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

-TOWANDA:

Mednesdan Morning, July 11, 1817.

The Tear of Gratitude.

There is a gem more purely bright, More dear to mercy's eye,
Than love's sweet star, whose mellow light, First cheers the evening sky: A liquid pearl that gluters where No sources now intrude,
A richer, gem than monarch's wear— The tear of grantude.

But ne'er shall narrow love of wealth lovite this tribute forth, Nor can the sorded slave of pelf Appreciate its worth;
But we who soothe the widow's wo. And give the orphan food, For you this liquid pearl shall flow— The bar of gratitude.

. Ve uho but slake an infant's thirst : In heavenly mercy's name. O proffer penury a crust. The sweet reward may claim; Then, while you rove life's sunny banks. With sweetest flow erts strewd, Sell may you claim the widows thanks, The erphan's gratitude.

iddeess of the State Central Committee.

we prode of Pennsylvania:

The members of the State and at commutee of the Democratic party, apast is the late 4th of March Convention, deem gry in the tultilment of the object of their ap-English to address you in relation to the present then of the country, and to call your attention inportance of the approaching election.

Vever at any period since the commencement of bemocratic party had more cause to congratucarle other upon the progress of free principles so of man. The people of these United States A wallout respect to party or sect, in the full e we are tall enjoyment of the most enlarged civil tiscless and pecumary relations of the peo- Democratic party! Namehstanding the predictions of our lead-Federal opponents of the ruin and desolation surrensation than at the present time. It is er labor commands its just reward that an

In - condition of things we have reason to benests on a substantial basis, and is the result. Louisdomet, of a sound and liber system of Par reguled upon just principles of commercial weeve and recorrecity, in connexion with a say had system of finance on the part of the ad Jovernment, calculated to prevent excesof papermoney, and to maintain a sound

assland industrious community is always the

the Federal frends however, would have you one that all our present prosperts results from e searlity of provisions in Europe, and the conout high prices to this country. That the scarat Hurope of occad-tails has tended to raise ness in this contart we want not dear. Every en alor or so so knows this to be a fact. tevery person of intelligence and candor is also of d to admit that the reduction of the duties on or and carries the English ports, with the the sign of organical tand on their productions, so de late do estreze the trade. Perween the two the establishment of our grain and comma entry and as this will increase the our currens to purchase and consume - file in a it will aid to the prosperity of every Regulateresis, they will be especially duet. ie demand for iron to make railroads the Josine's of agriculture to market and of e wants of an enlarged internal as well "real exempte In fact, weregard our de- assume. m. whomes as so well established that with or certain duties properly arranged they ve are confirmed by the judgment and other who are engaged in cularging old,

The en of the country from all their old posee in regard to a Bank of the United States a who case of presinon to the Democratic party tent prospers, and that the country could not ex-Calling a They even excited their partizans main seast encouraged a revolutionary spirit to the people by denouncing General Jackan usurper, for his opposition I mouse tunk which sought to place uself above is comment. A distinguished member of 1 timi States " is an obsolete idea."

E H Brosn SF

an personable hope of an immediate.

anticipated, from news received just at the close of with the common enemy.

the country would have to stop: that men would the session of Congress in the year 1835, that have to be turned out of employmen to starve: and | France might take advantage of the then unpreparthat the productions of the farmer would rot on his ed condition of the country and make a sudden hands for want of a home market.

How these predictions have been verified let the present condition of the country answer. They made the like predictions in regard to the operations of the Constitutional Treasury; yet it has by a Democratic House of Representatives and been in operation about a year, and the country has the appropriation was grafted by an overwhelming time, by going at length into the administration of never enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity.

Their opposition to the Democratic party on account of the Mexican war, is entirely consistent with their former conduct and practice.

In speaking of our opponents we are compelled to call them by their proper name of Federalistsnot in decision or unkindness, but because it is impossible to designate them by all the names they have, at various times, assumed to suit the emergency in which they were placed, and to avoid the guilt and odium of their political offences.

There is no fact which goes further to establish guilt than that of the accused changing his name so that he may not be known. This the Federalists have done over and over again until many of them have persuaded themselves that they are not Federalists but good honest "Democratic Whies."

It is, however, a fatal self-delusion, and a mere hallucination of the mind. They have no just claim to the name. There were men in that day who took sides with the enemy against the Whigs of the Revolution, just as the leaders of the present opposition sition party take sides now against the constituted authornes of their country.

The whirs of that day were the advocates of the rights of their country, and were willing to sacrifice every thing but honor in resisting the tyranny and oppression of the King and Parliament of Great Briastern have the people at large, and especially tian, and for the establishment of a free and Independent government.

Taking then their sentiments and conduct as the approving the condition and extending the hap- test by which to determine what constitutes a which what just claim can the Federalists make to the name! May we not appeal to the fathers of Demorraev who are vet amongst us to prove that physical rights, which are not only secured by from the establishment of the constitution to the presalumonal provisions, but by that which is much sent day, the leading Federalists, in all the difficulthe good sense and sound judgment of ties we have had with foreign powers, took sides are greened and liberal community. It also against the Democrats and justified the enemies of as as independ pleasure to join in contratulation their country, just as they are now justifying the s 48h the general presperity which pervales Mexicans, and condemning Mr. Polk and the

When Great Britain was insulting our flag, imprisoning our seamen, naturalized and native, and was to tollow the election of the Democratic seizing and condemning our ships and melchanlates in 1844, our prosperity has been on- dize under various false pretences prior to the decof ever since, and at no period of our existence laration of the war of 1812. Mr. Jefferson was anyadpended have all the departments of industry lous to bring them to a sense of justice without recalmul, mechanical, commercial and man-sorting to a war by the adoption of peaceful mea-2 been in a more prosperous and healthy sures. It was for this purpose that embargo and of the Union to other as unconstitutional and oppressive; and such was the feelings amongst the New England portion of them, that the lawscould not be executed, and thus was their object defeated.

> They then denounced Mr. Jefferson, and the whole Democratic party as pusillanimous and said ther could not be kicked into a war."

At length, when Mr. Madison, who had succeed of Mr. Jefferson, recommended war as the only alternative left to preserve the rights and honor of the nation the Federal time was changed. The Democrats were then denounced for making war without preparation, and by many the war was delared as wacked and unjust as the leading Corwin Federalists now denounce the Mexican war.

Many of the New England orators declared i unbecoming a moral and religious people to resoice at our victories," and thus was the opposition to the war continued, and the arm of the nation in a degree paralized by the machinations of Federalism, until it ended in the unparalleled victory of the 8th of January, 1815, at New Orleans, achieved under the auspices of Andrew Jackson. The result of this war gave almost a death blow to Federilism, and then it was that they began to deny their ancient name, and to seek for others more popular, in order to deceive the people and screen they selly in the country. In regard to themselves from the odium of their triatorous con-

But their opposition to Democratic men and measures, with a few honorable exceptions, contimes the same, no matter what name they may

During the administration of General Jackson, treaty was concluded with France, by which insa 120 competition of the world; and demany was secured to some extent to our citirens, for spoliations on our commerce by that nation. ' For some cause, after the treaty was conclu-2 new establishments under the present | ded, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make the necessary apropriations to carry it into effect and to pay what the treaty stipulated should be paid, and the draft of our government for one of the instalments was dishonored. This was an act of bad faith on the part of France, to which the administration was determined not to submit, even at kings signal Constitutional Treasury, now seek the risk of war; and Gen. Jackson suggested that if the treaty was not carried into effect in good Mexico In regard to the bank faith, we would have a right to make reprisals. and the people that it was indispensible to How did the Federal party behave on this occasion? Their newspapers were filled with denunciations from one end of the Union to the other, against the administration for its rash and uncalled for recommendations which would, as they said, involve the

country in a war. Mr. Livingston, who was then in France as our To commend authornies of the nation, and to con- Minister, urging upon the French government the necessity of the execution of the treaty to preserve a foreral party on this occasion addressed the the amicable relations of the two governments, said the amicane resultance, on Sunday, and by way of the greatest obstacles he found in the way of effectmany and justifying their conduct, declared ing the object was the Federal press, particularly the National Intelligencer, at Washington, which Now the same partirans say that a Bank he requested the Secretary of State to Strike from the papers sent to the legation, on account of its anmeanismonant the tanti of 1842, they to-American character, which was none. It will never be found taking sides in time of war table obstacle to success in almost every undertak-

delaration of war. It was therefore proposed to place an appropriation of three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to meet the contingency. The proposition was at once acceded to general government, beyond what we intended, Federal Senate! Rejected instanter in the most the subject of another address. unparliamentary and indignant manner. One of the leading and most distinguished members of that body, and the head and front of Federalism, been able to obtain, clear at least one million of declaring that he would not vote for it, "if the enemy were at the walls, of the Capitol battering it

down. The appropriation was lost by a disagreement between the two Houses, Nothing daunted, however, by the anti-American conduct of the Senate, General Jackson adhered resolutely to his purpose until he compelled Louis Philippe to make a virtue of necessity by paying the indemnity. Now we know that our opponents, who call themselves Whigs, insist that they are not the old Federal party. This, however, as we have before said, is a mere evasion to avoid the odium of their former deeds. We know there have been individual changes: that some Federalists have come into the prevailed during the present administration, it will Democratic ranks, and some who were Democrats have gone, into the ranks of Federalism. Such changes will no doubt be constantly occuring; but and their principles identical. Has not Philadel- annually, without any increased taxation. phia been always a Federal city—and is it not now a Whireity? Were not Lancaster and Adams counties always Federal counties and are they friends. He is honest and capable, sound in his and Rhode Island always Federal States and are firmned we are greatly indelsed for the preven- The Mesmerizer and the Express Man. they not now Whire States ! .

Do not these facts show conclusively that modold Berks and old Northampton counties, in this 1776—Democratic in 1799, for Jefferson against his support. Adam—Democratic in the war of 1812—and are they not Democratic still ! And again, look at the not Democratic in the days of Jefferson. Madison and will add drength to our party. and Jackson, and are they not still Democratic !especially their assassination of our officers and his country. soldiers upon our own soil, prior to the battles of Isaac G. M'Kinker, Secretary. the 8th and 9th of May, fully justify the course Hints-To You'se Ladies.-If young of the present administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace shall be obtained, and some guaranty given that it will be ob-

It is indeed a matter of history that we had just cause of war with them long since. but, knowing our own strength and their weakness, we forbore. and have endured more wrong at their hands than would have been tolerated by us from Great Britain. France, or any other nation on the face of the globe. At length, emboldend by our forbearance, and mistaking our magnanimity for weakness or cowardice. Mexico declared and commenced the war herself. Now the Federal party, especially the leaders, labor in their papers and in their speeches to prove that this is an unjust and wicked war, for which the Democrats are alone responsible just as they did during the war of 1812, with Great Britian, and as they indicated their cours in 1835, in our threatened difficulties with France.

If the present opposition to the Democratic party s really a Wing opposition, the word must have some meaning very different from what it had in the days of the Revolution. In those days the Wkier took part with their country, and the Tories with the enemy. It seems, however, that our opponents have found out that if they cannot alter things, they can change names

For a full history of the causes which led to the war, we respectfully refer to the annexed extracts from the last annual message of the President, and from the proclamation of Gen. Scott to the Mexicans, the latter of which, we presume, our opponents will at least admit is good authority.

We regret the existence of the war, and the causes which brought it on; but we deem it the duty of every good citizen to sustain the administration n its vigorous prosecution until the enemy shall vince a disposition to make peace on fail and honorable terms. The Mexicans commenced it. and they, and those in our own country who take side- with them by denouncing the constituted authornes of the country and placing our own government in the wrong, are responsible for its con-

nuance.
If the Foleral press, and especially the Nation Intelligencer, caused so much duficulty to Mr. Livingston, in France, in adjusting our differences with that government, what must be the effect of the same press, and all others of like stamp, now on the Mexicans, a people much less intelligent as a body than the French, on the question of

This is a question worthy of the attention of the

arithmeticians of our Federal opponents. Here we will drop the subject for the present simply remarking that we know that there are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of our opponents, who do not approve of the course of their leaders, and who ought not to render themselves subject to our remarks by their adherence to a par-

ty that is habitually wrong. To such we say, in all kindness and sincerity, examine your position, and if you find yourselves acting with these who are opposing their country. come over to the Democratic party. . It is the party of the country, and whatever may be its errors, i

It was our intention when we commenced this address to call your attention particulary to the affairs of our own State, and contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with its condition a few years ago. We have, however, extended our remarks in relation to matters connected with the and will not therefore weary your patience at this vote of that body. But how was it treated by a affairs in our own State. We shall reserve this for

The State improvements are doing well, and will, from the most authentic information we have dollars to the treasury during the present list alyear. after the payment of all expenses, unless some unforeseen casualty should occur. We know of nowaste or frauds that are being perpetrated on the funds of the Commonwealth. We believe they are taithfully collected and applied to their proper use. The accounting department has been assiduously engaged in settling old accounts, and enforcing the payment of arrearages, from which a very considerable sum has, within the last year or two, been realized. The interest on the public dels, we believe, will be punctually paid on the 1st of August. and, if the same sound policy and economy is continued in the administration of our affairs that has continue to be paid premptly for all time to come. Notionly so, but we feel assured that in a very short time a respectable sitking fund can be estabthe great body of the parties are essentially the same, lished, to extinguish a portion of the public debt

The administration of Governor Shunk has fully realized the expectations of his most sanguing not now Whig counties? Were not Massachusetts principles and firm in their maintenance. To his tion of many bad measures during the last session when the Federalists were in the ascendancy.ern Whenvery is old Federalism. Again, look at We believe the prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth domand his re-election, and there-State. Were they not strongly Whig counties in fore urge you to be active, united and energetic in and Livingston & Wells' Express, the messengers

nis support.

Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is mitted on all hands to be a most unexceptionable, characters. One of the firm, whose love of warstates of Pennsylvania and Virginia-were they and excellent, man, well qualified for the situation.

Do not these few facts show clearly that parties are parts of the Commonwealth, are highly dattering individuals opposite. One of these was, as it apessentially the same at this time as they were in 10 our success. We must not, however entirer this peared, a travelling mesmerizer—a regular "prothe early days of the Republic! Of this fact, to make us too confident. We have a virilant and lessor of the "science." He was dilating upon however, we have further evidence, growing out of never tiring opposition to contend with, ever ready its rapid development—the wonderful phenomena the relations of the parties to the present war - to avail itself of our indifference, errors or negli- it exhibited as astonishing curative power for The Democrats believe that the unjust conduct of gence. It therefore behoves every Democrat to be at disease—thelextraordinary discoveries developed the Mexicans towards our citizens, and their re- his post, and to perform his duty to himself, to the through its agency. Finally he got upon his own peated aggressions upon our National rights, and well tried candidates of the party, to his State, and L. REILY, Chairman.

waste in trivial amusements the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixeen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with and above all, if they should ever be mothers. when they feel their inability to direct assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignoance a real evil. Let it animate their industry. and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate unkertaking, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much fasther than i a more lively genues, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such triding and insipid comparisons; so ill-quantied for the friend-hip and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of itsstructing or governoring a family ; it is often the ! neglect of exercising the talens they really have and from omitting to cultivate a state for intellectual improvements; and by this neglect they lose the almost every other forscold them; of which weither possible simution in life.—[M.Ade Heratel.

ple of the productivenes of the Pergyan mines is vet? - Ratavia Spirit of the Times. found at San. Jose, in the department of Huancavelica. The currer of the mines of San Jose requestroad, in token of his gathude for the honor sile had conterred on him. Since that time the mines and

A CURIOUS CANNOX .- A New cannon has recentconvenient construction for being carried by hand or on homeback, over mountains, forests and marshes, where an ordinary cannon would be alteresheruseless. The cannon consists of stares, hoops and screws, all made of wrought-iron, and nicely passport was quite correct. tinished; and while it is stronger than common cast-iron cannon, it can readily be dissected, and each section may be shouldered by either pedestrian or concestran antillerymen, and when required, the parts may be put together and secured ready for action in ten minutes.

A character for knavery will prove an insum our

Childhood, Youfh, Manhood and Old Age.

у ситерноор. "Sister, arise, the sun shines bright, The birds are humming in the air, The stream is singing in the light,
The May-buds never looked more fair. Blue is the sky, no rain to-day; Get up-it has been light for hours, And we have not begun to play, Nor have we gathered any flowers." Time, who looked on, each accent caught, And said, "he is too young for thought."

"To-night, beside the garden gate!
Oh, what a while the night is coming; I never say the sun so late,

Nor heard the bee at this time humming! I thought the flowers an hour ago
Had closed their belts and sunk to rest.
How slowly flies that apoded crow! How Fight it is along the West! Said Time, "He hath yet to be taught That I oft move too quick for thought."

What thoughts would'st thou in me awaken! Not love! for that brings only tears— Nor friendship! nc, I was forsaken! Pleasure I have not known for years; The future I did not foresee—
I know too much of what is past; No happiness is there for me,
And troubles ever come too fast." Said Time, "Ne comfort have I brought; The Past to him's one painful thought."

oun wis. Somehow the flowers seem different now, The daises dimmer than of old; There's fewer blossoms on the bough, The hawthorn buds look grey and cold; The pansies wore another die
When I was young, when I was young! There's not that blue above the sky
Which every way in those days hung. There's nothing now looks as it ought, Said Time, "The change is in thy thought".

A few years ago, before the railroad companies. between Albany and Buffalo had provided the long and comfortable cars now used by the mail agent; of the latter rode in the passenger cars, must like any body," and of course encountered all sorts of gery is well known, happened to be going to Buftale, and was seated ourely in the car when his The accounts we have of our prospects, from all attention was directed to the conversation of two superiority as a "probasor," - a congenial theme--and here he was at home. After narrating a variety of experiments—come of them assounding of course.—he spoke of the following with a gusto

> "Last week I was going through the streets of this very city. (Rochester.) and saw a man just ahead to whom I was anxious to speak. He walked too fast for me to overtake him without running. so I just straightened out my right arm, concentrated my will, made a pass at him-rurs-and he stopped quicker than lightning."

"Wh-wh-wh-why mister, y-y-you don't call that m-m-m-m-tuch of a tr-i-'ck, do you!" 4 Yes fir. I rather flatter myself, sir, that it was pretty streng demonstration

"W-w-w-well, it don't b-be-be-g-in with wh-whwhat Peare did.

"Then you are familiar with the science sir, I presume ?

Might I enquire what was the case you spoke

cer-ceramly Y-y-y-you see I lah-haappened to be up here in R-Baravia once, in the lig-going down to the clars I saw a m-aan on t-th-top of a building, sh-ovelling off snow sincerest of pleasure, which would remain when preny soon his f-f-foot slipped and d-d-down he came; wh-wh-wh-en he had got about half way tortune nor age could deprive them, and which down. I git made a p-p-pass at him, and st-opped would be a conflort and resource in almost every him quicker than powder. I c-c-c ame off with-oout thinking a-a-avi-thing more about it. If you are going to Batavia. I wish you would just let him A 'Miner's Riches.—An extraordinary exam- down he I pr-pr-presume he is h-h-languing there

Novem Propost Between Eise and San Ma ed the vicercy Castor, whose friend he was, to be; two the read is still more dangerous. The rayme is come commister to first child. The viceroy consent- parrowed to a more cliff. The path winds up the ed but at the time fixed for the chastening, some side of the precipice, over linguifragments of rock, humaning noise, which, when proceeding from a important affair of state prevented 1 m from quitt- which the mently give away and roll into the valley. the the capital; and he sent the vicerqueen to offi- One of the harled the do not's barring-mule over ciate as his proxy. To render honor to the illust the prospice, and with it he lost his most valuable trious guest, the owner of the San. Jose mines laid instruments, a portion of his collection, and his di- beautiful sight. They proceed at a slow and meadown a triple row of silver burs along the whole are. Al Sun Mateo the village alcalde demanded way (and it was no year short distance) from his the doctor's pusport; he had none; but escape was house to the church. Over this suver payonneal easy. Toy scrap of p missi or written paper will and disperses in various directions; and the arrieros the vice-queen accompanied the infant to the church answer for a possport, as it cooky happens that ciwhere it was baptized. On her return, ber muni- ther the steakle or the registers on regid. On one licent host presented to her the whole of the other, areason, when my passors was demanded. I dr core real had been. Formaniely, I had in my packet hat or waste paper, which I had used inthe province in which they are situated have borne stead offeraching in loading my gual I ventured. Tally. If during a pourier, one of the Llamas is the name of Castrovireyna .- [Tschull's Travels in at all indiands, to hand it to the Tadhar repeter, who facigued and hes down, the arriero kneets beside having anioided it, stared very gravely at the words Local of Limes 2007, which he saw printed in large and enduring expressions. But, nowithstanding by been invested by Mr. Detherede of a novel and characters. It was the bill of the opera. I had sttended a few evenings before my desarure from Lama. After examining the bill very attentively. and then scannic; me very narrowly, the needer recorned the paper with the observation, that the

> Fria There are thousands of men, for fear of want, want all their lives; and thousands every day, for fear of dving, suffer even worse than the pances of death. The demon Fear at all times trems action, he knowns at the gate of that world of idea lies at impossible events. Why should we grow as know which he is provident to enter, the escapes pale at hidegas fictions of our own! We should at fifteen the clay to be spirit. And rarely, till some all times endeaver to be service and master out- great crief comes, does the man in whom the ceselves prepared for what may come, hearing the length fire is lot ged know all the gin of his his higher

Practical Hints-for any Body.

The object of conversation is to entertain and ainuse. To be agrecable, you must learn to be a good listener. A man who monopolises a conversation, is a some, no matter how great his know-

Avoid all superfluous ejaculations and responses in conversation. In relating a circumstance do not be constantly saying-"you know"-"you understand"-you take," &c.; and while listening to another, avoid the habit of affecting surprise by such expressions as "I want to know"-"Is it poesible!"—Do tell!" &c.

Do not, at every six words, put in a "says he," -or "says she," -which some valuable snuff takers shorten into a continual "she-she 7%

If you are about to leave your neighbor's house don't stand stammering and fumbling and saying, Well. I guess I must be going." When you are read , to go, go at once.

Be careful about extending your visit to visitations, in your social intercourse; and when you make a call upon a friend don't bring yourself to an anchor for two hours or half a day, except the invitation be very pressing. There is such a thing as " wearing out welcome."

Never introduce one person to another without knowing that it is agreeable to both.

If at dinner you are requested to help any one to sauce, do not pour it over the meat or vegetables, but on one side. If you should have to carre, do not loud a person's plate-it is vulgar.

At the table, the teeth should be picked as little as possible, and never with fork or fingers. Carefully abstain from every act or observation that may cause disgust, such as spitting, blowing the nose, gulping, rinsing the mouth. &c.

Should a gentleman send you wine at a public table, or ask the honor of a glass with you, observe when he raises his glass and do the same, bowing, whether you drink or not.

Making a noise in chewing, or breathing hard while eating, are both unseemly habits, and ought

o be avoided. In walking with a gentleman, the step of the lady should be lengthened, and his shortened, to prevent the hobbling appearance of not keeping step. Let every body remember this.

Never get into a dispute. State your opinions. but do not argue them. Do not contridict, and above all, never offend by correcting mistakes or inaccuracies of fact or expressions.

Never talk at people, by hints, slurs, inuendoes, and such mean devices. If you have any thing to say, out with it. Nothing charms more than candor, when united with good breeding.

Never scratch vonr head, pick vonr teeth, clean rour nails, or worse then all, pick your nose, in company; all these things are disgusting. Spit as

little as possible, and never upon the floor. If you are going into the company of ladies, be-

ware of onions, spirits, and tobacco. Meeting an acquainstance among strangers, in the street or coffee house, never address him by name or occupation. It is vulgar, and may be

annoving. Order and system in the management of business are all important. Nothing contributes more to despatch. Have a place for every thing and every thing in its place; a time for every and every thing in its time. Do first what presecs most, and having determined what is to be done, and how it is to be done, lose no time in doing it. Without this method, all is harry and confusion, little or nothing is accomplished, and business is

attended to with neither pleasure or profit. Many persons, in order to support the appearance of wealth, constantly has beyond their income, and make up the deficiency by contracting debts which are pever paid. Others there are, the mere drones of society, who pass their days in dileness, and subsist in pirating on the hives of the industrious. Many who run a short lived career of splendid become could they but be persuaded to adopt a system of rigid economy for a few years, might pass the remainder of their day in affluence. But not! They must keep up appearances, they must "live like other tolks." Their debts accumulate; their credit fails; they are harrassed by duns, and besieged by constables and sheriffs. In this extremity, as a last resort, they often submit to a shameful dependence, or engage in criminal practices, which entail hopeless wretchedness and intamy on themselves and tamines.

LLINA-When resing, they make a peculiar numerous flock at a distance, is like a number of Folian barns sounding in concert. A flock of laden Llamas journeying over the table lasts is a smed pace, garing around on every side. When my strange object scares them, the flock seperates Indians are very and of these animals. They adom them by to no bours of rill on to their ears, and happing bells around their neeks; and before loading ther always faulte and cares them afternonthe mimal, and additions to it the most coaxing all the care and attention bestowed on them, many Llamas perish on every journey to the coast, as they are not able to bear the warm chinate.- [Techuat s Travels in Peru.

GEXITS.—Now genius is given to man, not only to enlighten others, but to comfort, as well as to elevate hierself. Thus, in all the sorrows of actual existence, the man is doubly inclined to turn to his genius for distraction. Harrassed in this world of