

BY ZIVELY & WEST.

-MEEKLY-

AT \$2 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1.

GREENSBOROUGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1836.

NO. 11.

THE BOYS LAST BEQUEST.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY Half raised upon his dying couch, his head Droop'd o'er his mother's bosom—like a bud Which, broken from it; parent stalk, adheres By some attenuate fibre. His thin hand From 'neath the downy pillow drew a book And slowly press'd it to his bloodless lip. "Mother, dear mother see your birth-day gift: Fresh and unsoiled. Yet have I kept your word, And ere I slept each night and every morn, Did read its pages with my humble prayer, Until this sickness came.

He paused-for breath Came scant'ly, and with toilsome strife, "Brother, or sister have I none, or olse I'd lay this Bible on their heart, and say, Come read it on my grave, among the flowers So you who gave must take it back again, And love it for my sake." "My son! My son!" Whispered the mother in that tender tone Which woman inher sternest agony Commands, to soothe the pang of those she loves-" The soul !-the soul !-to whose charge yield

" To God who gave it!" So that trusting soul With a slight shudder, and a lingering smile, Left the pale clay for its Creator's arms.

THE EYE-LASHES.

The beauty and expression of the eye is not altogether dependent upon its colour and brilliancy. It may sparkle with intelligence and wit, or mildly beam with benevolence, innocence, or pity; and yet if it be overhung with a flat and shaggy evebrow, or but imperfectly shaded with eyelashes, composed of a few short bristles set Hence we find those who place most importance upon external charms, have been improve and preserve the form and symmetry of these important appendages to the organ of sight. Without stopping to notice the plans pursued at the toilet of the East to give a darker hue to the eye-brows, and them into a slight and perfect arch, we propose to say a few words upon the beauty of the eve-lashes.

We need not dwell upon the importance which have so often been the theme of lo- recourse to their aid. vers and poets. Lord Byron, who to all the enthusiasm of an eastern lover, added the one example will be sufficient.

As a stream late conceal'd By the fringe of its willows Now rushes reveal'd In the light of its billows,-

As the bolt burst on high From the black cloud that bound it,

Flash'd the soul of that eye, From the long lashes round it.

While the females of our own country, as well as of those of most parts of Europe, means, the growth and beauty of their evea mother's care. We mention this not as of fact.

gradually tapering from the root, terminates | their full extent without injury. in a very fine almost invisible point.-When this is the case, its further growth is completely arrested. The Circassian female, aware of this fact, carefully removes the fine point from each eye-lash by means of a pair of scissors. Every time this is done, their growth is renewed, and they become long, close, finely curved, and of a silky gloss. This operation of tipping is repeated every month or six weeks.

Excepting among the ancient Romans and the modern Chinese, large eyes have ever been esteemed essential to beauty .-By this test alone, we may distinguish whether an antique statue of Venus, or of Juno, be Roman or Grecian; the classic Greeks having more taste than to represent a goddess with small peering miserly eyes. Homer, indeed, seldom mentions Juno without comparing her eves to those of an The oriental poets drew a more elegant simile from the large-eved antelope or gazelle, which has not escaped Lord By-

Her eyes' dark charm 'twere vain to tell; But gaze on that of the gazelle, It will assist thy fancy well.

as we have seen, may be increased by a ve- thickness.

ry simple process. But this is not all—the oriental beauties have, from time immemorial, practised the art of darkening the eyelashes with a pigment, which is applied to the hairs themselves, and to the skin at their roots, while a small streak of it is often extended outwards from the exterior angle of each eye. Although we are far from recommending this practice to our fair readers, yet it has certainly a very imposing appearance when artfully performed .-It is said to give a brightness and beauty to the eyes, altogether inconceivable, making even the plainest little grey eves appear full orbed, and piercingly dark. Upon ourselves, we confess that the effect in these cases would be entirely lost, from the moment we became aware of the artifice by which it was produced. Though admirers of beauty, we should prefer a pair of eyes possessed of a very moderate portion of it -"but speaking of modest thoughts and intellect refined," to all the charms these orguns can acquire from artificial means.

HOW TO WEAR SPECTACLES.

powers of vision, is to have recourse immediately to the aid of spectacles. Paying, in the majority of cases, no attention to the times how this affection seems to be all on actual condition of the eyes, by which the imperfection of vision is produced, nor inquiring whether it may not be such a one wide apart, much of its beauty will be lost. at will be aggravated by the use of glasses, in society; while the other, making no sort it is not at all surprising that we find so many complain of the rapid deterioration of of its way," turning neither to the right nor in almost every age extremely solicitous to their sight after commencing to wear spec- left, nor condecending to give or receive tacles. But this is not all-the glasses the least evidence of the passibility of a made use of are often inadequate in the nature of their senses to the state of the eye; as amiable and patient as you please; for are more often defective in their constructiny part I am resolved to be a mere piece tion, and when otherwise correct, are not of the machinery, and to give these fellows by the females of other nations to form unfrequently worn in a manner calculated behind us no reason whatsoever to suppose, rather to injure still more the eyes than to that I make any sentimental compromise increase the powers of sight. The following directions for wearing spectacles are from the work of Adams, and are well worth to beauty of long, silken, glossy eye-lashes, the attention of all who are obliged to have

In the proper use of spectacles there is no circumstance of more importance than deep feeling of a poet, has hung some of their position on the head. They should butcher's or bakers of cart. Harnessed his finest gens on a beautiful eye-lash : be worn so that the glasses may come as elephants would be inconvenient. They close to the eye as possible without touching the cyclashes; they should also be so placed that the surface of the glasses may behaviour of the position. They might, to be parallel to the object viewed when this is held in an easy position. To accomplish this, let the sides of the spectacles bear upon the swell of the head, about midway between the top of it and the ear; the eves will then look directly though the glasses to the object, and will derive the most advantage from them, instead of looking obliquely through them, as in those cases, made to be mistaken for it; for the breedpay little attention to promote, by artificial where, as is too commonly the case, persons place the sides of their spectacles in conlashes, in Circassia, Georgia, Persia, and tact with, or very near, their ears-in Hindostan, this is one of the first objects of which condition they cause a distorted image of the object viewed to be produced on without the power of being roused into rereproach to the former, nor as a commend- the sensitive coat of the eye. The sides ation to the latter, but merely as a matter of the spectacles should, also, be placed at hour is come, and non-resistance itself can an equal height upon the head-and the go no further, but lies down to die. We It is well known that the hair, when left hands being applied to the points of the dock their tails to subject them to the flies; to itself, seldom grows long; but either sides, will generally direct their equal fasten their heads back to hinder them from splits at the top into two or more forks, or height, as well as allow of their opening of seeing their path; and put blinkers at their

> We may here remark, that the habit, too often assumed by young persons of both sex- him. What must they think (if they think es, from affectation, of viewing objects at all) of the eternal mystery thus tied to through a single glass, the quizzing glass, as it has been fashionably termed, is deci- their heels !-of the load thus fastened to dedly injurious to the eyes. What is worse, them day by day, going the same road for like the acquired relish for ardent spirits no earthly object (intelligible to the horseor for tobacco, the evil grows by indul- capasity) and even now and then depositing, gence:-after using a glass but slightly convex or concave, for a short time, the ef- their hind-legs, and occasionally come and fect produced upon the eye is such that to stroke their noses, kick their bellies, and produce the same degree of vision, glasses gift them with iron shoes? more and more convex or concave are required. This was clearly proved by the the horses,-perhaps with as many smiling observations of Mr. Ware at the English remarks on the part of other beings at our universities, where it became fashionable for all to make use of these ridiculous and be moving on. destructive glasses.

"It was very common, at one period, for persons who had, or were fearful of having, The brilliancy of the eye, and its ap- whenever any thing is looked at with atten- show them by acts of real goodness toward pearance of fulness, depend, in a great mea- tion; the eyes are in this manner even more her; prove by unequivocal deeds, the high sure, upon its form, and on the magnitude | fatigued and injured than when exposed un- value you set on her health and life, and of the eye-ball; but still in no slight degree shaded to the light. The injury is further peace of mind; let your praise of her go to upon the closeness and amplitude of the increased by the bright points of reflected the full extent of her deserts, but let it be eve-lashes, and the diameter of the pupil. light from the silver frame, from the angu- consistent with truth and with sense, and It is the eye-lashes only over which art pos- lar position of the glasses, or from the refrac- such as to convince her of your sincerity. sesses any power-the perfection of which, I tion of the light caused by inequality in their He who is the flatterer of his wife, only pre-

COACH-HORSES.

WHAT DO THEY THINK OF THE COACH ! When a coach sets off again from its stoppage at an inn-door, there is a sort of freshuess and recommencement; the inside passengers settle themselves in their corner, or interchange legs, or take a turn on the outside; adjust themselves to their seats and their bits of footing; the young woman looks, for the ninty-ninth time, to her box; the coachman is indifferent and scientific he has the cause of power in his face; he shakes the reins; throws out a curve or so of knowing whip, as an angler does his line and the horses begin to play their never-ending jog. A horse's hind-leg on the road, to any eye looking down upon it, seems as if it would jaunt on forever; the muscle works in the thigh; the man at the same time dances a little bit; the hock-joint looks intensly angular, and not to be hit (it is horrible to think of wounding it;) the hoof bites into the earth; wheels and legs seem made to work together like machinery; and on go the patient creatures, they know not why nor whither, chewing the unsatisfactory bit, wondering (if they wonder at all why The usual practice, when an individual they may not hold their heads down, and experiences a diminution or defect in his have tails longer than five inches; and occasionally giving one another's noses a consolutory caress. It is curious to see someone side. One of the horses goes dumbly talking, as it were, to the other, and giving proofs of the pleasure and comfort it takes of acknowledgment, keeps the "even tenor satisfaction. It seems to say "you may be with their usurpation over us."

certainly be the Horses in a coach most patient, or the lifferent, or the most unthinking The mulc seems, that de a; he is would be for rejusting their buckles, and making inquiries, with their trunks, into the be sure, help with the other trunks, and perform the part of half horse half hostld. The Lama of Peru has inconvenient tricks, if you ill-use him; and so has the camel-But the horse, when once he is ground well into the road, seems to give up having any sort of mind of his own—that is to say, if he ever had any, except what his animal spirits ing of horses is such in England that, generally speaking, when they are not all blood and fire, they seem nothing but stupid acquiescence, without will, without curiosity. sistance, except, poor souls! when their last eyes for fear of their getting used to the phenomena of carriage and wheels behind their bodies, and rattling and lumbering at and taking up, other animals who walk on

Well, circumstances drive us, as we drive thinking as little of the matter: -so we must

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Show your love for your wife and your weak eyes, to wear plain glasses of a green admiration of her, not in nonsensical comor blue color; and the practice is still fol- pliment; not in picking up her handkerlowed by many individuals. A more effect chief, or carrying her in; not, though you tual mode of weakening the eyes could have the means, in hanging trinkets and scarcely be conceived; the obscurity pro- baubles upon her; no: in making yourself a duced by the diminished transparency of the fool by winking at, and seeming pleased glass, causing the eyes to strain themselves with her foibles or her follies or faults ; but pures her ears for the hyperbolical stuff of into the veins has caused death,

for a grant of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by night, endure all sorts of hardit. Let your deeds, and not your words, carry to her heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact, that you value her health, life is always more or less in danger .- Cob-

From the Southern Literary Messenger. TO A LOCK OF HAIR.

BY J. DOGGETT, JR. Bright auburn lock! which like the wing Of some kind angel sweeping by, Shines in the sun a glossy thing, As soft as beams from beauty's eye, Thou dost recall, sweet lock, to me, All of the heaven of memory.

Thou once did shade a marble brow, Where beauty raised her polish'd throne; Methinks I gaze upon it now And listen to a silver tone-Which floats from lips in notes as sweet As angel's greeting when they meet.

Fair lock! Pd rather hold with thee A silent, blissful, strange commune, Than join that boisterous gaiety Which seems of happiness the noon: For thou dost whisper, shining hair, Peace comes not, rests not, is not there. Philadelphia, June, 1836.

HOMŒOPATHIA.

The following remarks will chiefly be comprised of extracts from a pamplet written by Jonas Green, M. D., entitled " A Familiar Exposition of Homeopathia, &c. in which he endeavors to set forth its advantages over the usul method of treating diseases .- It describes the efforts of Hahnemann in introducing this system, his discoveries, &c .- With a view of acquiring a knowledge of the specific properties of medicinal agents from their effects, as they are administered to the sick, Halmemann onceived the idea of giving them to pe sons in a state of health; and he and some of his friends, immediately commenced a series of experiments upon themselves with those medicines, whose powers were so well known, as to entitle them to the appellation of specifics; the result of these experiments amply rewarded him for his pains, but did not venture to submit them to the public, until he had multiplied and varied them with various different medici nal agents for the space of fifteen years.

"Among the objections urged against the homotopathic system, there is none which is more tenaciously adhered to than that relating to the size of its doses. The numerous and unanswerable illustrations of the grand therapeutical law 'similia similibus curantur,' which occur to the mind of the medical veteran, incline him to listen to the doctrines of Hahnemann with a certain degree of respect, till the atom-doses are submitted to his attention; here the smile of incredulity is too apt to arrest the current of his faith, and too often deters him from further investigation." Nor can we much wonder at such incredulity, when we reflect upon the gross nature of the current medical doctrines, which attribute to diseases a material origin. But their causes can not possibly he material, for the least foreign substance introduced into the blood-vessels, however mild it may appear to us, is suddenly repulsed by the vital power, as a poison:* or where this does not take place, death itself ensues. Even when the smallest foreign particle chances to insinuate itself into any of the sensitive parts, the principle of life, which is spread throughout our interior, does not rest until it has procured the expulsion of this body, by pain, fever, suppuration or gangrene."

A series of explanations are given as in ducements to institute the final test of Homoopathia, stating that Homoopathic medicines are in all cases given for the purpose of combating diseases directly, that is, not by means of evacuations, as sweating, vomiting, purging; but by applying their specific or potential energy to those parts of the organism which is effected by the disease. That the remedies are given to such patients only as will abstain from all other but pure nutricious food, and simply thirst quenching drinks. Consequentv having no artificial impressions to combat or surmount, the dose can be very much less, than it could, if the patient were at the same time to be subjected to the influence of Alcohol, Spices, Coffee or other

* Even water or atmospheric air introduced

others .- The kindest appellation that her | drugs, which often either wholly annihilate Christian name affords, is the best you can the specific action of a remedy, or very use, especially before faces. An everlas- much diminish its force in the system .ting "my dear" is but a sorry compensation | The medicinal power inherent in a drug is a peculiar force, differing essentially from chemical or mechanical forces, and therefore cannot be held by analogy with them, ships, if the life or health of his wife demand to operate with greater or less intensity in proportion as the substance of the drug is increased or lessened. Experience teaches us to avoid this false analogy. Calomel, and life and happiness, beyond all other for example, produces as violent purging things in the world; and let this be mani- in a dose of 8 or 10 grains, as it does in 30 fest to her, particularly at those time when or 40 gr. doses; but if the analogy were sound, the latter doses should operate from 3 to 5 times as violently as the former. Of Emetic Tartar it is affirmed on the authority of Rasori, Peschier, Brussais, and many other physicians of high standing, that in very large doses, it ceases to vomit or purgo the patient almost entirely: whereas, it is universally known, that in doses of 1-8 of a grain to 2 grs., it nearly always produces copious vomiting and sometimes much more serious consequences. It has long been known to the medical profession, that it is sometimes necessary to give remedies in extremely small doses; that they are often more effectual to use the language of a celebrated Allopathic author, "in small and minutely divided quantities, than in larger doses and in a more concentrated state." It is often the case that Mercury in doses of fractions of a grain will accomplish cures which it could not in larger quantities. "In fact," says Parr, "every medicine beyond its proper dose is usually the source of considerable inconvenience, promoting generally increased or irregular action." It is owing to the extreme, inleed, quite homeopathic division, in which Iron, Sulphur, and many Saline matters existin medicinal springs, that health is restored to the thousands of individuals annually resorting to them at the suggestion of their medical advisers, who though they have these articles in their possession, do not know in what small doses to give them to cure their patients. The extremely small quantities of the ingredients of acknowledged efficacy in these waters abundantly prove that the homoopathic rule for the application of remedies, to wit, the giving the smallest quantity known to possess the power of affecting the living energy, in a specific mode, is founded on Nature's truth-and therefore, worthy of the most respectful and untiring observation. The ridicule, that has been lavished on this department of Homoopathia, however just and efficacious it may be esteemed by those, who have not faithfully repeated the experiments of Hahnemann; or with whatever zeal it may be propagated by those, who see in the extension of the new system, a death-blow to their consequence, as writers and inventors of pathological reveries, can not arrest the progress of truth, nor, we hope, outlive the present age. It is well for an era, like the present so constantly crowded with new illustrations of unknown forces in Nature, to be satisfied with ridicule in place of argument, or even argument in the place of experiment? What propositions of Homoopathia are more obnoxious to ridicule, than are those, considered a priori, that is, by an unenlightened individual, which constitute the basis of the science of Electricity, or of Magnetism? And yet the facts pertaining to these sciences, a thousand times more dissonant with all previous experience than any of Hahnemann's discoveries, are not only not ridiculed, but universally believed, and have assumed an indispensable station among the useful agents of human civilization, knowledge and comfort. The Homeopathic method of preparing the remedies is such, as in all cases, to present them entirely unadulterated to the physician for use. They are applied singlyand not as in the ordinary practice compounded of several similar and opposite drugs, whereby it becomes necessary to give the main remedy in such large doses as to render its specific action upon the seat of the disease uncertain, and often to produce painful and even dangerous diseases in other parts of the system. By these means, as well as by a proper reference to the selection of his remedies, the Homeo-

pathic physician is enabled wholly to avoid

the danger of giving them in such doses as

might destroy the health of the most deli-

cate patient. If a person be susceptible to

the influence of Smallpox, it is well known,

that he may be fatally affected by the small-

est quantity of the matter, even by its im-

perceptible effluvium, which radiates to the

distance of many vards from the patient .-

Now, the method of Hahnemann enables

the physician to find for each patient the

remedies, to which his disease renders him

susceptible, in a similar manner as, in the

case above cited. Diseases certainly height-