PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. S. GOODRICH & SON.

TOWANDA8

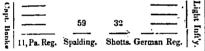
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1845.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—We this week commence the publication of a series of interesting and authentic records, connected with the American Revolution; embracing a portion of the movements of the army under GEN. SULLIVAN, in his expedition from Easton to Wyoming and thence up the Susquehanna of that war, now residing in this county, who, if we pose. mistake not, will read the following with thrilling inter-

We are enabled to give publicity to these interesting sketches, through the kindness of JACOB B. WEIDMAN Esq., of Lehanon, who politely furnished us, while on a visit at his house last spring, with the original " Orderly Book," kept by his father's own hand, while serving as an adjutant in Gen. Hand's Brigade of the Pennsylvania line. Mr. Weidman very naturally attaches great value to them as a family relic, and has carefully preserved them, since the decease of his honored sire, as a memorial of the good services rendered by that sire to his country, in the days of her greatest peril. Our readers are indebted to him for the pleasure which we anticipate they will enjoy in perusing these interesting re-

Mr. W. also placed in our hands the " Orderly Book," kept also by his father, of the German Regiment of foot during its movements in the neighborhood of the Hudson River, in the year 1780, which we intend also to publish as soon as we shall have completed the one we

THE ORDER OF MARCH OF HAND'S BRI-GADE, FROM WYOMING TO TIOGA.



Order of march for the Light Corps, from Wyoming to Tioga. The 11th Pa. Reg't, and Capt. Spalding's company will advance by platoons from the left, and form a column to march on the main road.

The German Regiment and Capt. Shott's man regiment, and march a convenient distance on the right, having its right flank covered by Pa. regiment; and the riflemen of Captain Shou's corps, marching in Indian file.

Two-thirds of the light infantry of the 11th Pa. regiment, and the rifleman of Capt. Spalding's company will march in Indian file on the left of the grand column, to cover its left flank and answer the purpose of a third column; each column and flanking party to advance a party in front, proportioned to its strength.

Head Quarters, Lagavany, July 21, 1779. Field officers of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Cortland; Field officer for the right flank, Firing at game, or for any other purpose, ex-Lt. Col. Dehard; Brigade Major, Marshall; cept at an enemy, or to produce a serious

BRIGADE ORDERS .- The Brigade will move in the same order as yesterday : should the advance party be attacked, the flanking parties on the right and left are to move on briskly to their support, and indeavor to gain the enemy's flanks, while the columns form in order of shall. battle in one line, in which position they are to wan till further orders; should there an attack commence on the right flank, the column on the right form a front the enemy; the advance Guard with endeavor to gain their right flank; the light infantry, commanded by Capt. Bush their lett; and the centre column form a line 1. front, and in that position, wait for orders .-Should the attack commence on the left, the advance guard will endeavor to gain the eneav's left flank; and the flanking party on the fight, their right flank, whilst the grand column forms line opposite the attack, and the right column a line in front.

In case of the advance or flanking parties being repulsed in any of the above instances. they will take shelter on the flanks of the main

The Brigadier begs leave to assure the light troops, that experience has taught him, that maintaining a good confidence and little perseverence (which none value, he has every reason to expect) will ensure success against the kind of enemy they have to oppose; and that closely, will end in their utter ruin.

Head Quarters, Wyolutimonk, Aug. 2, 1779 As the General finds the army cannot move 10-day, he directs the troops to draw, so as to complete five days's provision, exclusive of this day, and will, if possible, have their bread baked this day, and three days meat cooked; the troops to draw one gill of whiskey per day, until further orders. The gill for to-morrow

to be drawn this evening.

The army will hold themselves in readiness to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock-the General to beat precisely at 6 o'clock-beginning at Maxwell's Brigade, the assembly at half past 8 o'clock, and a march to best by Gen. Maxwell's Brigade at 7 o'clock, then the army will immediately move off. When the assembly beats, Col. Proctor will fire a gun as a signal for the fleet to get on their way and proceed up the river with all possible expedition.

Gen. Hand will move off with the light troops and pioneers precisely at 6 o'clock, as movement of the army, will in a great measure depend upon the conduct of the Pioneers.

Gen. Hand will furnish them with trusty officers to superintend and direct their business; a Captain, sub, and fifty men to parade a party immediately sent by Col. Butler from Wyo-Brigadiers and officers commanding regiments in nature that everything young is fresh.

be very particular that not less than five pack horses be conducted by one man.

BRIGADE ORDERS .- As the light corps are to march at 6 o'clock agreeable to the general or- No weary wasting of the frame away; ders of this day, the General is to beat pre- No fearful shrinking from the midnight aircisely at 5 o'clock, and the tents to be imme- No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray! diately struck and pack up, and the horses loaded, so as to be ready to march at the time appointed, as the General wishes the Brigade to encamp as soon as they reach their ground. Easton to Wyoming and thence up the Susquehanna The pack horse that carry baggage, will move to Tioga Point, (Athens) thence to Newtown, now Elmion immediately after the Brigade. Every rs, and across the country to the Lakes. Our readers corps will endeavor to cut grass for their horses will find many portions of these historical facts exceed, and have them tied up to night, that the march may interesting, and some of the older inhabitants of may not be impeded by looking for them in the valley of the Susquehanna will recognize, in its de- the morning, as it is expected the pioneers will as the names of old and familiar acquaintances. Per- be busily employed to-morrow. The packs have one of the worthies whose exploits are here re- will be carried on horse back if possible; and cottled, may be still living to read, if not, " to fight their the corps in the Rrigade who have horses to battles o'er again." We know of many of the heroes spare will let them have horses for that pur-

AFTER ORDERS .- As the stores of the army will not at present afford a sufficient supply to furnish the boatmen and artificers with their allowance which has been usually assigned them, the commander-in-chief directs that they draw equal rations with the troops till further

The Quarter Master and Commissary and Commissary of military stores will put as many of their respective stores on board the boats us they positively can, and if possible, indeed all that have been brought forward on pack horses; this is to be done immediately. Col. Proctor will please to order examination into the number of hands or passengers on hoard from time, to time, and turn on shore all over the compliment assigned them respectively, unless they show a certificate from their commanding officer of their being unable to march.

Commanding officers of regiments will please o order all the women belonging to their respective corps who can ride, immediately to quit the boats and proceed by land, as there will be a sufficient of spare horses, and as the women going on horse back will diminish the White-robed and innocent to lead the way,

number of drivers taken from the Army. The baggage to be loaded on horse back, to be fitted this evening in the best manner for loading all the articles of baggage on board of the boats which can conveniently be carried on horse back, will be taken out this day and fix-

ed for that purpose. The regimental Quarter Masters will pay particular attention in examining the boats as-

signed their respective regiments. Col. Shreaves's regiment to form the rear guard to morrow. Field officers for the day, Corps form a column to the right of the Ger- to-morrow, Col. Ogden. Field officer for private, Maj. Scott's Brigade, Mr Marshall.

one-thirtieth of the light infantry of the 11th Head Quarters, Tunkhannock, Aug. 3, 1779. Field officers for the day to-morrow, Col. Seely, Brigade, Maj. Ross.

The reveille to beat to-morrow at day break. when the army will use breakfast and fit up their packs. The General to beat at 5 o'clock, to assem-

ble at half past 5, and the march to begin at Col. Cortland's regiment to form the rear

guards.` As on a march, a signal gun discharged ought and will naturally arouse an alarm .-

arm is positively Head Quarters, Vanderlips. Aug. 4, 1779. Brigadier for to day, to-morrow, Maxwell field officer. Col. Shreave field officer for the flanking division, Maj. Conway, B. M. Mar-

Col. Dayton's regiment to form the rear guard-probability of the enemy making an attempt upon the army between this and Wyalusing. The following order of march as to take place to-morrow: Flanking division to consist of 400 men, and to be in two divisions -one to cover the army on the right, the other

to cover the pack horses. The Brigadiers are directed to see that their roops march in as close order as possible, not xceeding platoons.

The Commander-in-chief will be in front, and when he finds that the column may be en- ly lesson well. A man that is compelled to arged, he will give the necessary directions in front, which is to extend to the whole; but that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his favorable spot to enlarge the front of the in the man for me.

The following signals are to be observed: two rofels will be a signal for the whole to march in files, one rofels to March in single files, three roflels to march in succession, and four to advance in platoons. The troops to be beat upon the march is ever a turning their backs, let them be beset ever so signal to form a close column. Beating to arms is ever a signal for display, except orders be given to the contrary at the time. In order that no mistake in the signal may take place, an orderly drum or more is to be appointed in each regiment, and the signal is to be taken from the front and repeated through the whole

The General is sorry to be compelled to repear his former orders respecting the horses; he now allows two part for each regiment to refreshment for the officers of the same. He also directs that 5 of those be commanded by one driver only-those of Gen. Hand will follow in his rear-Gen. Maxwell in his rear. and Gen. Poor in his rear-the Brigadiers may arrange their own in the order they may think

proper. The Brigadiers and field officers of the day are called upon to see that these orders are punctually executed through the whole lineno exception to this or the former, or the former order of march to be prevented, unless special reason should induce the Commanderin-chief to alter them upon proper application. The General to beat at Hand's Brigade at 5 o'clock-his march to Commence at 6 in the morning precisely. The General to beat with the main army at 6, and the march to commence at 7 o'clock.

Eggs,-If you want fresh eggs, always get

Thoughts of Heaven.

No sickness there .--

No hidden grief, No wild and cheerless vision of despair; No vain petition for a swift relief-No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song, Its billows break away and melt in foam, Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!

Is never spread athwart celestial skies! Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring, As some too tender flow'ret fades and dies!

No night distils Its chilling dewe upon the tender frame ; No moon is needed there ! The light which fills That land of glory, from its maker came!

No parted friends O'er mournful recollections have No bed of death enduring love attends To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower Or wither'd bud celestial gardens know No scorching blast or fierce descending shower Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle word Startles the sacred host with fear and dread! The song of peace Creation's morning heard, Is sung wherever angel ministers tread!

If home like this awaits the weary soul! Look up, thou stricken one! Thy wounded heart Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide, Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide And find the eternal day !

Counsels for the Young.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times he will mend it again. Make up your mind to do do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if a trouble comes upon you, keep up your spirits though the day be a dark one.

Troubles never stop forever. The darkest day will pass away!

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's presence and God's promises, a man or child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air! A sunshiny morning will come without warning

Mind what you run after ! Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or a fire-work that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and is worth keep-

Something sterling that will stay When gold and silver fly away.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

He that revenges knows no rest :

The meek possess a peaceful breast. If you have an enemy act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness he followed by another, till you have compassed your ends. By little and little great

things are completed. Water falling day by day ; Wears the hardest rocks away.

And so repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone. Whatever you do, do it willingly. A bo

that is whipped to school never learns his daiwork cares not how badly it is performed. He

A cheerful spirit cets on quick : A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but had thoughts win their way every where. 'The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your heads and hearts full of good thoughts that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

> Be on your, guard, and strive, and pray, To drive all evil thoughts away.

AN EASY TEMPERED MAN .- We were much amused by a story told of a stuttering man not many leagues from Vermont, who unfortunate y became possessed of a pair of "breacy" cattle. He offered them for sale, but such was their reputation for tearing down and getting over fences, that nobody wished to buy. At length a stranger came to look at them, and inquiring into their dispositions was told by the owner that they never troubled him in any way. Satisfied with the price, the stranger purchased and paid down for them.

It was not long before he returned and claimdamages.

" They tear down my best fences," said he. " I th-th-think it qu-qu-qite likely," replied the seller, cooly. "And I understand they served you in the

same way." " We-we-well, I sh-sh-should rather th-think they did !"

any ?" " To be su-sure I did," answered the other;

Is it the acquisition of so much reading, writing, and arithmetic, as will enable one to engage in the ordinary transactions of life intelligently? Humble as this idea is, it is the sense in which the term "education" is always used by many persons, who think they have discharged all their duty towards their offspring when they have extended to them the advantages of a moderate amount of "school-

What is Education. !

The great body of our youth are growing up, soon to take their station in society, without any adequate preparation for the responsibilities that are inevitably to devolve upon them. Beyond all doubt, the progress of our people in the elements of national power and individual affluence, is accompanie I by a growing spirit of indifference about the effective ng and discipline of the young. Our chief seats of Learning—the most distinguished of our Colleges and Universities—the very centres from which Scholastic Discipline ought to throw out its most effective and illuminating rays upon the minds and hearts of American youth-are struggling with the Hydra-headed monsters of parental indifference and filial insubordination. The scenes lately exhibited in the University of Virginia, are most humilia-ting and most alarming—its Halls preserved from destruction only by a strong military force, and order restored only by the power of the laws. It is notoriously true that other institutions, in various parts of our country, are afflicted with much of the same violent and unruly spirit; and some, there is reason to) have purchased their exemption from such disgraceful outbreaks and insurrections, by an unmanly surrender of the reins of authority into the hands of their pupils.

The root of this flagrant evil lies in the want of a religious and effective FAMILY GOVERN-MENT. Parents do not do their duty. A great multitude of them do not begin to comprehend what education means. They send off to College a lad always accustomed to have his own way, and expect him-nowever preposterous the folly of such expectation-to deport himself amidst the unavoidable temptations of College life, with a prudence and self-control which were never taught him at home!

But how is it with the young DAUGHTERS our country? They are orginarily more spoiled and petted than the ruder sex, and on finding themselves placed in a real school, where something more is aimed at than " a little reading, writing and arithmetic "-where the mind is to be developed, the moral sentiments assiduously trained, and religious sentiment perpetually appealed to as the sure guide of a life which is only preparatory to Eternity-their susprise is oftentimes complete. "I must get my lessons well? I must get THE SENSE as well as the words? I must be strictly polite to every body, and make all my courtesies. with a pleasant countenance? I must go to morning and evening prayers-must behave myself quietly and reverentially-must go to Church-must get my Sunday lessons-must read my Bible-must be good-must, must, MUST-and all this under the eye of teachers up-stairs and teachers down stairs—teachers by

night, and teachers by day ?" A sad task, unless you bring a prepared heart

The Organ for Trinity Church.

We mentioned yesterday, that Mr. Erben was putting up this magnificent instrument, and yesterday, by invitation of Mr. E. we visited his establishment, for the purpose of seeing some of the large pipes before they were carried away. We found one there measuring thirty-two feet in length, three feet six inches broad, and two feet ten inches deep,-and in order to test its capacity, Mr. Erben summoned all his workmen, and commenced the work of stowing them in it. Incredible as it may seem, thirty-six full grown men went into it, and there was abundant room for half a dozen more. It was not in a favorable position to emit its full sound, but the noise it did make,

was very much like smothered thunder. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this instrument which cost \$10,000, when we state that its 53 feet high, 32 feet deep, and 27 feet wide. The largest metal pipe, which will be seen in the church, is five feet in cirthe Brigadiers will take the advantage of every | Sleeves in carnest, and sings while he works | cumference, and thirty-eight feet in length .--There are to be four separate organs, known as great organ, choir organ, small organ and pe- will be astonished at your knowledge of hardal organ, containing in all 2169 pipes, and mony. the entire weight is estimated at upwards of forty tons. It is built by Mr. Erben under the Trinity Parish, and is the largest organ in this tains, throw up the sash, and fling your quid country. We shall not fail to hear it in the out into the street.

magnificent building for which it is destined. Stroll about the when the setting up is completed .- N. Y.

SECURING A FORTUNE BY MARRYING THREE SISTERS .- A story is told of one of the newlyelected senators from the river counties to the Ohio Legislature, which shows that he is good at holding on in a good cause. A few years ago he courted and married a young lady who had two sisters, possessing among them a large fortune. His wife died, and by some means her share of the property did not fall to him, but remained in possession of the two surviving sisters. He courted and married the second one, who in the mean time, had arrived at womanhood. By her he had one child; soon after she, too, died, and it was so arranged that the property remained in the other sis-ter, and neither could come into possession of it until this offspring was of age. In the meantime the third sister came to maturity. What did our hero do but court her and marry her. "He didn't do anything else!" and now in possession of the whole fortune originally left to the three sisters! If any one doubts this romantic and singular story they will find it fully confirmed in Sciota county. The late "But," exclaimed the indignant purchaser, election has placed him in the Senate of that didn't you tell me they never troubled you growing State, and if he looks after her interests with the assiduity he did after his own, he will doubtless prove the most valuable member, those with chickens in them—since it is a law "the f-fa-fact is, I never let a-s-such things to who takes his seat at Columbus this winter.—

It you want item eggs, always go "the f-fa-fact is, I never let a-s-such things to who takes his seat at Columbus this winter.—

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It you want item eggs, always go "the f-fa-fact is, I never let a-s-such things to N. Y. Globe.

Winter is Coming.

BT ELIZA COOK Winter is coming! who cares! who cares? Not the wealthy and proud, I trow : Let it come," they cry, " what matters to us How chilly the blast may blow !"

We'll feast and caronss in our lordly halls, The goblet of wine we'll drain: We'll mock at the wind with shouts of mirth, And music's echoing strain.

Little care for the biting frost, While the fire gives forth its blaze: And what to us is the dream night. While we dance in the waxlight's rays?"

Tis thus the rich of the land will talk: But think! oh ye pompous great, That the harrowing storm that ye laugh at within Falls back on the poor at your gate!

They have blood in their veins; ay, pure as thine, But nought to quicken its flow: They have limbs that feel the whistling gale And shrink from the driving snow

Winter is coming-oh! think ye great, On the roofless, naked, and old; Deal with them kindly, as man with man And spare them a tithe of your gold!

Health.

Dr. Beaumont, of the United States Army, ives the following important rules:

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due propor tion of innutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general health of the sys- ed her that two other men would be along pres-

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little did not think there would be any impropriety salt, occasionally a very little vinegar. 3. Full and deliberate mastication or chew-

ng is of great importance. 4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very ne- and the servant rode up, and seeing Mr. Lewcessary.

of the economy is of prime importance to up and called for lodging. Mr. Lewis immehealth. 6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is

far more salutary than soups, broths, &c. 7. Fat meat, butter, and oily substances of next house, five miles. This alarmed Mr.

and induce disease. 8. Spices, pepper, simulating and heating several times exclaimed. "If they do prove condiments of every kind, retard digestion and anything on me, they will have to do it by letniure the stomach.

mpair digestion. ed spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other in he does any mischief it will be to himself and toxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates not to you or to any body else." In a short the stomach, and if persevered in for a short

time, always induces a morbid state of that 11. Narcotice of every kind impair diges tion, debilitate the stomach, and tend to dis-

12. Simple water is the only fluid called for by the wants of the system; artificial drinks are more or less injurious, some more so than others, but none can claim exemption from the general charge.

Violent exercise, with a full stomach, is in-

urious. 14. Sleep soon after eating, retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of

the stomach.

15. Anger, fear, grief, and other strong emo tions, disturb digestion, impair the functional powers of the stomach, and deteriorate the secretions generally.

Western Chesterfield.

Hang your hat on the harp, and lay your

stick on the piano. Rub your boots off well upon the hearth-rug. and be sure to take possession of the old lady arm chair.

A good way to display ease and elegance is to pull out your pen-knife and trim your finger If a lady sings, hum the music along with

her-she, as well as every body else present, If you should conclude to make the sacrifice

of not chewing while in the room, you can step direction of Dr. Hodges, musical director of to the front window, draw aside the clean cur-Stroll about the spartment and handle the

> essful efforts to put it up again, you may leave it standing upon the floor, and leaning against the wall. If you discover a small knot discussing a scientific subject, break in upon them and reate all you know about it. You will observe immediately by the silence of every body, how

delighted they are to listen to you. You must consider that every lady present is desirous of your attentions, and anxious to engage your interest. This establishes selfconfidence, and you may then be as bland and

condescending as you please. Pull out your watch often and then declare that an engagement compels your absence!-If you will observe these rules, you can

JONES's LAST .- Jones says that the other day was in a steamboat above St. Louis, and this be true, are there not yet some living who there was a raw Hoosier on board. night when the folks went to bed. Mr. Hoosier lay down in his berth, with his boots on. The steward seeing this walks up and politely says

. Sir. you have laid down with your boots

Mr Hoosier calmly raises his head, and lookpair."

Singular fate of a Distinguished Man.

We find in the North Arkansas, a new paper published at Batesville, Ark., a communication stating some singular and not generally known facts, concerning the mysterious death of Capt. George M. Lewis, one of the two persons employed by the U. S. Government to conduct the celebrated Expedition of Lewis & CLARK. in exploring the region West of the Rocky Mountains. The writer is at present a teacher in the Cherokee Nation, and tays that he is personally acquainted with the circumstances which he relates. The Expedition, consisting of seventy or eighty persons, under the guidance of Lewis & Clark, was commenced in 1803 or 1804 and completed in about three years. The writer says that the remains of Capt. Lewis are " deposited in the south west corner of Maury co., Tennessee, near Grinder's old stand, on the Natchez trace, where Lawrence, Maury and Hickman counties corner together." He visited the grave in 1838, found it almost concealed by brambles. without a stone or monument of any kind, and several miles from any house. An old tavern stand known as Grinder's, once stood near by, but was long since burned. The writer gives the following narrative of the incidents attending the death of Capt. Lewis, as he received them from Mrs. Grinder, the landlady of the house where he died in so strange a manner.

She said that Mr. Lewis was on his way to the city of Washington, accompanied by a Mr. Pyrena and a servant belonging to a Major Neely. One evening, a little before sundown, Mr. Lewis called at the house and asked for lodgings. Mr. Grinder not being at home, she hesitated to take him in. Mr. Lewis informently, who also wished to spend the night at her house, and as they were all civil men, he in her giving them accomodations for the night. Mr. Lewis dismounted, fastened his horse, took a seat by the side of house, and appeared quite sociable. In a few minutes Mr. Pyrna is, they also dismounted and put up their hor-5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants ses. About dark two or three other men rode diately drew a brace of pistols, stepped towards them and challenged them to fight a duel. They not liking this salutation, rode on to the every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive Grinder. Supper, however, was ready in a to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, few minutes. Mr. Lewis ate but little. He would stop eating, and sit as if deep study, and ter." Supper being over, and Mrs. Grinder 9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach and seeing that Mr. Lewis was mentally deranged, requested Mr. Pyrna to get his pistol from him. 10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distill- Mr. P. replied, "he has no ammunition, and if

room; as Mrs. G. thought, and she and her children in another. Two or three hours before day, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a report of a pistol, and quickly after two or three reports in the room where the travelers were. At the report of the third, she heard some one fall and exclaim, "O Lord! Congress relieve me !" In a few minutes she heard some person at the door of the room where she lay. She enquired, "Who is there?" Mr. Lewis spoke and said. digestion more than indolent inactivity or rest. madam, be so good as to give me a little water." Being atraid to open the door, she did not give him any. Presently she heard him fall, and soon after, looking through a crack in the wall she saw him scrambling across the road on his hands and knees.

time all retired to bed; the travellers in one

After daylight Mr. Pyrna and the servant made their appearance, and it appeared they had not slept in the house, but in the stable. Mr. P. had on the clothes Mr. L. wore when they came to Mr. Grinder's the evening before. and Mr. L's gold watch in his pocket. Mrs. G. asked him what he was doing with Mr. L's clothes on: Mr. P. replied "He gave them to me." Mr. P. and the servant them searched for Mr. L. found him and brought him to the house, and though he had on a full suit of clothes, they were old and tattered, but not the same he had on the evening before : andthough Mr. P. had said that Lewis had no ammunition, Mrs. G. found several balls and a considerable quantity of powder scattered over the floor of the room occupied by Lewis ; also canister with several pounds in it. When Mr. L. was brought to the house, he opened his shirt bosom and said to Mrs. G .: " Dear Madam, look at my wounds." She asked him what made him do so? He replied, " If I had not done it some body else would." He frequently asked forwater, which was given to him. He was asked if he would have a doctor sent ornaments. If you can't reach a pitcher get for ; he answered no. A messenger, however. upon a chair and take it down. After six sucwent for one, but did not get him. Heattempted to cut his throat, but was prevented. Some of the neighbors were called in. He frequently cried out, " Oh how hard it is to die, I am so strong." He, however, soon expired. Major Neely was sent for, and he and Mr. P. buried him, and took possession of his effects. Mrs. G. heard that he went to Mr. Lewis' mother, and that she weed him of murdering her son, that he him except his own throat, and thus put on end to his existence.

" I make," says the writer, so no comment on the above ; it is all wrapt up in mystery. I have heard that Capt. Clarke, the worthy colleague of Capt. Lewis and others who were with them in their tour, were highly honored and handsomely rewarded by the Government, while Lewis was neglected, and that this had an effect to produce alienation of mind. If

At are acquainted with the fact?" Umprellas .- Umbrellas are like the fleeting hours of youth—when gone they never come back—like the dew on the mountain—the summer dried river-the spray of the fountain -they are gone and forever!

PERSONS who are always cheerful and goodhumored, are very useful in the world; they around them