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

SACIKAWOT

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1847.

A Dream of Summer.

BY JOHN G. WEITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June The south-west breezes play; And, through its haze, the winter noon Seems warm as summer's day. The snow-plumed Angel of the North Has dropped his sey spear; Again the mossy earth looks forth, Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill side cell forsakes. The muskrat leaves his nook, The bluebird in the meadow breaker Is singing with the brook. "Bear up, O Mother Nature I" cry Bird, breeze, and streamlet tree, "Our winter voices prophesy Of summer days to thee !

Se, in those winters of the soul, Ry bitter blasts and drear O'erswept from Memory's frozen pole, Will suppy days appear. Reviving Hope and Faith, they show The soul its living powers, And how beneath the winter's snow Lie germs of summer flowers !

The Night is Mother of the Day, The Winter of the Spring, And ever upon old Decay The greenest mosses cling. Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, Through showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who leveth all His works, Has left His Hope with all !

From the New York Observer. Lectures on the Antiquities of Egypt. BY MR. GLIDDON.

NUMBER III.

"Wnen the funeral pyre was out, and the last valediction was over, men took a lasting adieu of they friends, little expecting the curiosity of future age should comment upon their ashes; and having no old experience of the duration of these relics had no opinion of such after considerations."—Sir Thomas Brown.

Mr. Gliddon was occupied during his third Lecture in explaining the origin and means of the preservation of dead bodies not only human but animal among the Ancient Egyptians -a custom and art which preceded all history -which was interwoven with a variety of civil, pointed and moral considerations more particularly with his relations to the dark land of the Sacred River and his belief of a Resurrection in the mystic and perpetual amenthi.time of the nearest formation of mummies, it

man body in a perfect state of preservation seven hundred years B. C. This is one of riod and for greater security were consigned to shattered with the shock-and about forty dolwhat are termed the second class of muminies, sepulchres in the rock. and woils, the heads of Idols, &c., &c.

The oldest sarcophagus known is in the Brush museum and supposed to be of 3000 and Joseph. Jears duration. The learned Lecturer proceeded to speak of the peculiar geographical estures of Egypt, a land for 300 miles of coast. there is little or no rain, and the population delo give richness and fertility to their valley .-

thy they desired. There was also another real nave been consigned to the sepulchres. Reducon for the choice of this region. The West ing the period to 3000 years, and supposing ter!

the Greek and the Mongret of the Arabians safely, I think, put it down at 500,000,000,therefore gave the name of Amenth to the fu-ture unknown state of the dead. The Orien- And if t tals generally buried and still bury their dead in the direction of East and West.

liarities of Egyptian architecture, by supposing and covered an area, under ground, of one acre than the night itself. Each brandished his tomathat a race of Asiatic shepherds coming to the and a quarter. The use of sulphuric acid and hawk, or some Indian weapon equally danger-banks of the Nile, must have depended in great soap had both been cited as tests of civilization ous; and as the fire burned the more brightly, the measure upon the lotus root, the papyrus, and among a people, but that of mummification was passions of those wild untutored beings, getthe date palm for a subsistence,—that the pacerainly superior to either of these: and this ting beyond control, found a vent in yells and pyrus also supplied them with clothing, mats, art was anciently much extended from Egypt, ropes, sandals and boats, and thus became one since mummies are brought from the tombs of of the earliest elements in civilization. Finally it was used for paper, an event in their pro- which the dead were compelled to die,) among gress of almost equal utility with the discovery to modern nations of the art of printing. The lotus bean was long a principal article of food, and its flowers most sacred. While both the lotus and papyrus were almost extinct in first class, \$300 for the second, and \$20 for the second. Egypt, the date palm, most valuable for many purposes, was still abundant. Out of these mathematical the second class, though considering the large live half a mind to rouse our neighbor's wife." terials the shepherds it must be believed, constructed their first rude dwellings, and finally, monuments of their greatness.

NUMBER IV. Mr. Gliddon's fourth lecture was delivered ted audience on Monday evening. It was evidead were enveloped was enormous. The dent from what had been said in the previous mummy was swathed, with the nicest skill, in lecture, that the preservation of mummies might be traced to an exceedingly remote age, prior inches to a foot. Some mummies were found to that of those vast excavations and giant mon- wrapped in 46 rolls and with 350 square yards uments in which they were subsequently preserved. Of this early period Egyptian History gives us no account. In Chinese History alone do we find some records of primeval civilization, and even of a period when the custom of burying the dead was unknown; the duty of worshipping parrents, was enjoined by edict, and as a consequence that of entombing or burying their remains with respect. It may be conjectured that similar was the progress of humanity in Egypt, and that the offensive state of the dead very early suggested the propriety of hiding them from sight, and that they were, enemies and friends, interred even before the Nomadic race pitched their tents on the banks of the Nile. It must be supposed that the population had increased to 2 or 3.000,000 before the Dike of Menes, or the Pyramid was constructed, the first a work for reclaiming the land, and the last of a magnitude not to be un-Transformed, as we are, to a new world, speaking a new language, separated by total revolused detaken without a surplus population. Durtons, and by the lapse of 1500 years from the extended, and in the outer part sandy by abis difficult for us to imagine the scenes of Eas- rasions of silex and other materials brought by tern mummification and I shall be satisfied if the winds from the hill, the Etesian being parwe glean some new ideas or new fact in this ticularly powerful, and by repeated inunda-vast but obscure region of inquiry. Direct your eyes to the mummy shells or ca- of our own Mississippi, became elevated .ses here present, one of them containing a hu- Some large pillars of sand still remained to atobserver during past time of which I am indebted to a gentleman of Phila- the globe. Burial in the sand then would nadephia, (the eighteen mummies which I have turally suggest uself as the earliest mode and ordered from Egypt not having yet arrived.) the preservation of bodies by the heat and dry few days since, having made a prize of one of the turned on his heel, and took his way, to-few days since, having made a prize of one of the offensive articles in question, and adopted the offensive articles in question. The Hieroglyphics on the case are in the plain, common salt and alum, which abounded in his usual course, he soon found he had "caught not in the best style, and inform us that he sand of Egypt, suggested an artificial mode for a Tartar." A horrible explosion took place hred long after the 18th Dynasty, some six or the preservation of bodies, which at a later pe- the stove was blown "sky high," the store was

His name and office are given: Petesis or a | Indeed it has been ascertained by modern prest or devotee to Isis. Here on the other science that a solution of the very salts found in and from the legend or inscription we discover ments for the preservation of bodies. When, value tenant was a priest of Amun or Amil therefore, they excavated the rocks and formed mon, one of the great Gods of Egypt whose tombs, the Egyptians brought natron from their temple was at Thebes, and also that his moth-lakes, wrapped the bodies staturated with their er was a singer at the Temple, and the signs salts in cloths, and dried them in ovens, and show that he was dedicated at death to Anubis in some seventy days they were in a state to for placed under his care) who was the guar- he transferred to their beds of final repose .-dian of the dead. The date is uncertain, but This simple view of munimification has never from the vellow color within, it is inferred to before been submitted to the American public. be more recent than the other. The coffin is We trace this art to circumstances connected electronic wood most commonly in use in with the valley of the Nile. Egypt is the same Egypt for the inclosure of the dead. Many now in A. D. 1847, in 18 main leatures, as B. amal munimies were then exhibited, a Calf C. 4000. I have seen animal bodies cast out of the Bull Apis, a Sacred Ram-the Cat-hu- on the sands, or hung in the atmosphere, pre- by intemperance, how many of his old commin hair-Crocodiles and the egg of the Cro- served without corruption. All this matter of other the Ibis, Owl, Jackall, Hawks, snakes, munimification was under the control of the &c. also specimens of shoes, papyrus, fruits, Egyptian priesthood. Each temple had its arrangements for embalming, and the priests mo-The word mummy is derived from the nopolized the whole profits, from those of the Arabs who call the embalmed bodies of the physician who despatched the patient to that of Est plians moomia. This term came to us in the undertaker who muminied him, and the the time of the Crusades and for a long time sexton who buried him. [Here the audience munnies were used in medicine. [Those were directed to hieroglyphical representations who are currous in such matters may consult of funerals, where bodies were either borne on the works of Sir Thomas Brown. The word the shoulders of men, in boats, or drawn by Take it is supposed originally from moom in oxen to the places of sepulture.] These draw-Arabic signifying bitumen which was largely lings might possibly have some mythological used in embalming. It was observed that our reference, but generally, in the opinion of the word come probably came from the Semitic lecturer, were records of literal facts. The helien, a winding sheet in which the Mahome- dead were conveyed to the tombs not only dans enclosed their dead, not using a coffin like from the cities, but from great distances in the country. This embalming is mentioned in

Scripture in reference to the bodies of Jacob As most of the tombs were west of the Nile, so Thebes and Memphis contained probably one half the mummies of Egypt. The art as of rocks, alluvium and river. In upper Fgypt prefected and connected with the tombs, was coeval with the first Pyramid, long prior to Pend upon the annual inundations of the Nile Moses, or the 16th or 18th century before Christ. In the long lapse 3500 or possibly of him a quotation from the Irish. in the earliest age they probably buried in the 5000 years during which the art of mummintand, but animals and even the swelling rivers cation provailed in Egypt, for it is brought Tould disinter the bodies; and they would down to A. D. 650, and is mentioned particu-Adurally seek, as tools were brought into use, larly by St. Augustine, (who states that the more secure tombs and sepulchres for their Egyptians believed in a resurrection and there fore reverence and embalm the bodies of the The Western side of the Nile with its rocky dead.) it may be interesting to form an estihalf afforded them the convenience and secu-

as being the point of the setting sun was view- the average population of Egypt, during that ed by the early nations as the place of the time, to have been 5,000,000, and the duration dead. It was sacred among the Jews as the of a generation 33 years—the lowest possible Ereb of of Genesis i. x, whence the Erebus of estimate would be 450,000,000, and we may who derive their names from the same root, be-cause a people west of the Chaldeans. Hence length of the mummy at five and a half feet in also the name of the Berber tribes west of length, and in depth and width at a foot and a Egypt the Barbara of the hieroglyphics—hence hall, would from a compact mass half a mile in ampitheatre, formed by the curviture of a Barbary and our word Barbarian. The Ereb measurement on each square side, and it the range of undulating hills, sloped gradually down was the land of shades, were the sun went bodies were laid lengthwise in succession, they down; called by the Egyptians Ement, who would extend more than twelve times around and frowning peak for many miles around a

And if the construction of tombs was to be regarded as a test of civilization, no nation had scribed, some fifty or sixty trees had been claims to compare with the Egyptians. He thrown together in a large pile, and set on fire: Mr. Gliddon then proceeded to offer an in-gentous explanation of the origin of the pecu-fore Christ, which had a gallery of 862 feet, of music, a thousand figures, scarcely less dark

number of children, the cost must have fallen structed their first rude dwellings, and finally, below that average. Yet estimating the cost wife, who was one of those women who in their periods of civilization and grandeur, at \$20 for each body, the annual expense of imagine their own opinions of greater weight adorned with them the proud columns and mummification must have been some \$3,330, than those of their husbands. "The Indians 000, all of which must have passed into the are only gathering in their usual way to cele-hands of the priests. They also derived a brate some of their numerous festivals. Cone large revenue from the sepulchres and from the in, and close the door. Would you have your linen cloth in which the dead were wrapped children abed with colds?" before a highly intelligent and deeply interes. The expense of this fine linen in which the mummy was swathed, with the nicest skill, in strips of this cloth varying in width from a few of cloth. Estimating the daily mortality among the Egyptian population at 274, and the cluth used for each at but three square yards, the annual consumption of linen for the dead would be 2,700,000 yards, which must cost, at the luwest possible calculation \$660,000. Of this manufacture of linen cloth the priesthood held pointed out to his betrothed a single peak, on a monopoly. They owned the land on which the flax was raised. The vast enclosures around their temples were the manufactories, and the women who wrought were in their employ. Nor need we wonder that this gigantic Hierarchy labored to sustain a creed which induced the other classes to regard the embalming of the dead body as the essential means of securing eternal repose for the soul in the celestial regions. The tombs were owned by the priesthood and subject to a rent, and what was a singular custom, a debtor was obliged to give the mummies of his ancestors in pledge for the payment of his debts, and if he died insolvent his heirs or next blood relations, became re-

> A JUVENILE YANKEE TRICK .- In the village of New Bedford, (says the Providence Herald,) the boys were in the habit of playing at ball. A cross-grained old chap, who kept a crockery store was somewhat annoyed by the juvenile sports; and whenever a ball came in his way would seize upon it, take it into his store, and til the slight form of the beautiful maiden was lars worth of crockery was dashed in pieces ! It is unnecessary to add, that the urchins who had so often been interrupted in their sports by soursops" had charged their ball with gunnwder, hy way of a practical hint to the old fellow to let them alone in future.

Do Right .- Have courage to do right .-What should we care for the hoisterous laugh, the scornful look, the pointed finger, or the profane jest! Would they who treat you with indifference when they observe your upright virtue and unbending integrity, lift a finger to remove a difficulty from your path, that indiscretion or imprudence had reaped ? No. They pass by on the other side. When a man has prought himself to the threshold of the grave panions call to see him! Not one. Remember, they who would now turn up their noses and curl up their lips at your strict recutude, are not your friends. Have courage to do right and you cannot fail to reap the glorious rewards of an honest, upright life.

Whom to Look to .- There are six sort of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The sordid and narrow-minded think of nobody but themselves-the lazy will not take the trouble to help you-the busy have not time to think of you-the over-grown rich man is above minding any one who needs his assistance—the poor and unhappy have neither spirit or ability—and the good natured fool, however willing, is not capable of serving

DON'T UNDERSTAND GREEK - Doctor Johnson, one day disputing with Macklin, illustrated his subject by a Greek quotation. "I don't understand Greek." quoth Macklin. " A man that argues should understand all languages;" pompously retorted the lexicographer. "Very well," replied Macklin, and immediately gave

CONUNDRUMS .- Why is a kitten in a closet like a half hand-kerchief ? Because it's catty

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they pever caw it.

Why must your nose necessarily be in the middle of your face ? Because it's the scen-

[From the New York Emporium.] A Legend of the Chesapeake.

BY ROBERT F. GREELY.

on the far-famed Chesapeake. An immense to the river, and on the summit of every crag

signal fire was gleaming.
Within this immense ampitheatre just decries of the most horrible description.

An old farmer stood at his door, surrounded by his little ones, and gazed anxiously out into

the calm but murky air of night: " I doubt there's mischief brewing, wife," he remarked to his better half, while the fires instead of diminishing, increase both in volume and number, until the sky seemed one blaze of living light. "The red-skins don't make such "Arouse thyself good man," retorted his

" Have your own way," said the farmer and God grant that my suspicions may prove

their wedding day, and both lingered at the threshold, loth to part, although they knew that out a few hours would elapse ere they would be united to part no more in life.

"See you strange light, dearest Edith," the young man exclaimed, and as he spoke he which a signal fire was brightly gleaming.-

"'Tis a welcome omen of our approaching nuptials," replied the bride, in tones as low and musical as the running of some forest rivulet: " Why, what a sad, grave face a lover to wear. I'm not going to part with thee, Willie,

" Ah! Edith-to you this sight may be a blissful omen, but to me it has a far different import. I know the Indian character well, beloved, and I am sure, they would not take all this trouble withoutlan object. See, as I live, the hills around us are all in a blaze!"

" Why thou foolish swain," said Edith, with a silvery laugh. "Nay, hie thee homeward, 'tis an evil thing to be out late. So good And a pair of the prettiest lips man ever

saw, were presented to those of the young forester. "Good-night! God bless thee, Edith!"

clap it into the stove without ceremony. A lost to his view, and then, shouldering his rifle, those having charge of the gate, and after a few moments conversation, he induced several young men like himself, to saddle their horses

Well, judging from appearance, how matters were situated, Oakleigh, knowing the slender resources of the settlement to which he belonged, had formed the hasty determination to ride with all speed to the nearest colony for the purpose of obtaining a reinforcement to repel an attack, should one be made.

"We shall have to ride hard boys," said Oakleigh, putting spurs to his horse. . The fires are increasing; and hark ! heard you that See him almost daily calling the little ones to

ell!"

A dead silence ensued on the part of the horsemen, and the wild yells of the savages, mingled with this distant beating of the Indian drum, came painly on the breeze of the

Oakleigh had conjectured but too truly .-They had, indeed no time to waste.

The fires had at length subsided. Those of the settlers who had noted these singular manifestations betook themselves once more to their beds, and silence again reigned supreme over the little settlement.

Edith had gone to her own apartment. A n all the windows, and tapestry worked by the delicate hands of the maiden herself. A few books, indicating the turn of her mind, were packed closely together upon a little row of shelves, hung by a cord agains the wall, and a small book of prayer lay on the table.

She has drawn from her breast-that sputless abiding place of gentleness and purity—a small miniature, and is gazing anxiously upon it, as if it were a living thing.

· Dear Willie," she murmurs-" dear, dear Willie! 'Tis wrong of me to tease thee as I do, but to-morrow I shall be thine, and thou may'st do with me, e'en as thou likest."

Hark! what a strange noise, it cannot be the wind, for the moon is still shining brightly." Edith rose, and threw open the lattice .-

are distinctly audible. Tramp! tramp, a heavy, dull sound, as numerous footsteps progressing o'er well trodden ground. It came from all sides, the north. the south, the east, the west. The earth vi-

Again it rises. Nearer. She strains every

nerve to listen, and the beatings of her heart

brated! "Willie!" murmured the maiden almost unconsciously. Even in danger her thoughts

ble force into the settlement.

league had been formed among the different tribes who peopled the region lying about the Chesapeake for many miles, and if they could not succeed in repelling them until day-light their chance was hopeless.

Poor Edith! how her heart throbbed! Not for her own safety, so much as for that of her lover. Why did he stay away thus long : She knew that he would not neglect her thus, unless disabled by accident. Had he been slain in endeavoring to reach her ?-such were the thoughts which flitted in rapid succession through her bewildered brain.

A moment's silence succeeded the first onslaught. Then rose another cry, and the settlers came running towards the block-house, their last resort in cases of attack. While Edith was listening, the door of her apartment flew open, and two gaunt savages seized with a vice-like grasp those delicate arms, and were dragging her away. Most of the settlers had by this time found shelter in the block-house. but many of both sexes had been killed.

In the midst of the affray a kind of palanquin was borne along toward the block-house. It was the form of an aged Indian, whose tocks were bleached by the snows of seventy winters It was Epecannaugh-the successor of Powhatan, and the most implacable enemy of the

English.
"Burn-kill-destroy!" exclaimed the old Chieftain, in his native dialect. " Spare none -neither man nor woman-mother or son! let all share the common fate !"

Within the same settlement, a lovely girl of aixteen summers, was at the same moment to firce the block-house, while Edith's captaing with her lover. To morrow was to be ror she submitted to be dragged rather than conducted towards an open spot where others of her sex had been congregated, expecting each moment to share their tortures. But hold; a cry of a different description is heard from beyond, and a large body of horsemen are dimly discernable emerging from the shadow of

At their head rode a number of well attired cavaliers, and foremost among them all, Sir William Berkely, the Governor. They are playing whip and spur, and every moment is lessening the distance between the new comers and the besieging party.

Arrived within gun-shot of the scene, a deadly fire is poured from the ranks of the former, and a hundred painted Indians bite the

Edith's captors are increasing their speed, the last faint hope has left her—two tomahawks are already uplifted above her—her eyes are comes the clatter of horses' hoofs—a rush—a dozen well directed blows.

agonies of death upon the ground, and she-

why, does she stare so wildly ? William Oakleigh has out galloped all the rest and is bearing her upon his own saddle to

The incidents narrated in this little sketch are purely traditional. Sir William Berkely met and repulsed the Indians, and slew or took captive many of their greatest warrors. Among the latter was the old Chieftain Epecanaugh. He was the great reliance of all the tribes around the Chesapeake; and when he was tathe whites were left comparatively unmolested. lory. Both colonies sold the same land, and ken the ardor of his subjects died away, and He died in captivity, retaining to the last his hatred for the English.

Death of Children.

Our Saviour has said "Suffer little children lo come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and it is evident he desires they should come unto him .himself-the parents mourning the loss of a beloved child, that like a sweet bud had just begun to open its sweetness, when the hand of death plucked it from them, that it might go to Jesus, and bloom in all the radiance of His glorious presence.

The way may sometimes appear dark and mysterious, and the reason with difficulty be | 1785; after a full hearing of the matter in quesassigned, why the dear one should be taken, when the few flowers of earth were strewn in its path, and the first vines of affection were just springing forth, entwining their tendrils around our bearts, and just at the moment when seemed that the whole soul was absorbed in periect little sanctuary it was; with flowers the dear object, the first-born was snatched from your fond embrace. Suddenly rendered insensible, it lingered a few hours, and its pure spirit soared far above earth's cold vanities, which would so soon have blighted its joyous affections, had not the elender thread of life been thus early severed. Were I asked for a reason, said a man of God, why the Savior called your child, I should say, He loved her, He wanted another voice to swell the symphony of heaven, another hand to sweep the strings of a golden harp among the redeemed. The babe that once nestled in your bosom is now enfolded in the arms of its Savior, and realizes the graciousness of Him who has, "suffered her to come unto Him."

Bereaved mother, your child is in Henven. far from the temptations and allurement of this vain world. She has but gone to her happy home before you; a part of yourself is transplanted there, another cord has been severed that bound you to earth, and now draws you to for the support of schools in the State. your Redeemer. Soon you will meet her, and join your loved one in those angelic strains that you weep! why should you sigh for her return to you! You surely cannot be so silto lay aside the harp that just vibrated to her any other beef on record.

Even while she stood thus, listening at her touch in notes of joyous praise, or to check casement, a thousand horrible yells fitled the that sorg of glory and of triumph which she air; the war-whoop of the savages! The eky had warbted, or to leave Heaven with all its again became a blaze with light, and brands of brightness, and come back to mingle in all the fire, javelings, &c., were hurled with trresista sorrows and anguish of this dark world ! Oh, no ; methinks I see her angel form hovering The inhabitants were quickly aroused, how- around you now, and hear her say, . Dearest ever, and manfully, right manfully did they mother, do not weep for me. dry your tears, they oppose their dark invaders. Yet scarce and let not another pang pierce your bosom, for they oppose their dark invaders. Yet scarce- and let not another pang pierce your bosom, for ly one of the beseiged had a doubt of the re. I am happy now. I used to be happy with sult of the struggle. It was evident that a you, but now I can minister to you, and am twice happy, in the presence of my Savior .--God is here, Jesus is here, all the saints are here, your little girl is here, and you will be here too. I cannot leave these blessed abodes, but I will wait at the heavenly gates to meet you, when Jesus calls you. Oh then, how hapby shall we be, in that one joyous meeting when we shall part no more, and when " God shall wipe all tears from your eyes" forever; and you, my dear grand-parents, do not mourn the loss of your idolized one. A little while, and you will share my joys. As fast as time ran move, you are hastening home. The sorrow of earth will very soon be over, and the pearly gates will then be open to receive you; and we shall, in one united family, range the streets of the New-Jerusalem, and praise the Lamb

A. Kindly Word.

Has thy brother sadly erred, In the path of vice and sin? Speak to him a kindly word, If you would to virtue win,

When he sees the inward pain, Which thy tearful eyes reveal-Listen to love's melting strain-It will turn his heart of steel,_

Words of kindness ! O, how sweet ! Nothing has such wonders wrought; To meek virtue's golden seat Scores of wanderers they have brought,

Western Reserve.

It is a matter of frequent inquiry why a portion of Northern Obio is called the "Western Reserve." or " Connecticut Western Reserve." The following, which we find in an exchange paper, will satisfy the curiosity of all in-

"The original charter of the State of Connecticut was granted by Charles II. in 1662.
The charter defined the limits of the State as follows: - From the south line of Massachusetts on the N, to Long Island Sound on the S., and from the Narragansett river on the E. to the South Sea on the W. It will be seen by reference to the map that those boundaries would enclose, not only what is now the State of Connecticut, but also the State of New York and New Jersey, nearly one half of Pennsylvania-all of the northern portions of the States of Ohio. Indiana and Illinois—and a goodly part of the northern territories of lowa, Missoui and Oregon. There was a clause in the charter, however, which excepted from its closed—she is praying—when suddenly there ed by prior settlers. The exception excluded such parts of New Jersey s were within the ozen well directed blows.

Huzza! Edith's captors are writhing in the New York and Connecticut as to the boundaries between these States; it was settled by the King, in 1664, who decided that the Maroneck river should be the western boundary of Connecticut.

> " For nearly a century thereafter, Connectirut neglected to claim or settle any part of her territory west of New York, and a ing granted to William Penn, in 1681, embracing all that part of the same which lies within the present State of Pennsylvania, a dispute ultimately arose between the two colonies as to the right of possession in the disputed terripossession. This excited innumerable quarrels, and resort was often had to force of arms to expel the intruder.

"In 1770, the Legislature of Connecticut transmitted to England certain questions respecting her title to lands west of New York. The answers were favorable to her claims, and determined the colony to maintain them. The revolutionary war happening son after, superseded further proceedings until after its close.

" In 1781, the two States agreed to appoint commissioners to determine the dispute. act of Congress was passed granting to these commissioners full power to act in the final settlement of this long pending controversy. The commissioners met at Trenton, in November, tion they decided that Connecticut had no right to the lands in dispute. Here the matter, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, rested.

"The state of Connecticut, notwithstanding, still laid claim to all lands lying west of Pennsylvania, and extending to the Mississippi rter. To avoid future troubles, however, the Legislature agreed to cede all these lands to Congress, with the exception of a tract of one mediately west of the west line of Pennsylvania. The cession was accepted, and was consider d to be an indirect acknowledgment that her claims were well founded.

"This tract is known as the Western Reserve, and includes the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorrain, Huron, Erie, Lake and Summit. A part of this tract, (500,000 acres, known as the "Fire Lands,") was granted by the State to the inhabitants of New London, Fairfield and Norwalk, whose property had been destroved by fire by the Braish troops during the revolutionary war. The remainder was sold by the State of Connecticut in 1795, and the money arising from the sale appropriated to the purpose of constituting a perpetual fund

THE BIGGEST STEER VET .- Daniel Wunder now absorb her affections. Then why should killed a steer for new year's, six years old, raised by William Gill, near Circleville, Ohio, which weighed on foot, 3.660 lbs. The nett fish, so cruel as to call her back to earth, if you beef weighed 2 684 lbs., which is said by the could-to leave the presence of her Redeemer. Cincinnati Chronicle to be 295 ibs. heavier than