

## TOWANDA: Wednesday Morning, Inly 7, 1947.

## We Parted in Silence.

We parted in silence, we parted by night On the banks of that lonely river, Where the fragrant limes their boughs unite, We met, and we parted forever. We met, and we parted forever. The night bird sang, and the stars above, Told many a touching story, Of friends long passed to the Kingdom of Love Where the soul wears its mantle of glory.

We parted in silence-our cheeks were wet With the tears that were past controlling; We rowed we would never, no never forget, And those vows if the time were consoling; But the lips that echoed the vows of mine, Are as cold as the lonely river;

And that sparkling eye, the spirit's shrine, Has shrouded its fires forever.

And now on the moonlight sky I look, And my heart grows full to weeping ; Each star to me is a sealed book, • Some tale of that loved one keeping! We parted in silence, we parted in tears, On the banks of that lonely river, But the color and bloom of those by-gone years, Shall hang o'er its waters forever.

History of the Seat of Governmen

It is becoming so common for every person who travels all to visit the city of Washington, that the following analysis of a paper recently read before the New York Historical Society, by Mr. JOSEPH B. VARWUM. JR., on the History of the Federal sent of Government," and which appears in a report of their proceedings, will be read with interest.)

BEFORE the establishment of the District of Columbia, Congress occasionally met, according to the exigencies of the case, or the convenience of members, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Yorktown, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York. The different States, in the meantime, coveted the honor of the national city. New York offered the town of Kingston ; Rhode Island, Newport ; Maryland, Annapolis; and Virginia. Williamsburg. On the 21st Cctober, 1783, Congress, insulted Philadelphia by a band of mutineers whom the state authorities were unable to quell, adjourned to Princeton, to the halls of the college: a circlenstance which doubtless led to the agitation of the question of a permanent seat of government, which was taken up at this time, and continued to be discussed till the formation of the Constitution. A) resobution of Mr. Gerry, 7th October, 1783, was adopted, that a district be chosen on the banks of the Delaware or the Potomac, near Georgetown ; which underwent various modifications (one of which was that both sites be selected), till it was repealed in the following year. On the 30th October, 1784, the subject was again taken up at Trenton and commissioners appointed with powers to lay out a district on the Delaware, within eight miles above or below the falls, make the necessary purchases, erect public buildings, reserve exclusive jurisdiction, &c. The question as to place was revived in Congress in 17892 '90, with a view of securing a central position. A site on the Susquehanna was talked of, and finally the present district determined on, which was commonly referred to as Conogocheague, the name of the stream between which and the eastern branch the act provided the site should be selected. The friends of the new site numbered the names of Washington, Madison, Lee and Carroll, and their choice was governed by these considerations ; 1st. It was not desirable that the political capital should be in a commercial metropolis. It was necessary for the independence of the government, and its proper security, that its jurisdiction should be exclusive, and that its officers should not be under the influence of the citizens : hence the elective franchise was to be given up, which no large city would yield. Party feeling, which then ran high, was to be avoided-the natural influences of wealth on the spot was feared, and the examples of London and Westminster in the importance of their six, members in parliament was quoted. Experiencé had shown the danger to be apprehended from the mob in times of stagnation in business, or political excitement. The expenditures in a commercial city, with the direct influence its wealthy men might exercise over the government would give it an undue advantage over other cities, and make it an object of jealousy: while its varied interests would call for much more local legislation than Congress could attend to, without neglect of the public business. It was desirable that the simplicity of the

find an export. The growth of the western country was anticipated at that day, and depicted in glowing colors in the speeches of some of the member which Mr. Varaum quoted. It was alleged, that when the central line between the northern and southern extremities was fixed, no person in the western territory had ever wished anything farther, than that Congress should establish their seat as far back on this line as convenience of maratime commerce would allow. This centre of a sea-coast line falls between the rivers Potomac and Susquehanna The place between the Potomac and the Eastern branch would admit of a navy yard, and yet was so far inland as to be protected from sudden stack .---The Potomac, by means of Mill creek and other connected to the Ohio river. (A project which the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was designed to accom-

commerce, by which their abundant produce will

plish.) These advantages would give a healthy trade to the then flourishing towns of Georgetown and Alexandria, which would operate to the advantage of the federal city, without the inconvenience referred to as attendant upon sea-ports. Such were some of the considerations which led to the passage in 1790, by a vote of thirty-two to

twenty-nine, of the act to establish the permanent eat of government of the United States. The decision was hastened by another impression, growing out of the funding of the public debt, which was then contemplated. It was thought "as the seat of government would concentrate the public paper,

the south would be benefitted by having it in their midst, rather than at the north, where was the capital;" and consequently the Southern members united on the subject, and succeeded by constant exertions in effecting a compromise with a sufficient number of the opposition to carry the vote. Attention was called by Mr. Varnum to the fact that by a mathematical computation of Dr. Patterson

of the United States mint, the predictions of Mr. Madison on this occasion, relative to the progress of the centre of population have been singularly verified. By this table it appears that the average progress westward has been thirty-four miles every ten years. In 1840, the centre of population was near Harrison county, Virginia, and if we consider the

progress as being at the rate of fifty miles everyten years, it will take one hundred years to carry it five undred miles, or as far as Nashville, Tennessee. In relation to the site selected, a letter of General Washington to Mr. Jefferson describes the terms

upon which he had succeeded in securing a cession proprietors of the land. These we

Much discussion took place relative to the plan, order to carry out the plan of its founders for conwhich was drawn by Major L'Enfant, and which, while it presents some fine features, has many defects, and in its execution, has greatly detracted from the beauty of the site. He commenced by laying down streets, which crossed each other at introduced. right angles, as at Philadelphia, at irregular intervals, however, and which were numbered or let

tered. In order to give the city its distintive national features, great avenues from 100 to 160 feet wide were made to radiate from particular centres. such as the Capitol and President's house, so as to triangles, and made more streets than were needed. The avenues should have been laid down first, streams, could, by lock and canal navigation, be and made base lines for the other steets. The more of permanence and tone to its shifting sostreets too are wider than was necessary, though ciety. members of Congress from the country like to have plenty of breathing room.

It was remarked of L'Enfant, that he was no only a child in name, buten education ; as from the names he gave the streets, he appeared to know pears, however, by a letter of the commissioner that they gave these names to the streets at the same time with that to the city; for convenience, a good arrangement, since the streets could more easily be found by a stranger under such designations

> separated from each other have been frequently remarked. But letters from Washington and the commissioners show the reasons of this.

1st. As a measure of security, so that only one could burn at a time. If enemies should enter the place, they would, in the first onset, destroy every thing; but as they progressed, their fury would cool down. This proved true in the infamous attack on the public buildings by the British during the last war ; they having spared the Patent and Post Office building, which would have met the fate of the Capitol had they been under the same roof:

2d. It had been remarked at Philadelphia, that the vicinity of the executive to the legislative departments, exposed the former to constant interruptions from the latter. General Washington said. that some of his socretaries had found themselves and their clerks so much annoyed by the intra-

sions of members of Congress, during office hours, that they had been obliged to retire to their homes and lock themselves in, in order to attend to their ordinary duties. It was, therefore, desirable that

necting the Potomac and Ohio rivers. The main burden has, however, been removed, and with the completion of the canal as far as the coal regions, is is howed that a new element of numerity will be With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume, it is hoped that a new element of prosperity will be With regard to the Smithsonian Institution just organized, it was remarked that if half the plans are

fulfilled, the effect must be, soner or later, to concentrate at Washington one of the largest and best collections in the country, of books, apparatus and other facilities for the prosecution of investigations bring all the buildings to view from every quarter, in science and art, giving an interest to the place a grand idea ; but it cut the building lots into ugly throughout the year for other attractions besides those of a mere political metropolis, and attracting thither as citizens a class of men who will give

In all other points of view, in relation to health expense and habits of living, and accessibility, the judgement of its tounders has been fully confirmed It can never become a great city in the ordinary sense of the term, that is to say, it can never be the little else than A, B, C, one, two, three. It ap- | seat of a very heavy commerce, and consequently of long rows of ware-houses and striking contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty : but it may become a place for the cultivation of that political union, and that social intercourse which more than any thing else unbends the sterner feelings of our nature and dispels all sectional prejudices .-The distances at which the public buildings are Its prosperity will be no unfit emblem of the progress of our republic; for it is now occupied in

about the same proportion with our extended territory, and every sensible increase to the population of the union, adds a mite to that of this city, since it augments the machinery of government.

## [From the Newark Daily Advertiser.] A Homunculus.

I trust there is no act of the Legislature agains young men, students or professional, rising early, and cutting wood, or taking some other vigorous exercise before breakfast. ' The very common practice of getting up only to a late breakfast, is a great

waste of time and strength. It is hardly compatible with the elasticity and vizor of either mind or body, necessary to a successful prosecution of any great work in life. The instances are rare, if any, of men who are slothful in the morning, and yet efficient in the great duties of mankind.

Even in respect to comfort, your late-to-bed and late-to-rise is a great loser. See him languidly enter the breakfast room, with his eyes half open, and of murdered hours and chadoo of abortive purposes, not being up in time to hear the cock crow, as other less terriffic and less pertinacions annaritions do hannt him through the whole day. I have known a homunculus of this sort. Ile always rose before breakfast, it is true; for they did not serve it up till he required. Between breakfast and dinner. he commonly went to the post office, and heard or read the last news of a fire or a cock-fight. After dinnershis dreams were such stuff as Prof. ----- save spirits are made of ; and always broken off before tea: for this he must have before he would sally out for the evening gossip of a hotel. Such a man might consume half-pay, but he would handly do more in his country's service. In sober earnest, it this the way for a man to pass his days ! How much is it above the life of a dog? How much, let me rather say, beneath that of any bru e that does the service of his place! And again, evi bono? Is it present comfort ? Ne ver found in this way. It belongs to quite anothe latitude. Half awake by day and half asleep by night, is not the mode of attaining comfort. As to profit, in any lower, or in any higher sens of the term, it is not much thought of by those here rebuked; and usefulness is a word not to be found in their vocabulary. I repeat then, cui bono ! All this indulgence in more sloth-Is it really the best you can do?! If not, can you do no better ! Is cform possible ? Please not answer, till you have thought of it; for you might then have to think of the German proverb, " Done first, and thought of afchose, either by houses for members, or obelisks to lerward. has brought many a one into great trouble. I trust, Mr. Editor, that none of those, who in various degrees deserve these rebukes, and need these exhortations, and for whose good, (not for the writer's) they are chiefly intended, will be displeased with my freedom. If their mode of life is, upon the whole, best, they may put this aside, as not coming home to himselves; but if they ought to do any of the reforming here indicated, they must be grateful for this appeal. It is meant for their true good ; to put them in the way of more enjoyment a loan : and the letter written on this occasion is re- and more usefulness, than their wonted habits allow. C.S.A. Very truly yours and theirs, NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY .-- Catch a rat in wire trap and keep him till night. Then procure preparation of phosphorus in oil. Apply it all over lies, and thus the chase kept up for half an hour the rat, except his head, and turn him loose into his hole. Such scampering and getting out of the house as occurs, as his phosphorescent majesty pursues his alarmed friends whom he is anxious to Iv was resolved to throw away his life, and end at overtake, afford certainly a security against the return of the depredators for a long season. So says the Washington Fountain. THE NEW PLANET .- The present distance of the new planet, expressed in common measures, is about 3,200,000.000 English miles from the sun, and about 3,100,000,000 miles from the earth. Its Its cubic hulk is to that of the earth as 250 to 1 ---Jupiter and Saturn.

Not to Myself Alone.

" Not to myself alone, nd gladden all things with my rainbow dyes; The bre comes sipping, every eventide, His dainty fill;

The butterfly with my cup doth hide From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone," The circling star with honest pride doth boast-. Not to myself alone I rise and set; I write upon night's coronal of jet lis power and skill who formed our myriad host A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,

I gem the sky, That man might ne'er forget, in every fate, His home on high."

"Not to myself alone," The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum-"Not to myself alone from flower to flower I rove the wood, the garden and the bower And to the hive at evening weary come: For man, for man, the luscious food I pile With busy care, Content if this repay my ceaseless toik-A scanty share."

1.4 "Not to myself alone," The soaring bird with lasty pinions sings— "Not to myself alone I raise the song: I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue, And bear the mourner on my viewless wings: I bid the hymnless churl my anthem learn, And God adore; J call the worlding from his dross to turn, And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone," "Not to myself I sparkling glide; I scatter life and health on every side, and strew the fields with herb and flow'ret gay : I sing unto the common black and bare, My gladsome tune; I sweeten and refresh the languid air

In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone "-Oh man, forget thou not, earth's honored priest! Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part. Intefest of guest at love's ungruding feast, Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod, And self disown; Live to thy neighbor, five unto thy God, Not to thyself alone.

[From Headley's " Wushington and his Generals "] Arnold at Bemis' Heights.

Gates took Arnold's division away from him. an rave it to Gen. Lincon, so that when the second baille of the 7th of October occured, he, the bravest, and most successful General in the army was without a command madden a less stormy nature than his! and he immediately demanded a passport to Washington.-It was granted ; but on a second thought he concluded it would have an unity look to leave the army on the eve of an important engagement, and, resolved to remain. He was in the camp when the cannonading of the 7th of October commenced, and listened, one may guess with what feelings, to the roar of battle, which was ever music to his stormy nature. As the thunder of artillery shook the ground on which he stood, followed by the sharp rattle of musketry, his impatience and excitement could be no longer restrained. He walked about in the greatest agitation-now pausing to listen to the din of war, and now watching the fiercely ascending volums of smoke that told where the fight was raging. Ah ! who can tell what gloomy thoughts and fierce purposes of revenge were then there born in the maddened soul-it is terrible to drive the brave to despair. The hero of Quebec, Champlain, and Ridgefield to whom the headloing charge and perilous march were a delight, who panted like a war horse for the conflict, was here doomed by an inefficient commander to remain inactive .--His brave followers were rushing on to death without him, and sudden resolves and overwhelming emotions kept up such a rumult in his bosom, that his excitement at length amounted almost to mad-

battle. His frenzied manner. exciting appeals, and fearful daring, infosed new spirit into the troops, and they charged after him, shouling like madmen. So perfectly beside binself was he with excitement, that he dashed to an officer who did not lead on his men as he wished; and opened his head with his sword. He was everywhere present, and pushed the first line of the enemy so vigorously, that it at length gave away. Burgoyne moving up his right wing to cover its retreat, he hurled three regiments with such terrible impetuosity upon it, that it also broke and fled. While the British officers were making desperate efforts in other parts of the field to stay the reversed tide of battle, he pressed on after Burgoyne-storming over batter-ies, and clearing every obstacle, till at length he forced him and his whole army back into their camp. Not satisfied with this, he prepared to storm the camp also. But once behind their entrenchments, the British rallied and fought with the fury of men strugling for life. The grape shot and balls swept every inch of the ground, and it rained an iron tempest on the American ranks but nothing could resist their fiery ardor. On, on they swept in the track of their leader, carrying everything before them. The sun had now sunk in the West, and night was drawing its mantle over the scene. Arhold, enraged at the obstinacy of the enemy, and resolved to make one more desperate effort for a complete victory, railied a few of his bravest troops about him, and rousing them by his enthusiastic appeals, led them to a last charge on the camp itself. " You," said he to one, "was with me at Quebec, you in the wilderness, and you on Champlain Follow me !" His sword was seen glancing like a beam of light along the serviced array-the next noment he galloped in front, and riding right gallantly at their head through the devouring fire, broke with a clatter and a crash into the very sallyport of the enemy, where horse and rider sunk together to the earth-the good steed dead, and Arnold beneath him, with his leg shattered to pieces, the same leg that was broken at the storming of Quebec.

Thus ended the fight, and the wounded hero was borne pale and bleeding from the field of his fame, only to awaken to chagrin and disappointment. There is but little doubt, that when he vio-lated his orders and galloped to the field, he had made up his mind to bury his sorrows and disappointment in a bloody grave. Would that he had succeeded, and saved himself from the curses of his countrymen and the scorn of the world !

EARLY RISING .- It cannot be denied that early

members of government in their style of living should not be contrasted with the luxury of a large city, or be compelled to submit to its costlier char-. 2d. As this would be the only city under the exclusive control of the nation, one should be laid out

expressly with a view to all possible future wants of the government, which could not be so well anucipated in a city already built.

3d. With respect to the position, while a central Point was certainly desirable, it ought to be remembered that there is no common centre. The centre of population is variable, and to establish the capital on that basis for this generation, might place it in a very inconvenient, position for the next. The same remark might be made here with regard to seat of government would have to be removed every fifty years to keep it in a central position. . Mr. Madison then said, that "If it were possible

to promulgate our laws by some instantaneous operation, it would be of less consequence where the government might be placed"-a contingency which now seems to be supplied by the "magic wires" of

Morse, which communicates intelligence not mere-The centre of a sea-coast line with easy commu

meation with the western country, was considered the most worthy of regard, being more conveniently accessible, possessed of more wealth and more People, than an equal array of inland country. Being more liable to invasion in that quarter, government should be near to protect it. It is the interest of the back country to have go-

verament near the sea, to inspect and encourage by Gen. Washington.

the proprietors gave the government all the proper ty required for streets and avenues; for lots taken for public purposes, they were to be paid at the rate of £25 per acre.

The first comer stone in the District of Columbia was laid at Jones' Point, near Alexandria, 15th of April, 1791, with the imposing Masonic ceremonies of the time, and a quaint address by Rev. James Muir. By the retrocession of Alexandria, the stone is no longer within the limits of the District. A more beautiful site for a city could hardly be obtained. From a point where the Potomac, at a distance of 295 miles from the ocean, and flowing from north-west to south-east, expands to the width of a mile, extending back an almost level plain semmed in by a series of gradually sloping hills. terminating with the heights of Georgetown: the plain being nearly three miles in length from east west, and varying from a quarter of a mile to two miles in breadth; bounded on the east by the eastern branch of the Potomac, where are now the navy yard and Congressional cemetry, and on the west by the Rock creek, which separates it from Georgetown. The small stream from the north wer which the milroad bridge now passes on en tering the city, emptied into a bay or inlet of the Potomac about four hundred feet wide, which jutted in from the west to within a quarter of a mile of the Capitol Hill, and nearly divided the plain. Not far from the head of this, and south of the Capitol Hill. a small stream took its rise in a large number o springs, and emptied into the river at a place now alled Greenleaf's point, formed by the intersection of the Eastern branch with the Potomac, and was its representatives who should die at the seat of goknown as James' creek. There is a stream above

Georgetown, which has always been called Goos preek : but from a certificate of survey now preserv ed in the mayor's office at Washington, dated 1663, it appears that the inlet from the Potomac was then known by the name of Tiber, and probably the stream from the north emptying into it, bore the same name ; to that Moore did injustice to the history of the place, and confounded streams, when he wrote the well known line,

"And what was Goose Creek once, in Tiber now." By the same survey it appears that the land con prising the Capitol Hill was called Rome or Room, wo names which seem to have foreshadowed the

destiny of the place. Mr. Force of Washington suggests that they probably originated in the fact that the name of the owner of the estate was Pope. and in selecting a name for his plantation, he tancied the title of "Pope of Rome."

It is said that Washington's attention had been called to, the advantages which this place presented territory; for, with the rapid increase of states, the for a city, as long previous as when he had been a Congress seated in the capital, which in one of his youthful surveyor of the country around. His judgment was confirmed by the fact that two towns maps of the city represent it as laid out over the plains of Hamburgh and Carrollsville. The first public communication on record

from the pen of General Washington, and bears ly with the swiftness of lightning, but by lightning date 11th March, 1791; in a subsequent letter of the 30th April, he calls it the Federal City. Four

months later, in a letter by the original Commissioners, Messrs. Johnson, Stuart, and Carroll, dated Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1891, addressed to the architect, Major L'Enfant, he is instructed to entitle the district on his map, "the, Territory of Columbia," and the city, "City of Washington." On the 18th September, 1792, the south-east corner stone of the north wing of the Capitol was laid

the executive officers should be sufficiently far from the capitol to exempt them from visits, except at particular. hours, when Congress were not in session.

It is not generally known, that the plan contemplates a complete connection between the gardens of the Capitol and those of the President's house by means of the mall, a plan which could have been carried out 20 years ago at a comparatively small expense, by setting out trees and levelling where necessary. The Smithsonian Institution is to be placed thereon, and there is a prospect that the bequest of an enlightened foreigner will supply what Congress has neglected.

Some of the magnificent intentions with regard to the embellishment of the city were enumerated Most of them might have been carried out at a trifling expense to the nation ; and in all, it is to be observed how admirably Gen. Washington's ideas combined utility with beauty, especially in lissplan for furnishing to all foreign governments lots of ground whereon to crect houses for their ministers in which it is to be wished he had succeeded, as well as in that of furnishing each Secretary with a house, a thing that seems to be so much called for, since most of our Secretaries are obliged by their position, to receive almost as much company as the President, and the furniture and rent of a house is with their uncertain tenure of office, a serious burden

upon many. Another plan was to give each state a square of ground, to ornament in such a manner as they vernment.

The State of Virginia made, a donation of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars towards the public buildings, and Maryland seventy-two thousand dollars. This was soon exhausted.

It is a fact not generally known, and evidence he intense anxiety Washington felt in the matter. that when all other resources failed, he made a personal application to the legislature of Maryland for

markable for its terseness and propriety, and disregard of mere etiquette ; for it seems that the Attorney General advised against its being sent, on the ground that it was not usual for the Presinent to correspond, except through certain officers. The legislature of Maryland granted the loan of \$1,00000 on the strength of this letter and the per. sonal security of the commissioners, a fact showing at how low an ebb the credit of the government had arrived, since they were not willing to trust the nation alone. Washington was not destined to see

letters he speaks of as one of the events he most earnestly prayed for. He died on the 14th of Dec. were afterwards planned on the spot, and the first 1799 ; Congress assembled there in 1800. All the speeches at the opening of the session, alluded to the city that bears his name as one of his monnments which it should be the duty and pleasure of lation to arrangements for laying out this city is Congress to embellish and improve according to his wishes.

With regard to the progress of the city-since that time, it must be confessed, that the city has not progressed in the rapid ratio which its founders so sanguinely predicted. Although they may not have anticipated any thing to compare with the magni ficence and luxury which in many of the European courts have almost sufficed to build up a city; yet they probably overrated the attractions of the governimen and Congress.

The greatest drawback upon the prosperity of the place, has been the enormous debt contracted in for being eminent.

Goop Maxing .- Never be cast down or initiated by triffen. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, he will mend it twenty times, without the least irritability or impatience. What a lesson of reproof to noor human nature.

Unable longer to restrain his impulses, he called like the helpless Augereau for his horse. Vaulting to the saddle, he rode for a while around the camp in a tempest of passion. At length a heavy explosion of artillery, making the earth tremble beneath him, burst upon his ear. He paused a moment and leaned over his saddle-bow, then plunging his rowels up to the gaffs in his horse, launched like a thunderbolt away. He was mounted on a beautiful dark Spanish mare, named Warren, after the here of Bunker Hill, worthy of such a rider, and their joy too they sometimes find that when very which bore him like the wind into the battle.

It was told to Gates that Arnold had gone to the field, and he immediately sent Colonel Armstrong after him. But Arnold expecting this, and determining not to be called back as he had been done before, spurred furiously amid the ranks, and as the former approached him, galloped into the valuntil at length Armstrong gave it up, and the fierce chieftain had it all his own way. Goaded by rage and disappointment almost to insanity, he evident once his troubles and his career. Where the shot fell thickest, there that black steed was seen plung-

ing through the smoke, and where death reaped down the brave fastest, there his shoul was heard ringing over the din and tumult. He, was no longet the cool and skilful officer, but the headlong warrior, reckless of life. His splendid horse was distance from Uranus-whose motion it disturbe- | flecked with foam, and it seemed impossible that is about 150,000,000 miles. Its diameter is about his rider could long survive amid the fire through 50,000 miles. That of Uranus is about \$2,000; of which he so wildly galloped. Some of the officer Jupiter, 85,000 ; of Saturn 79,000, of the earth 8,000. I thought him intoxicated, so furious and vehement were his movements, and thrilling his shout, as The new planet is the largest in our system except with his sword sweeping in fiery circles about his head, he summoned his followers to the charge .-

Once, wishing to go from one extremity of the line to the other, instead of passing behind his troops, he wheeled in front and galloped the whole distance through the cross-fire of the combatants, while a CENSURE is the tax a man payeth to the public when too desperate for the brayest to fulfill-and to Russia from China, besides immenso quantities receiving no orders himself he conducted the whole I of the superior kinds of tea...

rising is conducive both to the health of the body and the improvement of the mind. It was an observation of Swift 'That he never knew any man come to greatness and eminence who lay in bed of a morning."

The great and good Dr. Dopperinge informs us that the production of Family Expositor, and most of his writing, was owing to his rising at five, instead of seven o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to compute, and correctly too, that such a difference in the of rising maintained during forty years, would, reckoning eight hours a day, add ten years of time for study to a man's life. Great and precious amount ! ' Can the preacher sacrifice all to his self-indulgence? Is it possible but that he will hasten to redeem so many years. Let him think of eight hours a day for ten long years spent with books and devotion. How many excellent things might he do in that time ! In those very hours redeemed from sleep he may, by the grace of God, make an impression on the world that will affect the latest ages of time, and gather for himself glory that will never fade away.

WESLEY, in one of his sermons, tells us that sixty years before he began to rise at four, instead of seven, or after, and that he had continued to do so ever since. Thus, on the principle of reckoning above alluded to, he redeened twenty two years and ten months, which, during those sixty years, and with his former habits, would have been lost, and worse than lost to him.

VALUE OF A CHILD'S TIME-It is sometimes said that a child's time is not worth much ? some even say they send their children to school to get them out of the way. But parents often find that they learn some things very young. Children "learn to go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies ." that is they learn to deceive, and utter falseheed at a very early period in their childhood, And to young children have the opportunity afforded them they lay a broad foundation for such a superstructure as makes men hold up their heads and wonder. The Mother of Baron Cuvier, I remember to have heard, would have her son recite his Latin to her every morning, before going to school, although she dud not understand a word of it because she had an impression that on the whole, spring was the time to cast in seed. His schoolmaster and his teacher wondered how it was that the little Baron always had so good a lesson ? and France has still woulder how Cuvier came to be so great a man : the secret was, he was schooled upon his mother's lap.

FISH-EATING FORL-Rooks will occasionally prey on fish. A friend of mine once saw a rook take a fish out of the piece of water in Kensington Gardens, and devour it on the bank. He told me he had seen jackdaws do the same thing on the Thames. Mr. Black wall has observed that the carrion crow also devours fish. " particularly cels, in pursuit of which it wades into the shallow water of a rivers and brooks that flows over bals of stone and gravel ; seizing the object of its search with the bill, and conveying it to the land, where it is eaten at leisure."

TEA Sour.-The Tartat colonists in Russia are said to make great use of lea, which is made into cakes composed of the coarser parts of the fragrant herb. Of this they make a kind of soup, adding to long huzza followed him. Holding the highest it sult, pepper and milk. Forty thousand chests of rank in the field, his orders were obeyed, except this brick ten, as it is called, are imported yearly in-