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" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1846.

Beware of Falsehood and Fraud!

We have seen a half sheet, issued in, and sent abroad through Tioga county, containing the speech of Almon H. Read in Congress upon the tariff.-Were this all it contained, we should not notice it out it also contains a long series of resolutions, surporting to have passed a democratic meeting in Isquehanna county. The democrats of that counwnever passed any such resolutions. They were got up by Franklin Lusk and a few unprincipled disorganizers, who for years have been playing into the hands of the Whigs. Mr. Lusk himself, was iast fall supported by the Whigs as a candidate for ilepresentative; and he and his contemplible facnen are now at work against Mr. Wilmot, and the whole democratic ticket. They resolutions are in hemselves a fraud, in as much as they purport to copy expressions made by the democrats of other unites, when those counties in their conventions

have taken directly the opposite grounds. Let not democrats be deceived by the deceptive management of Mr. Lusk. He is an open enemy of the democratic party, and for years has done all publican party of the county. Their influence is neither feared nor respected. The democratic party, and for years has done all give below the resolutions of the regular democratic convention of Susquehanna county, in relation to Mr. Wilmot and the tariff.

Resolved, That in Hon. David Wilmot we recog-se a Representative true to his pledges, and faith-ple to the interests of his constituents. His indeorndent stand in opposition to the unjust and labor oppressing tariff of 1842, meets the cordial appro of those who bestowed on him their suffrage. solved. That we hail the modification of the Total act of 1812 as another progressive step in be legislation of our country, to free labor from the ast exactions of the moneyed power.

· We desire to call the attention of our friends conghout this Congressional district, to the prosolings of the meeting which we publish below. was one of the largest and most respectable counmeetings ever held in this Borough. The men operated as officers, are among the oldest and is inducated democrats in this County. Their ages afford a guarantee that the meeting was what mons were passed by acclamation, and met with

carry response from every democrat present. We cantion our friends abroad to be on their and against the schemes and frauds of certain men be county. Men who are well known at home, the should be known by Democrats in the adand counties. We assure our friends, once for all, state meeting has been held in this county, in which elemocrats have participated, that takes ground ainst our candidate for Congress. No such meeter can be held in this County, reflecting the views a tozen in onbers of the party. Never was the rocracy of Bradford more united, never more demined to stand by their principles and to sustain candidates. Mr. Wilmot will command more ar a party majority in this county.

We again cantion democrats to beware of the h their purpose of Mr. Wilmot's defeat. Impos-. W.lmot, in that county, and we have good rean to know that fraud, false hood and treachery are

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

he meeting of the Democratic citizens of Dr. Seth Salisbury and Charles Stockwell,

The following resolutions were offered by. Daiel Vandercook, Esq., and after some few tantks were adopted:

Resolved, By the democrats of Bradford co., ing able to congratulate our republican friends now animates the democratic party, here, other victory is before us.

Resolved. That he who would seek to strike wi the organic power of the democratic party that broad superstructure upon which Repub anism rests its hope of success now and in oming time, is a vile traitor to the cause of deetatic truth in America, whether the treason our organization, is perpetrated in the Senate the U. S., or in our party ranks, at home. It was through the moral force and influence Political organization that Mr. Jefferson, Gen. ckson, and all our democratic Presidents, elevated by the republican party, to the hel Magistracy of the Union; and tt was an effective organization that President ron'stood up against the machinery of Felism in 1801; and Gen. Jackson throughthe whole of his eventul administration of

Gorernment. his the moral influence of this power (orgation) that traitors (to the great cause of hunights, and to their own party) in high plahave endeavoied to strike down; and it is

the ascendancy at the ballot boxes. Resolved. That unwavering adherance to parganization is the touch-stone of our politiattachment to the principles, the doctrines, the measures of the democratic party of the and he who would defeat the organic known. For of the Democratic party, in an ignoble n to defeat its eandidates, belong to the whig

Resolved. That we extend the hand of tellowship to the republicans of the State-as always, Democrats in the United States stand upon one common ground-upon the same great platform, viz. : respect for the organization of their party; and however Democrats may differ in some measures, they all agree in one distinctive and controling character—the imperious, vital necessity of an effective organization; an essential, elementary, pervading power, by which the democracy of numbers'

have achieved all their triumphs in the onward progress of civil liberty in this country. Resolved, That we will not permit such hypocritical, canting demagogues as Bull and Patton, by their vile attempts and pretentions, frait, or ornamental purposes: to gain admission into our party. Their motives and their course of conduct are well upderstood and appreciated. By holding what they call "Democratic tariff meetings," they have not been able to, nor can they deceive one solitary individual in the county. While the Republicans of Bradford have held their county Convention under a democratic organization. and presented their candidates to the party with harmonious feeling and unprecedented unanimity of action, these petty politicians and small beer demagogues have been at work solitary and alone to disorganize and disband the re-

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress, Hon. David Wilmot, is eminently worthy that entire confidence and high respect which he enjoys by his democratic fellow-citizens of the 12th Congressional district. His course in congress challenges our best approval, especially his speech and vote on the important national measure of repealing the unequal and unjust tariff law of 1842. His speech sets forth in a clear and statesman-like manner, the doctrines and sentiments of the Democratic party of Bradford county. His vote faithfully sustained the declared will of his constituents and his own solemn pledges. Therefore be it ununimously resolved, That we will now sustain and cheer him on with our whole moral and numerical force. We pledge ourselves before the county to do this in defiance of the outpourings of wrath by the federal cohorts of Pennsylvania—and we feel a pride in assuring riods are, from the fall of the leaf, to the midcorported to be, thoroughly democratic. The returned to Congress by an independent Demo-

cratic constituency.

Resolved, That we are in favor of giving the he tariff act of 1846, a fair and impartial trial -it having been passed by able statesmen of our own political faith-men of talents, integrity and experience, in whom we have the fullest confidence as patriots and friends of their

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meet-

the State. Mercur, Esq., and Hon. David Wilmot, and sign of change of position. on motion adjourned.

(Signed by the officers)

THE ORIGION OF "HAIL COLUMBIA."-In the year 1798, when patriotic feeling prevaded packed in damp moss. mis and feischoods of some two or three men in the country, and when there were several parcounty. They will stop at nothing to accomities in the field, Mr. Fox, a young player, who stumbling-block of all novices and ignorant was more admired for his vocal than historic proceedings will be spread out on paper, and their purpose of large democratic meet.

Mr. Hopkinson, and after stating that the following properties of large democratic meet.

Mr. Hopkinson, and after stating that the following properties of large democratic meet. a trends. A desperate onset is to be made on suit, as not a single box had been taken, beg. persons as to the wants of a fruit tree, or the ged his friend to do something in his behalf. 'If." said Fox, " you will write me some patmarch,' I feel sure of a full house, Several it cannot be done; yet I think you may succeed." Mr. Hopkinson retired to his study. and in a short time wrote the first verses and thing of September 16, 1846, the meeting cherus, which were submitted to Mrs. Hopkin-the organized by electing BENJ. M'KEAN, son, who sang them to a piano accompaniment. HUSTON, CYRUS SHUMWAY. J. M. BISHOP, and in keeping. In this way the second and GEORGE D. WILLIAMS. Vice Presidents; other verses were written, and when Mr. Fox returned in the evening, he received with delight the song as it now stands.

The following morning, small hand-bills announced that Mr. Fox would sing a new patriotic song, &c. The theatre was crowded; the song was sung and received with rapture; That we are most happy in it was repeated eight times, and again encored; the spade. This preparation will answer, but and when sung the ninth time, the whole audi- the most skillful cultivators among us make regbout the state, upon the union of feeling ence stood up and joined in the chorus. Night their spaces four or five feet in diameter, or gar, and good it corked tight. after night, "Hail Columbia" cheered the vi- three times the size of the roots, and it is into duty and to action; -- a sure presage that sitors of the theatre, and in a very few days it credible how much the luxuriance and vigor of from one end of the city to the other. Nor this. No after-minding of the soil, or top was the distinguished author of this truly na- dressings applied to the surface, can, in a clitional song-a song which met the entire approbation of all parties of the day-forgotten. The street in which he resided on one occasion the stillness of midnight from a hundred patri- and care in this preparation are necessary, but, olic voices.

EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his stant pleasure to the planter. head, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil—what is wise and growth. Begin by filling the hole with the what is foolish-what is right and what is prepared soil, within as many inches of the wrong. By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong; and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants. to add to his comforts, and to assist those around him. The highest objects of a good meral power, that petty demagogues, at education are to revernce and obey God, and the, try to weaken, in order to give federal- to love and serve mankind—every thing that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the head is ever ready, to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost un-

It is a fair step towards happiness and virtue It is a tair-step towards mappiness and virtue the trees are not quite related to the whigh the state of the whigh the state of the sta the lie treason"—let them have the better to keep no company at all.

This carries the liquid mould to bearing, rather than in contention and victory.

Mgricustnras.

[From the Monthly Journal of Agriculture] Transplanting.

There are few operations in American Husbandry, in which so much want of reflection, not to say gross and wilful neglect, is displayed as in transplanting Trees. The following extracts from Mr. Downing's valuable book on the "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," we find in the " Monthly Journal" for November, and bespeak for them a careful perusal from those about to transplant trees, whether for

" As nearly all fruit trees are raised first in nurseries, and then removed to their final position in the orchard or fruit garden; as upon the manner of this removal depends not only their slow or rapid growth, their feebleness or vigor afterwards, and in many cases even their life, it is evident that it is in the highest degree important to understand and practice well this transplanting.

Early in autumn, and in the spring before the buds expand, may as a general rule be considered the best seasons for transplanting. It is true that there are instances of excellent success in planting at all seasons, except midsummer; and there are many who, from having been once or twice successful in transplanting when trees were nearly in leaf, avow that to be the best season : not taking into account, that their success was probably owing to a fortunately damp state of the atmosphere at the time, and abundant rains after the experiment was performed.

In the middle States, we are frequently liable to a dry period in early summer, directly following the season of removal, and if transplanting is deferred to a late period in the Spring many of the trees will perish from drouth, before their roots become established in the soil. Spring planting should be performed therefore as soon as possible, that the roots may have the great benefit of the early and abundant rains of heat of summer commences. For the neigh-borhood of New York, therefore, the best pedle of November, in sutumn, and, from the close of winter, to the middle of April, in the spring; though commonly, the seasons of removal are extended, a month beyond these limits.

TAKING UP THE TREES is an important part forget that it is by the delicate and tender points success is lessened, by every of these points ing be published in the democratic papers of that is bruised or destroyed. If we could remove trees with every fibre entire, as we do a The meeting was addressed by Ulysses plant in a pot, they would scarcely show any

After being taken up, they should be planted directly; or, if this cannot be done, they mats, and when sent to a distance by being

PREPARING THE PLACES.—Here is the fatal provision necessary to supply those wants, than by contrasting the two phrases themselves. riotic verses to the tune of the 'President's The one looks at a tree as a living being, whose life is to be rendered long, vigorous and fruitof the people about the theatre have attempted ful by a good supply of food, and a soil mellow it, but they have come to the conclusion that and easily penetrated by the smallest fibre; the other considers it very much in the light of a truncheon or a post, and supplies with the least portion of manure, trusting to what he seems believe the inextinguishable powers of Nature to make roots and branches under any circomstances.

No fruit tree should be planted in a hole of ess size than three feet square, and eighteen inches to two feet deep. depth the soil should be removed and well pul- gar. verised, and it should if necessary be properly enriched by the application of manure, which to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery must be thoroughly mixed with the whole mass that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes. of pulverized soil, by repeated turnings with was the universal song of the boys in the street, growth, even in a poor soil are increased by of this early and deep loosening and enriching the soil. Its effects on the growth and health was crowded, and "Hail Columbia" broke on of the tree, are permanent, and little expense on the contrary, it is a source of early and con-

The whole art of transplanting, after this consists in placing the roots as they were before, or in the most favorable position for op as will allow the tree to stand exactly as deep as it previously stood. With the spade, shape this soil for the roots in the form of a little hillock on which to place the roots-and not, as it is commonly done, in the form of a hollow: the roots will then extend in their natural position, nothering forced to turn up at the ends. Next examine the roots, and cut off all the wounded parts paring the wound smooth. Hold the tree upright on its little mound in the hole of prepared soil; extend the roots and cover them carefully with the remaining pulverized soil. As much of the success of transplanting depends on bringing the soil in contact with every fibre, so as to leave no hollows to cause but he that can do so with the froward, with the decay of the roots, not only must this be the wilful, the ignorant, the peevish, and the secured by patiently filling in all cavities among perverse, he only hath true charity. Always the roots, but when the trees are not quite remembering that our true solid peace of God,

every hidden part. After the water has settled away, fill up the hole, pressing the earth gently about the tree with the foot, but avoiding the common practice of shaking it up and down by the stem. In windy situations it will be netree to hold it upright, until it shall have taken firm root in the soil, but it is not needful in ordinary cases.

Avoid DEEP PLANTING .- More than half the losses in orchard planting in America arises from this cause, and the equally common one of crowding the earth too tightly about the roots. No tree should be planted deeper than it formerly grew, as its roots are stifled from the want of air, or starved by the poverty of is much the better and more natural process in fact to plant the tree so that it shall when the whole is complete, appear just as deep as before, but standing on a little mound two or three inches higher than the level of the ground foe. about. This when the ground settles, will leave it nearly on a level with the previous

MULCHING is an excellent practice with transplanted trees, and more especially for three hundred thousand inhabitants. The those which are removed late in the spring .--Mulching is nothing more or less than covering the ground about the stems with coarse straw, or litter from the barn-yard, which by preventing evaporation, keeps the soil from becoming dry, and maintains it in that moist and equable condition of temperature most favorable to the growth of young roots.

earth about the roots. Watering, frequently fails to save such trees, but mulching when they are planted will entirely obviate the necessity of watering in dry seasons, and promote growth under any circumstances. Indeed, watering upon the surface as commonly performed, is most injurious practice-as the roots stimulated at one period of the day by water. are only rendered more susceptible to the action of the hot sun at another, and the surface that season, and get well started before the of the ground becomes so hard by repeated watering that the beneficial access of the air is almost entirely cut off. If trees are well watered in the holes, while transplanting is going on, they will rarely need it again, and we may say never, if they are well mulched directly after planting.

Pruning the heads of transplanted trees, at the season of removal, we think generally an injurious practice. For, as the action of the was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent of the operation. A transplanter should never branches and the roots is reciprocal, and as up volcano. Sad and thoughtful Napoleon new roots are rapidly formed just in proportion or extremities of the root that trees take up to the healthy action of the Jeaves, it follows of ace of the Czars, whose huge structure rose their food; and that the chance of complete course that by needlessly cutting off branches high above the surrounding edifices. we lessen the vital action of the whole tree .-At the same time, when the trees are large, and was enabled to subdue the fire. But the next should be kept from drying by a covering of haust the supply of sap faster than the roots Fiery balloons were seen dropping from the can collect it. A little judgment only is ne- sir, and lighting upon the houses-dull explostree, to equalize the loss between the branches

and the roots. In planting an orchard, always avoid placing confusion. The serene air and moonlight of unseathed by the devouring element. Napother the ries in the same spot where an old tree in the night before had given way to driving leon stood and gazed on this scene in silent s, when either no such meetings were held, or if lowing evening had been appointed for his benefit, and expressing great fear for the rethe Whigs. Especially do we warn our Tithe Whigs. Especially is weak and feeble: the nourishment suited to on every side, blazing and crackling in the hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against that kind of tree having been already exhausted by the previous growth, and the soil being half filled with old and decayed roots which are detrimental to the health of the young tree."

> he washed in very hot suds and not rinsed.— Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed in a stone jar, and covered with gration. molasses. When molasses is used in cooking, it is a pro-

digious improvement to boil and skim it, before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant To this size and raw taste, and makes it almost as good as su-Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft

> It is easy to have a supply of horseradish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vine-INDUSTRY.-Men must have occupation or

> be miserable. Toil is the price of eleep and appetite, and health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our mutual sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could be with spontaneous profusion. The body and the mind are improved by

the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar, no wealth can purchase them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

Tea-This is a a native in no countries except China and Japan. From these places the world is supplied. Tea is procured from the leaves of an evergreen shrub 5 or 6 feet high .-The leaves are first steamed over boiling water, then dried on copper plates over fire. Wheat-Originated in Tartary and Siberia

Raisins-are dried grapes; they ripen on the vines, are dried in an oven or in the sun. They come to us from the Mediterranean. Sugar-Cane-Is a native of China, whence is derived the art of making sugar.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured, with humble and meek persons; and between walls of fire, he pressed on: and

[From the American Review.] Barning of Moseow.

cessary to place a stake by the side of each leon, who had joined the advance guard, gazed gled against an enemy that no boldness could the soil at the depth where they are placed. It the gates, and immediately appointed Mortier of this battle of the elements, the awe-struck governor. In his directions he commanded srmy stood powerless and affrighted. him to abstain from all pillage. "For this." When night again descended on the city said he, "you shall answer with your life.— presented a spectacle the like of which

The bright moon rose over the mighty city. hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light that whirled the blazing fragments in a conon a thousand palaces, and the dwellings of weary army sunk to rest, but there was no and spirits, shook the very foundations of the sleep for Monier's eyes. Not the gorgeous city, and such vast volumes of smoke rolling -nor the parks and gardens, and oriental mag- canvass on fire came floating like messengers nificence that everywhere surrounded him kept him wakeful, but the ominous foreboding that domes of the churches and palaces glowed some dire calamity was hanging over the silent with red-hot heat over the wild sea below, then capital. When he entered it, scarcely a living tottering a moment on their base, were hurled Very many trees, in a dry season, fail, at soul met his gaze, as he looked down the long by the tempest into common ruin. Thousands midsummer, after having made a vigorous start. from a parched and variable condition of the lings, he found parlors and bedrooms and chambers, all furnished and in order, but no occu- in an incessant throng through the city. Chilpants. This sudden abandonment of their dren were seen carrying their parents-the be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city, when the cry of " fire !" reached the ears of Mortier, and the first light over frequently take fire in the falling shower, and that most wondrous scene of modern time comnenced, the burning of Moscow!

Mortier, as governor of the city, immediately issued his orders, and was putting forth every exertion, when at daylight Napoleon hastened to him. Affecting to dishelieve the reports that the inhabitants were firing their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier, to keep the soldiers from the work of

In the morning, Mortier by great exertion many of the roots lost in removing them, it night, Sept. 15, at midnight, the sentinels on the conflagration, and the angry masses that may be necessary to cut back or shorten a few the lofty Kremlin saw below the flames burstof the branches—as many as will restore the ling through the houses and palaces, and the balance of the system-otherwise the perspi- cry of " fire, fire !" passed through the city. face of this sea, and huge columns of black ration of the leaves may be so great, as to ex. The dread scene had now fairly opened .cessary, to see at a glance, how much of the ions were heard on every side from the shut os, now wrapped in flame and smoke, and top must be pruned away before planting the up dwelings, and the next moment a bright sgain emerging into view-standing amid the cessant shower went driving towardes the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned in-

o fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier crushed with the responsibility thus HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS - Woolens should thrown upon his shoulders, moved with his Young Guards amid this desolation, blowing up the houses, and facing the tempest and the flames-struggling nobly to arrest the confla-

He liastened from place to place amid the blazing ruins, his face blackened with the smoke, and his hair and eyebrows singed with the fierce heat. At length the day dawned, a day of tempest and of flame; and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a palace, and dropped down from fatigue. The manly form and stalwart arm that had so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy, at length gave way, and the gloomy Marshal lay and panted in utter exhaustion.-But the night of tempests had been succeeded by a day of tempests; and when night again enveloped the city, it was one broad flame, wavering to and fro in the blast. The wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and shifted from quarter to quarter, as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire, and extinguish the last hope. The fire was approaching the Kremlin, and already the roar of the flames and the crash of falling houses, and the crackling of burning timbers were borne to the ears of the startled newed. Emperor. He arose and walked to and fro. stopping convulsively and gazing on the terrific scene. Murat, Eugene, and Berthier rushed into his presence, and on their knees besought him to flee; but he still clong to the haughty palace, as if it were his empire.

But at length the shout, "the Kremlin is on fire !" was heard above the roar of the the conflagration, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to leave. He descended into the streets with his staff, and looked about for an egress, but the flame blocked every passage. At length they discovered a postern gate, leading to the Moskwa, and entered it, but they had only entered still farther into the danger. As Napoleon cast his eye around the open space, gird'ed and arched with fire, smoke and cinders, he saw one single street yet open, but all on fire. Into this he rushed, and amid the crash of falling nouses, and the raging of the flames-over burning ruins, through clouds of rolling smoke, at length, half suffocated, emerged in safety from the blazing city, and took up his quarters in the imperial palace of Petrowsky, nearly three miles distant. Mortier, relieved from his anxiety for the Emperor, redoubled his efforts to arrest the conflagration. His men with soil. This carries the liquid mould to bearing, rather than in contention and victory. | cheerfully rushed into every danger. Breath | In its native state, it is small and bitter.

ing nothing but smoke and ashes-canopied by flame, and smoke, and cinders-surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to and fro, and fell At length Moscow, with its domes and tow- with a crash amid the blazing ruins, carrying ers and palaces, appeared in sight; and Napo- down with them redhot roofs of iron; he struglong & thoughtfully on the goal of his wishes. awe, or courage overcome. Those troops had Murat went forward and entered the gates with heard the tramp of thousands of cavalry sweephis splendid cavalry; but as he passed through ing to battle without fear; but now they stood the streets he was struck by the solitude that in terror before the march of the conflagration, surrounded him. Nothing was heard but the under whose burning footsteps was heard the heavy tramp of the equations as he passed incessant crash of falling houses, and palaces along, for a deserted and abandoned city was and churches. The continuous roar of the the meagre prize for which such unparalleled raging hurricane, mingled with that of the efforts had been made. As night drew its cur- flames, was more terrible than the flames of tain over the splendid scene, Napoleon entered artillery; and before this new foe, in the midst

When night again descended on the city, it Defend Morcow against all, either friend or never seen before, and which baffles all description. The streets were streets of fire-the heavens a canony of fire-and the entire body ipping with silver the domes of more than two of the city one mass of fire, fed by a hurricane stant stream through the air. Incessant explosions from the blowing up of stores of oil, tar city, and such vast volumes of smoke rolling of death through the flames-the towers; and of wretches, before unseen, were driven by the heat from the cellars and hovels, and streamed homes betokened some secret purpose yet to strong the weak—while thousands more were staggering under the loads of plunder they had snatched from the flames. This too would Napoleon's falling empire was kindled, and the miserable creatures would be compelled to drop it and flee for their lives. Oh, it was a seene of woe and fear indescribable ! A mighty and close packed city of houses, and churches palaces, wrapped from limit to limit in flames, which are fed by a whirling hurricane, is a sight this world will seldom see.

But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without, the spectacle was still more sub-lime and terrific. When the flames had overdestruction. The Marshal simply pointed to come all obstacles, and had wrapped every some fron-covered houses that had not yet been thing in their red mantles, that great city lookopened, from every crevice of which smoke ed like a sea of fire, swept by a tempest that drove it into vast billows. Huge domes and towers, throwing off sparks like blazing fireturned towards the Kremlin, the ancient pal- brands, now towered above these waves, and now disappeared in their maddening flow, as they rushed and broke high over their tops, scattering their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught swept it, rolled over a bosom of fire. Columns of flames would rise and sink along the sursmoke suddenly shot into the air, as if volca-noes were working below. The black form of the Kremlin alone, towering above the chalight burst forth, and the fiames were raging scene of desolation and terror, like virtue in through the appartments. All was uproar and the midst of a burning world, enveloped but storm, while clouds of smoke & sparks in an in- them. Said he, years afterwards, " It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately burating forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of flame below. Oh ! it was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld."

Sources of Plants.

Apple-All varietietis of apples are derived from the crab apple, which is found in most parts of the world.

Asparagus-This was brought from Asia to America. Asparagus is often improperly called Sparrow-grass. Almonds-are the fruit of a tree which grows chiefly in the Indies.

Barilla-is a plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, which are said to afford the purest alkali for making soap and glass

Bread-Fruit Tree-is a native of the South Sea Islands, especially of Otaheite.

Coffee—is a native of Arabia Felix. It is

now cultivated in various parst of the torrid zone, especially in the East and West Indies. Cork-is the bark of a species of oak, which grows in Spain and Portugal. After the bark is taken from the tree, a new bark is formed,

and in the course of six or seven years it is re-Camphor-is the concrete juice of a tree, a species of the laurel, which grows in Borneo, Sumatra and other parts of the East Indies,

Chocolate-is made of cocoa, which is a nut grown in the West Indies. The kernel of this nut is parched like coffee, pounded into dust, made into a paste, then dried and cut into

cakes. Coca-This nut grows in both Indies, on trees from 30 to 60 feet high,' They grow in bunches of 72.

Cloves-are the flowers of a plant which grows in the Molucca Isles and East Indies. Cabbage-was brought from Holland.

Currants-Dried ones come to us from the estern part of Greece.

Horse-Radish-was brought from China. Lettuce-was brought from Holland. Nutmeg-This grows in the East Indies. It is a kernel.

Onions and Garlic-are natives of Asia and Africa. Oats -The oat is considered a native of Mex-

Peaches-The peach tree is a native of Persia. In its wild state, it is small, bitter and poisonous. Potatoe-This is a native of South America.