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TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1817.

[From the National Era.]

The American Mechanic.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. " Lift up thine iron hand, Thou of the stalwart form and fearless eye; Lift proudly now thine tron hand on high

Firm and undaunted stand!

No need hast thou of gems, Touleck the temple of thy glorious thought-Thu hast the jewels which thy mind has wrought,
Richer than diadems!

Thou art our God's high priest, sanding before great Nature's mighty shrine; I fill the whole world the glorious task is thine, To spread the eternal feast.

Even like the Hebrew chief syrkest thou the rock, and from its deep Mysterious heart, the living waters leap, To give the earth relief.

Mighty among thy kind; mandest thou, man of iron toil, midway Between the earth and heaven, all things to sway By thy high-working mind!

Thou canst delve in the earth, hal from its mighty caves bring forth pure gold; Thou can't unwrap the clouds in heaven rolled, And give the lightning birth.

Thou hast the stormy sea tha ned to thy chariot wheels, and the wild winds Their rushing wings to thee.

Thou canst bid Thought go forth in the electric purions of the air, had through the opposeless ether thou canst bear Thy words from North to South.

Thou can't new lands create, here the wild rolling wave no mastery owns; the vast distance of opposing zones Canst thou annihilate!

Lift then thy hand to beaven! cat thy toil sceptre o'er the sea and land: facu hast the world entrusted to thy hand! Earth to thy charge is given !

Useful Information for Children, WHETHER OF LARGER OR SMALLER GROWTH.

th most readers require some particular inforann. I refer to what is denominated "the Equaof time?

sun be too first, or too slow, as that is the of the tide. acrogalator of time !" In order to explain this your comprehension, you must give strict atten-

It the earth had only one motion, viz: that around or any other fixed meridian on the surface would braing once around its own axis, it is carried forof nearly one degree, in its course around the orderrors in a great circle, as the 'ecliptic, which ways and at the same time advances eastward Bay of Fundy, the flood tide comes in, in a torrent, as orbit nearly one degree every day, it is manisthat any given meridian of the earth will pass many fixed star to the same fixed star again, September, and the 24th of December. Be- head of tide-water. May 15th—June 26th—and Nov. 1st :—the half hour to nearly an hour later every day. "uest of all, at the first and last' mentioned dates. Ir you plainly preceive, that in order for a

there that the sun is slow or fast. Tae melmation of the axis of the earth to the and of the ecliptic is another circumstance that inraces the length of the day: but it is not neces-To be noticed here, to give you a correct idea difference between true and apparent time he ame that the sun takes in passing from a gimendian, to that same meridian again, is calthe time in which a fixed star the same passage is called a siderial day. harday is 3 minutes and 56 seconds longer Merial day, and hence what is called a

must have an accurate noon-mark, and when

our and minute indicated in the column of the

sendar headed ... Sun South," on the day of the

Summ, somewhere near that date the number of

onds in siderial time. Sun dials, of course show apparent solar time: and looks and other time pieces, mean solar time. The difference between them is called "the equation of time:"

It is a question with me, whether it is any improvement in our modern Almanaes, that their calculations are given in clock time, rather than apparent solar time. It is certainly an objection to those that take no notice whatever of the Equinoxes, Solstices, and other important epochs, in the course of the year. .

I suppose it will not be amiss to give you some little information about the tides. The time of high water is generally given in the Almanac, but there are some curious facts about this, that the Almanac cannot be expected to explain; and yet may offord you some amusement and instruction. You doubtless know that the rising of the waters of the ocean is occasioned principally by the attractions of the Moon. When that secondary planet is on one side of the earth, the liquid parts having nothing to confine them in their position, naturally yield to the impulse and flow towards the attracting body. This causes a rise of the waters, from three to five feet farther from the centre of the earth on the side towards the moon, than the water that lies 90 degrees off, or half-way to the opposite side of the earth. This is called high water.

But there are always two tides, or high water at two different points of the earth, at the same time : and these are on opposite sides. The reason of this you will readily understand. This moon, whose attraction draws the water, exerts the same force on the whole solid portion of the earth, in proportion to distance. Hence the solid earth being drawn towards the moon, the fluid parts on the opposite side, being less attracted will be left behind, and accumulate there so as to form an opposite tide.

The influence of the sun is also to be taken into the account in considering the tides. The sun is indeed vastly larger than our moon; but then it is 400 times farther from the earth; and as the law of attraction is inversely as the squares of the distance, the actual attraction of the sun on our earth is only about one-third as great as that of the moon. This however is sufficient to have a preceptible influence on the tides. Hence when the sun and moon It using an Almanac, there is one subject, upon sare in conjunction, as they always are at the change, and both attract the earth one way; or when they are in opposition, as they are at the full of the moon and both exert their influence on the opposite tides, At present, the most of our Almanaes give the ri- the water of each will rise the highest. Hence and unit setting of the sun and planets in what is these are called Spring Tides. But when the Sun and Clock time. Formerly it was usual to and Mooon are in quadrature or at right angles with the earth, they counteract each other, and the wa-camen to find an occasional note thrown into the on mis of the Calendar "sun fast" - sun clow: And these are called Neap Tides. The rising and all have often heard children inquire. "How falling of the sea is called the flowing and ebbing

You might suppose that the highest point of the tide would always be directly under the moon.-But this is not the fact. The water being set in motion by the attraction of the moon continues to flow one axis, then you see that the place you live on, so that its greatest accumulation takes place at a given point, from 2 to 3 hours after the moon has was revolve from the sun to the sun again in the passed that meridian. And on the same principle the Spring and Neap tides are about a day and a shele you live) and both taken together would be half after the full and quarter. You need not wonradly 24 hours. But the earth has, at the same der that there is no preceptible fide on lakes and the another motion, by which it is carried around inland seas, because the attraction of the moon or who once a year. While, therefore, the earth sun on every part of their surface is at any given time nearly the same.

The vast difference in the height to which the (You know there are 365 days in a year, and tide rises, at different places on the shores of the ocean and seas, is caused by the form of the coast, the orbit of the earth. So near then does it come the meeting currents, and other local circumstances he advance of a degree every day) That de- Thus in a broad open port, the tide never rises vere if it were complete, would make a difference ry high. At New-York the tides vary from 3 to 14 time of exactly 4 minutes; but as it falls a small feet. But when an arm of the sea, presents a tunwhon sport, it is about 3 minutes 56 seconds .- | nel from, growing narrower as it passes up into the bace, as this parth turns over eastward around is land, the tides are vastly increased. Thus, in the

and sometimes rises to the height of 70 feet. Upon tide-rivers you sometimes meet with peculiarities, that at first view, appear very strange but len the sun is almost one degree short of it; that | are easily accounted for. Thus, on the Hudson, it lost 3 countles 56 seconds sooner. And there is is high-water at New York and Albany at about the thereforeum-tance to be taken into account. - same hour every day. But then, there is low wa-" early like all the other planets, moving in an ter, about halfway between them, at Poughkeepsie. age doubt, is sometimes nearer and sometimes It is not, therefore, the same tide at both places,from the sun; and consequently, moves. The rise of water takes about 12 hours to flow from or in its orbit, at one time than another. Hence New York to Albany. It was the tide of last night at Afference of time is not uniform, but is some. New York, that arrived at Albany to-day, about the For core, and at other times, less. So that the time that a new tide came in from the ocean; and and apparent solar days are never exactly while a part of it will ebb back into the ocean, the excepting 4 days in the year; which is the residue will continue leisurely to travel up the rivet about the 15th of April; the 15th of June; the er from place to place till it arrives at Albany-the

As the moon occupies nearly 25 hours in one arand decreasing so that the variations of parent revolution around the earth, there will al- who are in no particular business. Some of them Fear and apparent time amount to from 4 to 16 ways be two tides, at the same place, in the course The greatest variations occur about Feb. of that time; and they will of course, be from a afford to keep them in idleness, but it may prove

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.—Two fellows. while k or watch to indicate true, time, it must some-skating recently on a pond in Massaahusetts, fell hes be set slower, and at other times faster, than through the ice. Their fall was observed by some time indicated by the sun. In order to do this, men on shore, who ran to their assistance and saved the lads from drowning. The eldest was able "It arrives at the meridian, set your clock af to walk, but the other was nearly exhausted. They were taken to their mother's house, and as soon as the younger brother was restored to speech, the on flour Almanac gives mean instead of first exclamati n he made was, "I wonder if Bill Perent time, you will find in the miscellaneous has saved my skates!"

> How delicious that conversation is which is accompanied with a mutual confidence, freedom, courtesy, and complacency? How calm the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life, that neither devises mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against itself.

Those who would be happy must have some regular business to employ their minds.

Put in no green vegetables until the water boils, Tylar is 21 hours 3 minutes and 56 sees at you would keep all their sweetness

The City of Mexico.

Very few of our people have an adequate idea of the extent and magnificence of the Mexican capital. The city of Mexico contains a population of 250,000. It stands nearly in the centre of an elevated plain or plateau, surrounded by mountains and having an area of about 1700 square, miles. one-tenth covered by lakes.

It is undoubtedly one of the tinest cities in either hemisphere, and inferior only to Petersburg or Berlin. London and Philadelphia, as respects the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of its public place. The streets are wide, well paved and flagged, but not well lighted nor watched at night. They run almost uniformly at right angles, many of them being nearly 2 miles in length, perfeetly level and straight, and offering from every view the most picturesque scenery. The houses are nearly all hollow squares, with open courts surrounded by collonades, and ornamented with plants. Numbers of the houses are covered with glass porcelain, in a variety of elegant designs and patterns. The balustrades and gates are of Biscay iron, ornamented with brass.

The Plaza Mayor, or grand square, is one of the finest seen in any metropolis, having in its centre a colossal statue of Charles IV., said to be the finest work of the kind in the new world. Its east side s occupied by the cathedral and segrario, or parish church, and its north side by the Palace-whilst on the other sides are handsome rows of private dwellings and shops. In this Square is also the parian, a large ungainly pile, used as a market or bazaar and a general rendezvous for the dissolute. The palace, or government house, a fine building, nearly square with a front several hundred feet in extent, comprises four large courts, in which are the public offices, barracks, prison, the mint, and a large botanic garden.

The Cathedral is a dictorogeneous edifice, partly of gothic and partly of Italian architecture, erected on the site of the great temple of the god Mexitli. its two towers ornamented with pilasters and statues. The interior is said to be lefty and magnificent, being graced with a profusion of massive carved ornaments, pictures and golden statues.

Besides the cathedral, there are from fifty to 60 other houses of worship among which the Franriscan and Dominican convents are enormously wealthy. Opposite to the latter is the palace of the inquisition; now applied, however, to different

The Nineria, or college of engineers—the acad emy of fine arts—the university and public library were once degant institutions, but are now in a state of word dilapidation, presenting a miniature picture of the republic itself.

The Acordado, or public prison, is a large sub-

The Plaza de Toros, for the exhibition of bullfights, consists of a great circular enclosure, fitted to accommodate 3000 speciators.

The Alameda, or public walk at the west end of the city, somewhat resembles a park, but has the stiff formal appearance of Dutch and French resorts. In the centre is a fountain, supplied with water from the great aqueduct leading from Santa Fe to

length, planted with double rows of trees, much frequented on holydays by persons in carriages and

The Portales are covered collouades, lined with shops and stalls, form a favorite evening promenide, and present on fine evenings, a lively scene of bustle and gaiety.

On the south-west angle of the city, stands a very large cigar manufactory, carried on under the ausmand of the smoking gentry is supplied.

Such is an outline of the Mexican capital which s. without doubt at this moment, under the dominion of the stars and stripes. How beautiful is the progress of free and liberal institutions! Who can loubt, that in the all-wise economy of Providence, t has been reserved for our ultimate good fortune to carry among that distant and besotted and oppressed people, the elements of civilization and retinement! Blind must that mind be to passing events, which is closed to the interesting truth, that out of this war will spring an inexhaustible fund of good; even to Mexico. The sword may be to them a messenger of mercy, in disguise, as the tempest "The Tattler," conducted by Sir Richard Steele, and the whirlwind often are in the physical, and disaster and distress in the moral world. The ways of heaven, who can fathom !

Young Labs.—There are many young lads about our streets, who have given up their schools, but to be sure, are sons of wealthy parents, who can the ruin of the boys. There are others, however, whose parents find it difficult to make both ends meet, who seem to do nothing from Monday morning to Saturday night. Why is it? They are too 1704, by James Campbell. In 1719, "The Boston himself at the table with the paper before him, and the chance of any bad consequence becomes still proud to learn a trade, or go into a shop and work: so they are waiting for opportunities to present themselves, where they can get a good salary, and do nothing but a little writing. Such opportunities delphia on the 23d of December, 1719. are rare, and these boys may wait till they are one and twenty, and yet do nothing. Idleness is the ruin of boys from the age of fourteen to twenty-one. 17, 1721, by James Franklin, elder brother to him hand must go together." While unemployed you will find them at the corners of our streets, in low grog-shops, or where soda-cakes and pies are sold, living on the generosity of their more wealthy companions. We know several such. We see them daily getting what they can from others, while their poor fathers, or widowed mothers are obliged to support them.

Our advice to such young lads is, go to work at the something. Do not be afraid of a trade. Some of mirror of the press, it shows a weak mind to be Hoosier team that was forcing the tream to pass, men, "I protest you are so small E did not see our best and most talented men once sat on a shoemaker's bench, or worked at something. You had maker's bench, dr worked at something. You had better dig clams by the halves, empty vaults, or sell ted by the small pox, dash the faithful glass to the candy, than thus to waste your precious time, and floor. It does not make them less deformed, nel! This saves the necessity of throwing the worth more than the whole of them." candy, than thus to waste your precious time; and floor. It does not make them less detormed, and though it may shut them from a sight of their own lead, the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a"l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a"l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a"l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a "l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a "l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a "l is after the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a "l is a source of trouble to though it may shut them from a sight of their own lead, the pilot singing out "knee deep" and a "l is after th

Superstition.—It is singular, but it is true, that superstition prevails in this day of knowledge. It is an impossibility to reason people out of the belief that the breaking of a looking glass, the howling of a dog, the lowing of a cow at night, the gnawing of an inspet upon the wall, &c., prognosticates the near approach of death to some member of the family. After the death of a child, a brother or a parent, we have heard persons remark, with all sincerity-"I knew some one would die: I was forewarned of it-I heard a groun one day under the window, and no one was there." We have also heard the remark after the death of a friend-I expected it. Our dog dug several graves in the vard, and these were the signs of death." Foolish as this language may appear, we have heard it time and again, especially from those who live in the country and are less informed. These very persons who are thus superstitions, had they lived in the days of Mather, would have been firm believers in whiteheraff, ghosts, and hobgoblins. And while they are thus deluded, they are wretched. The barking of every dog-the burning of every candle the breaking of every glass-makes them turn pale with fear. They are warned of death by every breeze. Night brings them but little repose. The death tick may be heard, or hey may be warned of

the grim destroyer in a terrible dream.

General Walstein, who lived in the seventeenth century, was singularly superstitious, though he vas brave and intrepid on the field of battle. In 1625, while planning one of his campaigns, he sat up all night, a was usual on such occasions to consult the stars. Sitting by his window, but in contemplation, he felt himself violently struck on the back. Feeling that he was alone, and his chamber door locked, he was seized with attright. He doubted not this message was from God, to warn him of his speedy death. He became melancholy, 1 but his friends knew not the cause. His confessor however, discovered the cause, and one of the pages of the general, confessed that, being intent on playing a trick on one of his comrades, had hid himself in Walstein's apartment, and mistaking him for his friend, had struck him on the back -While his master was examining the room, he jumped out of the window. The confessor pledged himself that no harm should betall the page. and felt happy to be able to quiet the general .-Great was his surprise when he heard Walstein order the immediate hanging of the young man. He would hear no words-the gibbet was prepared the page delivered up, the executioner provided .-The whole army, from the highest officer to the lowest in rank, felt indignant towards the General, while the confessor threw himself at the feet of Walstein, begging for the life of the youth-but in stantial structure, fitted to contain about 1300 pri- elernity, when suddenly the General cried out-"Stop !! and in a loud voice exclaimed--Well, young man, have you now experienced what the fears of death are! I have served you as you have served me-now we are quits? More dead than alive, the poor youth descended from the gibbet,

> amid shouts of joy from the whole army. Thousands of people suffer from their superstitions notions, when, if the causes of certain noises and signs were explained, they would see at once how foolish they had been. There is a natural cause for everything. The death-tick in the wall is from severe exertion, or over eating. The faces and forms we imagine we see before us, are caused by defect in our vision.

We have warnings enough in the falling leaves —the decay of nature and the death of friends— of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cold without making ourselves eternally miserable by in these parts of Thibet is intense. At Pekin, the any superstitions.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS .- The first newspaper picies of government, from which the whole de- was issued (in manuscript) at Venice, in 1683, and was called the "Gazette."

The first printed newspaper was published in England, in 1588, called "The English Mercury, iniprinted by her majesty's Printer." This paper was not regularly published.

In 1624, the "Public Intelligencer and London Gazette" was established. Soon afterwards various him do it, when ambassador at Turin. He walked wood sword to a coward. Three warnings from London, among which were "The Scots' Dove," "The Parliment Kite," "The Secret Owl," &c.

"The Spectator" was the first purely literary periodical. It appeared in 1711. This publication. as is known, owes its immortality to Addison .- his head all at the same time. exclusively literary.

Paris in 1631, by Ronandot, a physician. The first "Literary Journal and Review" ever

menced in 1565, in France.

of which 310 are political.

Gazette" was started. The third American newspaper was "Ameri-

The fourth American newspaper was the New guinea, and giving it to the amanuensis, said, at usually grow stiff necked! When you open the England Courant," established at Boston, August won't do, my friend: I find that my head and my windows of your mind therefore, open them wide,

who rendered the name illustrious. A man who studies human nature and writes not says. In passing down the I'ln israyer in against the mischief which may ensue from teachfor the public, is sure to touch a thousand character a little stern wheel boat called, the Agatha, which inigmen a little, is to teach them more. Knowledge ters in his articles, whom he never saw, and who craft drew about sixteen inches of water, we were is the true spear of Achilles; nothing but itself can

Our advice to such young lads is, go to work at ly or an indiscretion is glaringly seen through the and given a "lick back," for the boat to wait a ugliness.

Sunlight upon Judea's hells! And on the waves of Gallier -On Jordan's stream and on the relis. That gather to the sleeping sea! Most freshly from the greenwood springs. The light breeze on its scented wings, And gaily quiver in the sun The tail green plumes of Lebanon.

A few more hours-a change hath come: Dark as a brooding thunder-cloud! The shouts of wrath and joy are dumb-And proud knees unto earth are bowed. A change is on the hill of death, The helmed watchers pant for breath, And turn with wild and maniac eyes, From the dark scene of sacrifice.

That sacrifice !-- the death of Him-The High and ever holy One! Well may the conscious Heaven grow dim-And blacken the beholding sun! The wonted light had fied away, Night settles on the middle day, And earthquake from his cavern'd bed, Is wak'ning with a thrill of dread.

The dead are moving underneath! Their prison door is rent away, And ghastly with the seal of death They wander in the eye of day The temple of the cherubim—
The house of God—is cold and dim, A curse is on its trembling walls-Its mystic veil asunder falls.

Well may the mighty holds of earth Be shaken and her mountains move! Well may the sheeted dead come forth To gaze upon such suffering Love! Well may the temple shrine grow dim And shadows veil the cherubin When He, the chosen One of Heaven A sacrifice for guilt is given

And shall this sinful heart alone Behald unmoved the atoming hour. When nature trembles on her throne, And death resigns his iron power! Oh, shall the heart whose sinfulness Gave keenness to His sore distress, And added to his tears of blood. Refuse its frembling gratitude!

FACTS ABOUT CHINA .- China is one-third larger an all Europe, and three times as large as the ancient Roman Empire in the days of Augustus The hinese census gives the population as 362,000,-000, which Dr Morrison thought to be nearly correct. This gives about 277 to the square mile, the average in England being 200 on each square mile. This vast population is composed of several differindependent existence in the interior west of Canton. The Mongols compose the larger number: but the Manchoos from the north are a stronger race, and more energetic, as appears from the fact. that though numbering but 4,000,000, they conquered China in ten years, and still hold possession of thirty dynasties, or successive races of kings, have already ruled in China. Their records are the oldest extant, except the Bible. The great wall of China has been standing 2,100 years. It is composed of two walls, each four feet thick and twenty feet high, inclining inward, and tilled no with earth and rubbish. Towers are raised every three hundred yards. These are in some parts of considera-China called by us Tartary, contains about 790,000 square miles. In the west part lies the great desert of Central Asia. For centuries, the only road from Furope to China lay over this sea of said, and this was one reason of the isolation of this great empire. Some parts of the desert are at the great elevation capital of China, in latitude 40 deg, while the heat Trising above 90 deg.

Emperor; another, to an old friend a third, to a things of short continuance; a lady's love, a chip mistress; a fourth a statesman; and so on; and yet fire, and a brook's flood. Three things that ought

to do, than just look over the manuscript, and then and a scolling wife. There are now published in France 750 Journals, send it to the press." Goldsmith was delighted with the information, and desired his friend to send SHEK KNOWLED. I. Jou pull up your window The first American Paper was the Boston the amanuensis to him the next morning. The a little, it is far likelier to give cold or rheumatism, News Letter," which appeared on the 24th of April, scribe accordingly waited upon the doctor, placed or kiff neck, than if you throw it wide open; and his pen ready to catch the oracle. Goldsnith pac- less if you go out into air, and let it act upon you ed round and round the room with great solumnity equally from every side. Is it not just so with can Weekly Mercury," which appeared in Phila- for some time ; but after tacking his brain to no ef- knowledge ! Do not those who are exposed to a fect, he put his hand into his pocket, took out a draught of it blowing on them through a crevice,

supposes themselves were only intended to be hit much amused at the novely of the thing, when, in heal the wound it may have inflicted. and ridiculed, or advised and counselled. If a fol- approaching Boardstown, the engine was stopped enraged and to denounce the writer. As well it is no uncommon occurrence, we are told now.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE WITH A LION. The folowing is teld in the authority of Mr. Moffat, the Cape missionary .- A man having sat down on a shelving low rock near a small fountain to take a little rest after his hearty drink, he fell asleep; but the heat of the rock soon disturbed his dreams, when he beheld a "large lion crouching before him, with its eyes gluring in his face, and within little more than a yard of his feet." He was at first struck moto dess with terror but recovering his presence of mind, he eyed his gan, and began moving his hand slowly towards it, when the lion raise. ed its head and gave a tremenifous roar; the same awful wagning being repeated whenever the man attempted to move his hand. The rock at length became so heated, that he could scarcely bear his naked teet to touch it. The day passed, the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot; the sun rose again, and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went lest the man should move, when, seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, it turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. But another night passed as the former had done; and the next day again the tion went towards the water; but while there, "he li-tened to some noise apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes." The man now seized his run but on first essaying to rise, he dropped, his ankles being without power. At length he made the best of his way on his hands and knees, and soon after fell in with another native, who took him to a place of spfery; and, as he expressed it. with his "toes roasted." This man belonged to .. Mr. Schmelen's congregation at Bethany " H. lost his toes, and was a cripple for

Good Runs - The sice of indiscriminate reading has become affevil of serious magnitude in this age of cheap and ephemeral publications. Young men are far too prone, at the most prenitous period of life, when the mind ought to be forming its habits of study, and furnishing i self with valuable stores of knowledge, to consider it important to keep up (as the phrase is) with the literature of the day. Standard works are neglected, that a species of familiarity may be acquired with all the crude productions of a thousand unprofitable authors. The ent families. The aboriginal Chinese still maintain power of attention is dissipated, the memory loses its tenacity, and the mind fails in all those solid qualities which distinguish such men as Milton, Burke and Macaulay. Few literary characters have had more substantial or more brilliant attain. ments than Mr. Builer, the author of that extremely interesting book, the "Reminiscences." In his vain. The page mounted the ladder, and in a moit. The Thibetans resemble the Hindoos. About lows the mode in which he was enabled to conduct his studies so successfully. The words deonce a day, by every young man who hopes for literary success :

> "Very early rising-a systematic division of his time-abstinence from all company and from all diversion not likely to amuse him highly-from reable strength, in others mere piles of earth. Throfthree or four large gates the whole commerce of politics—and above all, never permitting a bit or Central Asia pours into China. That division of scrap of time to be unemployed—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rule- to direct his attention to one library object only at a time; to read the best book? upon it, consulting others as little as possible; where the subject is contentious, read the best book on each side : to find out men of information, and, in their secrety, to listen, not to talk.

WELCH SAVINGS -Three things that never beof summer frequently rises to 110 deg., the there come rusty—the money of the benevolent, the mometer is sometimes for weeks together below shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue. zero. The climate of Canton is remarkably fine; Three things not easily done; to allay thirst with ranging from 40 to 60 deg, and seldom in summer fire, to dry wet with water, to please all in every thing that is done. Three things that are as good as the best; brown bread in famine, well water in *AMANUENSES -The Earl of Peterbosough could thirst, and a grey coat in cold weather. Three dictate letters to nine automuenses tegether, as (says things as good as their better; dirty water to extin-Pope) I was assured by a gentleman who saw guish the tire, an ugly wife to a blindman, and a around the room, and told each in his turn what her the grave; thou knowest what I was, thou seest was to write. One was, perhaps, a letter to the what I am, remember what thou art to be. Three ac carried on so many and different connexions in never to be from home : the cat, the chimney, and the housewife. Three essentials to a false story A voluminous author was one day expatiating to teller; a good mamory, a bold fare, and fools for though published a short time previous, was not Gold-mith, on the advantages of employing an an audience. Three things seen in a peacock; the amanuenses, and thus saving the trouble of writing. garb of an angel, the walk of a thiof, and the voice The first French newspaper was established at ... How do you manage it? said the doctor. "Why, of the devil. Three things it is unwise to boast of; replied the other, "I walked about the room and the flavour of thy ale, the beauty of thy wife and dictate to a clever man, who puts down very the contents of thy purse. Three miseries of a nublished, was 'The Journal des Scavans,' com- correctly all that I say, so that I have nothing more mans' house : a smokey climney, a dripping roof,

and let the soul send forth its messengers to explore the state of the earth.

NAVIGATION OF THE THE NAS - An editor in Illi- The best, indeed the only method, of guarding

"Why, Mr. P." said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with a half dozen huge might the plain female, or one who has been pit- for the captain of a beat, of a dark night to waile the man, "I am like a six peace among six con-