Shuman, Beaver. } Judges.

Class 2nd—CATTLE.

DURHAM STOCK.

Best Durham Bull 3 years & upwards	6,00
2nd " do " do	4,00
" do " between 2 & 3 years	4,00
2nd " do " do	3,00
" do " between 1 & 2 years	3,00
2nd " do " do	2,00
" do " Calf under 10 months	2,00
2nd " do " do	1,00
" do Cow	5,00
2nd " do do	3,00
" do Heifer or cow between 2 and 3 years	3,00
2nd " do do do	2,00
" do Calf under 10 months	2,00

DEVON STOCK.

Best Devon Bull, 3 years & upwards	6,00
2nd " " do do	4,00
" " do between 2 & 3 years	4,00
2nd " " do do	3,00
" " do between 1 & 2 years	3,00
2nd " " do do	2,00
" " do calf under 10 months	2,00
2nd " " " do	1,00
" " Cow	5,00
2nd " " do	3,00
" " Heifer or cow between 2 & 3 years	3,00
2nd " " do do	2,00
" " do Calf under 10 months	2,00

NATIVE STOCK.

Best Native Bull 2 years & upwards	5,00
2nd " " do do	3,00
" " do between 1 & 1 years	3,00
2nd " " do do	2,00
" " do Calf under 10 month	2,00
2nd " " do do	1,00
" " Cow	5,00
2nd " " do	3,00
" " Heifer or cow between 2 & 3 years	2,00
2nd " " do do	1,00
" " do Calf under 10 mos.	1,00

OXEN AND STEERS.

Best Yoke Oxen owned & worked by Exhibitor	5,00
2nd " do do	3,00
" do Steers between 2 & 3 years	4,00
2nd " do " do	2,00

Franklin McBride, Hemlock, Andrew Freas, Centre, David Yeager, Locust, H. Bittenbender, F. Creek, John Wolf, Mifflin, } Judges.

Class 3d—SWINE.

Best Boar of any Breed	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00
" Brood Sow do	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00
" Lot Pigs, 5 or more, under 8 weeks	2,00
2nd " do do do	1,00
" Display fat hogs, 2 or more	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00
" Lot Store Hogs, 4 or more	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00

Jonas Hayman, Greenwood, John M. Barton, Hemlock, Eli Mendenhall, Benton, Alinas Cole, Sugarloaf, Isaac Irwin, Roaringcreek } Judges.

Class 4th—SHEEP.

Best Blooded Buck	3,00
2nd " do	2,00
3d " do	1,00
" Native Buck	3,00
2nd " do	1,00
" Blooded Ewe	3,00
" Native Ewe	2,00

All competitors under this class must furnish the Secretary with a statement of the Blood and the amount of wool last sheared from the animal.

Benjamin Eves, Greenwood, Lewis Ront, Montour, John McHenry, Jackson, Peter Brugler, Hemlock, Isaac Fisher, Locust, } Judges.

Class 5th—POULTRY.

Best and largest display of Poultry	3,00
2nd " do do	2,00
" Pair Cocks of any variety	0,50
" " Hens do	0,50
" " Turkey cocks	0,50
" " Turkey hens	0,50
" " Geese	0,50
" " Ducks	0,50
" Display tame Pigeons	0,50

Competitors entering for the first premium under this class cannot compete again with the same fowls.

Thomas Dollman, Bloom, Clinton Margerum Catta'ss, G. L. Shoemaker, Hemlock, } Judges.

Class 6th—GRAIN & SEEDS.

Best Half bushel Cloverseed	2,00
2nd " do do	1,00
" do Timothy seed	2,00
2nd " do do	1,00
" Bushel Red chaff Wheat	2,00
" do White "	2,00
" do Mediteranean "	2,00
" do Rye	1,00
" Half bushel Gourd-seed Corn	1,00
" do Yellow "	1,00
" " White "	1,00
" " Smoke "	1,00
" Sample Sweet Corn, 6 ears	0,50
" Bushel Oats	1,00
" Half bushel Flax-seed	1,00
" do Buckwheat	1,00

Grain and seeds should be marked with a card stating weight, how long used on same farm, and such other remarks as the exhibitor may deem proper.

Samuel Eck, Roaringcreek, Philip Cool, do Wm. Huffman, Centre R. J. Millard, Fishingcreek, Montgomery Cole, Sugarloaf } Judges.

Class 7th—VEGETABLES.

Best Bushel Mercer Potatoes	1,00
" " Prince Albert Potatoes	1,00
" " Peach Blossom do	1,00
" Quarter bushel Sweet do	0,50
" Bushel Field Turnips	1,00
" Rata Bagas	1,00
" Six Sugar Beets	0,50
" Sample Hops not less than 5lb	0,50
" Three Heads Cabbage	0,50
" Six Parsnips	0,50
" Half bushel Onions	0,50
" Quarter bushel Tomatoes	0,50
" do Carrots	1,00
" Two Quarts Lima Beans	0,50
" Three Garden Squashes	0,50
" Six Field Pumpkins	0,50
" Largest Sweet Pumpkin	0,50

Sam'l Connor, Orange, Enoch Rittenhouse, Briarcreek, Jackson Thomas, Jerseytown, Seth Hartman, Franklin, John Robison, Scott, } Judges.

Class 8th—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards Flannel made on handloom	1,00
2nd " do do	0,50
" 5 yards Woolen cloth do	1,00
2nd " do do	0,50
" 10 yards Carpet do	1,00
2nd " do do	0,50
" 10 yards Plain Linen do	1,00
" " Linen Diaper do	1,00
" Pair Knit Stockings	0,50
" do Mittens	0,50
" Home-made Shirt	1,00

Emanuel Lazarus, Orange, Mrs. M. S. Appleman, Heml'k, " I. S. Monroe, Cattawissa, " Peter Ent, Scott, } Judges.

BEDDING—2nd DIVISION.

Best Silk Quilt	1,00
" Counterpane	1,00
2nd " do	0,75
3d " do	0,50
" Pair Woolen Blankets	0,50
" " Linen Sheets	0,50

Discretionary premiums will be allowed under this division of 50 cts each to the amount of $5,00 on articles belonging exclusively to bedding.

Dr. H. W. McReynolds, Hemlock, Miss Jane Freas, Centre, " Eva Creasy, Mifflin, " Kate Eyer, Cattawissa, " Phœbe Lott, Orange, " Lena Armstrong, Bloom. } Judges.

Class 9th—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best Leaf Bread	0,50
" Pound Cake	0,50
" Spunge Cake	0,50
" Ginger Cake	0,50
" Sample Preserves	0,50
" " Fruit Jelly	0,50
" " Tomato Preserves	0,50
" " Cucumber Pickles	0,50
" " Pickles and other kind	0,50
" " Apple-butter	0,50
" " Preserved Peaches	0,50
" " Home-made Soap	0,50
" " Cured Ham	0,50
" Roll Butter not less than 2lb	1,00
2nd " do do	0,50

John Sharpless, Cattawissa, Mrs. Philip Cool, Roaringc'k, " Sarah Conner, Briarcre'k " Nathan Seeley, Berwick. } Judges.

Class 10th—FANCY ARTICLES.

Best Variety tatting crotchet trimming &c	0,50
" Knit or crotchet tidy	0,50
" do Shawl	1,00
" Sample worsted work	1,00
" Lamp Mat	0,50
" Fancy Chair Cover	1,00
" do Ottoman or stool cover	1,00
" do Basket	0,50
" Ornamental Shell Work	1,00
" Burr or Leather work	1,00
" Collection of Dahlias	0,50
" do Roses	0,50
" do Verbenas	1,00
" and largest variety of flowers	1,00
" Boquet Flowers	0,50
" Collection house plants in bloom	0,50
" Hanging basket with plants	0,50
" Collection Dried Grasses	0,50
" Boquet Winter Flowers	0,50
" Collection Artificial Flowers, Wax Feathers, &c., &c.,	0,50
" Drawing or Painting	1,00
" Fancy Pin Cushion, Bead work, &c,	0,50
" Pair Embroidered Slippers	1,00

John Appleman, Hemlock, Miss Isabela Robison, Bloom, " Sarah Harman, do " Evalina R. Barton do } Judges.

CLASS 11—FLOUR.

Best Sample Wheat Flour,	2 00
" " Buckwheat, do	2 00

Judges—John Betz Hemlock; Wesley Bowman Orange; James Barton Montour.

CLASS—12—STOVES & TIN-WARE.

Best Cooking Stove and fixtures,	2 00
" Parlor Stove,	2 00
and Greatest variety of Tin-ware,	2 00

Judges—Judah Boon Bloom; S. D. Reinhard Cattawissa; G. W. Lott, M. D., Orange.

CLASS 13—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plow,	2 00
" Threshing Machine,	2 00
" Horse Rake,	1 00
" Lime Spreader,	1 00
" Portable Cider Mill,	1 00
" Wine Press,	2 00
" Washing Machine,	1 00
" Farm Wagon,	2 00
" Wheel Barrow,	1 00
" Sled,	50
" Roller,	50

Judges—J. H. Vanderslice Mountpleasant Col. H. R Kline Orange; B. P. Fortner Cattawissa.

CLASS 14—WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Best Top Buggy,	2 00
" open do	2 00
" Two Horse Carriage,	2 00
" Sleigh,	2 00
" Sulkey,	2 00

Judges—John J. Nevis Hemlock; Joseph Hayhurst Orange; Doctor Wilson Berwick.

CLASS 15—DENTISTRY &C.

Best Sett artificial teeth,	1 00
" Sewing machine,	1 00
" Sample building brick,	50
" Lot Earthenware,	1 00

Judges—Dr. F. C. Harrison, Bloom; Dr. Cottner Madison; Dr H. C. Freas, Berwick.

CLASS 16—BEES & HIVES.

Best bee hive,	1 00
" swarm bees	1 00
" sample honey	1 00

Judges—Hiram Reeder Franklin; Levi A. Hutchison Centre; M. S. Appleman Hemlock.

CLASS 17—MANUFACTUR'D ARTICLES.

Best display cabinet work,	2 00
" do smith do	2 00
" pair fine boots	1 00
" do coarse do	1 00
" ½ doz. windsor chairs,	1 00
" ½ do. spring seat do	1 00
" rocking chair,	1 00
" bedstead	1 00
" settee	1 00
" ½ doz. brooms	
" sett single harness	2 00
" do double do	2 00
" 2 sides sole leather	1 00
" 2 do upper do	1 00
" 2 kip	1 00
" 2 calf skins	1 00
" sausage machine,	1 00

Judges—Wm Roat, Locust; Hugh McCollumn, Madison; John Werkheiser Orange; Robert Rohn, Bloom; Jacob F. Dieterick, Greenwood.

CLASS 18—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Best 1qt currant wine	1 00
" 1 " blackberry do	1 00
" 1 " grape do	1 00
" 1 " cataba	1 00
" 1 " cherry	1 00
" 1 " rye whiskey	1 00
" 1 qt cider vinegar	50

Judges—Isaac S. Monroe, Cattawissa; Seth Bowman, Berwick; Samuel L. Bettle, Light Street.

CLASS 19—FRUIT.

Best ½ bushel winter apples	1 00
do ½ do fall do	1 00
do ½ do standard pears	1 00
do 6 dwarf pears	50
do sample dried peaches	50
do do do apples	50
do do do cherries	50

Judges—Thos. J Welliver, Mountpleasnt; Andrew Creveling, Bloom; Levi Aikman, Centre.

CLASS 20—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best sample leaf tobacco	50
do do broom corn	50

Judges—John Staley, Greenwood; Michael Mensch, Franklin; Geo. A. Kelchner, Centre.

CLASS 21—TRIAL OF HORSES.

Sporting List.

Best trotting mare or horse time not over three minutes	15 00
2d do do	8 00
do pair trotting horses or mares time four minutes	10 00
2d do do	5 00

FARMERS LIST.

Best trotting horse mare or colt single double or under the saddle two full rounds of the course and not less than three to enter	10 00
2d best do do	5 00

Judges—Neal McCoy, Jerseytown; John P. Smith, Greenwood; John Hartman, Hemlock.

CLASS 22—TRIAL OF MEN.

Best and fastest runner once around the course	5 00
2d do do	2 00
Best do walker do	4 00
2d do do do	2 00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Article 3d of the Constitution requires every person to pay to the association one Dollar, to constitute membership. The practice heretofore has been to buy a family ticket on fair days and have their names recorded at the same time.

Every exhibitor is required to become a member of the association, before entering his article for Competition. Minors can become Exhibitors by right of their parent or guardians membership.

The field of competition is open to all.—Persons from other counties, can come assured that this county will extend to them a hearty welcome, and give them a place by the side of their own productions, an open field and a fair start is guaranteed to all.

All articles offered for competition must be owned by the competitor, all fruit, vegetables, flowers &c., must be the growth of the competitors, and all Manufactured articles must have been made by the competitors.

All articles for competition must be on the ground by 6 o'clock, on Thursday the 17th P. M., and remain there until 12 M, on Saturday 19th, when they are at the disposal of the Exhibitor.

No shows, Flying Horses or other amusements that tend to distract the attention of the visitors will be allowed.

Persons desirous of erecting stands for the sale of Provisions and fruit, must obtain permission of the President, or Secretary of the association. No license will be granted to stands that sell spiritous or malt liquors.

The Judges are earnestly requested to be on the ground by 9 o'clock on Friday morning, to receive their instructions in order to proceed to business by 10 o'clock A. M.

CALEB BARTON, JR. *President.*

A MADISON, *Secretary.*

Bloomsburg, Sept. 11, 1861.

Mob Law.

The Chambersburg *Times*, in an article of some length, descants ably upon the spirit of lawlessness and anarchy which has recently manifested itself in various parts of the North, and which has resulted in the destruction, (or "gutting," to use the modern phrase,) of a number of printing offices. These acts, have in several instances, met if not the approbation, or at least the quiet acquiescence, of men previously occupying a fair position in their respective communities—a fact so fraught with danger that our cotemporary very pertinently asks—

Where will this end; *whither are we of the loyal States drifting?* If reckless mobs shall continue with impunity to set aside one law after another, in view of all the valuable teachings of history, let us ask the question, is there anything before us but the shoreless and tempestuous ocean of anarchy? The lessons of the French Revolution are fraught with warnings which should not pass unheeded. A few bread riots, fostered and encouraged by skillful leaders, swelled into great, popular movements which swept over the whole nation, erectig their Bastiles and planting their guilotines, until the fair rivers of the republic ran with blood; and then swept back again over the headless trunks of those same leaders. Those individuals and journals who encourage these lawless proceedings, should be reminded by the fate of Robespierre and his associate panderers to popular passions, that the mob which cheers to-day, to-morrow mocks at the face of those who invoked its aid that they might leap the power. There is no plainer truth under God's Heaven than that safety to life and property can only be maintained by sustaining the fixed and eternal principles of justic and organic law. He who takes the authority of law upon himself, becomes by that act a criminal, and should recive the punishment his crimes deserve; for the law itself has provided a way in which offenders shall be treated, and suffers no one to interfere with its

THE LEFT-HANDED THIEF.

'How many young men have been injured and perhaps ruined by false suspicion!' remarked my mercantile friend, as we were conversing on the 'panic,' a few evenings since. Suspicion is like an assassin in the dark. It stabs its victim, and he knows not from whence the blow came. Or it may be like the keen frost which seizes upon the ears, the cheeks, freezing the flesh or driving back the life blood, and yet the poor man is totally ignorant of his situation until he comes in contact with heat, and begins to feel the stirring pain. But I believe I never told you of the only time that suspicion of evil was ever fastened upon me. It has nothing particular to do with the subject under consideration though it serves to show how merchants sometimes lose money.

When a mere youth, I was placed in the store of Jacob Wharton, a merchant doing a good business. I was frugal, industrious and faithful, and at the age of twenty-one I was advanced to the post of book keeper, with a good salary. I had charge of the books and the safe, and all the money left over after banking hours was also in my care. I tried to do my duty faithfully, and I think I succeeded. Mr. Wharton was a close, methodical man, with a quick eye and ready understanding of business, and as I fancied he felt satisfied, I felt much pleased.

I had been book-keeper for a year when I thought my employer's manner towards me began to change. He began to treat me more coolly, and finally I was satisfied he watched my movements with distrustful glances. I became nervous and uneasy, for I feared I had offended him. But the thing came to a head at length.

One evening when I was alone in the store, engaged in making up my cash account, Mr. Wharton came to me with a troubled look and spoke. His voice was tremulous, and I could see that he was deeply affected.

'George,' said he, 'I am sorry for the conviction that has been forced upon me, I fear you have not been treating me as you should.'

I managed in spite of my astonishment to ask what he meant.

'I fear you are not honest,' was the reply.

Had a thunderbolt fallen upon me I could not have been more startled than I was then.

Not honest! And there I had been for years making it my chief aim and study how to serve him most faithfully. I do not remember what I said first—I only know the tears came into my eyes—that my lips trembled—and that my utterance was almost choked. How long had he held these suspicions? I asked him, and he told me that it was more than two months.

'You have suspected me thus, and still left me in the dark! After serving you so long—after giving to your interests all my energies—after striving for faith and honor, that I might win your love and esteem—to suspect me in secret—to look upon me as a thief, and yet not tell me! Oh, I would not have believed it?'

'Let us talk the matter over calmly,' said the merchant, in his old kind tone coming back. He was touched by my agony, and I could see that he was wavering.

I felt at first like telling him that he should have done this before, but as he seemed ready to reason now, I found no fault.

'You have spent considerable money, of late?'

'How?'

'Have you not built a house?'

'Yes sir, and paid for it too, and have thus given my mother a comfortable home.'

Mr. Wharton was staggered for a moment by my frank and feeling reply, but pretty soon he asked:

'What did the house cost you?'

'Just fifteen hundred dollars. My mother owned the land. And I suppose you would like to know where I got the money. You, sir, learned me how to save it. I have been here six years. The first year you paid me fifty dollars, and I laid up twenty-five of that. The second and third years you gave me a hundred dollars and I laid up sixty a year. The fourth year you made me a clerk and gave me five hundred. My mother was able to feed me, as our little cot answered for the time. I got along that year upon an expense of seventy-five dollars. The next year you paid me six hundred dollars, on condition that I kept your books. I saved five hundred of that. This last year you paid me one thousand, and I spent only the interest of what I had previously invested, so that the thousand was not touched. Of course my mother has worked, but she wished to do it. I have paid fifteen hundred dollars for my house, and have five hundred dollars in the saving bank. That is a plain statemont of my affairs.'

My employer seemed more puzzled than before.

'Now,' said I, 'I have given you an honest statement, and will you be equally honest and tell me all that has happened to excite this suspicion.'

'I will,' he replied, taking a seat near me.

'Within the last year I have lost more than two thousand dollars! It must have been taken from the store. I know this, for I know the amount of goods which have been sold, and I know how much cash I have received. I began to be watchful for four months since. [illegible] lars I put it in the drawer, and on the next morning before you came in I looked at your cash account and found only two hundred of that set down. From that time I have been very watchful, and have detected a dozen similar cases. I have noticed every dollar that came in after the bank account was made up, and have also taken note of the amount entered upon the book, and during that time there has been a leak of over seven hundred dollars! Now who has access to the drawer and the safe?'

I was astonished. I could only assure my employer that I knew nothing of it; and I saw he wanted to believe me. I asked him if he had spoken of this to any one else. Not a living soul but me he replied. I pondered a few moments and then said:

'Mr. Wharton, could I be made to believe that even ignorantly I had wronged you to the value of a dollar, I should not feel the perfect consciousness of honor I now feel. There must be a thief somewhere. Some of the clerks may find access to the money. But are you willing to let the matter rest for a few days? I will strain every nerve to detect the evil doer.

He finally consented to let me try my hand at detecting a thief. He also promised not to lisp a syllable upon the subject to any one else, and also to leave the matter wholly in my hands for one week. He gave me a warm grasp when we separated, and said he hoped I would succeed.

On the following morning I entered the store with all my energies of mind centered upon the work before me.

There were four clerks or salesmen, and one boy, in constant attendance, besides myself; and all the money received had to pass through my hands. Sometimes I made up my cash account at night, and sometimes not until next morning.

In the latter case I generally put the money drawer into the safe, and locked it up.—The key to the safe was kept in a small drawer to which there were two keys—one of which I kept, while Mr. Wharton kept the other. The only other person who ever helped us in the store, was Henry Wharton, my employer's only son a youth of twenty years of age. He was preparing for college under a private tutor, but found time to help us in the store when business was driving. He was a kind hearted, generous fellow, and a strong natural attachment had grown up between us. At first I thought of getting him to help me find the theif, but as Wharton had promised to speak to no one else on the subject, I concluded to keep quiet also.

That night I counted my money, but made no entry on the account. There were three hundred and forty odd dollars. I put it in a new calf-skin pocket-book—placed that in the money drawer, and locked the whole up in the safe. On the following morning I found fifty dollars missing. I counted the money over carefully, and I was not mistaken. I began to feel very unpleasant. My suspicions took an unwelcome turn.

During the day I pondered upon the subject, and finally hit upon the following expedient: When I had locked up the safe for the night, I spread upon the knob of the door, and upon the money drawer, some pale red lead, being careful not to get enough on to be easily noticed. I had left the cash account open, to be closed up in the morning. When I next opened the safe, all was as I had left it.

The next night I fixed the nob in the same manner, and on the morning following I found forty dollars gone. Upon the pocket book were finger marks of red lead; and when I came to open my cash book I found the same kind of marks there. So I learned one thing; the thief knew enough to see whether my account had been made of the money before he took it. I felt more unpleasantly than before, for my unwelcome suspicions were being confirmed—I had gained new light. There was a peculiarity in the red finger marks that told me a sad story. Still, I wished to try father.

For two nights after this the safe remained undisturbed, but on the third night I missed seventy-five dollars more, and I had now set my trap more carefully. The red pigment was not only used, but I had put a private mark upon every bill in the drawer. The pocket-book and cash book were fingered as before, and the marks were very clear and distinct.

When the week was up, Mr. Wharton came and asked me what I had done.

'Ah,' said he, as he noticed the sorrowful expression on my countenance, 'you have failed to discover anything.'

'Alas, I wish I could say so!' I replied. 'I have discovered to much. In the first place the money has been taken from the safe, and the key left in the proper drawer and locked up as usual. Also, the cash book has been examined each time to see if any entry has been made of the money. There has been one hundred and sixty-five dollars taken in all.'

'But how do you know the cash book has been examined?' he asked

'I will show you,' I said, producing both the cash and pocket books. 'You see those red marks? I fixed a red pigment upon the door knob of the safe, and upon the edges of the money drawer. You can see these finger marks?'

'Yes,' he whispered.

'And now,' I continued, 'just examine them carefully. See how the leaves of the cash book were turned over, and also how the strap of the pocket book was tucked

'Only that the finger marks are very plain.'

'But you cannot distinguish the thumb marks from those made by the fingers?'

'Yes, I can.'

'Then tell me this,' I returned. '*Which hand did the thief use most dexterously in the work?*'

Wharton gazed upon the marks, and finally grasped—'*The left.*'

'So he did, I returned, 'and all the marks have been the same. The thief is a left handed one, and he is acquainted with the store and the book, and can gain easy access here. But I have yet another mark. The last bills that were taken were all marked with a small red cross upon the numerical figure in the right hand upper corner. You can follow those up, for I have neither had the courage nor the heart to do it.'

The merchant sank back pale as death itself.

'Henry is the only left-handed person on the premises!' he groand, gazing on me as though he wished that I would deny his statement. But I could not. I knew his own son was the guilty party.

'Ask me no more,' said I, with tears in my eyes, for the father's agony deeply moved me. 'The secret is locked up in my own breast; and neither to you nor to any living being will I ever call the name of the one whom I suspect.'

The stricken man grasped my hand, and with sobs and tears he begged my pardon for the wrong he had done me, and thanked me for the assurance I had given him.

On the following morning he brought me fifty dollars in eight different bills with a red cross.

'I know all now,' he whispered, in broken accents. 'Be kind to me, and let this not go out into the world.'

I kept my promise, and lived to see the old man smile again; for when Henry saw the deep agony of his father, his heart was touched, and not only acknowledged all his wild sins and humbly begged for pardon but became a true and good man, and an honor and ornament to society.

Positions of the Body.

Those persons engaged in occupations requiring the hands alone to move, while the lower limbs remain motionless, should bear in mind that without constantly raising the frame to an erect position, and giving a slight exercise to all parts of the body, such a practice will tend to destroy their health. They should, however, sit in as erect position as possible. With seamstresses there is always more or less stooping of the head and shoulders, tending to retard circulation, respiration and digestion, and produce curvature of the spine. The head should be thrown back to give the lungs full play. The frequent long-drawn breath of the seamstress evinces the cramping and confinement of the lungs. Health cannot be expected without free respiration. The life giving element is in the atmosphere, and without it in proportionate abundance must disease intervene. Strength and robustness must come from exercise. Confined attitudes are in violation of errect theories of health, physical development and the instinct of nature. Those accustomed to sit writing for hours, day after day, can form some idea of the exhausting nature of the toil some and ill paid labor of the poor seamstress.

A MOB DISPERSED BY A LADY.—We see it stated that the mob which went through Easton, Pa., the other day, compelling citizens to go to the expense of purchsing flags to hang out of their windows, had everything their own way until they reached the residence of Judge Porter, where they repeated their demands for the flag. The Judge was sick, but one of his accomplished daughters made her appearance at the window, and in language most chase and beautiful, assured the mob of the "love and reverence which the entire household bore for the Union and for its bright and glorious emblem, but wished them to understand that though the house should be raized about them, the sacred folds of that flag would not pe unfurled by her or her family at the request of a mob." This firm and eloquent little speech was to much even for the mob spirit—and quietly and almost silently, the demonstration broke up—and the disturbers of the peace soon after repared to their homes to reflect upon, and doubtless to regret the work they had been engaged in.—Is it a wonder that the Republicans wish to change their names.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—As far as we are able to discover amongst our exchanges, the Democratic press of the North may be said to be a unit in favor of sustaining the Government in the energetic prosecution of this war. The Democracy of the North deny the right of secession in toto. They have always done so. They denied the the right of the New England States to secede from the Union in 1814. They denied the right of Massachusetts to secede, as she threatened to do in 1844, if Texas was admitted—and now they emphatically deny the right of Texas to secede. They go for sustaining the Union now as they have ever done—presenting no petitions for its dissolution, and scorning the men who would under any circumstances, "let it slide."—They also go for the Constitution and its guaranties, *including the Liberty of Speech and the Freedom of the Press.* This we call the true, manly and patriotic ground; and peace and harmony can only be re-established in the land and [illegible]

Origin of the Red Man.

The *Nor' Wester* publishes a report of a very able lecture delivered at Selkirk by Mr. Frank Larned Hunt, upon the Red Man. In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said:

There has been a vast deal said, surmised and conjectured about the North American Indian, some saying that they are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel; others that they are the branch of the Aztec family. To a third supposition, that they are of Tartar origin—crossing to the New World and spreading over it, from Behrings Strait's I do most seriously incline. They show it so unmistakably in their faces as to leave in my mind at least, scarce a doubt. In a conversation I had the happiness to enjoy, one evening, with Pere Favor, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort William, Lake Superior—a man of fine powers of mind, and one of the (if not the most) accomplished Otchipa scholars now living—I mentioned this as my belief. He at once confirmed it and spoke of an early Jesuit missionary upon the Lake who, upon being transfered to Tartary, to his astonishment met in one of the villages of that very distant country, a woman whom he had known in this—They mutually recognised each other, and in answer to his inquiry, she said she had been taken across Behring Straits, and was last left where he saw her. The same father, stricken by a similarity of the languages, compared a list in which the respective tongues, Tartar and Algonquin, being placed side by side, showed without doubt a common root or derivation. The testimony from this truthful scholar was more conclusive to my mind than the piled up theories and vague speculations of a college of savans. How many centuries they took to traverse and occupy this immense extent of territory, break up into bands which grew into tribes, by non-intercourse acquire dialects of their own, we know not. But with their habits nothing could be more natural and easy, and with the abundance of game and means of life came rapid increase of numbers, sufficient as their wants and inclination prompted, to reach all parts of the country, even to the broad Atlantic, where now their very name is a tradition.

Words of Warning.

We presume that nobody will dispute the claim of General Jackson to have been a friend of the Union, and a far-seeing, sagacious patriot and statesman. Read, then, the following extract from his Farewell Address in reference to the encroachments of the Federal Government, and its tendency to overstep the limits imposed upon it by the Constitution:

"It is well known there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can BE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CLAIMING ANYTHING BEYOND THEM. EVERY *attempt to exercise power beyond those limits should be* PROMPTLY AND FIRMLY OPPOSED. For *one evil* example will *lead to other measures still* MORE MISCHIEVOUS; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constiution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."

THE RIGHT CHORD.—Gen. Butler struck the right chord in his late order forbidding the use of whiskey in the camp, and it would be well for all officers of volunteers to carefully weigh his words. "Boys," he says in effect, "whiskey is doing us a great injury. Your general has no wish to conceal the fact that he has been in the habit or using wines and liquors at his headquarters and offering them to his friends. He will not ask a sacrifice from his men he is unwilling to make himself; therefore, no liquors or wines will be allowed either at his headquarters or in the camp which he has the honor to command."

We repeat, General BUTLER has struck the right chord. There will be no more triumphs of whiskey in the camp of "Old Hair Trigger." Now that the campaign is open will not our officers emulate his example in other things, and ask of their men no sacrifices they are not willing to make themseves."

When Colonel BURNSIDE so gallantly led his Rhode Island Regiment, he dismounted that he might know when his men were weary. Who wonders at the bearing of men in battle fighting under such a leader?

The Grass Valley National relates the following incident having recently occured in that vicinity:

A lawyer of this village was consulted a few days since by an injured husband who complained of the unfaithfulness of his spouse. Repeated acts of inconstancy on the part of the wife could be clearly proved, and the man of law told his client tha, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a divorce at the next term of the Court.—Divorce next term of the Court! exclaimed the now excited Benedict, "D—n you, I only want to get an injunction to stay her proceedings!"

Happiness must arise from our own temper and actions, and not immediately, from any external conditions.