

# The Jeffersonian Democrat.

J. O. CONVERSE, Proprietor.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Dissemination of Republican Principles, Education, Temperance, Literature, Agriculture, and the News of the Day.

TERMS--\$1.50 per Annum.

VOL. X., NO. 20.

CHARDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 488.

The Jeffersonian Democrat  
is published every Friday morning, at  
CHARDON, Geauga County, Ohio.

Office directly over the Drug Store of Cook & Thom-  
ton, east side of the Public Square.

TERMS:  
If paid in advance, ..... \$1.50  
If not paid within the year, ..... 2.00  
All kinds of mercantile produce taken in  
payment, at the market price.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages  
are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Least Advertisements will be inserted as fol-  
lows--30 days, a square, five insertions; each subse-  
quent insertion, 25 cts. a square.

A 1/2 column six months, ..... 12.00  
One column six months, ..... 20.00  
For Business Cards not over lines, for  
one year, ..... 25.00

\*Avertisements should be marked the number  
of insertions they are designed to be inserted; those  
not so marked, will be continued until ordered out,  
and charged according to the above terms.

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be con-  
sidered in their regular business.

Advertisements will be inserted at the price of inserting  
advertisements brought by them.

All orders for advertising must be addressed to the  
proprietor, (postage paid) to receive attention.

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E. C. DUNN, Directors of Infirmary  
GEO. MANLY, Directors of Infirmary  
A. RICHMOND, Directors of Infirmary

Business Directory.

L. A. HAMILTON,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
CHARDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO.  
Office at his residence, a few doors south of the  
Public Square.

April 29, 1859. 455-1

FORRIST & SMITH,  
Attorneys and Solicitors,  
CHARDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO.

W. O. FORRIST, H. K. SMITH, Notary in  
the U. S. District of Ohio, and Prosecutors  
in the District of Ohio, for Geauga  
County, Office, 2d door South of Bank.

May 6, 1859. 456-1

C. H. HAMILTON, W. CONROCK,  
HAMILTON & CONROCK,  
General Produce, Forwarding and Com-  
mission Merchants,  
No. 57 North Street, and 9 Corner of State  
St., West of Public Square, Chardon,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Consignments of Butter and Cheese solicited.  
May 6, 1859. 456-1

JOHN N. POND, M. D.,  
Homeopathist,  
Located at BURTOS, where he will always be  
found ready to attend to any call, unless pre-  
sented absent, residence occupied by Dr. Sumner.  
May 6, 1859. 456-3

DR. L. M. BRIDGE,  
Eclectic Physician,  
CHARDON, OHIO.  
Who selects from Nature's Botanical resources  
the most Mild, Sweet and Best Remedies that  
will do a Speedy Recovery.  
March 11, 1859. 478-1

R. & N. DART & CO.,  
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods,  
29 WARREN STREET, N. Y.

A Large Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Vestings, Towels, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons,  
White Goods, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.,  
March 11, 1859. 478-1

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
Hosiery and Shoe Shop,  
Over C. Knowles' Harness Shop,  
Chardon, Feb. 11, 1859. 474-1

PHELPS AND THASHER,  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Office--on Main Street, opposite Chase's Hotel,  
Jan 28, 1859. CHARDON, OHIO. 472-1

D. W. CANFIELD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in all the  
Courts of record in this and adjoining counties.  
Office directly over the Store of Rexford &  
Canfield, Chardon, O. 461-1

WILKINS & KELLEY,  
General dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Dye-  
Stuffs, Flour, Fish, Yankee Notions, &c.,  
Store Union Block, Chardon, Ohio.

L. PATCH,  
DENTIST,  
Will be in Chardon on the first Tuesday of  
each month. Room at Chase's Hotel.

CITY HOTEL,  
T. B. BROCKWAY,  
PROPRIETOR.  
22, 21, 20, Seneca Street, North,  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

BRAINARD & BURRIDGE,  
Engravers, Lithographers, and  
DESIGNERS,  
Herald Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. CRIGHTON,  
Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturer.  
HERALD BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Blank Books Bound and Bound to Order--Old  
Books Rebound. All work Warranted.

BURNETT HOUSE,  
Cor. of Ontario & Prospect Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

The Underigned have fitted up the above  
named House, at much expense, with every  
Five Comfortable and Pleasant Rooms. The Furnish-  
ings are all new, which, with their TABLE, they  
design shall not be surpassed in this or any other  
city, at their CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.  
The patronage of a discriminating public--  
whether in pursuit of BUSINESS or PLEASURE--is  
respectfully solicited. Willing to abide their deci-  
sion as to the result of their efforts.

BURNETT & TINKER, Proprietors,  
Oct 15, 1799. 466

For the Jeffersonian Democrat.  
EVENING.  
BY J. C. W.

When daylight slowly leaves the hill,  
And evening's gloom the valleys fill;  
When creeping shadows gather round,  
And silence wraps the world around;

When the last tinges of the sun,  
Which now his dusky course hath run,  
Grow fainter on the western sky,  
And fainter still until they die;

When, queen of all the worlds on high,  
The moon sits silent in the sky,  
And beauteous stars with sparkling light  
Illumine the quiet hours of night;

When night o'er earth her mantle throws,  
And all is hushed in deep repose;  
When thoughts cease, and cares no more  
Perplex the soul, and all is o'er;

Dear to the heart are hours like these,  
When conscience gently whispers peace,  
How sweet to sit in passive mood,  
And feast the soul on mental food!

No moments yet to mortals given,  
Can raise the soul so near to heaven;  
No hour of all the twenty-four,  
Is half so sweet as evening's hour.

I love it for its peacefulness,  
Its calm and holy quietness,  
Its freedom from life's thousand cares,  
And from the day's ten thousand snares.

I love it for its hours impart  
Their peaceful influence to my heart.  
We always better grow by night,  
But seldom do in broad daylight.

I welcome all the hours of day,  
I love the morning's earliest ray,  
I love a mid-day's religious light,  
But none I love the hours of night.

Cleanings from the South.  
Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Democrat.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 8th, 1859.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:--Many and various are  
the modes of travel resorted to by the ad-  
venturous "itinerants" of modern times--  
Each selects that method best calculated to  
favor the two great objects he has in view--  
that of sight-seeing and the accomplishment  
of some business end. And perhaps there is  
no one who has a more extensive or satisfac-  
tory opportunity for an intimate acquain-  
tance with all the leading features of a  
country, than he who, mounted upon a good  
horse, encumbered only with a sufficient  
amount of baggage to supply the limited  
want of a "single man," traverses the in-  
land country, visits places remote from the  
thoroughfares, and inaccessible by any other  
means.

He sees men at home; shares the rude  
hospitality and humble fare of the pioneer's  
cabin; witnesses the first struggles of civiliza-  
tion against nature's obstacles as it gains  
its first foothold upon the soil long ruled  
by savage way or, as in my present pursuit,  
by winds his way through the fertile valley,  
along the cultivated hill-side and the field of  
promise; watches the crowds of patient la-  
borers as each with a single mule turns fur-  
row after furrow of the broad cotton field--  
first in preparing the ground and deposit-  
ing the seed, and then in nourishing the  
growing plant--or, as with basket and busy  
fingers they gather the precious lint which  
after months of faithful care has whitened  
o'er the fertile field. Thus "mounted and  
advancing," the varied scenes of his daily  
adventure are anything but monotonous and  
unexciting. Between the amusements of  
a constant intercourse with strangers, and  
the endless variety in poison and place which  
is daily met; the perils of fording bayous  
and overflowing bottom lands; and the novel-  
ty of being occasionally mistaken for the  
"new circuit-riding" or the candidate "late  
come out" for county office, there is but  
little time for lonely musings or the blues.  
Upon the list of "moving planets" whose  
present orbits fall within this portion of the  
south, the travelling agents of northern  
business houses are largely represented--  
Prominent among them is the agent or out-  
side partner of the New England Manufac-  
turers, who is "kackilating" upon a large  
spring trade in his "towels and linens" and  
the products of Lynn, or proposes to facili-  
tate the operations of almost every depart-  
ment of agriculture by shipping upon order  
any of the numberless trophies of Yankee  
research and skill. In like manner almost  
every branch of mechanical enterprise and  
cultivated art is introduced here, in the  
winter season. Every thing considered,  
Vicksburg is one of the banner towns of the  
South.

The taste of the inquisitive traveler usually  
requires something new, varied and roman-  
tic than the low and level field, though it be  
highly cultivated--or the little hamlet half  
secluded by a huge embankment to protect  
it from the invading flood, and Vicksburg,  
as it proudly looms up in full view of the  
river, for many miles above and below, is  
the first appearance of this desirable variety  
for several hundred miles, and the point in  
occupies is the first land above overflow  
below Memphis. High and gradually sloping  
banks, improved by the hand of enter-  
prise, render it picturesque and delightful.  
Most of the adjoining country on the same  
side of the river is high and rolling, while  
upon the opposite side a low and level plain  
reaches back to the Washita hills, a  
distance of forty miles. Of this beautiful  
and wealthy valley, any portion of the city  
affords a commanding view, but this view is  
by no means interesting now. A few miles  
above here upon that side, a crosswise of  
about a hundred and fifty yards in length  
has occurred, and the influx of water was so  
swift, terrible and destructive, that scarcely  
a sign of improvement now remains on the  
course it took. An elegant dwelling with  
a nicely ornamented yard, a large and  
valuable cotton gin, negro houses and other  
out-buildings, recently stood where now  
sweeps the destroying flood. Nor does it end

with this; three valued and favorite negro  
men belonging to the estate, who were zeal-  
ously laboring to stay the disastrous work,  
were carried away by the current and  
drowned. The receding waters will proba-  
bly disclose their lifeless forms stretched  
upon the cotton fields where for years they  
have patiently labored. Manufacturing and  
mercantile enterprises receive more  
attention here, than in most places of the  
same size in the South. Home manufacture  
was a question of policy long overlooked, or  
received with but little favor; but its im-  
portance is now more readily admitted, and  
its benefits more generally felt. Internal  
improvement progresses in a kind of Slave-  
State way, and although many pretensions  
to progress in all that is valuable, are  
strongly urged, but two railroads have ever  
commenced operations in the State, and the  
entire construction of either is an event  
found only upon the list of future develop-  
ments. Stepping on board the southern  
train of the Mississippi Central recently, at  
a way station near its unfinished end, a few  
hours ride through a delightful pleasant,  
though not very fertile country, brought us  
to the metropolis of the State, where, with  
the hope of seeing something new, I con-  
cluded to "lay over a train" and visit the  
city. Jackson is beautifully situated  
upon the Pearl River, and possesses  
many of the advantages and disadvantages of  
"rather a nice town." The State House is  
not large, nor decidedly modern in its  
structure and finish, but, on the contrary,  
rather closely resembles the architectural  
styles of the "old dispensation," when  
seats, doors, and halls, were not necessarily  
so wide, as in these more progressive times.  
The extent and variety of the State Library  
evinces a commendable discrimination and  
taste in its selection, and reflects honor upon  
the State.

The most interesting relic of past events  
which I saw was a heavy field-piece of artil-  
lery which was a trophy of the American  
arms at Alvarado, and presented by the late  
Gen. Quitman, to the State he so long  
honored. The Asylum are remote from  
the main part of the city, and I am told that  
the extent of their accommodations and the  
number of their beneficiaries is quite lim-  
ited compared with similar institutions in  
the Northern and Eastern States. Thus far  
the places visited, and the reflections pro-  
duced, were pleasant, and sometimes amus-  
ing. But the huge gray walls of the Peni-  
tentiary attracted my attention, and moved  
by a kind of melancholy curiosity, I bent my  
steps towards its front entrance. After a  
few moments of pleasant conversation with  
the officers, in which I learned that about  
one hundred and fifty were then in confine-  
ment, of whom but two were females, I was  
conducted thro' the establishment. When  
the threshold was passed, and the heavy  
bolts moved back to their accustomed places,  
I fancied that I felt as "perfectly safe" as  
the hero of the immortal *Tribune* did, when  
he spent a night in the City Prison of Paris.  
Bustly engaged in all its departments, may  
be seen men of every age, temperament, and  
"cast of human mould," from the sprightly  
and intellectual looking youth of sixteen,  
upon whose brow time and sorrow have as  
yet, traced no wrinkles, to the gray-haired  
man of three score years, whose bowed form  
and furrowed face betrayed the sad effects  
of a life of sin; all working out an atone-  
ment for the wrongs of a invaded land, but few  
hoping for any immediate relief from their  
days of labor and nights of solitude. The  
officers seem to be less rigid in their disci-  
pline, and more attentive to the physical  
comforts of those placed in their power, than  
in any of the several institutions of the  
kind, which I have before visited. The man-  
ufacturing carried on in the establish-  
ment is upon a limited scale, and realizes to  
the manager little or no profit except in the  
cotton factory, which in the preparation of  
coarse fabrics will soon be doing a good  
business, and having the advantage of using  
the staple at the producer's price, a margin  
will be left for reasonable profits. Jackson  
is hardly entitled to the reputation of a  
business town in the common latitude of that  
territory; its transactions only extending to the  
usual amount of trade contracted by local  
interests.

My rambles over, and having assisted  
in discussing the merits of a sumptuous dinner,  
at the "Bowman House," evening train  
time soon arrived, and two hours of "rum-  
bling o'er the rail," brought me back to  
Vicksburg.

Although the physical appearance and  
manner of improvement in this country is  
extensively noted by travelers from the  
North, the most prominent difference and  
I may say the great contrast between the  
North and the South, is not fully realized  
until the social condition of all classes is  
closely scanned, and the relations which each  
sustains, and the degree to which each is  
affected, by that great distinguishing fea-  
ture, the institution of slavery. To dwell to  
great length upon any of its bearings, would  
require a space beyond the reasonable limits  
of a newspaper correspondence, and would  
involve the consideration of facts in which  
wise heads have long differed. Many writ-  
ers who have attempted to place before the  
world a correct view of the relationship of  
master and slave, seem to manifest an entire  
want of charity, or allowance for the slave  
owner, while there are usages and results  
connected with the institution which cannot  
be too deeply deplored.

In the ordinary round of his duties while  
upon the premises and under the super-  
vision of his master, or while away his leisure  
hours in his cabin, the negro seems content-  
ed and happy. Relieved from care, and  
resting under the assurance that the ne-

cessities of life, and the events of coming  
time, are subjects upon which he is com-  
pelled to exercise no concern. The rising  
sun finds him cheerfully plodding his way  
to his daily toil--while the baggard look  
and restless eye of the master, discloses the  
effects of sleepless nights and anxious care.  
But when left to the merciles passions of  
unprincipled overseers, or driven to the  
field of hire, and the market of trade, his  
condition is sadly changed. And then he  
who closes the windows of the human soul  
against the light of science, the glories of  
creation, and a knowledge of its own desti-  
ny, contriverts the plans of his Creator and  
perpetrates wrongs which cannot always go  
unredressed.

Much has been said of the inferiority of  
the negro's mental capacities; and that in  
some respects this may be true, has not to  
my knowledge been conclusively disproved.  
But two instances worthy of note have re-  
cently come under my observation, illustrat-  
ing a retentiveness of memory which I am  
confident is seldom surpassed by persons of  
undoubted intellect, and active mental orga-  
nization. One case was that of a negro re-  
porting the weight of each of the respective  
baskets of cotton picked by sixteen hands,  
for the two weightings of the day, and ac-  
counting for the aggregate, the weight of the  
basket in each instance, and then summing  
up in a few moments, by memory alone,  
the net amount of cotton picked during the  
day. I was informed by the overseer that  
the same negro had under the influence of a  
small reward in one instance reported in the  
same way on Saturday night the gross and  
net amounts of a week's gathering, which  
precisely corresponded with his record. In  
another case a Miss P., daughter of an exten-  
sive planter in this vicinity, informed me  
that some time ago she organized a Sabbath  
school among her father's servants, and during  
her instruction taught them, orally, the ques-  
tions and answers of Dr. Capen's Catechism,  
of which many of them learned in a short  
time, to gain the entire mastery, and this, too,  
by these unable to read or write. Soon after  
this was accomplished, it became necessary  
that the field hands should all be removed  
to a river plantation, where they would  
spend the summer season in the cotton  
fields. Some months after their removal,  
he went to spend some time at the place  
where they were at work. As soon as her  
arrival was known among them, a "Com-  
mittee of the whole," came to solicit a re-  
newal of her instructions, which was readily  
granted, and at the earliest convenient time,  
a rehearsal of the lessons learned the spring  
before was commenced, which resulted in  
the unexpected disclosure, that several of  
the number could answer promptly and  
correctly, every question contained in the  
large Catechism before alluded to.

The chastisement to which the negro is  
subject, although much may be justly said,  
has undoubtedly been greatly exaggerated,  
and when inflicted, is usually incurred by  
the careless and indifferent manner in which  
his duties are performed; and the wanton  
mischievousness which always attends the  
early development of the negro urbane, re-  
solves to him many a "gentle brushing,"  
which a more moderate and guarded course  
might avoid.

For the "manufacture and retail" of a  
genuine article in this line, he is without a  
rival, and the extent of his success is unques-  
tioned. Under the impulse of his "spirit of  
investigation," there is not a flower garden  
but what has suffered from his incursions--  
not a huss-nest but what has been re-ad-  
justed according to his notions of architecture,  
and its success in the object for which it  
was designed; not a fruit tree but what his  
weight has tried the strength of its limbs;  
and some means to delay the progress of  
his ravages in the melon-patch, among the  
early apples, and the "new layed eggs,"  
has long been a topic of absorbing interest.  
It is presumed that a lively interest would  
be felt on the part of many of your readers,  
as to the readiness and certainty with which  
teachers from the North could find employ-  
ment in this country. I regret that my  
observations, though extensive in many  
respects, embrace but little definite infor-  
mation upon this subject. I have met a  
few of both ladies and gentlemen who seem-  
ed to be pleasantly and profitably employed.  
The wages of gentlemen ranging from fifty  
to sixty dollars per month clear of all ex-  
penses; and that of ladies where they suc-  
ceed in getting employment, being near the  
same amount. The matter of securing a  
situation is frequently attended with con-  
siderable formality, and sometimes deter-  
mined by trivial considerations entirely for-  
eign to the merits of the case. The recom-  
mendations of some "Major" or "Col." (a  
term which signifies the possession of large  
amounts of land and negroes), goes farther  
in securing most country locations, than the  
most thorough scholarship and liberal expe-  
rience. A young man having gained a re-  
putation in this way, frequently holds the  
prestige, while others less fortunate but  
more worthy remain unemployed. Scarcely  
a day passes but what the merits of some  
Northern Adventurer are discussed in my  
hearing, and fortunate indeed is the man  
who lives near, or is in any way identifi-  
ed with a Slave State, or "hails from Demo-  
cratic Indiana."

Not long since an old planter professing  
to be one of the class so liberally endowed  
with natural sagacity as not to be easily  
humbugged, showed me what was once a  
favorite apple tree standing near his house,  
in which he was very anxious to have some  
choice varieties of fruit engrafted, and  
improving the first opportunity which ap-  
peared in the form of a company of young  
men from Northern Ohio, he consented to

the insertion of a hundred and fifty scions,  
embracing the desired variety, at twenty five  
cents apiece. But to his great dismay,  
when the bearing time came, the product of  
each engrafted limb was the same, it being  
a small tasteless sweet apple, far inferior to  
the original fruit. But, said the old man as  
I about to account for the "strange freak  
of nature," as the result of some natural  
cause, "I ought to be thankful that nothing  
worse befell me, for having for a moment  
presumed that anything good could  
come out of that political Nazareth."

It is to be hoped that the time may soon  
come when the citizens of our common  
country, may pursue any laudable purpose  
which business or pleasure may suggest, no  
longer annoyed by local prejudice or dis-  
turbed by rabid calumny, and that the root  
of bitterness may be deeply buried, and  
that above it may wave the peaceful Olive  
Branch, no longer wayed by the bitter  
blasts of political strife, but watered by the  
holy dews of national confidence and brotherly  
love. Truly yours,  
T. W. T.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON IN CALI-  
FORNIA.--The Sacramento, Cal., Standard  
gives the following particulars of a start-  
ling phenomena of nature, which occurred  
on Saturday morning, February 26th, at  
eight o'clock, on Wet Hill, a mining point  
situated about four miles east of Green  
Valley, of which he was an eye-witness:  
Michael Colten and Joseph M'Pinesney  
were engaged working an open cut, with  
a view to drain the hill, which contained  
numerous springs of water. At the upper  
end of the cut they had obtained a perpen-  
dicular depth of about thirty-five feet,  
when the indications were of a kind to ex-  
cite suspicions of danger. They therefore  
removed their tools, and had barely made  
their escape, when an eruption of water and  
sand took place, washing violently  
through the cut, increasing its width by  
the abrasion, and extending around in  
every direction, till an area of five or six  
acres were opened into an immense crater,  
belching forth water and sand. Trees  
were undermined, and falling into the boiling  
vortex, snapped off as if they had been  
dried sticks. Continuing its headlong  
course, a terrific volume of water descend-  
ed into Buena Vista creek, tearing away  
the hills, displacing ponderous boulders,  
precipitating stumps, logs, trees, and  
everything in its path, into the valley be-  
low. A field belonging to Mr. Kelly, and  
under cultivation, was covered in spots to  
the depth of fifteen or twenty feet. The  
ranch of Mr. M'Cartney, lower down on  
the creek, was materially injured; and  
the ranch of Mr. Taylor, still farther  
down, sustained damages to the extent of  
several thousand dollars. Miners were  
driven from their claims, some with "loss  
of tools, improvements, sluice boxes, &c.,  
and others to behold the labor of years  
destroyed, beyond the hope of profit and  
reclamation. The spectacle, notwithstanding  
its serious result, is described as  
having been selected.

LIFE.--Life is everywhere, like intelli-  
gence; all nature feels and thinks! He  
who does not perceive this, has never re-  
flected on the inexhaustible fecundity of  
the created thought; it could not ought  
not to pause; infinity is peopled, and  
wherever life is, sentiment exists--  
Thought has inequalities no doubt,  
but there is a vacuum no where; would  
you have a physical demonstration of the  
fact? Look at that drop of water through  
a solar microscope you will perceive  
gravitating therein thousands of worlds!  
I worlds in the tear of an insect; and if you  
succeeded in decomposing each of those  
thousands of worlds, millions of still other  
universes would still be found in them!--  
If from these worlds without number and  
infinitely small, you rise at once to the  
innumerable great globes of the celestial  
vault; if you plunge into the Milky-Way  
you see an incalculable dust of suns, each  
of which governs a system of globes  
greater than the earth and moon;--the  
mind becomes crushed beneath the  
weight of calculations; but the soul can  
support these, and is proud in having its  
own place in the stupendous whole, of  
having the power to comprehend it, and  
the feeling to bless and adore its Author!  
Oh my God! what a worthy prayer does  
therein, who discovers thee there under  
every form, and who comprehends a few  
syllables of its language, mute, but saying  
everything.

SYMPATHY OF THE NERVES.--When the  
nerves, from long habit, have been ac-  
customed to transmit their messages from  
distinct parts, and are suddenly cut off  
from them, they still retain along their  
course the sympathetic or sensational ac-  
tions. Thus, a man who has had a leg  
amputated will feel distinctly along the  
course of the trunk of the nerve sensation  
from toes which no longer exist. The  
mind also is influenced by this; and fre-  
quently this peculiar direct nervous action  
can only be allayed by that which is nega-  
tive and reflex. A curious instance oc-  
curred within my own experience. An  
old sailor suffered much from this; he re-  
tained his diseased foot too long, but at  
last consented to amputation. I knew  
him only with a wooden leg. When he  
had his nervous pains, he always called  
for hot water, into which he put his wood-  
en stump. If told of his folly in sup-  
posing that such a proceeding could do  
any good, he would become enraged, and  
his proxym of pain would increase; but  
if gratified, he took things easy, and the  
process actually appeared to do him good,  
though all must know there could be no  
real benefit. Still, here is the effect of  
mind over matter.--*Ridge on Health and  
Disease.*

Dr. ABERNETH used to tell his pupils that  
all human diseases sprung from two causes--  
stuffing and fretting.

CATCH THE SUNSHINE.  
Sent through clouds, through storm and billow,  
Catch the sunshine! though it flickers  
Through a dark and dismal cloud;  
Though it falls so faint and feeble  
On a heart with sorrow bowed;  
Catch it quickly--it is passing--  
Passing rapidly away;  
There is only come to tell you  
There is yet a brighter day.

Catch the sunshine! though 'tis only  
One pale, flickering beam of light;  
There is joy within its glimmering,  
Whispering 'tis not always night.  
Don't be moaning, sighing, weeping,  
Look up! look up like a man!  
There's no time to grope in darkness,  
Catch the sunshine when you can.

Catch the sunshine! though life's tempest  
May unfurl its chilling blast;  
Catch the little hopeful straggler!  
Storms will not forever last!  
Don't give up, and say "forsaken!"  
Don't begin to say "I'm sad!"  
Look! there comes a gleam of sunshine!  
Catch it! oh, it seems so glad!

Catch the sunshine! don't be grieving  
O'er that darknesses billow there;  
Life's a sea of stormy billows,  
We must meet them everywhere.  
Pass right through them! do not tarry,  
Overcome the heaving tide,  
There's a sparkling gleam of sunshine  
Waiting on the other side.

Catch the sunshine! catch it gladly!  
Messenger in Hope's employ,  
Sent through clouds, through storm and billow,  
Bringing you a cup of joy.  
Oh! 'twill do you 'sighing, weeping,  
Life you know is but a span,  
There's no time to sigh and sorrow,  
Catch the sunshine when you can.

CHOICE VARIETY.  
SELF-RELIANCE is the key to success.  
Nothing is easier than to deceive  
yourself.

TO CHECK passion by passion, and  
anger by anger, is to lay one demon and  
raise another.

Men's fame is like their hair, which  
grows after they are dead, and with just  
as little use to them.

In attempting to deceive others, we  
ever deceive ourselves; hypocrisy was  
never productive of promised advan-  
tages.

I do not inquire how much you have  
read and studied on the human powers;  
I ask how you exert those powers.--  
*Chapin.*

"The heart of a cold beauty," says  
Saphir, in one of his works, "is the ice  
in which she preserves the affections of  
her lover."

THERE are two things that speak as  
with a voice from heaven: that He who  
fills the Eternal Throne must be on the  
side of virtue, and that what He befriends  
must finally prosper and prevail.

True science and true religion are  
twin-sisters, and the separation of either  
from the other is sure to prove the death  
of both. Science prospers exactly in  
proportion as it is religious; and religion  
flourishes in exact proportion to the sci-  
entific depth and firmness of its basis.

A GREAT many people gain credit for  
wisdom on the ground of what they never  
say, who shake their heads doubtfully,  
and say with a wise air--"There's a  
great deal to be said on both sides of the  
question"--and possess the reputation for  
judgment, because they never give judg-  
ment.--*Bishop Clarke.*

"When a man treats me with a want of  
respect," said a philosophical poor man,  
"I comfort myself with the reflection that  
it is not myself that he slighted, but an  
old shabby coat and hat, which, to say the  
truth, have no particular claims to admi-  
ration. So, if my hat and coat choose to  
fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to  
me."

Making an Acknowledgment.  
Not many years ago, a young man at  
a Seminary in one of the New England  
States, was found guilty of disobeying the  
rules of the school, as he had actually  
walked with a young lady, contrary to  
orders perfectly well understood!

Mr. Edwards (as we will call him) was  
accordingly called upon to make acknowl-  
edgments before the school was expelled.  
Whereupon the said Mr. Edwards arose  
and said: "I prefer by all means making  
an acknowledgment to being expelled  
from school; and I acknowledge that I  
walked with the lady mentioned, and with  
my umbrella protected her from the  
storm! I also acknowledge that I had no  
done so she might have taken cold, and a  
serious illness, or perhaps a consumption,  
might have been the result, in which case  
I should have blamed myself; and my  
teachers, knowing the circumstances,  
might also have blamed me."

The student resumed his seat with  
about as strong evidence of contrition in  
his countenance as was in the confession;  
and when a proper opportunity occurred,  
he was required of one of the teachers how  
near a young lady a gentleman could  
walk and not break the rules of the school.

"Well," said the teacher, "walking a  
distance of six feet from the lady would  
not be considered an infringement on our  
regulations."

Soon after, Mr. Edwards was seen walk-  
ing leisurely on the common with a lady,  
he having hold of one end of a light pole  
measuring six feet in length while his lady  
had hold of the other end!

As they carried about the stick, (which  
in fact was no impediment to their enjoy-  
ment,) they chatted and walked, and  
laughed and chatted to their heart's con-  
tent. But Mr. Edwards was never called  
on to make acknowledgment.

ONE day at the table of Cardinal Richelieu,  
Bastre, seeking to amuse him, inquired  
of one of the strangers present, "Monseur,  
excuse me, how did they value asses in your  
country, when you got forth?" "Those of  
your weight and size," was the happy re-  
ply, "at ten crowns."

FUN ITEMS.  
Is a crazy tenement a madhouse?  
Why is a bed-cover a blister? Because  
it's a counterpane (counter pain.)