

VOLUME VI.

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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## TOWANDAS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1845.

THE TARIES .--- We perceive that this subject is again beginning to agitate the public mind-and, as the commenoement of the next Congress is near at hand, some of the strenuous advocates of a " high protective" policy, exhibit a feverish anxiety under the fear that the friends of "equal protection to all classes" are about to carry their principles into practice by reducing the tariff to the proper revenue standard. Believing that every thing on this subject, which affords practical illustration, and brings the subject in a common sense view before our readers, will be read with interest, we transfer to our columns, the following plain remarks, made by the Philadelphia Ledger in an article headed Duty on Wool :

" For many years past, the woolen manufacturers of New England have urged that the ywere the champions of the agricultural interest, and that the duties which they demanded on foreign cloths, and consequent bounties on their own, would promote the agricultural interest, in the production of American wool. But when the representatives of the manufacturing interest reached practical details in Congress, in the construction of tariffs, they invariably contended for duties and discriminations on wool that would afford little or

no protection to the American farmer; and, on these subjects, they always fought pitched battles with the agnultural representatives. These agricultural representatives were obliged to exercise all their vigilance and ingenuity, to obtain a tariff that would prevent the mercinule manufacturers from surreptitiously introducing fine foreign wool without cleaning; another the mixture of very fine and very coarse wools in the same bag, for the purpose of introducing the whole as coarse wool, or as a mixture upon a low average. But most of these tricks were defeated by the sagacity of the agricultural representatives ; and during the debates upon the tariff of 1842, some of them were defeated by the representatives from Vermont, the State which produces more fine wool than any two others.

But all these safe guards for the American producers of wool will avail little, under the patriotic devices of these mercantile manufacturers. They know a trick worth two of any undertaken by the farmers in self-defence. A few years ago, South America furnished abundance of very coarse wool, which, being collected from the native owners, by American Merchants at Buenos Avres and Monte Video, was imported in a very unclean condition. But within a few years, the "Yankees," the shrewd mercantile manufaturers of Boston, have sent large numbers of merino rams to South America for the purpose of improving the wool of the native sheep. They have lovewught immense tracts of land on the Pampas or plains, for nothing, covered them with native sheep, bought also for nothing, mixed them with merinoes from the Unitel States, and hired Gauchos, or South America Indian's und Creoles, for next to nothing, to take all requisite care of them. One merchant of Boston has sent there. within a few years, more than a thousand merino rams, the ownership of these flocks ; but we take for granted that a speculation so profitable would \_ not escape their threwdness. The Pampas can support merino as well

its future knowledge; given, however, in an obscure synthesis, which may remain without development, as it loes in the peasant, or, if fully analyzed, display all the mental richness of a Leibnitz, a Locke, or a Bacon. I take for [granted that he refers to that portion of our knowledge, for the acquisition of which we depend upon the exercise of our reasoning powers ; and with this limitation, the idea is more defensible than the common history of men would lead us to suppose. Every young man, therefore, should regard his capa-

city for improvement in knowledge, and mental power, as a GOLD MINE within himself, of inexhaustible richness and which he has only to work with proper diligence, to bring up treasures, compared to which the wealth of a Girard or an Astor. is but the glittering bauble of a child.

This leads me to remark the common error of suppo sing that education is mainly a process of taking in, and not rather a course of drawing out. The spider does go abroad for the threads of her web : she spins them from within. The rude material, she may indeed take up, in part, in the shape of food ; and so in education something must be received from without ; but the chief work in our mental improvement, is the spinning, or mining process, which developes our stores, and, in the very act of development, increases them, as no attempt at mere filling up ever can.

But what is the process of spinning or mining ? whichever we may term it. The most considerable part, it seems to me, is giving expression to our ideas, setting them forth so as distinctly so array them in the approved methods of speech. This may be done in conversation, by teaching, and by the use of the pen. Of this latter mode, I have spoken in a former essay The rule is, take any subject that seems interesting, and

pen the first thought that occurs. This will most likely produce a second thought, and the second a third, till the mind becomes excited, and thoughts appear in swarms, almost without our bidding. This may not occur at a first or second attempt : but in many cases would be the certain result of actually. expressing what we already know. Will any reader abolish the phrase I can't from his

rocabulary, and TRT ? Towanda, Oct. 24, 1845. C. 8. A.

## Intemperance.

"It's march of ruin is ever onward! It reaches abroad to others-invades the family and social circle-and spreads woe and sorrow on all around. It cuts down youth in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart-bereaves the doting mother : extinguishes natural affection-erases conjugal -blots out filial attachment-blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age "in sorrow to the grave." It produces weakness, not itrength-sickness, not health-death, not life. It makes wives widows; children orphans; fathers fiends-and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fever--feeds rheumatism-nurses gout-welcomes and is now the ostensible owner of a million of sheep, epidemics-invites cholera-imparts pestilence feeding through the whole year on the Pampas. We and embraces consumption. It covers the know not how far the " merchant princes" of the manu- land with idleness and poverty, disease and facturing interest, "Our First Men," are concerned in crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies-fosters quarrels-and cherishes riots. It contemns laws, spurns order and loves mobs. It crowds your penitenas other sheep, and therefore produce fine, as well as tiaries, and furnishes the victims for your course wool; and Yankee ingenuity will, indeed has, scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gamblerinvented machinery for cleaning this wool from burs and all the aliment of the counterfeiter-the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar. respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence.-It incites the father to butcher his off-springhelps the child to raise the parricidal axe. It burns up man-consumes women-detests life-curses God, and despises Heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the ury-box, and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizens, debases the legislature, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the lar of twenty five cents or about thirty-three per cent, on | malevolence of a fiend, it calmly survey its righful devastations, and insatiate with havoc, poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, slavs reputation blights confidence and wines out national honor-then curses the world, and laughs at its ruin." THE HEAVEN OF, THE BIBLE .---- It is not sufficiently adverted to, that the happiness of Heaven lies simply and essentially in the well going machinery of a well-going conditioned soul ; and that according to its measure, it is the same in kind with the happiness of God, who lived forever in bliss ineffable, because he is unchangeable in being, good and upright and holy. There may be audible music in heaven; but its chief delights will be in the music of a well-poised affection, and in principles in full and consenting harmony with the laws of eternal rectitude. There may be visions of representation, and that serfage must be entireloveliness there; but it will be the loveliness by abolished; nothing of which was provided of virtue, as seen directly in God, and as re. for in the constitution of the 3d of May, beflected back again in family likeness from all cause the nation at that time still clung too his childrep? It will be this that shall give its much to its ancient ideas. I exerted myself purest and sweetest transport to the soul. In greatly in proposing the leading principles of word, the main reward of paradise is spiritu- the work that had devolved on us, and Potozki al joy ; and that springs at once from the love supported me throughout ; but unlackily, he and the possession of spiritual excellence. It fell ill, and I was at length obliged to rouse is such a joy as sin extinguishes on the mo- him foreibly from his bed, and bring him with ment of its entering the soul : and such a joy as is again restored to the soul, and immediately on its being restored to righteousness. DIVISION OF LABOR .--- A certain preacher who was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, "lifted up his eyes" to the galerv, and beheld his son pelting the people wth chestnuts. The Domine was about to administer to him, a sharp and stringent reprispect, but the youth anticipating him, bawled out, at the top of his voice t "You mind your preaching, daddy, and I'll But when did union ever exist in Poland! The scene that ensued may be safely left to

Time's Changes. BY WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED.

saw her once-so freshly fair, That like a blossom just unfolding, She opened in Life's cloudless air; And Nature joyed to view its moulding : Her smile it haunts my memory yet-Her cheek's fine hue divinely glowing-Her rosebud mouth-her eyes of jet-Around, on all their light bestowing : Oh! who could look on such a form, So nobly free, so softly tender. And darkly dream that earthly storm Should dim such sweet, delicious splendor ! For in her mien, and in her face, And in her young steps fairy lightness, Nought could the raptured gazer trace But beauty's glow, and pleasure's brightness

saw her twice-an altered charm-But still of magic, richest, rarest, Than girlhood's talisman less warm, Though yet of earthly sights the fairest Upon her breast she held a child. The very image of its mother ; Which ever to her smiling smiled-They seemed to live but in each other :-But matron cares, or lurking wo, Her thoughtless, sinless look had banished. And from her cheek the roseate glow Of girlhood's balmy morn had vanished ; Within her eyes, upon her brow, Lay something softer, fonder, deeper, As if in dreams some visioned wo Had broke the Elysium of the sleeper. saw her thrice-Fate's dark decree In widow's garments had arrayed her, Yet beautiful she seemed to be, As even my reveries portrayed her; The glow, the glance had passed away, The sunshine and the sparkling glitter ; Still, though I noted pale decay, The retrospect was scarcely bitter ; For, in their place a calmness dwelt, Serene, subduing, soothing, holy;

In feeling which, the bosom felt That every louder mirth is folly-A pensiveness, which is not grief, A stillness—as of sunset streaming -A fairy glow on flower and leaf, Till earth looks like a landscape dreaming

A last time-and unmoved she lay, Beyond Life's dim, uncertain river, A glorious mould of fading ciay, From whence the spark had fied forever ! gazed-my breast was like to burst-And as I thought of years departed, The years wherein I saw her first, When she, a girl, was tender-heart And, when I mused on later days, As moved she in her matron duty, happy mother, in the blaze Of ripened hope, and sunny beauty .--felt a chill, I turned aside-Bleak Desolation's cloud came o'er me And Being seemed a troubled tide, Whose wrecks in darkness swam before me!

Napoleon as Lawgiver of Poland. After the peace of Tilsit, Napoleon menced upbraiding us for the lateness of our arrival. In the presence of the then master of

the world, much tact, and more patience,

were necessary. Having listened to his re-

proaches, we endeavored to begin a few words

expressive of our thanks to him for granting us

that the Poles are discontented, because they

only oossess the Duchy of Warsaw; but I

cannot compromise the interests of France on

your account." We again endeavored to ex-

press our gratitude, in the name of the nation.

and Napoleon seized his hat, and compressing

it between his hands, said--- " Thus all will be

f we had brought with us any-plan for a con-

stitution. Potozki, thereupon, began to read out what we had drawn in brief; but Napoleon

interrupted him, "In these days you require

said; and ordered the attendance of the Duke

of Bossano, for the purpose of dictating one to

him. We here ventured to announce to him.

that the president and other members of the

government commission were waiting in the

ante-chamber. He allowed them to enter, and

received them with all the severest reproaches

on their disunion, disposition to anarchy, &c.,

and terminated by saving-" I will abolish

serfage among you, and establish a representa-

tive government, under the sceptre of the King

another—a representative constitution,"

Upon this he asked us

"I know

he

constitution, when he continued-

crushed some day."

there was no cause for trial, and, of course, the

Do What is Right Come What May.

A Good One.

1.1.1.1

The above is a translation of a motto rather A servant girl in the employ of a family in famous, but always commended to us by its Henry street, on entering the green house carposition in the Alexandria Gazette, whose edily on Monday morning, discovered an animal or always followed his text, like a good the like of which she had never seen before .--preacher. We are now reminded of the max-im, and induced to press upon our readers. especially the young, by a circumstance that recently occurred at Patterson.  $(N \perp)$  A recently occurred at Patterson, (N. J) A man named Cunningham, was charged with frightened to death the girl ran into the house. screaming and screeching, and on meeting her murdering a man with whom he was, at the mistress, said : time of the death, bathing. It was charged that he had kept him beneath the water. "Och, but may I never see glory, if the

devil is n't in the grane house. Wirra asthru ! When the testimony of the Commonwealth I'm kilt intirely, I am ! Howld me, ma'am, had been concluded, the Court decided that till I faint. Och, but wont ye fan me ?" "Satan, did you say," said the lady. "What

prisoner was dismissed. After which Cunwas he like?" ningham stated to the Court and Jury " that he "As like the devil as two pase, ma'am he was in the water with Morris, and saw lim 18. An' his horn-but I'll faint." dive down, but did not see him come up-

Is he black or white ?"

He said he was afraid of being suspected " He's as red as Jimmy Dougherty, widow of murdering him, and therefore hid his clothes Murphy's boy's hair. An' his tail is twict the when he came out, and denied having been in ength and bigness ov. Pat Flannigin's cow .---Och, wont nobode howld me ?"

with him."\_\_\_\_\_ The last sentence is that to which we would The forces of the house mustered, and on draw attention. Cunningham was evidently entering the garden there was seen a tremeninnocent of the crime charged, but he was a dous large fox issuing from the green house and man of little faith. He had no confidence in clearing the fence with a bound, he scoured across lots towards the heights. He was purtruth-none in his own character. He knew the world was prone to censure, and with a sued but not taken. He had killed a dozen promptness which denoted an unbalanced mind, pet rabbits, several chickens, and played the he told a lie-told it in word and deed. He mischief with the plants. This is the second hid the clothes of the dead man, and then deone seen in our city within ten days. -N. F. American. is the common subterfuge of guilt. "I heard

the voice in the garden, and I was afraid, for I SOMETHING SENSIBLE .- There is in our wasnaked;" or I know not; am I my brother's opinion, says the Washington Examiner, a good deal of the philosopher in the fellow who penned the following article. He not only akes the safe, but he also takes the right view But Conningham was not guilty of the murof his subject. However much we sometimes der, yet he told a lie. His unbalanced mind may feel in the humor to "give a knock down," we are all apt to condemn such a course in our and inflicted upon himself the double terrors reflecting moments. If you meet with a drunk or crazy man, and he should insult you, in consequent presumption of murder. The lie word or deed, his condition furnishes ample was easily proved upon him, and, consequentapology. If a sober man in the moment of What is valuable in the teachings of this his anger, should unjustly affront you, reason the matter with him, and if he is a gentleman he will make the amende honorable ; and if he is not, you would do yourself no credit to fight him. Besides, one looks so homely with a "bunged eye" or a skinned face ; and not only that, but his feelings are equally as unit ought to be so considered,) stand the close propitious as his appearance. The first we have seen-the latter is a mere inference, as we have always possessed, enough of the better part of valor " to avoid the experience. We never could believe that our " little hands were ever made to scratch anothers eyes."-So, peace seems to favor both sides.

Had Cunningham promptly and candidly FORGETFULNESS .- A writer in the Boston explained to the Coroner or others, who first Atlas relates the following : A Connecticut respectful awe which the emperor inspired .- he confessed to the Judge and jury, he would lady, who was in the habit of always leaving something or other behind her when she went wait." exclaimed Napoleon. The King of slie. He had, of course, never been taught on a journey, was not long since promised by ber husband the present of a handsome shawl, saxony was not less respectful to him than the whole importance of truth. He had not if on the occasion of her leaving home next on a journey, was not long since promised by ourselves, and as we alterwards took our leave, practiced against adverse temptations the ut. day, she carried avery thing she wanted with her. The lady of conrse exerted herself to the Saxony is no sovereign for you; he is no sol- his fears were greater than his principles, and utmost, and the pair set off towards the place dier, but you have yourselves chosen him at he fell. Few, indeed, suffer as much from a of their destination. They had not proceeded lie that was not intended for their neighbor's a mile, however, when the lady exhibited symptoms of fidgetiveness, as usual, and on her husband's inquiring as to the cause, she exclaimed in a fright, "Goodness gracious! Iforgot the baby." So the shawl was lost So the shawl was lost for that time.

Napoleon then began to dictate the constitution which, as is historically known, he promulgated to the Duchy of Warsaw, on the nied having been with him in the water. This 22d of July, 1807. He spoke so rapidly, while walking up and down the room, that the Duke of Bassano, who was almost obliged to write upon his knees, had the greatest difficul- keeper ?" And wnen the falsehood is detected, ty to follow him. He asked us from time to it is most natural to infer a guilt, which the time if we were satisfied, and was certain to falsehood was intended to conceal. receive answers according to his will. In an hour the work was completed; but it was still in the rough, having been accomplish. oscilated, and finally settled to a falsehood; ed, as it were, during a walk. Napoleon gave the final arrangement of the constitution of a detection of a lie, and, and the almost over to the Duke of Bassano, who, with ourselves made his bow, and retired without saying a word. What an impression did this hour make on

of Saxony and his dynasty."

me ! For so many hundred years had we been trial, for all trials are teachings, is the enforcewithout a settled government, when the last ment of the importance of truth at all times. diet, after four years duration brought a sickly and especially on circumstances, where there constitution to light : Napoleon had composed is a presumption or a suspicion of crime. for one that was well adapted to our nation, and to the lie, hastily formed and uttered, cannot, (and its actual circumstances in an hour.

We returned into the audience chamber, and scrutiny to which the crime will render it liable; were presented to the King of Saxony as our and it will, therefore, serve rather to expose Duke. Even here Napoleon did not fail to than to hide the guilt. The blanket that is use the bitterest reproaches against us. He went so far as to threaten to withdraw the leave bare the feet, and the exposure of either constitution the moment that we should return extremity will afford evidence of personal to our former habits. Thus we were obliged presence. to explate our errors, or rather those of our forefathers.

We had on this occasion, an instance of the saw the body of the drowned person, all that While he was dictating, a chamberlain an- probably have been considered a candid man. the emperor said-... I know that the King of terance of truth. His impulses were wrong :

your diet.

her foreign substances. And what willfing wool, thus produced, cost the mannfacturing owners landed in Boswa' Probably less than six cents for the pound. And the duty upon this, according to the agricultural tariff of 12, is 35 per centum; and this, upon six cents, will two cents, one mill; and thus the this South Ameriin wool, produced by those farmers, the manufacturers Boston, will cost them, landed at their store-houses, eight cents one mill per pound !

Can American farmers raise wool for 8 cents, per and! No. Then where is the protection afforded by the agricultural tariff of 1842 ? It is precisely like the notection afforded to the farmer by the same tariff, in the duties on linseed and linseed oil; that on the first being six cents per bushel, and that on the second twenly-five cents per gallon ; an arrangement under which all the flaxseed is imported, because the American farmer cannot raise it cheap enough, while he must pay a very, gallon of oil for painting his house. And while e raising of wool will soon be transferred from the American farmer to the "merchant prince" manufactuer, operating through pauper labor in South America, the farmer nust pay a heavy bounty on his clothing, for the benefit of this " merchant prince" manufacturer. And this is called protection to agriculture ! Now we are very willing to see fine wool raised in South America for five or six cents, or one cent, or nothing, and wrought into American cloths. But we are utterly unwilling to see the farmer taxed for cloth for the benefit of the manufacturer, while this very manufacturer, under the same Pistem of taxation, raises the wool. If one end of the argain is faxed, let the other be equally so ; and if the tool comes in free, so let the cloth. One pretence of these manufacturers, in calling for high duties, is the protection of American against foreign agriculture and abor. Yet whenever they can promote their own profit they quite forget both. Let them dismiss this can't speak out boldly and honestly, and say what they really for and think, aye, and act upon every opportunity, that in competition with their own profit, they care not a sixpence for American agriculture and labor. The "oolen manufacturers of Boston prating about protec-100 to the farmer, against foreign pauper labor, and hen rasing their wool with pauper labor, on the plains of South America, at a cost that would depauperate the Imerican farmer ! Pahaw ! How long will American umers be duped by such dishonest pretences!

## [For the Bradford Reporter.] Thoughts for Young Men .--- No. 3.

A GOLD MINE.-It was the opinion of Plato, that the mind of man by nature knoweth all things," and that its acquisitions in knowledge are but the recollection of ideas obscured and concealed by the grossness of his animal nature. An opinion somewhat similar has grown out of the idealism, that owes its modern origin to Des Cantes. Cousin a French philosopher, who evidently keep them awake !" has many ideas in common with the German School of Mediate, asserts that the mind has originally in itself all the imagination.

ould scarcely wait for its termination, hastened to show himself again to his people as a conqueror, and travelled from Poland to Dreslen without making any stoppage on the road. He had been convinced that the Poles, after the many promises made to them, and after the many and great sacrifices, were not pleased with his conversion of their country into the Duchy of Warsaw. With the view now of giving us a suitable constitution, he convoked the government commission which was to promulgate it; or rather, probably in consequence of some error, he notified his minister, resident at Warsaw, that Stanislaus Potozki, and myself (Wybizki) should immediately join him at Dresden. The dissatisfaction that this occasioned to my colleagues was not disguised excess. from me : and I impressed on Potozki that the entire commission ought to be assembled for an affair of such importance. I explained. however, to the president Malachowski, that Napoleon could only have summoned two of as through some misconception, and because we were best known to him.

It was at last decided, that we should undertake this political journey in a body; and l set every engine in motion, in order to anpear before Napoleon with a plan for the constitution. I must, however, admit, that there was but little unison or disposition to work among us. The venerable Malachowski, as the marshal of our once famous diet, wished to address Napoleon, praying for the restoration of the constitution of the 3d of May, 1791. I strongly argued that this constitution was no longer adapted to the spirit of the passing age. that they must now admit the entire nation to me to Dresden. Our colleagues had , already preceded us; and I arrived late at Dresden, as was obliged to travel quietly and carefully with my invalid. Napoleon, who had been

immediately to appear before him. The various articles for the constitution, which, as I have before said. I had, with Potozki, proposed at Warsaw. were again discussed on our way to the audience, and additions were made

Potozki and myself only summoned before dence of God, be called to fill the place of mahim, and immediately on our entrance, com- ternal guide.

The Irish Potatoe.

The following facts, communicated by the Rev. Ezekiel Rich, late of Troy, Hew Hampshire, to the Genesee Farmer, very justly and briefly sets forth thevalue and virtues of the Irish Potatoe, a vegetable for which there is none other that could be substituted :

"For recommendation of this root and encouragement in its cultivation. I will now state some of its most observable qualities. 1. It does not too highly excite the human ppetite, and thus render it, like many otherhings, out of due proportion with the powers of digestion. This is indeed a grand affair in the province of temperance and health. Even the best varieties are not liable to be eaten to

2. There is probably no kind of food that has a more just and healthful proportion of bulk and nutriment. Its soluble and nutritious matter is said to be 25 per cent; whereas that of barley is 83, wheat 85, rice 90, beans and peas from 89 to 93. This fact renders it easy of digestion, and unlikely to surcharge the sys-

tem and produce dyspepsia. 3. The potatoe, like milk contains just such proportion of adveous substance combined with its nutriment, that it is, for both man and beast, food and drink. This is a great convenience

4. It is very easy grown and cooked, of course it is a very cheap article of food .---Hence it goes far towards supporting a dense population, and it is a very great blessing to

5. It does not exhaust the soil like most other vegetables, especially oats and turnips, and leaves it in good state for the succeeding

6. New varieties are the best, are easily obtained from the top ball seeds ; taking however, about three years to bring them to maturity.

7. It is very easily preserved, whether dried like fruit, or not whether to its faring or starch. or kept in its original state."

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER .- The deportment importance to the younger .- Their obedience or insubordination operates throughout the some time in a state of impatience, ordered us whole circle. Especially is the station of the eldest daughter one of eminence. She drank usually enjoys much of her counsel and com-

appear before the emperor, our colleagues had amiable, diligent, domestic, pious; trusting like God, and confers a greater honor than the not yet arrived at unanimity of opinion .-- that the image of those virtues may leave im- greatest victory. It brings peace and estimate pressions on the soft, waxen hearts of the We arrived at the palace : Napoleon had younger ones, to whom she may in the provi- innumerable. These things rightly considered virtue.

urt. but none can tell what will be the result of their attempt at false concealment; and none may rightly complain of what may be regarded as a severe punishment, when that punishment is seen to be a natural and inevitable consequence of that fault.

ly. the homicide is naturally inferred.

Parents will probably see, in the circumstrace of Cunningham's case, something to hose providentially entrusted to their care, and they will apply a lesson to the young. far more effective than any we can give, and lines :

> "Face thine enemies-accusers; Scorn the prison, rack or rod, And if thou hast truth to utter. Speak ! and leave the rest to God." U. S. Gazette.

SUSPICION.—One thing you will learn fast effough in the world, for it is potent in such eaching-that is, to be suspicious. Oh, cast from you forever the hateful lesson. Men do not think how much of the innocence they are laving down, when they assume a clothing

whose texture is guile. Beware of this mock protection; for you can hardly use it without practising deceit. I do not ask you to trust always-but always to think well of men until

you find them otherwise. When you are once deceived, either by an acted or a spoken falsehood, trust that person no more.

I had once laid down to me as an axiom by very dear friend, (and I am so satisfied of the precept's truth as to make it a rule of my life.) that persons rarely suspect others except of things which they are capable of doing them-selves. Yes: these shadows of doubting are

generally flung from some bad realities within. You are looking at your own image when you see so much vileness in your neighbor's face. How much better might not we ourselves become, if we used more largely to others that blessed charity which thinketh no evil.

MEEKNESS .- This is so great a duty, that Christ makes it the distinguishing character of of the older children of the family is of great his disciples. None is more likely to become possessed of it, than he who makes it his buiness to consider its various excellencies.-Some even of the heathens were celebrated for this virtue. To possess it is to have the mind the first draught of the mother's love. She which was also in Christ Jesus. It prevents the great evils produced by sudden anger ; it panionship. In her absence she is the natural secures discretion, and adorns the gospel; viceroy. Let the mother take double pains to melus the offender, and wins more upon him mand for his flagrant act of impiety and disre- to them. Although we were now about to form her on a correct model; to make her than all other means. To be meek is to be ion to the soul ; and the blessings it entails are

would tend to promote this most amiable

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY .--- Though we do not exactly follow in the footsteps of the French, awaken in the apprehensions for the fate of says the N. Y. Mirror, and establish "matrimonial agency offices," we understand that the agency business, is nevertheless carried on to some extent in this city, by private individat which we only hint in these remarks, uals. We learned last night of a gentleman which we conclude by copying the following who has actually undertaken to procure one of our heiress, who is said to be worth \$30,000, for a friend of his, and that a regular contract has been signed, agreeing to give him 10 per cent., on the amount of her fortune, upon the performance of his part of the contract. We are informed that contracts of this kind are by no means uncommon. Young ladies of fortune are little aware of the secret interest some of their friends take in promoting their matrimonial prospects.

> SMOKING .- Willis, in one of his letters from Paris, says every man smokes in that city ; and what is worse, the ladies smoke very genrally ! I was sitting by the side of a lovely English woman, yesterday, on a morning call. wi on she suddenly threaded her fair fingers through the profusion of blonds curls upon her cheek, and said : " I hope my hair is not disagreeable to you ?" I looked amezement at the possibility, of course. " Because," she added, " I have been smoking all the morning, and it stays in one's hair so !"

A CONPLIMENT .- A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket woman in Convent Garden market, whan the woman looking kindly at the young heanty, said---- Iaxes your pardon, young lady, but if its plasing to ye. I'd think ye to keep yer cheek away from that ere rose, or you'll put the lady out of conceit with the color of her flower 1

WITTY .- A noble lord once asked a clergymen at the bottom of his table, "why the goose, if there was one, was always placed ext the parson ?" " Really," said lie, " I can give you no reason for it; but your question is soudd. I shall never see a goose agrin with-out thinking of your lardship."

THERE is a steamboat out West by the name of ... Lady of the Lake." - The other day she was sold to a wag who has changed her name to "Female of the Pond."

CHARCOAL.-Charcoal when swallowed, is no longer charcoal. It is Corbon-ate

How can the stars be "pure and heavenly," when they scin-til late so constantly ?

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