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SACKLWCT

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[Written for the Bradford Reporter.]

County.

"Woodman! spare that tree." The provisions which nature makes for the preservathe cause of vitality, has never been opened to our view changes which they undergo in their different stages of

No pursuit can be more worthy of a rational mind. than to investigate nature's works, and 'see the various cerstians of her laws. Deity has stamped His perfecans on all we see about us, and has clothed us with powers to read these perfections in. His works, and He cams that homage of the heart which they alone can gre, who read and understand. While we admire the testiful in nature, there is a Voice which says to us-- Understandest thou what thou readest." The book of nature is the book of God. It is the revelation of His reflections written by his hand on all His works; and as he the revelation of His will calls us to obey Him. ne revelation of Nature calls us to adore Him.

Among the works of Deity, there is something in the mened by which the vegetable world is kept in existence. coneg its various stages of germination, growth and deest, which strikes us at once with wonder and admiraton. Who that sees the lofty Oak, standing the monand of the forest, would suspect, had neither he not sters seen, that it had its birth from an acorn like those mais branches! Who could trace its changes back to us small beginning? Yet that acorn alone, had not life to give." There was a Hand that gave it the sunbeam's ight and warmth, the Heaven's dew and rain, and redient to the law to the first accorn given, it sprang to

Is new mode of existence then gave it new wants and sum its light and heat, its dew and rain, it sought are reserved from the earth food for its future greatness Figure of its roots was a mouth, to devour the earth glarman-holin, and each leaf assisted to purify and and a latever the root devoured. There is a process The our existence as dependent, and our end as cer- some corn. and I is this change that keeps the living world in some on the cheek of beauty, or the bue of the lips that we press to our own, may have mantled the petal of the be, or glowed on the serpent's scale or forky tongue.-The lear that glistens in the loveliest eve has come from 12th, and whether this held in decay, a drop of poison to some deadly fang, a dew drop from some lovely act, or a the teat from some Angel's eye, man knows ex-cares not. To him the blush of maiden's cheek, they lip, is beautiful, whatever it once has been-and with the tear, he feels a kindred sympathy whatever may have been its remote source.

Bat Messra, Editors, I have digressed from the subject duce communications, and if I have incurred your e by so doing, I will flee for shelter to th a our forest trees.

We have among our wild hills, some trees where a and to this article.

The Mountain Ash Surbus Americana 'is a favorite bribith, and has branches and leaves that somewhat more the common white ash of the genus Francisus. has force and fruit it has a resemblance to the crabstore and it is therefore classed in the genus Pyrus by a be betamiste.

This tree pats out its leaves early in May and flowers recorded into many small leaflets which are attached 10 minon periole or stem. The leaflets are pointed 2' extremety, notched on their edges, and smooth on " we dark red or purple. It is the frost of this tree all causes it to be so much admired. Its clusters are Slive, and contrast beautifully with the white mantle when. The tree is easily cultivated from its berries. or then sprough from the root. It grows rapidly, and it | a time therefor almost any soil. It belongs to the eleventh can say 2 to order of the Linnean system.

De Bander nut (Stuphylea Trifolia) is another " cursor. Its leaves-are in trees, oval, and pointed at the extremity. It is a handsome ornamental tree or they although it is not often found entitivated for that te Linnean system.

The Prockly Ash (Xantharylam Frezincum) grees in some of the low grounds of our county, and is teres are promate like the mountain sah, leadets oral and hurried off. acceptant and its flowers grow in numbels on each and Eth order of the Linneau system.

Another small tree or shrub growing in the swamps W foreit of our county, is the Leather Wood (Direct This grows to about the beight of six feet, to a extremely irregular in its shape. It flowers in And ted May before the earns put forth. The flowers to call tail yellow, and grow in banches of two er The opposite sales of the stem. The fruit of this a a small oral red berry. Every part of this tree

Along the streams of our county, we have, too, the brothers set out for the dwelling. As they ap-Witch Hazel (Hamamelis Virginica.) A singular prosched, light broke upon his view—his step characteristic of this shrub, is, that it puts out flowers in quickened, and his fears increased, and the most ers are yellowish, and not showy ;-they would scarcely Forest Trees and Flowering Shrubs of Bradford be noticed, did they not clothe their branches in the depth held his house in flames, and almost burned to their edges, and covered with fine hairs beneath. It is The provisions which nature makes for the preserva-tion and propogation of organized bodies, is worthy of called witch hazel, because the divining or mineral rod, before him, advanced a few steps and sunk exthe and propogation of organized codies, is worthy or which was once the cause of so much superstitious folly, hausted to the earth. was made from its branches. It is not uncommon still _it is a my-tery which is locked up in the unfathomable to find people who believe in its powers, and who are and found him seated near the almost expiring and found that season near the authors expiring but the laws which govern organized. Willing to work by torch light at the suggestion of some embets. In his right hand he held a small stick this, whether animal or vegetable, in the various ignorant impostor, who knows as little of the science of with which he was tracing the name of Eliza minerals, as he does of the language of the man in the on the ground, and his left hand lay on his fa-Towanda, June 5, 1846.

The Exile's Song.

I have sat in chambers rich and high, When the haughtiest brow was smoothed in smiles When kindness warmed proud Beauty's eye, And Art displayed its softest wiles; But the forest wild was my delight, At dawning gray and gathering night; More juy had I in my leafy hall, Than in fretted roof and storied wall.

I have knelt at the incense-shrine of Praise, When a thousand voices chanted deep, When the organ pealed, and the torches' blaze Saw some in triumph, some to weep; But higher rites have I partaken, When Heaven with the tempest's wing was shaken When the forest blazed, and the lightning's dart Quailed all but the wandering exile's heart.

In climes of softer air I've been, And sat in bowers when the rose was blown. When the leaf was yet in its freshest green, And with one to love till then unknown; But deeper raptures I have felt, When by her rocky couch I knelt, Who crossed for me the stormy main, Content in one fond heart to reign.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

JAMES MORGAN, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, soon after settled near Bryan's Station in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the West, he had cut down the so earlished order. It lives to die, and dies to live ... cane, built a cabin, deadened the timber, ento do we reflect, that we, too, have our origin as closed a field with a worm fence, and planted foot of the oak, its trunk supported his head,-

It was on the 7th of August, 1783. The sun The first we eat may have been the flesh of had descended, a pleasant breeze was playing and projecting rocks, bleached with the sun and we are the nutriment of worms; the blush that we through the surrounding wood, the cane bowed rain for centuries, were crimsoned with blood under its influence; and the broad green leaves, that had warmed the heart and animated the hosof the corn waved in the air. Morgan had om of the soldier. The pale glimmering of the seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his moon occasionally threw a faint light upon the infant on his knee. His young and happy wife mangled bodies of the dead, then a passing cloud had laid aside her spinning wheel, and was busi-ly engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That horror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering afternoon he had accidentally found a bundle of in the last agonies of the protracted death, ren letters, which he had finished reading to his wife, dered doubly appalling by the hoarse growl of before he had taken his seat at the door. It was the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, the shrill correspondence in which they acknowledged an and varied notes of the wild cat and panther, early and ardent attachment for each other, and feeding on the dead and dying. the perusal left evident traces of joy in the countenances of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parent's feelings, by his cheer. despair to his own end. ful smiles, p'ayful humor, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a over with blood, now approached him; he while thus agreeably employed, the report of a ride was heard; another followed in quick such threw himself on the ground, silently commendcast humar with a wreath of wild-wood flowers, or chascession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ed his soul to heaven, and in breathless anxiety ran to the door, and they simultaneously ex- awaited his fate. The satiated animal passed claimed, " Indians."

The door was immediately barred, and the state species is the only representative of its genus in next moment their fears were realized by a bold preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves " cruety, and from these, I will select a few for de- and spirited attact of a small party of Indians.and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave 15 to commental trees. It grows from ten to twenty and prompt, soon decided. While he was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her—she arose, seized Imagination, creative, busy imagination, was her infant, but was afraid that its eries would betray her place of concealment-gazed silently upon it-a momentary struggle between life felt a touch-the vital spark was almost extinand affection took p ace. She once more presed her child to her agitated bosom, and again we ther leading. Its leaves have a common stock like kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The To raves of the summer or butternut, and like them they | infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its cheeks, looked up in its mother's face, threw his little arms around her neck and wept aloud. " In the name of Heaven, Eliza, re-The first of the Mountain Ash is white lease the child, or be lost," said the husband. between which hang in clusters through the win- in a soft, imploring tone, as he forced the infant from his wife; he hastily took up his gun, knife and hatchet, ran to the ladder that led to his chamber, and drew it up after him. In a moment the door was burst open and the savages entered.

By this time. Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and lashed it to his back; then throwing off some clapboards from the cabin's roof. he resolutely leaped to the ground. He was asand about the same size that grows along our streams, sailed by two Indians. As the first approached, the last a fine bloom early in May. Its flowers are a he knocked him down with the built end of his white, and hang in clusters like the will cherry gun. The other advanced with up lifted tomahawk : Morgan let fall his gun and closed in.-The savage made a blow, missed, but severed! the cord that bound the infant to his back, and It belongs to the fifth class and third order of it fell. The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and war carried on with knives only. The robust and athletic Morgan got the ascendancy, both were badly out and bled freely, deeper, and the savage soon sunk to the earth in but the stabs of the white man were better and of the tree is covered with prickles or spines, the death. Morgan hastily took up his child and

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in are all the tranch. The flowers are of a greenish white, drinking and plundering, were not apprised of crinking and plundering, were not apprised of the tranch. the in Soun in April. The bark of this tree is the coutest in the yard, until the one that had their infant and their homes. the car and pengent. It belongs to the twentieth class been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. gan was discovered immediately pursued, and a the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved the lady's cat. he said, " pussy, may I have with all the speed of a hunted stag, and soon out- vour mistress?" stripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible to outrun the "say yes, pussy." cunning animal, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted and waited until it came within a few of plant, and a sometimes called Mosse wood. | er, who restrict near property of succession in it."

the fall, which perfect their fruit in the spring. Its flow- agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. Emerging from the canebrake, he beof winter, when all other vegetation appears saleep or the ground, "My wife !" said he, as he presdeal. The leaves of this shrub are long, notched on sed one hand to his foreheah, and grasped the

Morning came—the luminary of heaven arose,

Several days after this, Morgan was engaged in the desperate battle of the Blue Licks. returned across the Licking, pursued by the enemy for a distance of six and thirty miles.

Morgan was amongst the last who crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As soon as he saw the Indians reappear on the ridge, he felt and saw his wrongs, d recollected the lovely object of his affections. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a ball in the thigh and fell. An Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment h : cast up his eyes and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased his activity to fury. He quickly threw his left arm round the Indian, and with a death-like grasp hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from the savage, Morgan crawled under a small oak, on an elevated piece' of ground a short listance from him. The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscalped, an anxious spectator of the battle.

It was now midnight. The savage band had after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated on the The rugged and uneven ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain, the once white

Morgan beheld the scene with heart rending sensations and looked forward in the apathy of

A large ferocious looking bear, covered all without noticing him. Morgan raised his head -was about to offer thanks for his unexpected opened upon him, and awakened him to a sense The cabin could not be uccessfully defended, of danger. He placed his hands over his eyes. fell upon his face, and in silent agony awaited his fate. He now heard a rustling in the bushes, steps approached, a cold chill ran over him. actively employed; his limbs in all probability be torn from him and he voured alive. He guished-another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over. The cold sweat ran down in torrents-his hands were forced from his face-the moon passed under a cloud -a faint ray beamed upon him-his eyes involuntarily opened and he beheld his wile, who, in a scarce audible voice exclaimed. 4. My hosband ! my husband !" and fell upon his bisom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians entered the house, they found some spirits and drank freely; an altereation soon took p see-one of them received a mortal siab, and ten; his blood ran through the floor on her.

She was immediately taken and bound. The to Bryant's station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horce, with a saddle and bridle sushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action, the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle-ground, she with some other persons who had escaped with her, determined to make search for their friends. and if on the field and living, to save them if possible from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success

she formustely discovered him. The party of Colonel Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends.

POPPING THE QUESTION .- A bashful wood dog put upon his trail. Operated upon by all it in the following singular manner-taking up

A CHAP from the country, stopping at one of

Recollections of Mexico.

The City of Mexico-The President's Palace -The Cathedral-Streets and Buildings in Mexico.

Mexico was colonized just one hundred years before Massachuseus. Her first settlers were the noblest spirits of Spain in her Augus fence with the other, to support his tottering tan age, the spoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarto, Columbus, Gonzalvaed Cordova, Cardinal, Yimenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor Pilgrams | a thousand other articles, made of gold or silver. of Plymouth, who carried with them nothing This, too, is only the every day display of but their own hardy virtues and indomitable energy. Mexico, with a rich soil, and a climate adapted to the production of every thing which grows out of the earth, and possessing changes which they undergo in mercunisages of the fourth said decay, are open to our inspection, and can gowth and decay, are open to our inspection, and can order of the Linnean system.

Moon. This shrub belongs to the fourth class and third vorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on every metal used by man—Masse; thusetts with the ruins, and then on his master, with evident a sterile soil and ungenial climate, and no sinsigns of grief. Morgan arose. The two brothers gie article for exportation but ice and rock—ers now made search and found some bones how have these blessings, profusely given by burned to ashes, which they carefully gathered, Providence, been improved on the one hand, and silently consigned to their mother earth, be- and obstacles overcome on the other? What neath the wide branches of a venerable oak, is now the respective condition of the two consecrated by the purest and holiest recollect countries? In productive industry, wide spread diffusion of knowledge, public institution of every kind, general happiness, and continually The increasing prosperity; in letters, arts, morals, Indians came off victors, and the surviving whites religon; in everything which makes a people great, there is not in the world, and there never was in the world, such a commonwealth as Massachusetts. "There she is! look at her! and Mexico.'

The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American continent. In some respects it certiply is so. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed according to the strictest architectural rules. The foundations of the city were laid, and the first building was erected by Cortes, who did everything well which he attempted-from building a house or writing a couplet, or to conquering an empire. Many of the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned by his descendants. The public square is said to be unsurpassed by any in the world; it contains some twelve or fifteen acres paved with stone. The cathedral covers one entire side, the palace another : the western side is ocuited by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second stories of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories are occupied by the principal retail merchants of the city. The most of these houses are built by Cortes, who with his characteristic sagacity and an avarice public. Almost every person leaves a bequest which equally characterized him in the latter part of his life, selected the best portion of the cut for him seif. The President's Place, formerly the Palace

of the Victory, is an immense building of three stories high, about five hundred feet in length. and three hundred and nity feet wide; it stands on the site of the palace of Montezums. It is difficult to conceive of so much stone and mortar being put together in a less tasteful and imposing shape ; it has much more the appearance of a cotton factory or a penitentiary, than what it really is: the windows are small and a parapet wall runs the whole length of the building, with nothing to relieve the monotony of its appearace except some very indifferent ornamental work in the centre; there are no doors in the front either of the second or third stories-nothing but disproportionately small windows, and too many of them; the three doors, and there are only three in the lower story, are destitute of all architectural beauty or ornament. Only a very small part of this palace is appropriated to the residence of the President; all the public offices are here, including those of the heads of the different departments, ministers of war, foreign relations, finance and justice, the public treasury, &c. &c. The halls of the House of Denuties and of the Senate are also in the same building, and last and least the botanic garden. After passing through all sorts of filth and dirt on the basement story you come to a dark narrow passage which conducts you to a massive door. which when you have succeeded in opening, you enter an apartment enclosed with high on every side but open at the top, and certain ly not exceeding eighty feet square, and this is the botanic garden of the palace of Mexico; a few shrubs and plants and the celebrated manita-tree, are all that it contains. I have rarely in my life seen a more gloomy and desolate looking place. It is much more like prison than a garden. A decrepit, palsted ald man, said to be more than a hundred years no or e could have been selected more in keeping with the general dilapidation and dreariness

of this melancholy affair. viding the whole city into squares. Each one
But the Cathedral, which occupies the site of these squares is called a street, and has a Beleiving it to be the blood of her husband, she of the great idol temple of Montezume, offers separate name; a serious inconvenience to a shricked aloud and betrayed her place of cou- a striking contract. It is five hundred feet stranger in the city. Instead of designating long by four handred and twenty wide. It the street in its whole extent by one name, and would be superfluous to add another to the numbering the houses, each side of every party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded many descriptions of this famous building square has a different name, and names which which have already been published. Like all the other churches in Mexico, it is built in the lation of the Third Article of the Decalingue; Gothic style. The walls, of several feet thick- such as the street of Jesus, and the street of ness, are made of unhewn stone and lime .- the Holy Ghost. A gentleman will tell you Upon entering it, one is apt to recall the wild that he lives in the Holy Ghost, or that he fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if lives in Jesus; certainly not always true, if the wealth of empires was collected there. taken in the sense in which our preachers use The clergy in Mexico go not, for obvious reasons, desire that their wealth should be made known to its full extent; they are, therefore, not disposed to give very full information upon the subject, or to exhibit the gold and silver vessels, vases, precious atones, and other forms of wealth; quite enough is exhibited to strike the beholder with wonder. The first object that presents itself on entering the cathedral is the altar, near the centry of the building; it is New Orleans, for five hundred dollars a side, and the lime is rendered nore. Pure lime is camade of highly-polished silver, and covered It continued, according to the Advertiser, for public of absorbing one-fourth of its weight of with a profusion of ornaments of pure gold .not long since, wishing to pop the question, did On each side of this alter runs a balustrade, enclosing a space about eight feet wide and es were talked to sleep and when they waked eighty of a hundred feet long. The balustrades op in the morning, they found the Frenchman alum, which is a sulphurate of alumine. Comare about four feet high, and four inches It was answered by the lady, who said, thick in the largest part; the handrail from ear. six to eight inches wide. Upon the top of this handrail, at the distance of six or eight

told that an offer had been made, to the this balustrade, and replace it with another of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars. Wilt thou love her still, when the sunny curls. hesides. There is much more of the church; should think, in all of it, not less than three hundred feet.

As you walk through the building, on either side there are different appartments, all filled, from the floor to the ceiling, with paintings, statues, vases, huge candlesticks, waiters, and articles of least value; the more costly are stored away in chests and closets. What must it be when all these are brought out, with the immense quantities of previous stone which the church is known to possess? And this is only one of the churches of the city of Mexico. where there are between sixty and eighty others, and some of them possessing little less wealth than the cathedral; and it must also be remembered, that all the other large cities, such as Puebla, Gusdalajara, Guanajunto, Zacatecas, Durango, San Louis Poinsi, have each a proportionate number of equally gorgeous establishments. It would be the wildest and most random conjecture to attempt an estimate of the amount of the precious metals thus withdrawn from the usual currency of the world, and wasted in these barbaric ornaments, as incompatible with good taste as they are with the numility which was the most striking feature in the character of the founder of our religion, whose chosen instruments were the low and humble, and who himself regarded as the highest evidence of his divine mission, the fact that to the poor the gospel was preached." I do not doubt but there is enough of the precious metals in the different churches in Mexico to relieve sensibly the pressure upon the currenrency of the world, which has resulted from the diminished productions of the mines, and the increased quantity which has been appropriated to purposes of luxury, and to pay the cost of such more tasteful decorations in architure and statury made of mohogany.

But the immense wealth which is thus collected in the churches, is not by any means all. even the larger portion, of the wealth of the Mexican churn and clergy. They own very many of the finest houses in Mexico and other cities (the rents of which must be enormous.) besides valuable real estates all over the Rein his will for masses for his soul, which constitutes an incumbrance on the estate, and thus nearly all the estates of the small proprietors are mortgaged to the church. The property held by the church in mortmain is estimated at fifty millions.

Mexico is. I believe, the only country where the church property remains untouched entire-Some small amount has been recently realized from the sale of the estates of the banished Jesuns: but with that exception, no President, however hard pressed, (and there s no day in the year that they are not hard pressed.) has ever dared to encroach upon that which is regarded as consecrated property, with the exception of Gomez Farrias, who, in 1834, proposed to the Legislative chambers to confiscate all the church property, and the measure would, no doubt, have been adonted. but for a revolution which overthrow the ad-

wide, much more so than is necessary, considering that they are not obstructed, as in our cities, by drays and wagons. The side-walks are uncommonly narrow. The streets are all naved with round stone; the side walks with very rough flat ones. The houses on the principal streets are all two and three stories high. their bodies, what a spectacle of nakedness, desthe ceiling, eighteen and twenty feet, gives to a house of two stories a greater height than we are accustomed to see in houses of three .-The roofs are all terraced, and have a parapet walls of three or four feet high, answering all the purposes of a breast work, a use to commonly made of them in the frequent revolutions to which that unfortunate country seems to be forever destined. The walls are built of rough stones of all shapes and sizes, and large quantitles of lime mortar. They are very thick, and in larger edifices of much greater massiveness. The foundations of most of the largest are made with piles. Even these foundations ere very insecure, and it is surprising that they old, is the superintendent of the establishment; are not more so, with such an immense weight of stone upon such an unsteady foundation .-The streets cross each other at right angles, dividing the whole city into squares. Each one sound, to Protestantears, very much like a viothe words. In most of these streets there is a church, which gives name to the street in which it stands. In many instances these chuiches, and convents) that of San Augustine for example) covers the whole square, not with separate buildings, but one single edifice, with the patio or court, an open space in the centre.

> A Takking March lately "came off" at thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. Thebv-standers and judgdead, and the Kentinekian whispering in his mon clave consists of alumine mixed with some

HUMAN GLORY.-There arrived at Hull, horned, as in bricks and pottery. copper-mere valuable than silver: I was nure to grow turnipe.

[From the Columbian Magazine.] Wilt Then Lore her Still !

That over her bosom flow, Will be laced with the silver threads of age, And her step falls sad and slow?

Wilt thou love her still, when the summer's smi On her lips no longer live ? " I will love ber still, With right good will!"

Thou wilt love her still ! then our cherished one To thy sheltering arms we give.

Wilt thou love her still, when her changeful eyes? Have grown dim with sorrow's rain, When the brane that heats against thing our Throbs slow with the weight of pain;

When her silvery laugh rings out no more, And vanished her vonthful charms? " With free good will, I shall love her still!"

Thou wilt love her still ! then our dearest one We give to thy loving arms, Remember, no grief has she ever known. Her spirit is tight and free;

None other with falterless step, has prest Its innermost shades, but thee! Then, wilt love her still, when the thoughts of youth

In their blushing bloom depart ? "Through good and ill, I will love her still!" Thou wilt love her still! then our darling take To the joy of thy noble hear?!

Remember, for thee does she willing leave The friends of her early days, No longer to meet their approving looks, Nor their fond unfeigned praise. Forgive her, then, if the team fall fast, And promise to love her well. "I will love her still,

With right good will?" Thou wilt love her still ! then with peaceful trust We our sobbing sorrow quell.

When her father is dead, and the emerald sod Lies soft on her mother's breast; When her brother's voice is no longer heard, And her sisters' husbed to rest-Wilt thou love her still? for to thee she looks, Her star on life's troubled sea!

"I will love her still. Through good and ill!" With the marriage vow on her youthful lip, Then, we give our child to thee!

HIGH LIVING AND MEAN TRINKING .- HOW much nicer people are in their persons than in How anxious are they to wear the appearance of wealth and taste in the things of outward show, while their intellects are poverty and meanness. See one of the apes of. fashion, with his coxcombries and ostentation of luxury. His clothes must be made by the best tailer, his horse must be of the best blood, his wines of the finest flavor, his cookery of the highest zest; but his reading is of the poorest frivolties, or as the lowest and most despicable valgarity. In the enjoyment of the animal sense, he is an epicure, but a pig is a clean feeder, compared with his mind, and pig would eat good an I bad, sweet and foul alike, but his mind has no tast except for the most worthless cari are. appetite; the mind which we describe has not the apology of voracity; it is satisfied with but little, but that must be of the worst sort, and every thing of a better quality is rejected with dis-

If we could but see men's minds as we see titution, deformities and disease it would be.— What hideous dwarfs and cripples, what dirty and tevolting craving, and all these in connexion with the most exquisite care and pampering of the body. If many a conceited coxcomcould see his nwn mind he would see the mean. est object the world can present. It is not with beggary in its most degraded state that it is to be compared, for the beggar has wants, is dissatisfiel with his state, has wishes for enjoyment above his lot, but the pauper of intellect is content with his poverty; it is his choice to feed on carrion, he can relish nothing else; he has no desire beyond his filthy fare. Yet he flatters himself that he is a superior being, he takes to himself the merit of his tailor, his wine merchant, his coach, maker, his unholster and his cook; but if the thing were turned inside out, if that concealed, nasty corner, his mind, were exposed to view, how degrading would be the exibition.-Tait's Edinburg Magazine.

EARTHS.—The earth's chemical classification of bodies and substances are frequently broken up and changed, in consequence of new discovries in the progress of science. Many articles which were formerly supposed to be simple substances, and classed under the heads . fearths, and alkalies, are now known to be metallic oxides : and on this account some consider it reasonable to suppose all the different earths, to have metalic bases, although some of them have never yet been reduced to a pure metallic state.-The substance which are now generally known 24 earths, are Lime, Alumine, Silex, Magnesia, Barites, Strontites, Ittria, Glucine, and Zircon. Most of the earths possesses some peculiar properties, by which each is completely distinguished from another.

Lang, is usually found combined with carbonie acid, in marble and limestone. By burning, or heating these, the carbonic seid is driven off, water, and yet remain perfectly day; thus becoming a hydrate of lime.

ALTRINE, or pure clay derives it name from other earths, and gener lly contains small quantity of iron, which gives it a red color when

feet apart, are human images, beautifully England, not since, a Dutch vessel, navigated. Sinex, is pure flint, or rock erroral : it the state of this tree being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he being used for bashers and the line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea, replied, to he will be a short time he will be a short t by a man, his wife, and foor daughters, laden abounds in white beach sand, and is the princithe line short time he reached the house of his broth- he would have green or black tea. replied, "he these, the cause in the case and first learned from the case and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first state and first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids, except the first learned from the section of all acids acids acids acids.