Miscellany.

Period of Human Life.

M. Flourens the distinguished French physiologist, has recently published a book in which he announces that the normal period of the life of man is *one hundred years*. The grounds on which he comes to this new philosophic conclusion may be briefly stated. It is we believe, a fact in natural history, that the length of each animal's life is in exact proportion to the period he is in growing. Buffon was aware of this truth, and his observations led him to conclude that the life in different species of animals is six or seven times as long as the period of growth.—When Buffon wrote the precise period, at which animals leave off growing, or, to speak more correctly, the precise circumstance which indicates that growth has ceased, was not known. M. Flourens has ascertained that period, and thereon lies his present theory. "It consists," says he, "in the union of the bones to the epiphyses. As long as the bones are not united to their epiphyses, the animal grows; as soon as the bones are united to the epiphyses, the animal ceases to grow." Now, in man the union of the bones to the epiphyses takes place, according to M. Flourens, at the age of twenty; and consequently, he proclaims that the natural duration of life is five times twenty years. "It is now fifteen years, since I commenced researches into the physiological law of the duration of life, both in man and in some of our domestic animals, and I have arrived at the result that the normal duration of a man's life is one century. Yes, a century's life is what Providence meant to give us." Applied to domestic animals, M. Flourens theory has, he tells us, been proven correct—"The union of the bones with the epiphyses, takes place in the camel at eight years of age, and he lives forty years; in the horse at five years, and he lives twenty-five years; in the ox at four years, and he lives from fifteen to twenty years; in the dog at two years, and he lives from ten to twelve years; and in the lion at four years, and he lives twenty. As a necessary consequence of the prolongation of life to which M. Flourens assures man he is entitled, he modifies very considerably his different ages. "I prolong the duration of infancy," says he "up to ten years because that it is from nine to ten that the second dentition is terminated. I prolong adolescence up to twenty years, because it is at that age that the development of the bones ceases, and consequently the increase of the body in length. I prolong youth up to the age of forty, because it is only at that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. After forty, the body does not grow, properly speaking; the augmentation of its volume, which then takes place, is not a veritable organic development, but a simple accumulation of fat. After the growth, or more properly speaking, the development in length and bulk has terminated, man enters into what I call the period of invigoration—that is, when all our parts become more complete and firmer, our functions more assured, and the whole organism more perfect. This period lasts to sixty-five or seventy years, and then begins old age, which lasts for thirty years.

But though M. Flourens thus lengthens man's days, he warns him, more than once, that the prolongation of them can only be obtained on one rigorous condition—"that of good conduct, of existence always occupied—of labor, of study, moderation, of sobriety in all things." To those who may be disposed to ask why it is that of men destined to live a hundred years, so few do so, M. Flourens answers triumphantly—"With our manners, our passions, our *torments*, man does not die, he kills himself!" And he speaks at great length, of Ceanaro, of Lessius, and mentions Parr and others, to show that by prudence, and above all, sobriety, life can easily be extended to a century or more.

Presidential Condescensions.

Royalty is sacred, and must do things, even the least, in a grander style than belongs to mere subjects. The rule holds good among the Democracy. Whenever a President travels like a human being, acting as every gentleman must, who roughs it in the country, the local Democratic press records it as marvelous and suggestive, and the other Democratic papers copy it. When Mr. Van Buren traveled in Virginia, *The Richmond Inquirer* contained a letter describing the Democracy of his turn-out, and that he actually had his trunk strapped on behind the coach; upon which *The Whig* asked in blunt Saxon, "Where the devil should it be strapped on?" When President Pierce visited New-York and witched the world with his horsemanship, getting wet through at the same time in a shower, he borrowed a dry shirt of a man who kept a shop opposite the Crystal Palace, which amazing act of condescension was Democratically noticed in such terms, that the lender of the shirt came out and protested that he did not consider it in that light. These enormous unbendings from dignity have recently been performed by our bachelor President. He—we breathe thick as we record it—actually stopped at some country inn, and like the rest of the travelers, pulled off cravat, coat and waistcoat, and washed his face out of the pro bono publico basin. Really, it makes one a little ashamed of human nature to find the Democratic press emphasizing such stuff. The President travels as the rest of his fellow-citizens, and at a stopping place washes his face! The prota[illegible] assumes that the Presidential face want-ed washing—a right good scrubbing—for it is not young and smooth, and must have harbored no little of the flying dirt of the locomotive. If the President had not washed his face on the ground that the public basin was *not the thing* for a public man, what would the Democracy say? Would they make it an argument against his reelection? Would they exclaim, "We likes dirt, but we hates pride?" If the washing in the wash-basin aforesaid is such a stupendous piece of condescension, would the non-washing in the wash-basin aforesaid be the converse? We pause for a reply; and, while the reply is coming, we record another piece of Presidential humility just put forth in the Democratic press. The President, it seems, was visiting Wheatland, and the way he proceeded there from the terminus is thus described: "Arriving at Columbia, he met a country friend with a plain and somewhat the worse-for-wear vehicle, with whom he rode down to Wheatland, no one along the road suspecting that it contained the President of the United States, the incumbent of the highest office in the world." Prodigious! Where was the coach-and-six, with liveries, coachmen, flunkeys and postillions, for the head of the House of Lancaster! A President to drive in a common vehicle with a country friend, and nobody know it! Where were the big drum, the gong, and the vociferous crowd of office seekers? Did he ever take such a drive before? Was he ever freed from the cormorant crew—incog. for a single hour up to the time of that lowly association with the country friend?—Probably not; and herein may lie the unrecognized cause for democratic wonderment.

"His Majesty," said a Havre merchant, describing the visit of Louis Phillippe to an American packet ship, "came suddenly aboard; and there was no American Consul ready to do the official honors. Suddenly, however, the Consul came breathless aboard, and began to express his regret at not being there sooner, when his Majesty condescendingly said, 'Ah! ah! you waited to put on your buckram coat.' Then, after the ship had been examined, the Captain begged his Majesty and suite to partake of a cold cut and some wine. Marshal Soult found the Madeira too strong for his taste; and the King wanted some cheese, and cut it *just as you would cut it!*" In hearing this, Thersites replied, after the above-quoted model, "How the devil should he cut it?" and fell to musing on the inherent jeems plushery of our common nature.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Rust in Oats—What is it?

Throughout the whole Southwestern portion of the Union, the oat crop has suffered from a terrible blight, which, from its resemblance to the fungus substance that sometimes attacks wheat by that name, has been called *rust*. So far as we are informed, rust in oats has hitherto been unknown. We have never heard or read of anything of the kind, in any section of the country. The fact that it is thus unusual opens a wide and interesting field to the naturalist, and, in this case, to the entomologist, as it invites investigation in a channel, so far as we can ascertain, heretofore unexplored.

The cause of all this destruction of the oat crop is a living worm, too small to be plainly seen with the naked eye. A single blade or leaf of the oat contains a hundred of them. They lie encased in the tissues of the leaf or blade where they have been germinated, beneath the epidermis or thin pellicle over the exterior portion of the blade, and, as they progress in development, the skin of the leaf is raised into puffy blisters. The growth of the worm subsequently ruptures these, and it escapes to feed on the plant. When first released from their covering, they are of a beautiful, clear, red color, almost transparent, but soon begin to change color and form, getting more opaque and dark in appearance until, in the course of transformation, they become a black bug, with legs and wings, when they attack the head or grain of the oats.

Under the microscope, the dust which remains on the leaf closely resembles that on the wings of butterflies.

How this innumerable army of infinitesimal worms originated, is yet a mystery. It is a singular fact, however, that wherever the greatest quantity of rain has fallen oats have fared the worst. In our recent trip through West Tennessee, we saw but a single field of oats, between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, which was not a failure, or into which it would not be folly to put a scythe blade. That field was near Denmark in Madison county, and was sown very early. It is well known that more rain has fallen in West Tennessee, this season, than in any other part of the State; hence the extreme wet weather must have had some agency in the production of this animalcule. It is also well known that moisture and heat will produce and multiply animal life, millions per hour, and therein we judge is the secret of this destruction of the oat crop. It is one of those cases of natural phenomena which occur only at a certain stage in the growth of plants, and under peculiar states of temperature and weather. It may happen next season, or it may not occur again for many years.—*Southern Homestead.*

Comet Information.

Mr. Bond, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, publishes in the Boston *Advertiser* the following statements and predictions relative to the Comet, whose appearance is so splendid a feature in the nocturnal heavens at this time:

To the Editors of the Daily Advertiser:

Donati's Comet will, in a few days, appear to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. It will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles.

According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this Comet, on the 23d instant, extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus, October 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th.

Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the northwest after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the northeast before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the Comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this because I have had several letters from different parts of the country, making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

Encke's Comet is barely visible to the naked eye, Tuttle's Third Comet of 1858, can now be seen only the assistance of a telescope. W. C. Bond.

Harvard College Observatory,
October 25.

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We will present to every person sending us 50 subscribers, at $2 each, a Gold Watch, worth $40; to any one sending us 100 subscribers, at $2 each, a Gold Watch, $90. Every subscriber will also receive a present.

Immediately on receipt of the money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our book, and the present will be forwarded within one week, *by mail or express, post paid.*

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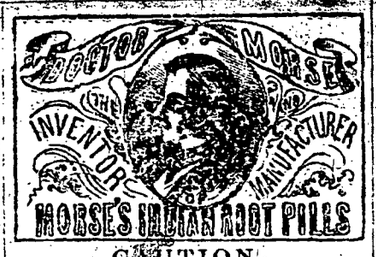

CAUTION.

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed *A. B. Moore.* All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of *A. J. White & Co.*, on each box.

Above we present you with a likeness of DR. MORSE—the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. This philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Sold by SMITH & JONES, Coudersport; also by all Medicine Dealers in the county. A. J. WHITE & CO., No. 50 Leonard St., New York, Proprietors; WM. MUDGE & CO., (proprietors of Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment,) Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y., General Agents.
10:46–1y.

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W. B. & J. H. GRAVES.
Sharon Center, Potter Co., Pa., June 5, 1857.—10:2–tf.

ORANGES AND LEMONS just received by
10:3 W. B. & J. H. GRAVES.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned would announce himself as an *American Independent Democratic* Candidate for the Office of County Treasurer. SAMUEL McNIEL.
Coudersport, Sept. 7, 1858.*

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The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

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Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [10:24–1y.

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Millport, Aug. 11, 1858.—9:13 1y.

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300 Ladies' Gold Watches,	35 00, each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches,	30 00, each
500 Silver Watches,	$15 00 to 25 00, each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00 to 30 00, each
1000 Gold Pens and Pencils,	5 00 to 15 00, each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 00 each.

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