PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O. & H. P. GOODRICH.

37 O W A W D A 8

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1846.

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

County. " Woodman! spare that tree."

MESSES. EDITORS.—Among the many attractions of our forests at this season of the year is the return and nesting of migrating birds. It is surprising to see with what exactness each species of bird will return from its wintry visit to the "sunny south," and appear with its cheerful wildwood notes in the same hedge, dell or forest as on the preceeding year. From calenders which have been kept by those who are curious in such matters, i seems that at fixed days we may expect each warblet home from his wanderings, for " the Stark in the heavens knoweth her appointed times; and the Crane, and the Turtle, observe their time of coming."

There is a mystery that hangs over the migration of hirds. Their summer residence with us makes them seem as if they were of our own household. Their homes have been in our forests, in our gardens, in our barns, and every where about us. Some have cheered us with their early morning song. Some sing to allure us from the sultry noon-day sun, to the inviting forest shade, while others give their sweetest notes at close of the departing day.

Each selects his own favorite tree and sings away his summer hours as if he knew no unhappiness. I wonder that any one should ever think of destroying their nests; for my part I would be willing to set a tree or bush apart in my yard or fields for every wild bird that lives, if they would but make their summer homes with me. I would learn from them lessons of domestic happiness; their morning song would allure me to my early employment my noon-day siesta should be under the same shade. and their last notes at evening should full me too, to re-

But I am not speaking of birds as the only attraction of our forests; they but add their share to the woodland's charm, and warble in their varied notes the same praise that glistens in the dew-drop, trembles in the leaf, or smiles in the flowers. Each speaks of its maker's praise in its own language, and while our associations with them should soften the aspirations of our nature's, they insensibly draw our affections to the source of every beauty and of every charm, for

" Whose careth for the flowers, Will care much more for Him."

Among the many poble trees of our forest the Oal Ouercus) stamls pre-eminent. This tree has been relebrated from the earliest ages for its beauty, its durability and its strength. The genus embraces more than one hundred species, and more than one half that number are found in the United States. Among them is the lofty tree whose branches overtop our forests, and the dwarfish shrub whose height at maturity is but a span.

The Oak flowers early in May and has its blossoms leating. It is one-of: the class of trees whose blossoms on the same tree are of two kinds—pistillate and staminate, or as they are often termed, male and female—the staminate being the male, and the pistillate the female flower. Each pistillate or fertile flowers contains the rudiments of six eceds but they seldom perfect more than This seed is the acorn which is a little semi-oval knot, standing in a hemispherical cup to which it is attached at its base. These acorns become ripe in Octoterswhen they fall to the ground. They are oily, hitter

Oak (Quercus Alba) is perhaps the prevailing tree.dark spots, and its heart wood is of a reddish color but its sap wood is nearly white. The wood of this tree is nensions. It is used for nearly every article manufaccity and minute division are required. It is also extens useful in tanning, but is seldom used as it has not the thickness of the red and black oaks.

The leaves of this tree are divided into rounded lobes and when they first put forth in the spring, they have a rusty red appearance above, and are white and downy beneath, but when they are full grown they are of a light green until autumn, when they change to a violet or purple, and some of them remain on the trees till

In open situations the white cak has a handsome top & forms an ornamental tree. The celebrated oak at Hartettlement of New England. Its association with the rinski! colonial history of Conn., will long keep it in remem-

Next to the white oak the Black Oak (Q. Tinetoria) is of the most importance in the forests of our county.-This tree attains the size of the white oak—has a dark brown bark-leaves largely and deeply gashed which change from a deep green to a dull red or yellow in au--acorns in clusters which are half buried in a thick

scaly cup-and produces fruit once in two years. For timber this is not so valuable as the white oak; it used however for staves, fuel, and some other purpoes, and its bark is extensively used for tanning. Its oninconvenience for this purpose is its yellow color which will cause leather tanned with it to stain unless the color is discharged. A valuable dye is also extracted

from its bark called guercitron. The leaves of this tree often contain a green globular appendage called cak-balls, or cak-apples. The gall nuts are also found on the leaves of the oak. There are ocsioned by an insect that makes a small perforation on the under side of the leaf and deposits an egg in the subcomes a worm, and this passes through all the metamor phases of its nature till it eats its way out and becomes They are employed in the arts and in medicine.

which is a large tree; the Swamp White Oak (Q. Bicolor) which grows in and about swamps; the Scarlet Oak (Q: Coccinea); the Barren Scrub Oak (Q. Illieifolia) which is a mere shrub; the Bark Chestnut Oak (Q. Monatana) and perhaps some other species.

The Oak is a genus of trees of which some species are found in nearly every latitude of both hemispheres. One of its species the Live Oak (Q. Vivens) is found One of its species the Live Oak (Q. Vivens) is found in Florida and Louisansi, which is the most valuable of smoke and read the Charivari L' Ami du Peuall timber for ship building. It is very durable and so heavy that to balance its excessive weight, red is joined with it, which is very light.

To this genus also belongs the Cork tree (Q. Suber) of the south of Europe. It is from the bark of this tree that the corks of common are made.

Many historical incidents of much interest are asso ciated with the Oak, and it was regarded with religious veneration by the encient Druids as being the supporter of the Misseltæ, which was an object of worship by them. It has ever held the same rank among forest trees that the lion does among beasts and the eagle among birds. As an ornamental tree it claims the first rank, being beautiful in its proportions, clean and neat | it rain yesterday ?—I tink it vash—la grosse in its foliage, and so long lived that many generations may enjoy its shades. It is easily cultivated from its acorns, or it may be transplanted with success from our native wilds. Whole grounds in England have been thus grown, and its Oaks enjoye the protection of the government. Our American forrests are abundantly supplied with this tree, but the ruthlessness with which they are destroyed will in a short time produce a scarcity of them here, unless some protecting hand shall stay their useless destruction.

Towards, May 20th 1846.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

England! home of the free, asylum of the brave, retuge of refugees, and so forth-in heroic prose, and yet more heroic verse, what fine things have and may be said and sung on this self-gorifying subject, to the great joy of the gods and goddesses in the 1s and 2s galleries! Something about slaves being free the moment they touch British soil, regenerated, disenthralled by the genius universal emancipation, or some such stuff; we are not sure whether the passage occurs in Curran's speeches or Tom Thumb, but it takes pit, boxes, and gallery by storm, upon all occasions; it is truly delightful to witness the ardor with which a British auditory compliments itself upon its excursive humanity, transmarine benevolence, and free trade philanthropy!

great way off, but is quite incapable of distin- empire of the Casars, they have descended to guishing such as lie immediately under his nose; the supremacy of cameo cutters; from the Methe artist applies a spectacle of peculiar contelli we stoop to contemplate Mosaics; workers struction to remedy this defect; we think it The Oak flowers early in May and has its blossoms would be a vast advantage to the public in general base pendulous catkins which fall just at the time of eral if ingenious opticians would turn their attention to a remedy for that long-sighted benevolence which sweeps the horizon for objects of compassion, but is blind as a bat to the wretchedness and destitution abounding at their own doors. We confess we think there is an affectation in this gad-about benevolence of which we see now-a-days so much-too much : there streets and lanes, the grinders of intrinsic harseems about it that sort of nitiful ostentation. which induces a poor gentleman to ask everybody he meets to dinner, when he has not dinner enough for his own family at home. We and bitter bachelors, who have no music in their ton, according to the old dispensation; Jacob confess we are of opinion that charity, though souls, drive them away rudely from their in-I shall not perhaps be able to describe the entire list of it need not end, should begin at home; and that Oaks that we have in our county, but will give a few of it is time enough when severe distress has been our most common species. Among these the White relieved at our own door in walk to the other end of the earth in search of foreign beggars .-This tree often attains the height of seventy or eighty There'is, no doubt, a highly graufying pride in feet, with a diameter of six feet when the soil and cli- seeing this free and happy country, the asylum male are favorable. Its bark is variegated with light and of fallen royalty and discomfitted revolutionists -the home of the brave and of the knave-the of "All round my hat," or stimulated to saltatopolar star of wondering Poles and refugees of ry exortations by the toe-and-heet inspiring air all ranks, climes, colors, and nations; but, with of "Jump Jim Crow." Their little rotund all ranks, climes, colors, and pations ; but, with of the genus, it being strong, durable, and of large dian order of precedence in charity as in nobility; our fellow countrymen demand the pas, and tured by the wheelright, and the young and thrifty tim- there is quite enough of misery, if we look for ber is so elastic, as to be useful for baskets, chair seats, it, within the scope of our visible horizon; when hoops, and all other purposes where strength and classi- we have relieved the pressing necessities of our indigenous tribes, it is quite time enough to cast usely used in ship building. The bark is astringent and about for exotics wherewith to occupy our overflowing benevolence.

We, know, of course, that it is nauseous aud emetical to be told that our fellow-countrymen starve outside our gates; such recital of domestic misery interfere with the process of digestion. and, like the sad realities of another place, should never be mentioned in the hearing of ears polite. Nothing can be more vulgar, uninteresting, and anti-sentimental, than the distress of Hicks. Higgins, Figgins, and Stubbs, and all weavers and others who are neither nobles nor refugees -who are vulgar enough to work if they can interpreted, meaneth no more nor less than the ford, Ct., is of this species. It is a large spreading tree, get it-who wear no bristles between their noses with a short trunk and was of a great age at the early and lips, and who have no names ending in

If you stroll down Regent-street; the Quadrant, and Waterloo-place, any fine afternoon, our northern clime, and, to the manner of the you cannot fail to remark vast numbers of exo-people, adapted, if notborn. tics in glossy black silk hats, with moustaches and whiskers to match, hard inexpressive coats. flash satin vests, unwhisperables plaited ridiculously over the hips, glazed leather boots, and a profusion of Brimingham jewelry and Bristol very loud, or rather chatter intolerably, and look

killing and impudent at the ladies as they pass. There is a polished brass knocker ar the corper of Grosvenor square, which, when we have titivated with a burned cork, as we usually do when passing that way, seems the common ancestor of these gentry; certainly they are great fellows, and it is difficult to conceive that the town is not their own. Like Sampson, their strength lies in their hair; flowing locks, well oiled, brushed and curled, from a fair porportion of their general stock in trade. By their fashion of wearing their hair you may get at their politics. 'The Bonapartist is known by a have left behind. stance of the leaf. When the ball grows the egg beshort bristly moustache and staring hair; la June France is represented by young gentlemen wear-Passes of its nature till it eats its way out and becomes ing their hair clubbishly, after the fashion of foreigners who swell our full tide of existence. the jacobins—these posteriorly hirsute gentry Incapable from character and habit, of exertions not powerful astringents and they have the property of are Republicans to a man; partizans of the ex- of trifling ingenuity, and from the long and desthing waters which contain iron in solution black isting dynasty wear whiskers a la Louis Phil- tructive wars that have desolated their country

tlemen.
In the coffee-house about this Frenchified neighborhood, the gentlemen we have been introducing to the reader, abound in such numbers as to make it necessary to set aside a " prety France" in each, for their particular accommodation. Here, under the auspices of a " Napileon le Grand," in plaster of Paris, crowned with ple, and Le National, and may be heard any night in the week, especially on Sundays discussing politics and things in general, somewhat in the matter and form following, that is to say: "Parlons done de la guerre ?-Vitl you bring me une demi tasse cafe, et von grande circon ference de toast, buttered on de von side and de oder ?-la grosse bete, Louis Phillippe! Ah! Bah !- Mon Dieu ! Sacre bleu-Ha ! ha !have you never got two pennies to giv me for one half penny? a bas less tyrans!-dem bad cafe !- apropos de dottes, parlons de-vous la ther of chemistry and brother of the Earl of trouverez, je vous en assure, la Societic d'Assassins du Rio, hommes pleins d'honneur—shall poire, Louis Phil-Sacre nom de-Too, too, my littel deer, vill you not give me von little? -he! he! he!-Chantons-tira la la!-tira la la !-Savez.

Italians do not muster sufficiently strong here to enable us to depict their peculiarities en mase; nor is there any very striking individuality, still less any marked nationality, giving them particular claims upon our notice. The privation of a national character never fails to have a bad effect upon the character of the individual; it is not merely upon the nation that oppression marks its brand of ignominy, but upon every man, woman, and child belonging to the nation which is enslaved. When a people no longer boasts national interests, their pride takes fire at the expense of their fellow-countrymen of the next province; and thus it is with Italy; the Milanese looks with dislike upon the Venetian, the Venetian despises the Botognese, the latter shuns comparison with the serfs of the church. The Calabrian Highlander abhors the cowardly ragamuffinry of the Two Sicilies, although reuctantly submitting to their dominion. The Florentine, rich in the fertility of his exhaustless soil, and supplied abundantly with the necessaries of existence, pities and despises the other children of fair Italy. Yet Italy must ever the songs of Horace and Virgil, and again in the strains of Dante and Ariosto, now, alas! gloriwherein the patient can see distinctly objects a circumference of the large Lablache. From the tufa replace the Tarquins; Balladio is representthe empire by multitudes of friars and priests;

Michael Angelo is a man of alabaster images :

Raphael, the 'divine,' a copier of old masters for the American market. The Savoyards are noted as the metropolists of our out-of-doors music-the minstrels of the mony; hateful are they in the sight of porters of Inns of Court, and much beloved of little ny fittle ones welcome them on each returning Saturday, with half-pennies, crusts, and cheese. parings, pitying them, wanderers far from their friends and native land; while circumabitant infancy and childhood congregate around the smiling minstrels, melted by the pathetic cadences grinder, though hungry, perchance, or cold, responding to their merriment with a hop, skip and jump, an accompanying whistle, and a goodhumored grin; the affectionate mothers in the back-ground looking on with that look of mingled pride and tenderness, the mother's own expression-make a picture we often stop to gaze at, wishing for the pencil of a Wilkie. The Savoyared, among whom, by the way, are comprised Tyrolese, Genoese, Sardinians, and Italians proper, have their ambitions like other men; one is happy in the possession of a pair of white mice—another glorifies in the tricks of a mischievous monkey; all grades of mechanical music belong to them, the discordant hurdy-gurdy to the organ imitative of a full band. plus ultra of their art, however, is the conduct of their " comedi," as they call it, which, being puppet show. The popularity of these exhipitions, though considerable, never rise to that hight of enthusiasm wherewith our populace receive the immortal Punch, now naturalized in

The poor Savoyards are eminently gregarious, huddling together in narrow courts and alleys on the northern side of Holborn, whence you may see them set out in groups, on Sunday mornings, for Primrose Hill, Hampstead, and tones. These gentry smoke very fast, talk Highgate, where, in the shady woods or sunny meadows, they idle away the livelong summer's day, indulging in fond remembrances of their far distant mountain-home, and laying up in their pulmonary apparatus as much fresh air as serves hem for the week ensuing. It is truly miraculous how those poor creatures make out to live, paying as they do, extortionate sums for the use of their music-mills to those who make a rade of letting them out for hire, faring hard, illlodged, and exposed to all weathers; yet they do struggle on in the hope of saving a few pounds wherewith to support their aged parents, or settle themselves for life in the pleasant valleys they

Spaniards we see little of in London: they form a very minute fraction of the adventuring foreigners who swell our full tide of existence. lippe, and cut the moustache; the Legitimatists indifferent to trade, manufacture or commerce, J. Baird, all of Cattawissa, for \$12,000.

We have also in our forests the Red Oak (Q. Rubra) | may at once be recognised by dressing like gen- they have neither great not petty business to attract them here. The wine, cork, fruit and cigar trade occupy a few merchants of no great note in the city; a few obtain a precarious subsistence by teachin their language or the guitar they have no peculiarities to distinguish them from other continental foreigners, except it may be the high feeling, grave deportment, and formal politeness, characteristic of their nation .-Whenever you meet a Spaniard in London you may be sure, whether he be poor or rich

you come in contact with a gentlemen. The Hebrew nation next claims a share of our attention, as representing the most numerous, important and wealthy body of distinct people in London. It may be considered strange that we should include our notice of the Jews under the head of foreigners in London, since they are our fellowcountrymen and fellow-citizens, as Sir Moses Montefiore and Sir David Salomons; (by the way, Sir Moses has an oddity of sound about it, reminding us of the fa-Cork) can abundantly testify.

Talk of pedigrees, forsooth ! tell us of the Talbots, Percies, Howards, and such like mushrooms of yestorday! show us a Jew, and we will show you a man whose genealogical tree springs from Abraham's bosom, whose family is older than the decalogue, and who bears incontrovertible evidence in every line of his oriental countenance of the authenticity of his descent through myriads of successive generations.— You see in him a living argument of the truth of Divine revelation-in him you behold the literal fulfilment of the prophecies. With him you ascend the stream of time, not voyaging by the help of the dim, uncertain and fallacious light of traditon, but guided by an emanation of the same light which to his nation was " a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night;" in him you see the representative of the once favored people of God, to whom, as to the chosen of all mankind. He revealed himself their legislator. protector and king; who brought them out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bon-

The Jewish quarter is bounded to the north

by High street, Spitalfields; to the east by Middlesex street, popularly known and called Petticoat lane; to the south by Leadenhall street, Aldgate, and the hither end of Whitechapel; to the west by Bishopgate street, where we are engaged to dine at the Albion assert her supremacy. Italy, once glorious in aforesaid. This is literally the New Jerusalem; here we Christians are foreigner-strangers in a strange land; here, over the doors, inity, transmarine benevolence, and free trade fies herself in the flexile trills of a cantalizing are inscribed pothooks and vowel points, inhilanthropy!

There is a disease well known to opitcisns, and within the girdle that embraces the vast Moses Abrahams furnisheth "slops" for home consumption and exportation; this we naturally conclude to be the meaning from the articles exhibited in the windows, for though the sign be Hebrew to them, we need hardly say that it is Greek to us. Within the area bounded as above described, but especially about Bevismarks, Hounsditch, St Mary-axe, and Petticoat lane, you might readily imagine yourself transported to Frankfort, Warsaw, or any place enjoying a superabundant Jewish population: here every face is of the shape, and somewhat of the complexion of a turkey-egg; every brow pencilled in an arch of exact ellipse; every nose modelled after the proboscis of a toucan; locks as bushy and black as those of Absalom abound, and beards of the patriarchal ages .children and nursery maids; frumpish old maids | Here, and hereabouts, Isaac kills beef and mutgold watches, now warranted never more to hands to her bosom, and soon found how matlove a second, to the crucible, kept always at ters stood. She had the fortitude, however, to white heat in his little dark cellar, and no ques-tions asked. Here, at the corners, Rebecca disposes of fried liver and 'tatoes. smoking watch had come from, she did not disclose her hot, on little bright, burnished copper platters, knowledge of how it had found its way into the to all the tribes of Israel not prohibited by law to eat, that is to say, to all who possess the solitary " browns " wherewith to purchase the as Jenny was a young woman of great prudence appetizing dainty. Solomon negotiates in the matter of rage: Eather rejoices in a brisk little business of flat fish fried in oil—a species of dainty in which the Jews alone excel. Moses of the circumstance died away, but not till it and Aaron keep separate marine stores, every earthly thing, furtively acquired, from a chain cable to a Coreigan, finds a ready sale. Rachel, albeit a widow, dispenses from behind the bar, "short" and "heavy" to the thirsty tribes. Ruth deals wholesale in oranges and other foreign fruits. Melchisedec dabbleth in Hebrew books and tracts. Absalom sells opium and Turkey thubarb. Mordecai is a crimp." the vulture of sea-faring men. Nothing is to be seen above, below, around, but Jewish physiognomies, Jewish houses, and Jewish occupations. The avidity with which this in one sense primitive people pursues gain is not wonderful, when we reflect that gain is all that the lately unrelenting persecution of of the Christian has left them to pursue. With money in the dark days of their history have they purchased the poor privilege to live; with money have they secured for themselves in one country connivance, in another toleration, in a third citizenship; with money have they made war, and set by the ears hostile Nazarenes; with money have they negotiated peace -transferred from king to king, diadems and sceptres-playing at chuck-farthing with the fates and fortunes of European and Asiatic nations. The same all-absorbing thirst of gold that formed the leading principle in the life of that pillar of the stock exchange the well remembered Rothschild, animates the morest Israelitish urchin who follows through his bearded progenitor, esquire of the clothes bag;

> To DESTROY SORREL IN GRASS LANDS .-Sorrel abounds in the proportion of the free humic acid in the soil, and it can be eradicated as a recompense for a paltry watch : no, in my by the use of calcarious manure, such as soap makers' waste, carbonate of lime.

to the pursuit of gain all their energies are di-

rected with an intensity, unsernpulosity, and

perseverance unknown to and unattempted by

any Christian people; money they must and

will have, " rem puocunque modo rem."

CATTAWISSA BRIDGE.—The contract for rebuilding the Cattawissa Bridge across the Susquehanna, has been taken by Messrs. Benjamin Prick, Charles Hartman and Jenny and the Watch.

In some of the country parts of Scotland. a custom prevails of young men giving their plan for securing the fidelity of sweetheart. parish." than that of breaking a sixpence. A watch is a valuable and highly sprized article. It is worth at least a couple of pounds; and the loss of that sum by an individual in a humble condition of life, is a very serious matter.-Still, we believe, there are cases in which the proposed match is broken off, and the watch abandoned forever; though doubtless this is only in cases of great fickleness, or when weighty reasons for desertion intervene.

The following laughable incident regarding watch so entrusted, occurred a few years ago. Jenny Symington, a well favored sprightly girl, in a certain farmhouse in Galloway. had been entrusted with the watch of her sweetheart. Tam Halliday, a neighboring shepherd. and which she carried with scrupulous care in her bosom; but even the most carefully kept articles will sometimes disappear in spite of all the precautions considered necessary to preserve them. Jenny, be it known, was esteemed a first-rate hand at preparing potatoes for the family supper; none could excel her in serving them up, beaten and mashed in the most tempt ing style. On one occasion, in harvest, when the kitchen was crowded with a number of shearers, waiting for their evening meal, and while Jenny was busy beating a mess of potatoes, what did the unlucky watch do, but drop from her bosom, chain, seals, and all, into the pot among the potatoes! Jenny's head being turned away at the moment, she knew nothing of the disaster, and therefore continued to beat on at her task She certainly was a little surprised when she felt there was still a hard po tatoe to beat, notwithstanding her previous diligence; but thinking nothing of it, she continued to beat, occasionally giving the hard potatoe, alias the watch, a good thump with the end of the beetle. At length she thought she had fairly completed the business; and so infusing a large jar of sweet milk into the mess, she stirred all ogether, and placed the vessel ready for the

attack of the hungry on-lookers. Behold, then, the pot-a round gawsy tri od-planted in the middle of the floor. A circle was formed round it in a trice, and horn for horn the shearers began to stretch and strive. Many mouthfuls had not been taken, before certain queer looks began to be manifested .-"Deil's in the tatties." says one; "I think they've got banes in them." "Banes!" says another, "they're the funniest banes over I saw ; they're made o' broken glass and pieces o' brass; I'll sup nae mair o' them." With that, another produced a silver watch case, all batter ed and useless, from his capacious horn spoon, and a universal strike among the suppers immediately ensued. It was clear that a watch had been beaten up with the potatoes; so the good wife had nothing for it but to order the lisgraced pot out of the way, and to place a basket of oatmeal cakes and milk in its stead.

What were poor Jenny's feelings during this staange denouement? On the first appearance show no symptoms of surprise; and although every one was wondering where the broken pot. As it had belonged to no one in the house, the materials were not identified; and and modesty, and had never shown any one that she had a watch in her possession, no one teased her about it. In a short time the noise had gone over the neighborhood that the family had found a watch in the potatoe pot; and among others, it came to the ears of the owner. Tam Halliday, who was highly pleased with the conduct of his beloved Jenny : for he thought that if she had cried or sobbed, and told to whom the watch belonged, it would have brought ridicule on them both. Tam was, in short, delighted with the way the matter had been managed, and he thought the

watch was well lost, though it had been ten times the value. Whatever Tam's ideas were on the subject. Jenny felt conscious that it was her duty to replace the watch. Accordingly, next time she met her lover, she allowed no time to elapse before she thus addresses him :- " Now. Tam. ye ken very well know how I have demolished your good silver watch, but it is needless to regret what cannot be helped. I shall pay you for it, every farthing. The one half I will give you when I get my half year's wages at Matilmas, and the other half soon; as my brother is awn me three pounds, which he has promised to pay me afore the next Eastern's e'en fair." "My dear Jenny." said the young man, taking her kindly by the hand, "I beg you will say nothing about that ridiculous affair. I do not care a farthing for the loss of the watch: mair by token. I have gotten a rise in my wages frae the new faird; for I maun tell ye I'm now appointed chief herd in the Ca's Hope. However, to take any payment from you, to rob you of your had won penny-fee, would be disgraceful. No, no, I will take none of your wages; but there is one thing I will take, if you are willing, and which, I hope, will make us both happy for life." "And what may that be. Tam. now that ye're turned a grand head shepherd?" "I will take," said he, " yourself; but mind I do not ask you eves your worth is beyond all estimation. If you will agree to be mine, let it be done freely; but whether you are willing to marry me or not, from this time henceforth the watch is never more to be spoken of."

What followed may be easily imagined. Tam and Jenny were married as soon as the ter to be alone than in bad company.

n enishing for the cottage at the Ca's Hope uld be prepared; and at the wedding, the story of the watch and the potatoe put was made the topic of much hearty mirth among the watches in trust to young women for whom assembled company. The last time we visited they have declared their attachment. The Jenny's cottage, we reminded her of the tranwatch is kept and carried in the bosom of the saction. "Houts," said she, "that's an auld fair one, until the anxious couple are united in story now; the laird has been sae well pleased the bonds of wedlock, when, as a matter of wi the gaudeman, that he has gien him a precourse, the pledge of sincerity is delivered up sent o' that eight day clock there; it cost eight to its original owner. This is imagined by pounds in Janie Lockie's, at the east port of the country lasses to be an infinitely better Dumfries, and there's no the like in all the

Shaking Hands.

[We have from Wiley & Putnam, the tweneth number of their Library of Choice Reading-the second part of Leigh Hunt's Indicafor and Companion, an agreeable melange of matters, treated in the agreeable style for which Leigh Hunt is famous. There are many of the chapters we should like to extract for the amusement of our readers, but space is want-

ing. Here is a sample:]
Among the first things which we remember. noticing in the manners of people, were two errors in the custom of shaking hands. Some, we observed, grasped every body's hand alike -with an equal fervor of grip. You would have thought Jenkins was the best friend they had in the world; but on succeeding to the squeeze, though a slight acquaintance, you found it equally flattering to yourself; and on the appearance of somebody else, (whose name t turned out the operator had forgotton.) the crush was no less complimentary; the face was as earnest and beaming, the " glad to see you " as syllabical and sincere, and the shake as close, as long, and as rejoicing, as if the semi-unknown was a friend come home from the Deserts.

On the other hand, there would be a gentleman now and then, as cov of his hand as if he were a prode, or a whitlow. It was in vain that your pretensions did not go beyond the "civil salute" of the ordinary shake, or that being introduced to him in a friendly manner. and expected to shake hands with the rest of the company, you could not in decency omit his. His fingers half coming out and half retreating, seemed to think you were doing them a mischief; and when you get hold of them, the whole of the shake was on your side; the other hand did but proudly or pensively acquiesce—there was no knowing which; you had to sustain it as you might a lady's in handing her to a seat; and it was an equal perplexity whether to shake it or let it go. The one seemed a violence done to the patient, the other an awkward responsibility brought upon yourself. You did not know all the evening. whether you were an object of dislike to the person; till on the party's breaking up, you saw him behave like an equally ill-used gentleman, to all who practiced the same unthink-

ing civility.

Both of these errors, we think, might as well be avoided; but of the two, we must say we prefer the former. If it does not look so much like particular sincerity, it looks mere like general kindness; and if two virtues are to be separated, (which they assuredly need not be, considered without spleen,) the world can better afford to dispense with an unpleasant truth, than a gratuitous humanity. Besides, it is more difficult to make sure of the one, than to practice the other, and kindness itself is the best of all truths. As long as we are sure of that, we are sure of something, and of something pleasant. It is always the best end, if not in every instance the most logical means.

This manual shyness is sometimes attribu-

ted to modesty, but never, we suspect, with justness, unless it be that sort of modesty, whose fear of committing itself is grounded pride. Want of address is a better reason; but this particular instance of it would be grounded in the same feeling. It always implies a habit of either pride or mistrust. We have met with two really kind men who evinced this soreness of hand. Neither of them. perhaps, thought himself inferior to any body about him, and both had good reason to think highly of themselves, but both had been sanguine men contradicted in their early hopes .-here was a plot to meet the hand of one of them with a fishslice, in order to show him the disadvantage to which he put his friends by that flat salutation; but the conspirator had not the courage to do it. Whether he heard of the intention we know not, but shortly afterwards he took very kindly to a shake. The other* was the only man of a warm set of politicians, who remained true to his first hopes of mankind. He was impatient at the change in his companions, and at the folly and inattention of the rest; but though his manner became cold, his constancy remained warm, and this gave him a right to be as strange as he pleased.

"The late Mr. Hazlit,

SMALL FARMS US. LARGE. -- Small farms are certainly more easily improved than large ones. and while the fertility of the soil is thereby increased, the remuneration, the nett gain, is the inverse ratio to its size, when compared with large ones of equal fertility. I am clearly of the opinion if a man have five hundred acres in one body, that his best policy is to do with it as Solomon adjudged, when the child was claimed by two mothers-to cut it in halvesand if he cannot sell a moiety, or cultivate it advantageously, he had better give it away .-A vast propurtion of the debts for which agriculturists are bound, arise from the purchase of more land. It is somewhat of a mania, I admit, among the good people of Maryland, which can only he abated by the stern enforcement of contracts, and by the conviction that large possessions of land in the hands of the same persons never benefit the country, and seldom the individual. Had I my time to live over again, I would not add one additional acre to my patrimonial estate.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is bet-