## DLINES VI.

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### TOWANDAS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1846.

We invite attention to the sketches of the Forest resand Flowering Shrubs of Bradford county. They nil be found highly interesting and accurate de scriptions, the various trees and shrubs which make our scenery beautiful.

#### The Family Bible.

In every sge and in every land has the Bible been reretted. It has been a source of consolation in the honaffiction, and enhanced the joys of contentment. The story of the Bible presents to the most careless reader the mot interest ; the dark and benighted ages through rich it has passed; the mutations of Time, and the errang of different Kingdoms and governments and stons ; independent of the holy and elevating characwhich it bears-makes it venerated and regarded as Book of books. Other books-the songs of ancient ets; the chronicles of warlike deeds; the writings of stress and philosophers-come to us fragmentary, or re perished among the wrecks of Time-while the the is as perfect in all its parts-as its poetic beauty is pratied and its prose faultless.

There are few relics more interesting in their nature, dinherited and preserved with greater care, than the anit Bible. As an heir-loom, it is preserved from perstion to generation with almost sacredness, and "Fondly garnered with a Miser's care."

From its pages has been heard, before the mind could septand or the heart appreciate, the rich teachings rich its pages contained ; and as years past, and the Netsianding became matured, has been drank in the roughts of truth and the instructions of wisdom to guide er lature life, safely amid the sin and cares of the

Bams-in his most beautiful of all poems, " The Surr's Saturday Night"-has given a description of a mily scene, where

#### -The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace. The big ha' B.ble, 'ance his father's pride,"

of laws from its precepts instruction and food for the -I and heart. We have read of a man whose mother taught him i

a tender years to kneel with her in prayer to his Main, and after a lapse of years, and through changes ie raths of rectitude and virtue :

"And years and sin and manhood flee And leave him at his Mother's knee."

There is a beauty and reference in the following lines. the family carele, where the Bible has been made to ted by cuttings stuck in the ground. It, however, is aunister to the daily happiness of the group ; and its growing into disfavor as an ornamental tree, although many or we would gladly give it a place.

THE FAMILY BIBLE. his painfully pleasing the fond recollection vouthful connections and innocent for Atta Nest with parental advice and affection, Surounded with mergres, with peace from on high-surjues the chair of my size and my mother, The seat of their oilspring as ranged on each hand, to that notes to books, which excelled every other, That family Bible, that lay-on the stand.

That Biole, the volume of God's inspiration, At more and at evening, you'd yield us delight, in the seaver of our sire was a sweet invocation For mercy by day, and for safety through night. To bymes of thanksgiving, with harmony swelling, At warm from the heart of a family band.

it seemingly to the same spot. It is so with all the recorness of the vegetable world;-what is consumed by the heat of summer, or as devoured by autumnal frosts, departure. The Americans threw the choicest winter restores and spring perfects. "Nature looks all around her like the sun, And keeps her works like his dependent worlds In constant motion. She hath never missed One step in her victorious march of change,

drank by the sunbeam, and to us lost, till night restor

For chance she knows not. In noticing the forest trees and shrabs of our county, as they come in bloom, the willow, the poplar, and the alder now claim our attention

The willow (Saliz.) is of a large genus, of which we have a number of indigenous species, together with a number of species which are foreign. Of the foreign willows, which have been introduced, we have the common willow (Salix Vitellina.) This is a middling sized tree with a short trunk, and is often seen about houses. It flourishes best in wet grounds. Its bark is vellowish, and its leaves are long, narrow and pointed, with thin edges, finely notched, smooth above, but all ky beneath. There is another variety of this species (S. Alba.) which has its leaves silky on both sides.

The weeping willow (S. Babylonica.) is also frequently seen about houses and grave yards. It has long pendulent branches, and its leaves resemble the ygllow willow in form and color. This is supposed to be the as ever crossed the Mississippi lies buried willow on which the children of Israel hung their harps during their captivity.

cylindric catkins, which are composed of numerous scales, with a small gland at the base. It blooms in April, and its flowers are known to children by the name of willow pussys. The bark of the willow is tonic and febrifuge.

Of the Poplar, we have in our county, the Lombardy Poplar, [Populus dilata] which is an exo-

tic. This is the tall straight poplar which we often see eighty feet, and is never propogated in this country from en evis and privations of his life, still was his mother's the seed, as no pistillate tree of this species has everbeen sale ronce" with him, guiding and directing him in | brought to America. It is a native of the south of Eugreatness, were of this tree. It is said that its name comes from the tremulous motion of its leaves, resembling the fluctuations of the people. It is too well known and hear ample testimony that the writer has been one | to need a minute description, and can easily be propoga-

ascurvens pointed by the fond advice of the sire, and its effect is fine, as it is seen towering majestically up under counsels of the mother. The author's name is through, or near, clumps of forest trees. It is however brittle in its branches, and liable to be defaced and broken, but its active growth soon clothes a denuded branch with new shoots.

> The White Poplar, or American Aspen, (P. Tremuloides ) is a nauve of our forests, and is found not only rifles were too many for ninety French and on our high hills, but in our vallies and along the banks Spanish muskets." of our streams. It grows to the height of thirty feet, Carleton and I shook our heads incredulous-with a small leaf somewhat round and pointed. Its bark Iv. The Yankee took us both by the arm. is soft and velvety, when young, and whitish gray when led us out of the blockhouse, and through the with them for two of their horses. it is older. The tree poplar or large aspen, P. Gran- stockade to a grassy projection of the hillock. du lenta ' is a larger tree than the American aspen, but said he, in a firm voice, and weighing on each nearly resembles it in appearance. It however differs arm. "Opposed to them were Asa Nolins, want, and what would we give. We offered from it in the form of its leaves, which have not the with his three brothers, his brother-in-law, a them thirty-five dollars for their two best horse heart shaped depression at their insertion on the stem of cousin, and their wives. He fell like a brave es-and a heavy price it was, for at that time the American aspen.

> to decay. The dew drop that gems the morning, is | The Blockhouse-A Squatter's Story. upland, or rolling prairie as we call it, from the Supper over, and clenched by a pull at Nathan's Whiskey flask, we prepared for the parts of the buck over their shoulders, and the old squatter again taking the lead, we resumed our march. The way led us first across the

prairie, then through a wood, which wis succeeded by a sort of a thicket, upon the branches and thorny shrubs of which we left numerous fragments of our dress. We had walked several miles almost in silence, when Nathan suddenly made a pause, and let the butt end of his rifle fall heavily upon the ground, I took the opportunity to ask him where we were. " In Louisiana," replied he, " between the Red River, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi; on French ground, and yet in a coun-

try where French power is worth little. Do you see that," added he, suddenly seizing my arm, and pullling me a few paces aside, when he pointed to a dark object, that, at the distance and in the moonlight, had the appearance of an earthen wall, "Do you know what this is !" repeated the squatter.

"An Indian grave, perhaps," replied I. " A grave it is," was the answer, " but not

there. You are not altogether wrong. I believe it was once an Indian mound. While he spoke, we were walking on, and

Of native species, we have, many on the banks of all I now distinguished a hillock or mound of our streams, in mountain swamps, and in dry woods.— | earth, with nearly perpendicular sides, on Many of them are only shrubs growing to the height of which was erected a blockhouse, formed of untwo or three fect, while some of them on the banks of hewn Cypress trunks, of a solidity and thickour streams, as the black willow, (S. Nigra.) grow to ness upon which twenty-four pounders would the heighth of fifteen or twenty feet. The willow be- have had some difficulty in making an impreslongs to the twentieth class, and second order of the sion. Its roof rose about ten feet above a pati-Linnean system, and may at all times be known by its sade, enclosing the building, and consisted of stout saplings sharpened at the top, and suck in the ground at a very short distance from each other, being moreover strengthened and bound settlement did we find, however, and at last together with wattles and branches. The building had evidently been constructed more for a refuge and place of delence, than for an habitual residence.

A ladder was now lowered, by which we ascended to the top mound. There was a along streets. It grows to the height of from sixty to small door in the palisades, which Nathan opened and passed through, we following. The blockhouse was of equal length and breadth, and about forty feet equare. On enrope; and the groves about Athens, in the days of its tering it, we found nothing but the bare walls, with the exception of a wide chimney of sunburnt brick, and in one corner a large wooden slab. partly imbedded in the ground.

"Don't tread upon that board," said the old man, solemnly, as we approached the slab to examine it ; " it is holy ground." "How holy ground !

"There lies under it as brave a fellow as ever handled axe or rifle. He it was who built this blockhouse, and christened it the es, and came in and ate some venison, which Bloody Blockhouse-and bloody it proved to the women set before them. They were Crebe to him. But you shall hear more of it, if oles, half Spanish, half French, with a streak

hearts leap for joy. A lovely sirrp of land isy "You shall," replied Ass. "both of them before us, bounded at the further end by a forest if you return the five-and-thirty dollars." of evergreen oaks, honey, locusts, and catalpas. Towards the north was a good ten mile of Creole.

> bringing part of our traps. They were as pleasmatter to bring our plunder and the woman and

> children through the forests and swamps. We had to cut paths through the thickets, and to make bridges and rafts to cross the creeks and with the help of our axes, we were at our journey's end.

house, and were able to lie down to rest withset to work to clear the land. We had soon

for maize, and another half the size for tobaclike slaves, we saw there was nothing to be somebody who would sell us a couple of hors-

es, and two or three cows. Not a clearing or we returned discouraged and again began dig-

followed by a couple of wolf hounds, came cantering over the prairie. It struck us that this would be a famous chance for burying a pair of horses, and Asa went to meet them, and inviting them to alight and refresh themselves. At the same time we took our rifles, which was always lying beside us when we worked in the fields, and advanced toward the strangers .-But when they saw our guns, they put spure to their horses and rode off to a greater distance.

Asa called out to them not to fear, for our ri fles were to use sgainst bears and wolves and Redskins and not against Christian men. Upon this, down they came again ; we brought out a calibash of real Monongahela; and after they had taken a dram, they got off their hors you like. You shall hear how six American of the Injun: and they spoke a kind of gibber-rifles were too many for ninety French and ish not easy to understand. But Asa, who had served in Lafayette's division in the time of war, knew French well; and when they had

eaten and drunk, he began to make a bargain It was easy to see they were not the sort of men with whom decent folks could trade .-- a fact." First they wouldn't: which horses did we

"I must have my horse," screamed the Cretop of which we had a view that made our ole whom they called Croupier.

"It was only fifteen dollars," cried the lying

Towards the north was a good ten mile of prairie; on the right hand a wood of cotion-trees, and on the left the forest in which you now are. We decided at once that we should find no better place than this to fit ourselves : and we went back to tell Asa and the ohters of our discovery, and to show them the way to it. Asa and one of his brothers returned with us,

will all bear witness, that the horses were sold fast, and there we were. ed with the place as we were, and we went back | at the prices of twenty dollars for the one and again to fetch the rest. But it was no easy fifteen for the other. And if any one says the contrary, he says that which is not true.

"Larifari !" reared Croupier. "You shan't stop here to call us liars, and spoil our hunting grounds, and build houses on our land. marshes. After ten days' labor, however, and His excellency the Governor shall be told of it, and the commandant at Natchitoches, and you shall be driven away." And the other We began directly clearing and cutting down Creoles who, while Asa was speaking, aptrees, and in three weeks we had built a log- peated to be getting more quiet and reasonable. now became madder than ever, and shrieked, out fear of being disturbed by the wolves or | and swore, and golloped backwards and forcatamounts. We built two more loghouses so wards, brandishing their fowling pieces like of the Redskins. As brave a backwoodsman 1 as to have one for each two families, and then wild Injuns, and screaming out that we should leave the country, the game wasn't too plenty shaped out a couple of fields, a ten acre one for them, and suchlike. At length Asa and the rest of us got angry, and called out to them co. These we began to dig and hoe; but the 1 to take themselves off or they would be sorry ground was hard, and though we all worked for it; and when they saw us bringing our rifles to our shoulders, they put spurs to their made of it without ploughing. A ploughing- horses, and gallopped away to a distance some share we had, and a plough was easily made five hundred vards. There they halted, and -but horses were wanting : so Asa and I took ' set up such a screeching as almost deafened us fifty dollars, which was all the money we had fired off some of their old rusty guns, and then amongst us, and set out to explore the country rode away. We all laughed at their bragging forty miles round, and endeavor to meet with and cowardice, except Asa, who looked thoughtful.

"I fear some harm will come of this," said he. "Those fellows will go talking about us in their own country ; and if it gets to the ears , ging. On the very day after our return, as we of the governors or commanding officers that were toiling away in the field, a trampling of we have settled down on their territory, they horses were heard, and four men mounted, and will be sending troopy to dislodge us."

> counsel together as to what was best to be as seed more than a year old is very shy in done. I proposed that we should build a block- coming up. Lucerne seed, by the by, should house on the Indian mound to defend ourselves always be soaked in warm water for a few in, if we were attacked.

strong blockhouse on the top of the mound, that turned over repeatedly so as to moisten the is as good as sixty, and we could hold out whole mass, and left a few hours, before it is against a hundred Spanish musketeers. And sown. it's my notion, that if we give up such a hand-

rifles broken before our faces " rifles broken before our tares Asa, however, did not seem altogether sat-isfied. It was easy to see he was thinking of the woman and children. Then eaid Asa's equal parts of fresh cow dung, clay and slackwife, Rachael, "I calculate," said she, " that ed lime, to be mixed together into the consist-Nathan, although he is my brother, and I ency of mortar, and face the plaster with a oughn't to say it, has spoke like the son of his covering of thick paper to turn rain. The dead father, who would have let himself be scalped | limbs being cut off and the wounds dressed ten times over before he would have given up take a hard brush-the clamp of a scrubbling such an almity bezatiful piece of land. And Brush will do-and rub down the entire body what's more, Asa. I for one won't go back up of the tree, then with a paint or white-wash the omnipotent dirty Mississippi; and that's apply the following mixture to the body of

"But it a humared opausa sources come?" cown to the roots. All together have believed of support, and a gallon of support, and a gallon of salt. When perfectly incorporated together, want, and what would we give. We offered said As?, "and I reckon they will come !"

" They are coming over the prairie. In less han an hour they will be here. "How are they marching ? With van and

rear guard ? In what order ?" "No order at all, but all of a heap together." " Good !" said Asa ; " they can know little

[CONCLEDED NEXT WEEK.]

Seasonable Ilints for Farmers.

QUANTITY OF GRASS SEED PER ACRE. Many of the failures which arise from the setung of fields in grass, we are certain, arise from the judgment of those who caused them, io be thus sown. We have, therefore, ever been the advocate for casting on the earth an ample quantity of seed. Of Clover seed, when sown alone, we would never sow less than 1516s o the acre. If Clover seed be sown with Orchard Grass, we would sow 12 fbs, of Clover seed and a bushel of Orchard grass. Speaking of Orchard grass, we will seize the occasion to remark that whenever the pasturage of cattle or the soiling of caule may be intended, we would never sow the Clover alone-first, because the admixture of the grasses together. prevents the cattle from becoming affected with hoven; secondly, because it makes a better hay; and thirdly, because it makes a much more lasting pasture than does clover alone, and may be said to be a measurably earlier grass, while it grows much later in the fall; and as hay, when mixed clover, from its greater substance, is better for ruminating animals than clover hav alone. Of Timothy, séed, a peck and a haif should be sown. Of Herds rass or Red Top, a bushel to the acre is the proper quantity. If Orchard grass seed be sown alone, two bushels per arre is about the right quantity. Of Lucerne, 20 lbs. per acre is the right quantity. In the selection of Lu-Asa's words made us reflect, and we held cerne seed, care must be taken to get it fresh, "Yes," said Asa; "but we are only six, and they may send hundreds against us." hours before being sown," and as taken in plaster or ashes. Orchard grass seed should "Very true," said 1; "but if we have a also be sprinkled with water on a barnfloor,

ORCHARDS.-Let the trees in the Orchard be some bu of ground as we have cleared here carefully examined for dead limbs. These without firing a shot, we deserve to have our should be carefully cut off into the sound wood; the wound smoothly faced with a drawing fact." "But if a hundred Spanish soldiers come," down to the roots: Mix together five gallons selves, and when our people up at Salt River it will be fit to be applied. and Cumberland heat that the Spaniards are If the Orchard has not been recently manurmade of five parts of forest-mould, two parts "So seeing us all, even the women, so de- rotten dung, and one part lime, would greatly this, when one of my boys came running to us, thick, and it was no easy matter to split them. | SUBSOIL PLOUGHING .- A writer in the Culrods, of the same quality, but not subsoiled, the corn land the present season

becrived in the Bride, that lay on the stand.

cross of tranquillity, long have we parted ; My hope's almost gone, and my parents no more; notice and sadness I live broken-hearted, And wander unknown on a far distant shore. s how can I doubt a dear Savior's protection, logetful of gifts from his bount ti me with nationce receive his correction. And think of the Bible, that lay on the stand.

[Written for the Bradford Reporter.] fanst Trees and Flowering Shrubs of Bradford

County.

" Woodman ! spare that tree." MISSER EDITORS :-- I believe it is one of the immoand laws of Nature, that our minds are insensibly in- the Linnean system. second by the change of the seasons; and if these inbences do exist. I believe the influence of spring to be the supposed. April, though proverbial far its fickleness, "A to takers in the return of green fields and bright firms, and although we are sometimes incommoded by statis from sunshine to rain, yet every countenance twee its happy smile, a contentment with these TOTAL AS HONE AS

- Anril showers

Bring May flowers."

The change which our forests undergo at this season, are of the most beautiful phenomenous of nature .--From the howmaness of winter they are now changing " transes of mring. The old tree hath a younger int, and from the most at its feet, the violet is peeping Who still ber staties too, to the sylvan scene.

The cathins of the willow, the alder, and the poplar, av ising around, but their loss is well supplied by the transful green leaves which soon supply their places on Con tres. These cathins, or aments, as they are somethe called, are among the carfiest flowers of spring .-As compated bud is seen at first pushing its way from the cal of each bough, then drooping with its own weight, then throwing out its fine silky down, then bursting into 2200

While not a famer is on the hill, Nor leaf upon the tree.

There a mach in the flowering and leafing of trees for Se states of cause to admire. The regularity with Each wear the obsers by that high spirit left, This they renew their changes from year to year, was the immortal Linnaeus, to shord a field of terration, which if studied, would unerringly direct | And is there, Lord, one eye that kindleth not e spiculums both in his seeding and in his harvest. Dere is something in the lesser animals, (such as migratry kins be it instinct or observation, that leads then to change their bonnes periodically at certain sea- Thy grace forbil! 's he earth is full of thee ;there is backward in our observations of the seasons Bow down in worship every stubborn knee, Attant as to bet half know it, till it was beralled in by | Illome our shrines with an undying fame,

Bat change, which is so written on all things, stays bu for ca The boil which we admire, avon expands Thy love become the tenant of each breast, any into a fromer or hel, and under our own eye fails Thy glorious truth the spirit's daily food

cave early. All the species of the poplar are astringent pale moonlight might have been taken for the and tonic in their bark. They are of the twentieth class spectres of the departed; " under those cotion and eighth order of the Linnean system-and flower in trees they fell, and there they are buried." April.

The Black Alder, (Almus Serrulata) is a small tree or shrub growing in wet places, and on the banks of this rifle, and his chin resting on them. He tree or shrub growing in wei places and on the seemed to be calling togonici and teconomic or streams. It blooms-like the willow and poplar-of a time long gone by. We did not care to in April, and bears its flowers in aments, and grows from interrupt him. The stillness of the night, the S to 15 feet in height. Its leaves are ovate, pointed and hight of the moon and stars, that gave the prat-

Towanda, April, 20th 1846.

#### Develional Mements.

BT MRS. JULIA B. SCOTT.

Taxes spring-time hours, how sweetly do they glide Along the surface of time's murmuring stream ! The warm, bright sun diffuseth far and wide The life-fraught influence of his mellow beam, Green vendure springs beneath the airy tread, Fresh odors breathe in every passing gale, Young violets smile along their mossy buls. And light-winged birds seek out the quiet vale : The mountain till sings gaily on its way, Kissed by the dusies on its pebbly shore, And silver clouds along the blue sky stray, And on the earth haptismal blessings pour.

Lovely, most lovely, nature, art thon now, Simple, yet queenly, all they graces are ; For He whose hand so richly gemm'd thy brow, Of his own spirit gave thyself a share. Love is thy heart. Love is the fire that warms The slenderest fibre of thy giant frame, The breath that gives the majesty of storms, Yet quells then with one gently whispered mana The billowy sea, the strong rock lightning-cleft, The humble dew-drop, the lone forest-flower, To win the wayward by its quickening power.

With bolier light while going thus shroad ! One beart whose fervent prayer ascendath not, With nature's eloquence, to nature's God ! and of the rear; and I have often woodered that we Make they each soul, most Holy One, the same; Until the has unbroken shall be prest

To every beart as its suprement good,

American as he was The Baln of Gileod (P. Argulata) is often found dead bodies of thirty foes were lying round | wanted forty, but at last took the thirty-five; quarreling with us, I guess they won't keep ed and in culture, a gentle dressing of compost culturated about houses as an ornamental tree, and is the blockhouse when he died. They are bu- and, after getting three parts drunk upon taffia, too well known to require description. Like most other ried there." added he, pointing to a row of which they asked for to wet the bargain as they trees of rapid growth, its branches are brittle, and it de- cotton-trees a short distance off, that in the said, they mounted two upon each of the remaining horsestand rode away. We now got on famously with our fields.

and free citizens."

hant on this territory."

" Is that all !" said Asa quietly.

must give it up.

The old squatter remained for a short space

in his favorite attitude, his hands crossed on reined. It is of the nineteenth class and fourth order of rie lying before us the appearance of a silvery sea, the sombre forest on either side of the blockhouse, of which the edges only were lighted up by the moonbeams, the vague allusions out guide had made to some fearful scene of strife and slaughter that had been enacted in this now peaceful glade-all these circumstances combined, worked upon our imaginations, and we felt unwilling to break the stillness which added to the impressive beauty of the forest scene.

" Did you ever float down the Mississippi !" asked Nathan, abruptly. As he spoke he sat down upon the bank, and made a sign to us to ait beside him. · Did vouever float down the Mississippi !"

"No; we came up it from New Orleans hither." "That is nothing ; the stream is not half so

dangerous there as above Natchez. He came down, six men, four women and twice as many children, all the way from the mouths of the Ohio to the Red River ; and bad work we had ; and as for buffalos, they are clean exterminatof it, in a crazy old boat, to pass the rapids and avoid the sand-banks, and snakes, and sawyers, all i whatever the devil they call them, that are met with. I calculate we weren't sorry when 'ed the better," said Asa. "The land is not for dumb brutes, but for men." was to shelter the women and children. Two we should go away. Then Asa asked them men remained to protect them, and the other what right they had to send us away. This a light heart man." four divided into two parties, and set off, one seemed to embarrass them, and they muttered south and t'other west, to look for a goodplace and talked together; so that it was easy to see for a seulement. I and Rightsous, one of Asa's there was no magistrate or person in suthority amongst them, but that that they were a party brothers took the southerly track. through cypress swamps, where snapping tur-

goversor, and the commandant at Natchitoches, tles were pienty as musquitoes, and at every and the Lord knows who besides, that we had hood of our clearing. step the congo and mocassin snakes twisted come and equatted ourselves down here, and themselves round our ankels. We persevered, built houses, and cleared fields, and all without and circling trees, when Ri hteous rode up in mit of being well plowed. It is not necessary however, we had a few handfuls of com in our right or permission; and that then we might fall gallop. hunting-pouches, and our calabashes well filled look out. So Asa began to lose patience, and

with whiskey. With that and our rifles we told them they might go to the devil, and that bf them at least." did not want for provender. " if they were not off soon he should be apt to "Are they far they far they for the source of the source did not want for provender. ' At length, on the fourth day, we came to an | basten their movements.

their hands crossed before them."

termined, Asa gave in to our way of thinking, improve the quality of the froit by and the very same day we began the block- ploughed in shallow-or if it should not be house you see before you. The walls were convenient to plough it in, harrowing will anand soon sowed fifteen acres of maize and toall of young cypress trees, and we would have swer; but whether the plough or harrow be bacco, and then began clearing another ten fain have roofed it with the same wood ; but used, care must be taken not to injure the roots acre field. We were one day hard at work'at the smallest cypresses were five or six feet of the trees.

crying out, " Father ! Father ! The Redskins!" So we were obliged to use fir, which, when it tivator says : " Last winter I purchased a sub-We snatched up our rifles and hastening to the is dried by a few day's sun, burns like tinder. soil plough, and used it just enough to satisfy But we little thought when we did so, what myself that it is a very useful implement for top of the little rising ground on which our sorrow those cursed fir planks would bring ns. a farmer. I had corn the present year where houses were built, and thence we saw. not In. juns, but fourteen or fifteen Creoles galloping When all was ready, well and solidly nailed it was used, that suffered very little, if any, towards our clearing, hallowing and huzzaing and hammered together, we made a chimney, from the drought, while on land within eight like mad. When they were within fifty yards so that the women might cook if necessary, and then laid in a good store of hams and dried corn was entirely killed by drought. I am of us, Asa stepped forward to meet them. As soon as they saw him, one of them called out, bear's flesh, filled the meal and whiskey tubs, satisfied that I might have saved the price of There is the thief! there is the man who and the water-casks, and brought our plough ; my subsoil plaugh, by using it one day on my stole my brown horse !" Asa made no answer and what we had most valuable into the blockto this, but waited till they came nearer, when house. We then planted the palisades, secu-

one of them rode up to him and asked who ing them strongly in the ground, and to each was the chief of this settlement. " There is no other so that it might not be easy to tear them chief here." answered Asa : ," we are all equal up. We left, as you see, a space of five yards There is, perhaps, no month in the year between the stockade and the house, so that which should be more deeply interesting to the "You have stolen a horse from our friend we might have room to move about in. It American husbandman, and thus believing, we Monsieur Crospier," replied the other. "You would be necessary for an enemy to take the will proceed to call the attention of our brethren palisades before he could do any injury to the ' to go to work in right good earnest, so that they house itself, and we reckoned that with six may always command their own time, and have good rifles in such hands as ours, it would re- the pleasing satisfaction to know when they "No; you must show us by what right you quire a pretty many Spanish musketeers to may retire to rest at night, that they have omit-"Yes," cried half a dozen others, "we'll drive us from our outer defences.

have no strangers on our hunting grounds ; the bears and caguars are getting scatter than ever, rations, except what we wanted for daily use, With this brief introduction, we shall proceed carried into the fort, and we stood contemplating, to sketch an outline of some of the things which he work of our hands with much satisfaction, ed." And all the time they were talking, they kept leaping and galloping about like madmen. Asa was the only one who seemed down cast. Fraces .- If you have not already availed "The sooner the bears and caugars are kill-"I've a notion," said he. "this block-house will be bloody one before long ; and what's no longer, but go forth at once and examine more, I guess it will be the blood of one of us every panel of fence, gates and bars on your

And Asa seemed to cheer up again, and the Preparation of Ground and the Souring of next day we returned to working in the fields ; Oals .- It is an admitted fact that the earlier oats but as we were not using the horses, one of us are got into the ground, the better chance there went every motoing to patrol ten or twelve miles its of the t filling and vielding well. While it It was no pleasuring party that journey, but of fellows who had come in hopes to frighten backwards and forwards, just for precaution's is difficult to fix a day in a country like ours a right down hard and dangerous expedition, us. At last they said they should inform the sake. At night two of us kept watch, relieving on which to sow them, it is perfectly safe to one another, and patrolling about the neighbor- say, that the ground should be plowed for the

i is if he had been talking of a herd of deer.

Hints for April.

rive us from our outer defences. In six weeks all was ready ; all our tools and to, and that their business is not behind hand,

should be suended to .- Imerican Farmer. yourself of our last mon h's admonition, delay 1 ne nest thing we did was to make a wigwam. The Creoles, however, persisted that we that'll redden it. I've a sort of feelin' of it, and farm, and promptly have every necessary re-" Pho ! Asa, what notions be these !- Keep you previously secure them against the depredations of mischievious ani nals

> reception of the seed as soon as the frost is out One morning we were working in the bash of it and sufficiently relieved of moisture to adthat one should wait until he is ready to sow his " They're coming !" eried he; " a hundred oais-nay, on the contrary, it is far better that the ground should be plawed long enough to "Are they far aff?" said Asa, quite quietly, senie down and become compact before the s if he had been talking of a herd of deer. seed be committed to it,