

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

SLANDER.

'Tis wond'rous strange, and yet 'tis true, That some folks take delight The deeds of other men to view, As if their own were right.

And if a piece of news comes out; They'll eagerly pursue it; Then hand the charming dish about, And add a little to it.

Each fault they'll try to magnify, Yet seeming to bemoan The most within a brother's eye, Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray, Or fortune on him frown ; The' humbled in the dust he lay, The text is "keep him down.

They'll preach up penance with a sigh, To cure, or nothing can-Sufferings are good, I ll not deny, But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot, As if not worth retaining ; But Oh! let failings fill the pot, And slander sucks the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out; Delighted with her labors. Then bears the charming swill about To treat her thirsty neighbors.

'Neath friendship's mask she often lurks. And smiling fawns around you : Concealed, she more securely works, And kisses but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joys, Thou spoiler of life's pleasures; Like Sampson's foxes wou'd destroy What's more than all our treasures.

THE OLD MAN AND THE PIRATE.

Early in the month of August, 1812. a good sized brig started from Boston, bound for New Orleans. On board there was an old man named Adam Wirt, seeking an only son whom he had learned was somewhere on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Adam Wirt was wealthy, but for four years he had been alone to dwell among its glitter. When the old man had taken a second wife to his home, his son Landon stepped from his roof and swore that so long as his step-mother lived he would not cross its threshold again. The second wife was now dead, and feeling sad in his loneliness, the old man resolved to seek his child.

The brig had good weather, and for several days nothing had occurred to break the monot-

articles to which I may take a fancy." "If I am not mistaken," returned Captain Poole, "you will need no permission from me, as I am unable to resist.'

"You show your good judgment at least, and if you lead the way, I will take a look at your cabin first."

As the pirate captain spoke, he turned to the companion-way, and was just on the point | started up. of starting for the cabin when his eye caught the eve of Adam Wirt, and at the sight he started back as though he had been a spirit from the other world. The old man, too, seemed to be equally startied, for as he gazed on the face of the pirate, a learful tremor shook his whole frame, and he gasped for breath; the buccancer gazed into the working feature before him, and then stepped forward and laying his hand tremblingly on the old man's arm, said-

"Tell me, old man, from whence you came -tell me what name you bear."

"Men call me Adam Wirt," replied the old man, half recoiling from the touch that rested on him.

"Great God, my father !" broke from the pirate captain's lips, and he would have fallen his hand to keep him off,

"Thy father," repeated the old man, moving back from where he sood, "no, no, I am have been my son; once I gazel with a parent's pride upon thy features, and one I called thee love, virtue and honor. my son !- But-O Heaven is this a dream ? My boy a pirate !

"Father," still urged the pirate following the old man's backward movement, own me as your son, and you shall-"

"No! away, bloodthirsty man! I how thee not. O God ! and is it thus I have hand my boy ???

"Listen to me one minute, my fathe" exclaimed the pirate chief, in a tone and naner little in keeping with his vocation. "lese

hands are not stained with a drop of blag.

pirate, with a smile, "for you may have some | his feeble steps down to bestow his meed of praise upon his country's heroes. One after another the officers passed by, and while old Adam was swinging his hat in the air, he felt dishes, it is true, are unpalateable to Europea slight touch on his shoulder, and as he turned, his eyes rested on the fair youth of the pirate schooner.

"Ha! what would you with me ?" he uttered, slightly trembling at the memory thus

"Look, look there, sir !" said the youth in an earnest tone and manner, at the same time pointing to a party of seamen who were coming up. "See that wonderful man who halts in his walk. Do you hear the shouts that greet him ? A braver heart or more effectuai arm was not to be found on the deck of our frigate. He fought bravely for his country, and he sealed his devotion with his blood." Adam Wirt stopped not to hear more, for in the person of the patriot thus pointed out to him, he recognized his own son, and springing quickly forward, he caught the wounded man in his arms.

Those who stood around saw this meeting, and they knew that the aged father was blessing his son. Louder swelled the shouts of joy, and many a parent wished that such a on the old man's bosom, had he not put forth pleasure might be his. None knew of the stain that once blotted the sailors name, and in their bosom all the past was forgotten, all forgiven-for on the altar of his country's libernot thy father. O God ! one thou might'st ty he had offered his atonement for his crime -and had thrown off all shackles but those of "And now, my son, that all is forgotten, tell

me whence came your noble resolves ?" said old Wirt, as he sat in his own dwelling with his only son by his side.

"Wait one moment," returned the young man, while a peculiar expression rested on his countenance, "wait till the faithful comparion of my wayward days comes back to us." "You mean the youth ?"

"Ah! here she comes-my friend, my savior, and angel of mercy !"

As the sailor spoke, a lovely female entered save where the flag of England has waived the the room. Her eyes sparkled with a happy ony of the voyage; but at length one of the have not until the present time, intruded upo light, and a bright smile of joy radiated her lookouts reported a sail to the southward and any deck but my own. How now, though lifeatures. The young man sprang from his

WHAT THE CHINESE EAT.

In general the diet of the Chinese is various, ans on account of the vegetable oil in which they are cooked, and the garlic that almost universally taints them. But, judging from the exhalations that assault one's olfactories in passing American restaurants and kitchens likely to make no serious objection to taking dinner with a Celestial on account of the alliaccous plants, with which the viands are flavored. As for the other offensive ingredients in the dishes of John Chinaman, namely, the vegetable oil, if it is of any other kind in the world but the product of the castor bean, we cannot imagine it to be more disgusting than mingle so plentifully in almost all American attempts at the culinary art. The very perfume of the ingredients mentioned, is frequently strong enough to bear up an egg, and for that reason are everywhere used to "raise"

pie crust and short cake. In bills of fare in the Middle Kingdom, dogs, cats, rats, snakes, worms, &c., figure more prominently than in ours. But the nation which enjoys the highest reputation for its cuisine in the world, has an equally authentic claim to pre-eminence for its comprehensive appropriation of the bounties of nature to the sustenance of man. Fricassees are rarely or never professed to be composed of canine dividuality. hams, grimalkin loins, rats, snakes and worms. This the elegance of neither the French nor American taste would permit. But who knows what part of animated nature is some times

hidden under the sweet, suspicious word razout, or is disguised in humble refectories by the all embracing name of soup? Reptiles and semireptiles, such as eels and frogs, are not articles of food in China alone. Even creatures and a half miles an hour, and this gradual of a lower order, so low indeed that they can abatement of force is continued across the hardly be said to live at all, such as muscles, oysters and clams, are greedily eaten by some, and strange to relate, the two latter bear an ved is about 85 deg. Fah. Between Cape Hat-

THE GULF STREAM.

The general description of the Gulf Stream wholesome and well cooked. Many of their is that of a vast and rapid current, issuing from the basin of the Mexican Gulf and Caribbean Sea, doubling the southern cape of Florida, pressing forward to the northeast, in a line almost parallel to the American coast ; touching on the southern borders of the Banks of Newfoundland, and at some seasons partially about dinner time, our countrymen would be passing over them ; thence, with increasing width and diffusion, traversing the whole breadth of the Atlantic, with a central direction towards the British Isles; and finally to go far to see him, without a certainty that losing itself by still wider diffusion in the Bay of Biscay, on our shores, and on the long lines of the Norwegian coast. Its identity in like to ask him for an opinion on a matter in physical characters is preserved throughout the many thousand miles of its continuous think it would be well for dentists to make it such strong hog's fat and rancid butter as flow; the only change undergone is that of degree. As its waters gradually commingle | teeth, apart from the question, who is the denwith those of the surrounding sea, their deep tist of the consulting parties, and to make a blue tint declines, their high temperature little charge for so doing. If such was to bediminishes, and the speed with which they press forward abates. But, taking the stream in its total course, it well warrants the name of a "river in the ocean." This epithet is, in truth, singularly appropriate to this vast current, so constant and continuous in its course, and so strangely detached from the great mass of ocean waters, which, while seemingly cleft asunder to give path to its first impulse, are yet ever pressing upon it, gradually impairing its force and destroying its in-

The maximum of velocity where the stream quits the narrow channel of Bemini-which compresses its egress from the Gulf-is about four miles an hour; off Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, where it has gained a breadth of seventy-five miles, its velocity is reduced to three miles. On the parallel of the Newfoundland Banks, it is further reduced to one Atlantic. The temperature of the current undergoes a similar change. The highest obserexceedingly remunerating price, though not- teras and Newfoundland, though lessened in to the fact that we have recommended our pawithstanding their inward graces, they must be amount, the warmth of the stream in winter tients when going away from us, to consult in classed in outward semblance among the most is still 25 or 30 deg. above that of the ocean due time, the nearest dentist in order to de-

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THE TEETH.

To the Editor of the Deutal News Letter :- It appears to us, non-professional judges in the matter, that a greater interest in the health and well-being of ths teeth, might be promoted through some professional inducements to the people to have their teeth frequently examined by the dentist. There is, indeed, as much inducement held out, as professional courtesy can do for it. But people are, in general, averse to troubling their dentist, merely to inspect their teeth, particularly if they have there is need of an operation. And, if the nearest dentist is not their dentist, they do not which he is not to be the operator. We should a part of their stated avocation, to examine come a more common practice, people need have no hesitation about consulting, for such a purpose simply, any neighboring dentist; and the latter would never consider himself as being for that sole reason the dentist of these parties; he could not feel slighted, if not asked to perform the operation which he may have pronounced to be necessary or advisable. Moreover, dentists without practice might thus be very useful, and earn something for being so; while, at the same time. itinerant dentists of doubtful reputation, would have to be careful what opinions they give to those consulting them, as the opinions would be liable to exposure; and they would also be less exposed to the temptation of giving wrong advice, since they would be entitled to the fee in any case, for a mere inspection of the teeth.

ONE WHO VALUES A GOOD SET OF TEETH.

The above intelligent communication, says Professor WHITE, expresses the view that all well-informed dentists ought to take of their duties to the public. Doubtless there are many dentists as well as patients throughout this country and Europe, who can bear testimony tect in time the condition of their teeth, rather than wait for their return to their family dentist. We can also inform our correspondent that what he suggests has been the practice of a very large number of the properly informed dettists throughout the United States for many years. But we do not know of there ever having been a charge made in a single instance for such services; we have been offered a fee for such services on many occasions by liberal persons, but we have always under such circumstances remarked that we did it as a civility to their family dentist; believing that he, when called upon by any of our patients, would do the same for us. If persons who are far away from their family dentist, would call upon the nearest one, introduce themselves as Dr. So and So's patient, and merely wish their teeth examined as a precaution, our word for it, there is no one we ever met with in our profession that would not be willing to give a few minutes of his time cheerfully to inspect the mouth of the applicant without charge. RETURNING EMIGRANTS.-The clipper-ship Dreadnaught sailed from New York on Saturday a-week for Liverpool, with three hundred taken in a sailing vessel from this country to Europe. Most of the Boston and New York packets now take out a goodly number of emgrants, who, alarmed at the hard times, return home. So says the 'Tribune.'

eastward. The wind was from the east, and the brig had it slightly abaft the beam as her course lay south.

Poole brought his glass from the cabin, and after gazing on the ranges for some ten minntes, made her out to be a schooner standing out directly towards them.

"Where do you think she is bound ?" asked Adam Wirt, as he heard the captain's report. "Couldn't say yet," replied the captain, again levelling his glass at the stranger, "I can | man's hand in his own, said-

tell you better after watching her a spell." Fifteen minutes passed, and at the end of that time Captain Poole lowered his glass, and

while a slight tremor shook his frame he said-"The schooner is falling off."

"And what of that ?" asked the old man. who had failed to take notice of the captain's manner.

"What of it? why simply that fellow is bound for this brig."

"Wants to speak to us, I suppose," said Wirt.

"Very likely," returned the captain as he went aloft; and again turning to the old man, he continued, "you need be under no needless alarm, but in all probability that schooner is a pushed the supplant from him. pirate.22

"A pirate," said Wirt, while his face assumed a livid hue ; "then in Heaven's name, what shall we do ?"

"We shall have to make the best of it; for of two things we may rest assured-we can neither run away from him nor fight him. Look his deck is crowded with men."

The brig's crew had by this time become aware of the schooner, and as may be supposed, they felt anything but comfortable at the conclusion thus arrived at. The brig was heavily loaded, and at best she was but an unpromising sailer: while the schooner, with the wind full upon her quarter, came dashing along at a furious rate. A consultation was held upon the quarter-deck, and it was at length agreed upon that the brig should be kept on her course, and if ordered by the pirate to heave to, they would do so at once, and offer no reder their situation worse.

up to within a mile, and fired a gun to windward, and in a few minutes afterwards the brig was laying with her maintop-sail to the mast. The crew watched the schooner as she be-

gan to round to, and though they could not repress an instinctive dread, yet they felt confident that no violence would be used, so long as they offered no resistance ; nor in this were they disappointed, for as the schooner ranged along side and the pirates began to flock on board, no signs of murderous intent were manifested. The pirate captain was the first on board the brig. He was a young man in the hang upon his commander's steps, with a strange mixture of devotion and fear.

"Do you command this vessel ?" asked the pirate leader of Captain Poole.

"Yes, sir," replied Poole.

have gold in my lockers, I am in want of bread, yet I will leave you and go in peace. You shall receive no further trouble from me."

The old man covered his face with his hands, and the deepest agony dwelt in his bosom, and while he thus stood, the pirate captain ordered his men to return to their vessel. The gallant youth who had followed his chief on board the brig, at this moment approached the spot where Adam Wirt stood, and clasping the old

"Oh, sir, if you are the man's father, speak to him one kind word. Smile upon him and own him as your son. One word from you may reclaim him from all his errors."

"Boy," uttered the old man, as he gazed upon the pure and heavenly features that were turned earnestly towards him, "you know not what you ask. I have left my home in search own him. Back again will I go, and alone bless her !"

will I travel my weary way through life." "O, sir, think once more !" urged the youth,

his plea. "One fond greeting from his father vent devotion, forht bravely for his country. may yet reclaim him. Speak, O, speak it !" till peace once mde spread her bright mantle "Never, never !" uttered Adam Wirt, as he over the homes of America.

"Then the duty must still rest with me." sadly murmured the youth as he turned away from the spot. "The father may cast him off, but I cannot."

"Frank," at this moment exclaimed the pirate captain, "come here. The graplings are already off, and we must away. Not a thing here have I molested, and I leave with a light heart. Come."

As the pirate chieftain spoke the youth followed him quickly on board the schooner, and in a few minutes afterwards the brig was again on her way unmolested.

Old Adam Wirt returned to his home in Boston, but that home was darker than ever. He had left in search of his son-he had found that son ; but he had left him chief in command beneath a rover's flag. But gradually, like some dim spirit arising from the cloudy mist of conscience, arose the earnest appeal of sistance, which if offered at all, could only ren- that son, and the prayers of that gentle youth who had urged a father's pardon for him. In In an hour and a half the pirate had come the secret recesses of his heart he could but feel that he might have saved his boy. The continued memory of that scene on the deck of

the brig softened his heart, but the feeling only made him more miserable. The morning of the 28th of August, 1812, dawned upon the city of Boston, and ere the sun went down that day, ten thousand hearts

thrilled with joy and national pride. On that memorable day the United States frigate Constitution, under the command of the brave the latace. The public excitement was Hull, entered the harbor of Boston, after a glorious victory over the Gueriere. The wharves and adjacent streets were crowded with enthuprime of life, and next to follow him was a siastic people, and as the battle-scarred heroes fair haired handsome youth, who seemed to walked up from the landing, they were everywhere hailed with the loudest acclamations of thanks and joy.

Not far from the landing to which the first all secret be revealed. boat from the victorious frigate was hauled up, stood AdamWirt. He had heard of the ship's "Then of course you will have no objection arrival, and with his American heart overrunto my overhauling your cargo, sir," said the ning with patriotic impulses, he had dragged ing up sing.

air, and caught her in his arms, and after printing a kiss upon the brow of the fair behe turned to his father and said-

Father, here is the being who saved your se to virtue-my own dear wife !" "our wife !" ejaculated the old man, start-

"Som the chair, and gazing earnestly upon the autiful features. "Surely I have seen that ce before."

"I, father," said the female, laying her hand the old man's arm, and looking affectionate into his face, "I once pleaded for your soon the deck of the boarded brig. Then I w the first to point him out to you as his country devoted son."

"Yes, fatr," said the son, "she is indeed the same. Ith love and devotion that knows no cooling, th gentle being has followed me through the vand scenes of the last six years, of my son, but such as I find him I will never and ever striveto make me what I am. God

Old Adam Wn was happy ; and for many ears he lived tonjoy the companionship of seeming to hang every hope upon the result of his son's fair wif while that son, with a fer-

GREAT EXAMPLE .- To be cold and breathss-to feel and speak not-this is not the end existence to he men who have breathed ir spirit into he institutions of their counti who have samped their characters on the pirs of the ge, who have poured their he's blood into the channels of the public dishes. proceity. Tel me, who tread the sods on ycacred height, is Warren dead ? Can you noe him, not pale and prostrate, the blood their gardens ; peas, beans, cabbage, broccoli, gallant heart pouring out of his ghastly kale, cauliflowers, cress, colwort, lettuce, I, but moving resplendent over the field of ior, with the rose of heaven upon his chand the fire of liberty in his eye? Tell me who make your pious pilgrimage to the des of Vernon, is Washington, indeed, in that cold and narrow house? That whenade these men, and men like these, canlie. The hand that traced the Charter of bendence is, indeed, motionless, the elog lips that sustained it are hushed, but the spirits that conceived, resolved and mailed it, and which alone, to such men, nuts, the last, when boiled, tasting like new "ma life to live," these cannot expire. "Thall resist the empire of decay,

What is o'er and worlds have passed aw Colhe dust the perished heart may lie, But which warmed it once can never die. EDWARD EVERETT.

IT eighteen years ago, says the Readther H left Manavunk on a caual boat for Readingt was murdered before reaching very grad a large reward was offered for a month. In the spiendor of their dresses the data of the murderers, but without they far eclipse their mistresses, and as the successis girl was a sister of the mother saying is, they "can take Broadway down" of Adeloyce, who so recently has met a similar hear Mohrstown. It is possible that theerers of these poor girls are never to be vered until that great day when

DFT no greater obstacle in the way of succoufe, than trusting for something to turn head of going to work and turnepulsive naturally of the works of creation. If the Chinese have been detected occasion-

ally in pressing into the service of the kitchen creatures which have not yet earned a favorable European or American reputation, it will be simply candid to remark that these cases are probably occasional, where people have been caught with their-we mean, in dishabille. Another thing must be said in their excuse. According to Barrow, there is a wider difference perhaps between the rich and the poor of China than in any other country. The wealth, which if permitted would be expended in flattering the vanity of its possessors, is now applied to the purchase of dainties to pamper the appetite.

The animal food consumed by the Chinese is probably less in proportion to the whole, than that of other nations of the same latitude. One dish of fish or flesh, and sometimes both, is the usual allowance on the tables of the poor. Rice, millet and wheat furnish most of the cereal food. Its long and common use is indicated by the number of terms employed to describe it, and the variety of allusions to it in common phraseology. Rice is cooked by steaming, and bread, vegetables, and other articles in the same manner. Wheat flour is boiled into cakes, dumplings and other articles, not baked into bread; but foreigners at

Canton are supplied with baked loaves of a pretty good quality. Maize, buckwheat and barley are not ground, but the grain is cooked in various ways alone, or mixed with other

China abounds in culinary vegetables. Leguminous and cruciferous plants almost fill sonthistle, spinach, celery, dandelion, succory, sweet basil, ginger, mustard, radishes, artemisia, amaranthus, tacca, pig weed, (chenopodium,) purslawe, shepard's purse, clove, garlics, leeks, scallions, onions, chives, carrots, gourds, squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, tomatoes, turnips, brinjal, pumpkins, okers, and a multitude more are cultivated and used as greens or otherwise. Beside these, several kinds of water plants are in request, as the nelumbium, taro, water caltrops and water chescheese. The sweet potato is the most common tuber, for though the Irish has been cultivated in the vicinity of Whampoa for scores

without an effort.

SENT HOME-About fifty persons, male and female, French Canadians, who were thrown out of employment by the stoppage of a cotton mill at Putnam, Conn., were last week sent home to Canada by the authorities of Putnam. The town wisely thought it cheaper through which it flows .- Edinburgh Review.

QUEER STORY .- The Wakulla, Fla., Times, of October 14, says :- A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, in the State of Georgia. A gentleman, who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house-situated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening two negroes entered the house, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. In sweetening their coffee, she managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise-near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his and forty passengers-the largest number ever absence.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION .- The Hardy (Va.) Whig gives an account of the recovery of a lost child which is really extraordinary. A little boy between four and five years old, a son of Mr. Wilkins, residing near How-

ard's Lick, in that county, strayed from home on Friday, the 9th instant. Search was made for it immediately, and for five days this search was continued, over a rough and mountainous country, without any tidings of the missing one, although over a hundred persons were engaged in seeking for it. Whether it had been devoured by the wild beasts, of which there are a number in the mountains, or had been carried off by some malicious person, seemed destined to remain a mystery. The scarch was, however, still continued, and on the sixth day the little wanderer was found on Cook's Creek, about five miles away from his home. When found it was well and hearty, having subsisted on grapes and berries, and when called by his father the little fellow ran off down the creek as fast as he could go. It seemed he did not wish to be caught, having apparently enjoyed his six day's ramble amazingly.

QUIT PEEPING .- A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and one morning actually discovered the truant kissing and hugging the pretty servant girl. He was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half-open door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her : "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

Those who indulge in the "weed," have been considerably exercised of late by the reports of a short crop of tobacco, both in Cuba and the Southern States. To relieve their fears, we will state that there are several cargoes of guano on their way here, which is to pay their passage home than to support equally as nasty as tobacco.

QUERY .- Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not no some quiet spot where hoops are worn no more ? Some lone and silept dell, some Island or some cave, where women can walk three abreast along the village pave ? The loud winds hissed around my face, and snickering answered, nary place."

How IT WORKS .- The Lowell Cotton Mills have stopped, and have concluded to ship their stock of cotton, about 5,500 bales, to Europe. They can not afford to manufacture it. Foreign labor will work it up, and the goods will be sent back to us under the present free trade policy.

PASS IT AROUND .- If poison should be swallowed accidentally, take two table spoonfuls of ground mustard, mixed in water. It will operate as an instantaneous emetic. Perhaps we have published this direction before-but no matter, it will bear repetition.

Along the Wabash valley the crop is immense, and the farmers are offering to sell corn at twenty-three and twenty-five cents per bushel, delivered at Vincennes.

or There are eleven preachers applicants for office to the Tennessee Legislature, from the Democratic ranks. They all base their claims upon distinguished services.

OFA lady walking in Oswego, with a gold piece in her mouth, sneezed it away and lost it. Gold dollars are "not to be sneezed at" in these hard times.

BFAt the Galena lead minos they are advertising for 10,000 laborers. A fine chance to get employment.

of years, it has not entered into common con-FEMALE LABOR IN CALIFORNIA .- The San hundreds of servant girls in that city worth from one to ten thousand dollars each, their ordinary wages being now twenty-five dollars

sumption. ing Jos, a beautiful young girl, named Es- Francisco (Cal.) papers say that there are

them during the winter.