The Huntingdon Journal.

"I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."-[WEBSTER.

man of discrimination and sound judgement, as

to how, when, and for what a child should be punished. The disposition and temperament of scholars should be well understood. The

sensitiveness of some forbids the use of the rod

teacher should be able to distinguish; and still

what it is? who does not know what the teach-

ance. But its great importance the more demands our attention. Let us hear it. It is this: He should be a man of good moral character-

a man of virtue and undoubted veracity-un-

wavering in his support of everything that is good, and fearless in his denunciations of everything that is wrong. We do not mean to say

public schools with the tenets of any particular

church; these he must not teach ; but the lead-

ing doctrines of the Bible, he must understand; the great principles of morality, equity and jus-

tice he must inculcate by precept and example

So powerful are the precepts and examples of the Teacher, that Eternity will tell that such

carry with them to the grave, and the unrighteous principles implanted in the soul by the immoral teacher may never be rooted out.

The well-being of our children in this world

and that which is to come, should not be tri-

and as the teacher can exert an influence that

man of unimpeachable character.

What a mistaken idea, that the Teacher and

be of such magnitude, that its importance can

would be the results that would flow from his

eminated, and the principles of free govern-

The Mother.

The mother, as she instils the lesson of piety

and filial obligation into the heart of her infant

She may drop into the grave. But she has left behind her influence that will work for her.

The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and

nce has hanging in his room a fine large col-

ored engraving of the head of a quadruped vul. garly known as a jack-ass. Not long since a garly known as a jack-ass. Not long since a friend of his dropped in, and stepping before the picture gazed intently upon it for a few mo-

ments, and then sang out abruptly, and, as he

"Oh, no;" replied the doctor, coolly, "that i

simply a looking-glass."

The "anxious inquirer" suddenly discovered that he had some business down street, and de-

Nothing is troublesome that we do wil

son, should feel that her labor is not in vain

It has been truly said: "The first being that

ment would be better understood.

BY WM. BREWSTER.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

VOL. 19. NO. 31.

The "Huntington Journal" is published at the following rates:

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Extra charges will be made for heavy

All letters on business must be POST PAID to secure attention.

THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.

The home of my childhood, my own happy home I love it, I love it, wherever I roam; Though far, far away, o'er land or o'er sea, There is no other place that is so dear me.

I've played,
The forest where oft with my brothers I've strayed;
And there is the orchard, that beautiful place,
Old Time from my memory will never efface.

There wave the green trees in the depth of whose

shade, In the spring-time of life with my sisters I've played, And there is the garden with its flowers so fair, And oft in my dreams I think I am there.

One only desire still lives in my heart— To see the old homestead before 1 depart To meet my dear brother and sisters all there, To roam through the garden with its flowers fair.

Correspondence. HUNTINGDON, July 17, 1854.

Mr. Baker, Dear Sir:—The undersigned, in behalf of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, respectfully solicit, for publication, a copy of the Address delivered by you at the late meeting of the Teachers' Institute in Cassville, on the 28th ultima.

BIRMINGHAM, July 22, 1854. Gentlemen:—The Address, with all its imperfections, I send you, and if deemed worthy of public perusal, submit it to your disposal.

Yours, &c.,

To H. W. Miller, R. McDivitt, J. S. Barr, and Wm. P. Orbison.

ADDRESS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF
Should the Teacher be qualified, and
what should be his qualifications?
Political before the Huntingle County, Toron Delivered before the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, at its late meeting in Cassville, on the 28th June, 1854,

D. BAKER, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the
Latitute:—In whatever employment or profession a man engages, he almost invariably
finds that some prerequisites are necessary to ensure success. That is, he must be previous ly qualified to enter upon the duties of that pro-fession, or if it be not a profession, he must have at least some knowledge of the business in which he proposes to engage, or success will not attend him. Let a man engage in almost any business, without any knowledge of that business, and nine cases out of ten, he will fail to accomplish what he expected. Let him for instance, go into engineering, contracting, or speculating altogether ignorant of these things, and what will generally be the result of his un-

nent in his profession without understanding the laws and constitution of our land; nor did you ever hear of a physician becoming celebrated for his skill and success, without fully under standing the structure and constitution of man and being well acquainted with the properties of the various drugs and medicines he admin his Heavenly calling, without being acquainte with the Word of God, and being in possession of that vital principle of Godliness which dis-tinguishes the man of God from the man of the Now if these be true, can it be supposed and should the idea be entertained that al most any man is competent to mould the char acter of the rising generation? If the lawyer the doctor, the preacher must be qualified to discharge the duties of their profession before they can be successful; if the farmer must unfarming before he can raise good crops; if the mechanic must be a workman be- should not be so thoroughly acquainted as he fore he can get custom; if the ploughman, the should be with the branches to be taught; for grubber, the drayman and the servant must all some of our best teachers have commenced employment-should not the Teacher, we ask hard study and application, have raised to em of whom it may be said, holds the destiny of this nation in his hand be qualified to discharge the duties of the Teacher? Should he not too branches to be taught, he must be energetic, as well as all others understand his business?

almost any man will make an instructor of youth; but the idea is wrong, and so long as it continues to be entertained, so long will our schools continue to stand as they now stand, in a condition not too favorable. This idea must be talked and written out of the people; then

our public schools will begin to rise in efficiency and repsectability, and soon attain a position not inferior to our highest institutions of learn ing.

To be a teacher of youth in our land is an in

portant profession, if we may be allowed to call teaching a profession. It ranks tantamount to that of any other calling in life. It may be said with truth, that it is the Teacher that forms the intellectcal, moral and political character of our nation; for without general intelli-gence a free government cannot exist, and as you find the intelligence of a country, so you find the moral condition of that country. How important then that the teacher possess the qualifications necessary for that station. If a man have not the acquirements, and no dispo-sition to qalify himself he should not presume to take upon himself a responsibility so great as that which devolves upon the teacher, and if he would, he should not be permitted by those in whose hands is placed the authority to regu-

late and control the schools. Hitherto many have been permitted to ent-er the business who have been unqualified in almost every respect, and have contributed more to degrade the profession and retard the progress of those under their charge, than to elevate the schools and advance the pupils.

To use a plain but true and common expresion, "they have done more harm than good!" It is not so of any other profession that almost any man can enter, whether he is qualified or not. Why is it then that the profession of teach ing has been thus permitted to suffer? Why, doubtless, because the people and the law-makers had not considered the matter in its proper light. But we are happy to say that thro' the untiring and energetic exertions of some noble educationists, a law has been passed, ma-There stands the old house where in childhood

king provisions for the election of a county superintendent, which will no doubt remove to a great extent, many of the hindrances to effi-ciency that hitherto existed; bring into the field better material, and make the business of teaching as profitable, respectable, and honor able as that of any other profession.

We hope at least, that the creation of this new office will have this effect, and that it will so improve the condition of our shoods in a few years, that an intelligent objector can not be found in the State. But the creation of the new office alone will not do the work—upon the Teacher, in a great measure still, will depend the elevation of our schools. In as much, then. as on him mainly depends the intelligence of as on him manny depends the intelligence of our country—should he not be eminently qual-ified in every particular? We know of no bu-siness, no profession for the proper discharge of which so many different qualifications are required; and such qualifications, too, that are

required; and such qualifications, too, that are rarely to be found.

Let us now for a short time consider what his qualifications should be. There are certain re-quisites indispensible, but the one to which we first refer does not render him unfit, but which, if he enjoyed, would be a blessing to himself and his countrymen. It is this—he should be a man of a good, sound constitution—he should be a healthy man. How many do we find by long continuance in the business decline in long continuance in the business decline in health. It is true there are many who have never experienced any bad results in this respect, but have not many noble spirits fallen after having rendered incalculable service to those around them; spirits of whom it may be said, have suffered martyrdom for the cause; and are there not others who have already felt the sting of disease bro't upon themselves by a devoted-ness to the ardous duties they felt were enjoined upon them. Happy is the man who has good health, who has a constitution that will carry him through all the perplexities and dif-

qualifications necessary. He should be thoroughly acquainted with all the branches he pro-

poses to teach: but we would not preclude a man from the profession of teaching, though he

ficulties of the faithful teacher's life.

Not only should the teacher be such a man as we have intimated; but he should understand find his school wanting too. the laws of health—he should have some knowl-edge of the Physiology and Hygiene of the human system, even though he should not be required to teach that branch. He should pay particular attention to the health of the pupil, and this he cannot do unless he has some knowledge of the branch refered to. He should

twenty minues too late, as is too often the case. Would it be saying too much, to say that he should be a man of taste and cleanliness? We hopenot. How would it look to go into a school room, and find the floor all covered with dirt, feel that the health of the child as well as the mind is in his hands—for by preserving the health, he improves the mind; and injuring the instance, go into engineering, contracting, or speculating allogether ignorant of these things, and what will generally be the result of his understanding? Observation and experience have no doubt, long since satisfied some of us that such a course would be improper.

You never heard of a lawer becoming emimight have attained, had not the system been grease-and perhaps tobacco juice running out disorganized at the very time the mind was of both sides of his mouth, down over his once most susceptible of improvement. How im portant then that he know something about the white linnen breast with perhaps at his side a space of one or two square feet, on the floor, covered with tobacco spit. How, weask, would this look, to say nothing of the example and uman system; know what is promotive of health and what is not. What an erroneous idea that the intellectual culture of the mind i the bad effects it would have? We do not As an education without health is not of much but do not some approach such a condition ?benefit to any man-hence the reasonableness A school-room in such a state is far from being of the conclusion that the health of the pupi as well as the mind is in the hands of the pleasant and uninviting.
School government should be understood.-Teacher, and from this we also draw the con clusion that a knowledge of the laws of health should be regarded as a qualification of the Teacher. But besides these there are other

The importance of good order and the impo Should a man be eminently qualified in every other respect and not in this, he lacks a qual employment elsewhere than in a school-room A school can never make that improvement in which there is confusion and contention, a that one in which harmony and order prevai Some schools have become so disorderly, while under the charge of some men, that they put i But why is it that there are some men who can industrious, inquiring, and of the most untiring take a school prenounced ungovernable, and

perseverance. Yes, it is decidedly important that he be an industrious man, for no other than such a man should ever be permitted to be there the walls of a school-room. It is not the stand this, he must first understand and know for a lazy man; and here it may not be stand this, he must first understand and know for this country, that than such a man should ever be permitted to enter the walls of a school-room. It is not the place for a lazy man; and here it may not be out of place to remark, that we know of no business in which a man has such a fine opportu-nity to practice his indolence; and evade doing his duty as in teaching. It is true he can be detected, but generally when it is too late, when, perhaps, his school has closed.

He must be a man of integrity as well as a man of industry and attainments. It is dishon not permit. If a man suffer himself to become

man of industry and attainments. It is dishontest to receive compensation for that which a man does not. The teacher then, that knows his duty and knows how to perform that duty, and does it not, should forever be rejected by an intelligent public.

The art and practice of teaching should be well understood. What a wrong notion that if a man is a good scholar he will make a good.

The art and practice of teaching should be well understood. What a wrong notion that if a man is a good scholar he will make a good.

an intelligent public.

The art and practice of teaching should be well understood. What a wrong notion that if a man is a good scholar he will make a good teacher. There are men of fine talents and great acquirements that are wholly unqualified in almost every other respect. He must know how to impart information as well as have information. To understand a subject is one thing, but to make another understand that subject-is another thing. A teacher must then, to be successful, have devoted time and attention to the different modes of teaching—as the progress of his school depends in a great measure on his skill and tact in conducting classes.

and even sharpness of reproof, while with others it is totally different. This difference the sure on his skill and tact in conducting classes. He should fully understand how to test his pupils whether they are actually advancing or not. He should be ready in comparisons—apt in explaining and illustrating difficult points presented in the recitations, and not slow in propounding such questions as will call forth, and search out the powers of the mind.

The mere asking of the questions in our text books, without illustrations and explanations is just no teaching at all, and how many do we find pursuing this very course. Not to speak disparagingly how often do we find this practiteacher should be able to distinguish; and still be just and impartial; in short, he must understand the mysteries of successful government, or soon his ears will be greeted, and justly too, with the cry of dissatisfaction and complaint.

But the last and most important qualification is yet to be refered to. Who does not know what it is: you had one as know what the teach.

disparagingly how often do we find this practi-

eed in schools of reputed high standing.

It is impossible for a man to be a good teacher and not know something about the art of teaching. I care not what his qualifications may be. Our most scientific and literary men, without this knowledge would make very poor teachers. Not only should a man have some knowledge of this art before he enters upor the duties of the teacher, but he should be con-stantly informing himself on this subject. He should be willing to learn and instruct. He should not be so selfish and wise in his own eyes as not to advise, and be unwilling to re-ceive advice. Whenever you find a man that thinks he knows enough and cannot learn anything by going to a Teachers' Institute you may safely conclude he does not know much about teaching. There is no teacher but can learn something from others, I care not how good he may call, or think himself to be. And if he is unwilling to learn, and will not put himself to a little inconvenience and expense to seek information on this subject, he must be regarded as lacking a very important qualifica-tion. The teacher who attends these Institutes

possesses a zeal and devotedness for the cause of education, which no good Teacher can be without—and by it he manifests a disposition to learn, which should recommend him to all intelligent men; and which I know will recom-mend him to our County Superintendent.— There is no man, I care not who he is, I care not how talented he may be; that can think of every method of teaching, and that some methods are better than others, cannot be doubted; now how are these best modes to be found out? Can one man think of them all? That man never has lived, and never will live, who can think of all the best plans to instruct in the various branches taught-hence the decided advantage of attending these Institutes where can be heard the views, experience and meth

ods of a whole body of men.

Allow me next to remark that he should be a man of order, regularity, and cleanliness .-There should be order in every thing he does, both in school and out of school; whenever you find a man wanting in this, you will generally

Let him be a man of regularity in all things, and you will generally find his school regular in attendance, at least you will find those whose daily attendance is regular, always at their places in the morning—not ten, fifteen or

the interrogations: Should not the Teacher be qualified? and should not his qualifications be far superior to what we have attempted to set forth they should be? and especially, we ask, should he not endeavor to instil into the youthful mind, those principles which tend to happiness here and eternal felicity in the life to come? clings to his memory and affection, in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her, his last whisper breathes her name.

For the Journal. | tions; instances favorable to our pet theories

how to govern himself. He must be able to control his natural disposition. If he is an excitable being he must labor to subdue this passion. It is true there are many things in the upon many operations, connected with agricul tural and mechanical industry.

The scientific and learned, treat all notions of this character with ridicule and contempt, they contemplate them as remains of former barbarism and superstition, and consider them to be totally unworthy of serious refutation.— Nevertheless, many persons of good common sense, and not a few of superior intelligence, to watch the "changes of the moon," and regulate their proceedings by lunar positions and pha-ses. They contend that experience justifies ses. They contend that experience justifies them in this course. They have often witnessed disastrous results following the neglect of certain precautions in this particular, and assert confidently that "it is so," whatever may be the opinion of the learned; and that facts are of more value than theorems.

Plowing in manure, sowing clover-seed, drikind, accommodating and sociation. He should seldom speak harshly and never act hastily.—
But firm, resolute and decided must be that man who would have order in his school.—
What he says, must be done, and when he speaks he must be heard. He must also be a

ving shingles, and building fence, may serve as examples of the class of operations supposed to be amenable to lunar influence.

The moon has, from time immemorial, held prominent position in the mythology of bar-arous, and half-civilized nations.

In the earlier ages of the world, when little

science existed, and much ignorance prevailed, the sun, the moon, and the starry galaxy of heaven, were among the most striking objects which arrested the human attention; the mysrious nature of their movements, and their inexplicable character of the many phases they presented naturally, existed the wonder and admiration of our remote ancestors; reverence er, above all things, should be? It is of so much moment, that it would be vain for us to attempt to show fully the extent of its import.

A principle which may be traced in all forms of religion, in whatever object it may be cen-tred; from the solar luminary, before which the Persian prostrated himself, to the unknown God to whom the men of Athens dedicated their Temple. By degrees, as civilization pro-gressed, and the light of Divine truth was shed abroad, philosophy corroborating revelation. that he should be a pious man—this would be better—but his character as a man should be beyond reproach. He has nothing to do in the of the planets were explored by the light of wont to excite, were transfered to the Great First Cause, who created all things.

But no sn; all portion of the "old leaven" still

remained. During the dark ages letters were conserved, and the remains of ancient literature rescued from obliviou by the unwearied labors should have been his character. It may be of a body of men, extraordinary and memora said of him, that he holds in his hands the uture ble, both in character and achievements, I aldestiny of his charge. The good impressions and principles they receive from him, they will edictine orders. Disgusted with the licentiousness, and irregularities of the clergy, and poss essed of a self denial, and an enthusiasm in the cause of science and of letters, altogether un exampled in the annals of man; they withdrew from the world, and buried themselves in the dark recesses of the cloister, they expended fled with. The highest intellectual attainments of which the human mind is capable, bears no comparison to the importance of this matter their time, and wasted the midnight-toil in the laborious transcribing of classical manuscripts, in the experiments of the laboratory, and in astronomical observations; they handed down to us almost all that we possess of classical lit-erature, they left on record the ecclesiastical and profane history of their own times, and laid the foundation of chemical, medical, opti

the State have nothing to do with the moral training of the youth of our land. We give it as our opinion that they are bound by every cal, and astronomical science.* moral obligation, by every law of humanity, to disseminate those virtuous principles calcula-ted to make men useful here and happy here-Roger Bacon, who first discovered the com position of gunpowder, invented burning glass es, and wrote the first English grammar, was a Monk of the order of St. Francis. But their discoveries were mingled with error and superafter. The mission of the Teacher, we believe to be of such magnitude, that its importance cannot be overrated. In a comprehensive sense it may be said to be governs and fixes the destiny of the World. Of no other profession can his be said. O, if the Teacher, then fully understood and felt his responsibilities, happy stition. They retained a profane belief in lunar and planetary influences. The moon presided at the crucible and the retort, she dazzled the chemist and mystified the explorer in medical science; she held in bondage the supremest intellects of our race, and dimmed the lustre of their undying names. She has left her mystic labors. Intelligence would be more general, virtuous principles would be more widely disimpression upon our language, and even among the rigid technicalities of the law. The word "lunacy" still holds its place, despite its well Inasmuch then, as the intelligence, virtue, and the perpetuity of liberties depend upon the Teacher. We would conclude by propounding

known erroneous origin.

The idea of the moon's influence upon the sexual peculiarities of women, is still prevalent among nearly all classes; although medical men are well convinced of its absurdity. In men are well convinced of its absurdity. In fact, no class of superstition appears to have taken such firm hold of the minds of men, as these fanciful and multitudinous notions, pertaining to the Queen of night. And notwithstanding they have at length been banished from the investigations of the scientific; they still retain an umpire among the unlettered, who, although unable to predicate the return of compets and eclipses, or even to calculate the control of the series of ets and eclipses, or even to calculate the when she "waxed or waned." ations, and thus perpetrated errors in all its erudity. The astronomical quackery of Alma nacs has contributed greatly to the permanence

There are two chief methods of scientific in quiry—the first and most simple is, experimental; and has its origin in our almost intuitive conviction of the consentaneousness of events If uniform results follow certain conjunction a series of experiments, we firmly believe that the sequence will be invariable; provided the istances are identical in every particular. it is sufficiently apparent, that the gravest er rors may, and do, often result, from the exprimental mode of ivestigation, premature get eralization is of continual occurrence; casual incidences are mistaken for established rela

*Vide Godwin's lives of the necromancers, and Du Fresnoy's History of the Hermetic Philoso-nhy.

are accumulated; and examples of a contrary character are unnoticed, passed over, or ingeniously explained away—thus spurious science insinuates itself into the grand category of gen-uine knowledge. In this way the hermetic art,

In modern times we have Phrenology, Mes-merism, and a host of kindred quackeries, all originating in the same lamentable empiricism.

The second method of scientific inquiry, is a husband, she is but a "spirister" in the eye of purely, and rigidly inductive, and is peculiarly adapted to investigation; the result of which cannot, at every step, be submitted to the test of experiment. In pursuing this system, one or more self-evident propositions, form the basis of a series of deductions; and if each inference is in perfect agreement with its preceding experiment. In pursuing this system, one or more self-evident propositions, form the basis of a series of deductions; and if each inference is in perfect agreement with its preceding often times, and the wearied guardians turn incompleting the proposition of the proposition of the law, and an old maid before mea! Such a destiny is unnatural and unnecessary; we have no need, in these days, for vestals, to pass lonely lives in jealous watching of the screen control of the law, and an old maid before mea! the exact sciences; it demonstrates the absurdity of all hypotheses contrary to the result arrived at—but its application to speculative philosophy is, perhaps, beyond the range of our limited faculties; for, if the smallest link in the

down. They make no attempt to show how the moon operates upon shingle-driving, or to prove the absence of all other causes capable female boarding-schools are most of them devo-

We are a great student of bonnets. Circumstances have led us to observe them. In fact, we hire our rooms of a fashionable milliner.— This gives us a great advantage. We divide the human race into two classes,

viz: those who wear bonnets, and those who don't. The bonnet-wearers are our weakness. The wearing of bonnets is the great fact of their lives. We like them the better for it. It shows they have heads. A woman without a bonnet is like a cat without a tail; she don't know what to do with herself. When a ship wishes to go ahead, she puts a bonnet on her jib. A woman does the same. The bonnet is the capsheaf of her glory; moreover it covers a multitude of sins. To judge of female character. Fowler feels a woman's head: he's an ani mal. We look at her bonnet; we are a philos-

opher.

There's always a whole row of bonnets in Mrs. F.'s show-room. They are mounted on sticks. The room looks as if it had been planted with bean-poles, and each pole had blossom-od into a bonnet. Some of the poles, though, look like Broadway belles, "in undress." There are all sorts of bonnets, from the modest stra w

to these empty bonnets, to imagine who is to occupy them. So when we see a fine lady de-scend from her carriage, and enter the tempt ing rooms, we take pleasure in wondering which of the flaring bean-poles will first attract

her attention.
We have not had time, yet, to classify our gy, which we flatter ourselves will throw phre ology completely into the shade. We shall , in this work, that the bonnet is the organ mind. We shall show that every female aculty from philoprogenitiveness to philoprov e shall show, also, in our analogical chapter that a woman, like a horse, is to be managed by "the ribbons," and that the old proverbinal reference to straw bonnets. We shall all establish a Bonnetian School of High Art, and telligible to the lowest comprehension .- N. 1

Henry Ward Beecher says, 'Dress don' looks a great deal better dressed up.

Man is born to woe and business; woman is born to wedlock! The fate of man is probably woman, in addition to all his peculiar mascu chiromancy, astrology and the moon—madness now under consideration—which is the true lunacy—have been imposed both upon learned and unlettered.

line woes. With woman, marriage is the commencement and the chief end of life; to get married, and to keep married, in some way or other, is her summum bonum. Though she possess all manner of good gifts, though she can speak with the tongue of angels, and can do all manner of fine things, yet if she have not The second method of scientific inquiry, is a husband, she is but a "spinster" in the eye of

corollaries, the whole chain of induction is cor-rect. This method "is in the highest style of man," and is employed in mathematics, and that for every lass there is a lad, who will make

chain of reasoning is defective, all posterior he charms is shorter; and in her anxiety to se-deductions are vitiated. Science, however, to be of a high and and satisfactory character, ly gets the wrong man, only to discover her should be founded upon sound deductions from facts; not isolated, but well supported by corroborative evidence; and in propounding a the theory it is not sufficient to say that it is so, or his own accord, by and by, cooing to neatle in theory it is not sufficient to say that it is so, or that the theory will explain certain phenomena, or that certain facts are in agreement with it; but we must be able to explain something of the modus operandi, to show "how it is, as it is, and to prove that it cannot be otherwise," but in accordance with the theory.

The supporters of the "moony" hypothesis make no attempt to alknow, the highest particular the investment of the supporters of the "moony" hypothesis instant. But common-sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that it is the state of the common sense has no jurisdictive that the said bird of prey is re
the bosom, on which the said bird of prey is re-The supporters of the "moony" hypothesis instant. But common-sense has no jurisdiction in the matter; Mrs. Grundy is umpire; that fashion; they say shingles were driven when the moon pointed up, and in time they warped, the nails came out, and the winds of heaven blew those shingles from the roof, and scattered them abroad. Other shingles were driven when the moon pointed down, and they yet unborn, and Mrs. G. is notorious for her yet unborn, and Mrs. G. is notorious for her stood firm through wind and rain for many years; and, therefore, "most lame and impotent against the fair ensnarer, who has committed conclusion." If you want shingles to remain a blunder in her first venture,—one of those firmly fixed, drive them when the moon points blunders which, admitting of uo atonement, is

of producing the result exhibited. This will serve as an illustration of the whole catalogue of conjectures concerning the influence of the authorized the wisfortune that converts an undeveloped woman into an imperfect wife, and developed woman into an imperfect wife, and moon in matters of this character.

It may be said that the idea was not worth the labor of refutation, but the fact is, that much time is wasted in waiting for fuvorable auguries, work is delayed, and procrastinated, and it is highly necessary that some attempt should be made to explode a belief so prevalend fallacious. The system has several minor ramifications in which the signs of the zodiac occupy a leading position, but these are all to defend or two, will be too small and feeble to enjoy any large amount of that liberty, for which our full-sized fathers fought and bled. Scottsville, Pa., Jaly, 1854.

grees" with the thoughtless people who indulge in it. Young people ought to be able to give good reasons for entering into "the house of bondage." It is a duty that we owe to posterity—a necessity for the preservation of the in-stitutions of our country, that the matrimonial ritual be altered; and, instead of a rash youth obtaining possession of a silly child-wife, to blight her natural development with his 'love,' &c., by merely promising to "cherish" and to doother fine things that he scarcely understands, he ought to be compelled to give a satisfactory answer to the question: "Why should'st thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?"

Many suppose that the bee culls honey from the nectar of flowers, and simply carries it to his cell in the hive. This is not correct. The nectar he collects from the flower is a portion of his food or drink; the honey he deposits in his cell is a secretion from his mellific or honey-secreting glands (analogous to the milk se-creting glands of the cow and other animals.) If bees were the mere collectors and transporters of honey from flowers to the honey-comb, then we should have the comb filled with mo lasses whenever the bees fed at a molasses hogshead. The honey-bag in the bee performs the same functions as the cow's bag or udder; merely receives the honey from the secreting glands, and retains it until a proper opportuni-ty arrives for its being deposited in its approoriate store-house, the honey-comb.

Another error is, that the bee collects pollen from the flowers while in search of honey.--Quite the contrary is the fact. When in search the bee does not collect pollen. He go search of pollen specially, and also for ne When the pollen of the flower is ripe, and fi for the use of the bee, there is no nectar; when there is nectar, there is no pollen fit for use in the flower. It is generally supposed, also, that the bee constructs the wax from which his comb is made from vegetable substances. This its appearance in small scales or flakes, unde the rings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by rejective in the with the tongue, very much in the way a plas

It may light a cigar; it may curl a lady's hair. Oh! only think of that, girls. An editor's tho'ts completely, sweetly, exquisitly wreatned in your rich tresses, and—yes! nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, gently to guard and

Passing down street the other day, we verheard a little boy saying to his father-"Pap, there goes an editor." The reply wa "Don't make fun of those poor devils, my God only knows what you may become yet.