

London Free Press

JOHN W. O'BRIEN—Editor.

LOUDON:

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1855.

moned by detachments to his couch. Having taken a solemn leave of them, he humbly confessed his sins, and on the 21st of May, 1542, expired in the forty-second year of his age.

Mounting the body of their beloved commander, wrapped in his mantle, in the trunk of an evergreen oak, hollowed out for that purpose, they reverently lowered it at midnight beneath the waves of that magnificent river he had been the first to discover.

Resuming their march soon after, the disconsolate adventurers endeavored to reach Mexico by the route of the Red River. Misled in their wanderings to the western prairies, and finding the way otherwise beset by insurmountable difficulties, they retraced their steps to the Mississippi, and constructing brigantines on its banks, sailed down the river to its mouth.

On the 10th of September, 1543, three hundred and eleven haggard men, dressed in Indian mats and skins, and the ragged remnant of their former gay apparel, after a voyage of fifty days, entered the Panuco, a river of Mexico, flowing into the Gulf Stream, where they were kindly welcomed and entertained with unbounded hospitality. They were the only survivors of the famous but inglorious expedition of Hernando De Soto.

National Exhibition of Horses.—There is to be held at Springfield, Massachusetts, next month, under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, a National Exhibition of imported blood and American breeds of horses. This being the first exhibition of the kind in the United States, it will be looked to with interest. The state premiums amount to about \$2000—in addition to which the committee propose a liberal sum of money, with Medals and Diplomas, for discretionary distribution.

The four and a half millions of horses in this country, representing a value of \$170,000,000, constitute an interest of great magnitude, and, economically considered, such efforts as tend to improve the quality and enhance their value should be met with approbation and encouraged by support.

The character of the individuals composing the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, and of the special Board of Managers and Local Committee, warrants the expectation that this first National Exhibition of Horses will be cordially seconded by the admirers of this noble animal, and prove worthy of so grand an enterprise.

He's a Brick.—The London Punch thus reveals the classic origin of the expression which has degenerated into slang: How common it has been of late years to say to a man whose virtuous tendencies are of the great order, "My dear fellow, you are a brick." It becomes, however, more emphatic in the usage of the third person. "Do you know Mr. So-and-so. Is he really a man I can trust?—Is he a good fellow?" The answer is satisfactory, in all senses, to the proponent of question—indeed a more satisfactory reply cannot be uttered.

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Caution to Purchasers of Minnesota Land.—The North Western Democrat, published at St. Anthony, Minn., requests its Eastern and Southern exchanges to copy the following: CAUTION.—Whoever pays money for land on the Mississippi river, the title of which is derived from Jonathan Carver, as the original owner of the "Carver claim," or whoever buys lots in the "City of the Falls of St. Anthony," is the victim of a grand swindle, not getting a shovelful sufficient to hang a law suit on, as Carver's claim, is worse than a nullity, and there is no such place as the "City of the Falls of St. Anthony" in the "wide world."

A New Dress.—Mrs. Swissheim thus discourses through her Visitor on a new style of making the waists of ladies, dresses: "We saw last week a new style for making the waists of dresses. It is called the 'polka bodice,' or 'basque waist.' Besides being very neat and tasteful, it is the 'Catholicon,' which is to cure one half the 'female diseases,' which now occupy the inventive powers of patent medicine makers. Instead of dressing the waist into the shape of a funnel, or a saw log, with the slab taken off two sides, it is cut in graceful curves to fit the natural form of the waist. It is quite long, coming down on the hips, and is wholeness, so that whatever pressure there is comes upon the ribs and hips, entirely relieving the softer portions of the person, where there is none but the back bone to protect the intestines from being crushed."

We believe that no suffering and death are caused by this insane fashion of tight lacing, than by any other species of intemperance. A woman who destroys her form and health by cutting herself into the figure of a wasp, has no business to marry and become a breeder of demerits. There should be some Spartan law compelling such simpleton sinners to withdraw their brief existence on the stem of unbelief-singleness. For such anatomies to essay the maternal function is a down right sin. [N. Y. Mirror.]

Failures among the Shoe Manufacturers.—We hear of several failures among the shoe manufacturers in this State. It is stated that the price of manufactured articles of leather has not been sufficiently increased to offset the advanced cost of the stock consumed. The Worcester manufacturer who has stopped payment has been long engaged in the business, and has been regarded as a wealthy man. [Boston Traveller.]

Bounty Land Warrants.—There has been a recent decision at the Pension office which deserves attention. It is decided that under the law of Sept. 28, 1850, that if a minor child filing a claim under said act, becomes of age while the claim is pending before the pension office, or at any time before issuing of the warrant, the claim lapses or becomes extinct.

Col. Thos. Crittenden, late United States Consul to Liverpool, and his lady have arrived at his home in Frankfurt. [Somerset Gazette.]

Crops in East Tennessee.—We are in receipt of letters written by gentlemen of experience and judgment, from nearly all the Counties in this division of the State, many of which have already appeared in the Free Press.—The average amount of grain raised will compare favorably with that of last year. There is a considerable increase in the crop of Wheat, while the average price is from 60 to 65 cents per bushel. Corn, though not so good in some counties, will average a small increase, with prices ranging, according to locality, from 25 to 50—though generally 33 cents per bushel.—Oats in many sections, owing to the drought during their season for growing, failed almost entirely; indeed, we hear of no section where an average yield was had; the price, therefore, will range from 20 to 35 cents, principally for seedling purposes. The stock of Hogs is larger than last season, with prices ranging from 24 to 34—generally 3 cents per pound, gross. Beef Cattle, Horses and Mules are all very scarce throughout East Tennessee, and command higher prices than they have, perhaps, in several years. Fruit of all kinds, generally abundant. Other products about as usual.

By reference to their advertisement in another column it will be seen that, Messrs. B. & W. H. Haffine, have a fine lot of Tobacco, which they offer on accommodating terms.

We are under yet renewed obligations to Wm. M. ALEXANDER, Capt. of the Lady of Augusta, for recent favors. The Lady left our wharf on Tuesday loaded down; with still more freight in the Depot, and the freight trains arriving daily with heavy cargoes. The Railroad Agents at this place are energetic in forwarding Goods and Produce with dispatch.

Georgia Elections.—We have received Millidgeville papers up to the 4th.—Savannah, Augusta and Macon of the 5th and Cassville to the 6th inst.—all representing the result of the gubernatorial election as quite doubtful. Some claim the election of Jenkins—others Johnson. We think however, the former is elected by a small majority.

From a card in the Chattanooga Advertiser of the 6th inst., we see that Mr. AN WALKINS has retired from the position of Junior editor of that paper. He goes to Galveston, Texas. May success attend him.

Mr. W. IRVING CRANFALL will continue to make the Advertiser worthy a liberal patronage.

Our friend POATS, of the Rogersville Times, paid a hasty visit to our office on yesterday evening. He is on his way to Nashville, accompanied by J. W. DEADERICK, Esq., of Jonesborough, and others.

Convention of Tobacco Growers.—A correspondence of the Planter's Advocate suggests that a convention of tobacco planters should be held at Louisville on the 16th of November, to interchange views and information, and adopt any measures that may seem calculated to improve the interests of this class of agriculturists.

STEAMER TENNESSEE.—We find the following in the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal of the 23d ult. Steamer Tennessee.—Capt. JONES.—This is the name of the lightest draught steamer ever built. Her length is keel 115 feet, on deck 125 feet, beam 22 feet. The hull was built at Belle Vernon, by Messrs. Laiter & Spear; engines by J. Reese; cylinders 11 inches, with 3 feet length of stroke; 2 boilers 36 inches in diameter and 20 feet long; painting by J. Spear, Esq.

The cabin is small, but neat, and was constructed by Messrs. Bunting and Richardson. She is intended for the Tennessee river, to run above the shoals. The Tennessee draws only 10 inches water, and is substantially built. She leaves this day for Cincinnati on her first trip.

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.—We understand that the work on this road is being pushed forward with activity. Much depends upon its early completion; as well the advancement of stock in the Virginia and Tennessee, East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies, as of the interest and prosperity of the entire community through which this great national thoroughfare will pass.

See the advertisement of Henry Hirsch of this place, who is receiving a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods together with Ready Made Clothing.

THAT PRESENT.—Reader, you may just imagine to yourself that Wm. KING HEISKELL, Esq. of Va. presented us with a keg of very superior table salt, and we will experience the reality! Indeed, we have recently been wondering why people will put Liverpool, or other coarse salt on their table.

To Shippers of Stock.—Owing to the danger incurred, the agents of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad will not in future attach Stock cars to the Passenger train, as has been done in some few instances. The reason is obvious: Stock cars are not, of course, expected to be at all times in a condition to insure entire safety, if carried at the speed of the Passenger train.

The Freight trains also, depart and arrive daily.

The Rutherford Telegraph has changed its given name to that of "Rutherford Telegraph," and now looms forth—"The Rutherford Telegraph." It is a good paper.

The Victoria, Texas, Advocate, of the 3d inst., says: "Ex-President LAMAR, instead of being dead as reported, was only married."

Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been, at last, regularly announced as a candidate for United States Senator.

The total subscriptions to the Clay Monument Association are \$16,000.

A barrel of flour was recently sold at auction in New York for \$100. It had been sent from Wisconsin, and the proceeds were to be invested in Temperance tracts. [Abingdon Democrat.]

THE TARIFF—TREASURY CIRCULAR.—Treasury Department, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—Sir, The increasing revenue and accumulating amount of money in the Treasury render it most probable that the tariff will be made a prominent subject of discussion and examination with a view to Congress. In the meantime, and as early a day as may be, I am desirous to obtain from the most reliable sources the best information of the working of present rates of duty upon the leading branches of the industry of the country and of the effect to be expected from the proposed modifications.

Understanding that you take an interest in the subject, and have given some attention to it, and perhaps have been in situations to place within your reach very valuable information, you will much oblige us by communicating to this department your views thereon, and by furnishing a list of articles now subject to duty, which, according to such views, should be duty free and of such other articles on which the present duty should be reduced.

The existing tariff having been designed generally and substantially for revenue and for a fair and equal operation both or between the various sections of the country, and the various branches of industry, the same objects should, undoubtedly, be taken in view; and the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section.—Articles which enter into our manufactures, and those which do not come into competition with American products, are those about which there will, doubtless, be the least question.

Beside these objects in the proposed reduction of the tariff, of such an arrangement as will afford proportional benefit and relief to every portion and interest of the country; there is another which ought by no means to be disregarded; I mean, to abridge the labors of the custom houses. This object will be consulted by adding to the free list articles of general consumption, and articles paying little duty, which, but for this consideration, might probably be made subjects of revenue. I am very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the foregoing official document it may be seen that those in authority intend a still farther reduction of the tariff. It does seem that the resources of our own country are to remain neglected and undeveloped, while our capitalist, instead of rearing Manufactories and improving Agriculture, have to engage in speculation upon articles manufactured by foreign paper labor. Under such a policy it would seem that, aside from our natural advantages, we would be a nation of dependent Salesmen instead of independent Manufacturers and Mechanics.

GINGERBREAD AND MONEY.—The money market for the past six weeks has been remarkably stringent—the best paper submitting to a shave of eight or ten per cent. For this stringency there has been various causes assigned—increased importations, subtreasury, and the new bank law. The true cause, we think, is to be found in the gingerbread habits, which distinguish the merchants of the metropolis—a desire for eight story houses, thousand dollar dinners, and gold edge table-cloths. We come to this conclusion, from the fact, that the disease appears to be confined almost entirely to New York. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. The National treasury is overflowing with bullions to such an extent, indeed, that the Secretary is actually coaxing the creditors of the nation to bring forward their due bills and receive twenty-one per cent. premium on them.

The country, as we said before, is full of produce and double-breasted pocket Books. We have the largest crop of cotton that was ever raised, the whole yield amounting to over three and a quarter millions of bales. This great staple has also greatly advanced in price since last year—so much so, indeed, that the mere advance will amount to over \$50,000,000.—This crop and that increase, of course makes the southern planter all "smug in his boots," and makes his means of payment easy and abundant. The South, therefore, has not contributed to the scarcity of money on Wall street. If the South has a fine cotton crop, the North and West are equally blessed with corn, potatoes, pork, flour, beeswax and tallow. The only article whose supply will fall off as compared with last year, is tobacco—but as guano forms a very excellent substitution for this nastiness, the short crop will not be as much missed as it would have been a few years since.

The above facts show that the present money pressure is not only local, but that it must remain so. New Yorkers must become more modest, and learn to live within their income. People who make \$10,000 per year, cannot spend \$25,000 during that period without experiencing a tight bank account, sooner or later. The Republic, taken as a whole, was never in a more hopeful condition. If New York is an exception to this contentment, why then New York has gone astray, and forgot prudence. Our friends should overhaul their conduct and mend. Let us hope that they will do so. With flour at seven dollars a barrel, there should be no panic in the money market. About face, take four steps towards common sense—march!—[N. Y. Day Book.]

How Kentucky got its Name.—The origin and meaning of the name Kentucky, has been accounted for in different ways, both ingenious and plausible. The latest analysis of the word dates ago from the lips of an old hunter, now in the ninety-ninth year of his age. When Boone first came to the country it was inhabited exclusively by no tribes of Indians, but was the common hunting ground for all the tribes of the adjacent country. The rich valleys were covered with a chapparal of cane, bearing a small berry, on which the turkeys came in countless numbers to feast. Thus, it was enough for the whites to call it the land of Cane and Turkey. The Indians trying to pronounce the same words got into the Kane Turkey, from which it was abbreviated into Kentucky, and finally the name by which it is now known Kentucky—the land of Cane and Turkey. [Putnam Banner.]

The amount of gold dust shipped from San Francisco for the past six months of the present year, is twenty-eight millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars. There were also shipped four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coin. This would make the rate per annum of fifty-eight hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars—a large increase over the previous year.

Modest Girl.—A young lady at dinner the other day, asked her beau for "beef fruit," meaning eggs. These are Shaughbarrier! He modestly replied.

For the London Free Press. FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor: We occasionally see a few ideas and suggestions relative to Female education. In a late number of your paper appeared an article on that subject. Now I am of opinion that too little is said, and vastly too little done relative to this important branch of our public interest.

Concerning this subject, however, there are different opinions; yet I suppose that most of those who speak out are its advocates; those who entertain opposite feelings, generally have sense enough to remain silent—their silence, however has its influence, at least in those communities where those individuals reside.

With those 'spirited devotees of Female Education, I have long since been constrained to believe, the following error exists, viz: A deficiency in the prescribed course of instruction; that is to say, Faculties in female institutions of learning have been satisfied with presenting the more superficial sciences (including, 'tis true, the general elements of popular instruction), and embracing only a synopsis of Mathematics, that science, which of all others of is the most important.

It may be remarked generally that those institutions which are favored with the most thorough courses of Mathematical instruction, present the world with the most completely finished and practical scholars; and the reason very naturally assigned is, that the science of Mathematics is more appropriately calculated, than any other, to expand the mind and strengthen the intellect.

Mathematics has the foregoing advantage for the following reason: in its study the mechanical powers of the mind are strongly taxed and regularly disciplined. The memory is continuously employed, and at the same time, the reasoning faculties in particular, and the other functions of the mind in general, are led out into the most spacious fields imaginable, in which the grounds traveled over are those of the most accurate certainty. The science of Mathematics truly incorporates the highest principles of Philosophy, Chemistry and Logic—its grounds are properly the foundations on most of our popular branches of literature rest; and for the reason it should be made the sine qua non in all our prescribed courses.

We would then ask, is there any sensible reason why the females of our country should not be thoroughly instructed in the aforesaid science? Some bigot of his sex might respond, that their minds were not strong enough to comprehend the science fully. If they really lack the strength of intellect referred, such fact, would of itself be the strongest argument for their pursuing the study; yet I am, by no means willing to admit their strength of intellect, strictly speaking, to be inferior to that of the males. This, however, must be admitted: that the male intellect of the country is more strongly fortified and strengthened than the female; yet favor the one with the same advantages as the other, and I apprehend you will find the difference of intellect to be measurably a difference of employing it.

The sphere in which one mores compared with the one assigned the other, would naturally infer dissimilar intellectual developments.—We generally, and rightfully too, accord to the female a higher refinement of feeling, in this respect, and to that extent, we might award her a degree of intellectual preference. A small thread of silk is frequently possessed of greater strength than a rope composed of crude materials.

We admit, however, that it is difficult to fix a proper rule by which to estimate the relative strength of different intellects, and be the male and female intellect equal or dissimilar, this one truth we hesitate not to assert as such, and believe, that the female mind has sufficient power to comprehend and know the mysteries of the most profound science; and hence we would say, in their course of instruction, let the entire field be opened before them—that whilst they count the number of species falling under a genus of flowers; they may look aloft and measure the roads from world to world and estimate the velocity of the comet and its mysterious flight across the Heavens.

KINGSTON. MOUNT PLEASANT, SEP. 24, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: The world is alive, and in the line of duty in some respects, but in a great many others there is a total neglect. We have but little news here that would interest you more perhaps than to hear of the people doing well, and there has been no time perhaps when our prospects have been more bright for peace and good order in this portion of the country. We have once more been blessed with plenty, and for the last five weeks the people have been blessed with the good spirit, and revivals have started, and have spread from breast to breast, and through neighborhoods, until scores have been awakened and embraced the Saviour and acknowledge his right to rule. Several meetings have been protracted from 4 to 15 days and are still in progress—others have commenced which will take the same course. J. A. J. P.

To Keep a Stove Bright.—If you wish to keep a stove as bright as a coach body by only two applications a year, make weak alum water, and mix your British lustre with it; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and dry lustre and rub the stove until perfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as above.

Baltimore, September 29.—The Golden Age left New York yesterday for Liverpool and Australia. It is rumored that John G. Mason has officially received the mission to France. The N. Y. Herald publishes a synopsis of Marcy's forthcoming letter. He maintains that Kosta is within the nationality of the United States and that Ingraham's interference was proper. He refuses to consent that Kosta be delivered up to Austria, but that he shall be placed in the same condition as when arrested.

Fruits of all kinds are said to be unusually abundant in Iowa this year. Peaches and apples are selling in that State, it is said, at 40 a 50 cents a bushel.

GO AHEAD.—GO AHEAD.—Go ahead—and do not tarry. Nought is gained by standing still; What though you at times miscarry, Let not fears your bosom fill. Search the causes of your errors, Gather wisdom from the past, To the wind give idle terrors, And you'll get ahead at last.

Go ahead—in useful daring Let our motto be "I'll try; He who ever is despairing, Bankrupt heart and hopes is nigh. What though you and wealth be strangers— Yet tarry, upward be your aim, And those real or fancied dangers, Soon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead—the world reforming, In civil, moral freedom's name. All these forts and outposts storming, Which your enemies may claim Yield no bulwark, take no quarter. Compromise no cherished right, Freedom's treasure never barter, But stand for them with your might.

Go ahead, then—don't defer it, Life's short span soon flirts away; If you'd flourish with merit, You must ply your task to-day. Set the ball in instant motion, To keep it going strain each nerve, Nor doubt that ultimate promotion Will yield the laurels you deserve.

For the London Free Press. Mr. Editor: In perusing the columns of your last issue, I spied a letter written from Chattanooga, over the signature of "K," denouncing in the strongest terms the "Maine Law;" and the writer seems to rejoice at the triumph of the anti-temperance aspirants over its advocates.

Surely friend "K" is a "lover of the good critic," else he would not oppose in its very infancy, the goodly-begun cause of redeeming the world from the curse of Intemperance. Yet he says it matters but little with him personally, whether or not the law should pass, and labors evidently to make the impression that he has no use for the "good critic." But I would ask, where is the really intelligent man or woman, who does not use intoxicating drinks that will denounce even privately, much less publicly, the adoption of the Maine or similar laws? All intelligent persons, old and young, acknowledge the great and growing evils of intemperance, and are ready and willing to lend a helping hand to remove the deadly venom from our State; and I cannot for the life of me see how any philanthropist—any lover of his country and his fellowman—any lover of virtue, integrity and religion, can for a moment oppose the passage of a law, which has for its object, the obligation of perhaps the greatest curse now known to the human family.

But "K" seems to think we have no right to legislate upon, and prohibit the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage—that the law would not, nor could not be enforced, &c. But I would ask "K" to cast his eyes for a moment towards Maine and the other States, that have adopted that law, and there see whether or not it is enforced—there he will see its happy effects—there he will see the inebriate's (now reformed) "little ones;" that once cried for bread to satiate their hunger—that once lay upon beds of straw, and too thinly clad to screen them from the "cold winters' blast"—it is there I say he will see, since the passage of the "Maine Law," his children seated around tables spread with all the luxuries of life, and instead of straw for their couch, repose upon beds of down—and that hectic flush which had begun to glow upon the cheek of his bosom companion—"she for whom he lives or would dare to die"—caused by mal-treatment, is no longer seen, but "peace and quiet smile on all around."

But "K" insists if we attempt to put down one vice by Legislation, we must put all down, and says we had as well prohibit the use of tobacco, as whiskey, brandy &c. Did any one ever before hear of such a preposterous notion. Why do we legislate at all? Is it not to prevent vice and immorality, and to secure our person and property from the wanton abuse of others. Why enact laws prohibitory of any offence, however heinous it may be, if that law is not enforced? Why make an assault and battery an offence? Why make it to prey upon peace and good order in society. Why make the use of intoxicating drinks an offence? Here my pen fails me.

It would require volumes to contain all the arguments that might be adduced. Bring up before your mind's eye, the innumerable evils of intemperance and "look them bare in the face," and they will speak in thunder tones, and will be an argument in its favor, that will defy the world to refute.

But time admonishes; and I close, hoping "K" will never take up his pen again to write in opposition to such a laudible undertaking, as that in which the advocates of the Maine Law are engaged.

For the London Free Press. ACROSTIC.

P rinces and Kings may boast of power; H eaven may smile each bleaching hour, H eavenly thoughts, may cheer the dreary heart; A nd Cupid throws his quivering dart. R emember still, O! man give ear; D elightful Scenes this way alone appear. E re age and all its withering powers come, N erve up, and find a quiet friend and home.

Yellow Fever in Coffee.—The yellow fever has broken out in the town of Fulton, situated on the Ouachita river in the interior of Louisiana. The deaths in one day were seventeen. The disease is supposed, by the inhabitants, to have originated from a consignment of coffee, shipped direct from Rio, by the way of New Orleans.

The first printing office was established in Oregon by Georgia L. Curry. He was afterwards, for some time, a member of the Territorial Legislature, and is now acting Governor—A few years since he was on apprenticeship boy in Boston.

Printer's devils are generally ladies men, notwithstanding they have pretty hard names. Sometime ago one of these hard named fellows and his lady love, were walking along chatting briskly upon the numerous topics of the day, when she suddenly caught his hand and looking smilingly in his face, asked: "Do you know why I cannot get religion?" "No my dear; I do not," he replied. "It is because I love the Devil."

Woman's Field of Labor.—While a large number of women are parading through the country, discoursing unceasingly of the rights of their sex, and holding meetings innumerable, for the redress of their supposed wrongs, it may not be impertinent to say a few words concerning those same rights or make a remark or two upon her wrongs.

Concerning the former, we are inclined to think that a woman who possesses the right to be what the God of nature intended she should be—a fit help-mate for the sterner sex—must, if possessed of those kindly, affectionate attributes peculiar to her sex, conceive herself amply possessed of all rights necessary for her enjoyment; and will find sufficient employment for her mental powers, in performing, with diligence, the duties which that right entails upon her. That is, we conceive that woman's sphere is peculiarly in the domestic circle; for there she possesses a power to charm the fancy and soothe the pains and passion of man, which she loses when outside its sacred pale. We have never been; are not, and, we trust, shall never be an advocate for those rights which would take woman from this sphere, and place her on the political platform, or at the ballot box.

While, therefore, we are inclined to condemn as unnecessary the very prevalent cry for Woman's rights, which, if she received them, would but wrong her gentle nature; we cannot close our eyes to the fact that woman is oppressed by wrongs which should be removed. Not the least of these is the limited sphere of labor allotted her, and the paltry compensation she receives for such labor as she is permitted to engage in. That there are occupations now solely engaged in by men, in which woman can be employed to much greater advantage—for which her small and active hand is much more suitable than that of man—and, in a word, for which she is every way more adapted by nature; is a fact too apparent to be disputed. And these real wrongs call for redress, and we do not, would have been removed long since, if but half the effort made for the attainment of fancied rights, had been applied for that purpose. The field open now to female labor is too limited; the compensation she receives for her labor is too small. Occupations peculiarly suited to her capacities are usurped by men; work performed by her is undervalued at public marts; she is oppressed by that employer who deals out to her a paltry compensation for her handiwork and toil. These are some of the most prominent wrongs which she is now compelled to endure, but which, we trust, will soon be removed.

Let women, cease to dabble in public places, about political rights and privileges, apply her power to this subject, and success will crown her efforts; woman's sphere of labor be enlarged, her comforts increased, and man will have cause to rejoice in the smiles of woman's happiness.

Recreation Necessary to Health.—It is generally recognized and admitted, that deprivation of air and exercise is a great evil; but it is not so well known that abstinence from occasional recreation or amusement is also an evil of no slight magnitude. It is, however, a primary law of the economy that no organ can maintain its integrity without regular recurrent periods of activity and of rest.

In the case of the muscular system, if any muscles or set of muscles cease to be used, it wastes and disappears; but if it be used too much, it becomes strained, loses its power. It is the same with the nervous system; if the brain be never exercised, its energy is impaired; but if it be over exercised its energy is exhausted.

If when a person takes a very long walk, he returns home fatigued, and finds that his muscles are temporarily thrown into a wrong or disordered condition; and if he continues this process of fatiguing himself every day, after a certain time he becomes thoroughly knocked up, and incapable of undergoing even a common amount of exertion. So it is with the brain.—If an individual keep his attention upon the stretch for an undue number of hours, he experiences, at the expiration of his task, brain fatigue, loss of mental power, and a sensible necessity of rest; and if this individual persevere, day after day, month after month, year after year, in subjecting his brain, without intermission or repose, to extreme fatigue, he will end by setting up a peculiar state, which is unhappily, excessively common in these times, and is known by the name of congestion of the brain. The activity of every organ causes a flow of blood towards its action. If a person raises his arm by the action of the deltoid muscle, that action or contraction of the muscle produces a determination of blood to its interior; and if a person think, the act of thought causes a flow of blood to the brain; but if a person think incessantly, this flow of blood is often perceptible, the head becomes hot, and a sensation of throbbing about the temples, or in the head itself, is experienced.

Now, when a man undergoes too much brain work, a constant and considerable flow of blood to the head occurs, which may become chronic or permanent, and produce that condition which is called a determination of blood to the head—a condition which not unfrequently ends in apoplexy or paralysis. Congestion of the brain is one of the most prevailing diseases that torture humanity. It is especially rare in England and America. Where the spirit of commerce, ruling the length and breadth of the land, piles up with one hand immense fortunes for the few, while with the other she scatters among the multitude consuming diseases.—[Journal of Health.]

A Love Scene.—Overheard and Phorographically Reported by Phredrick Phineplum. "Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover, "phaney my phellings when I phorse the phearful consequences of our phalling phrom your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have placed music with as much phortitude as I have, and as phickle phortune phails tosmile on our love, I phind I must phorgo the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phairest Phraicis pharwell phover!" "Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phannie "I will phollow your phootsteps phover."

But Phranklin had gone and Phannie phainted.

Get Married.—Every school boy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor boy, having nothing to do to keep him steady, is always foundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.