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TOWANDA:

Dednesday Morning, September 22, 1847

(From the Golden Rule.) The Odd Pellow.

i stranger lay amid strangers dying.
The dew of death on his pale brow lying,
and he strove ere his frame the monster could shive To breathe a farewell to his loved ones for ever. 0h, who," he cried, " in this hour of gloom, While above me gather the storms of fate, for the love of God, to my childhood's home
Will bear tidings of the desolate?"

and there stood but one in that self-struck band The youth's wild agony to heed; he pressed the wanderer's ice-cold hand hyd said, "God help me in my need, I bear to thy mother thy lone bequest. That is giben with thy departing breath, and I leave thee not in thy loneliness, "Till thou battlest with the demon Death."

wild grew the light of the closing eye, And faint the voice with emotions deep, is he moaned, "tis a fearful thing to die. Without kith or kin o'er your bed to weep. fell my mother dear, when Azrael's wing Was over me thrown in chainless might. with his palsying power he could not fling, O'er my conqueriess soul a shade of night.

Tell her my longings wild and vain. Ere I closed my eyes, to hear he note of some well-remembered strain In her own soft voice and clear. and bid her pray the livelong day Till her victory over the grave is won, for the good Samaratin that passed this way And smoothed the couch of her dying son. fell her. Oh. God-" and a feaful change O'er the face of the speaker swept in might, And the stranger's sun had set "in light."

Patriarchal.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

A very interesting meeting was held in Canton the house of Capt. E. Rockwell, on the 25th ult. the Rockwell, family. Samuel Rockwell senr. (aptain's father was present, and in good health, bough in his 84th year.

He moved from Vermont to Canton in A. D. 1804 is family then consisted of himself, his wife, one ughter, and seven sons. After his arrival in this anty his wife had two more sons, making nine, dof whom are now living and were present on ethove occasion. They are all residents of this unty except two, one of whom lives in Tioga minty, and the other in the state of Ohio.

lle family, which consisted of ten souls when came to this country-13 years ago-now numes, in its "generations," 141 souls: 113 of whom the present at the above meeting; and all of them cept one, came from their homes and returned same day! Of this company of 113, 19 were

eat grand children! 120 he married the widow Bothwell-12 of whose univ were in attendance. These two families treduced in the same vicinity and in peace and amony " for the space of" 27 years.

When Samuel Rockwell emigrated to Canton he read a road two miles through the woods from hast settler to the place of destination, where he used a cabin in one day and moved into it next. ther cutting away the timber around the cabin as procured a few apple trees and planted them nong the logs, calling one "father's tree," one mother's tree," and so on-one tree for each peron in the family. These trees are now growing will at 43 years old, and form a thick and beautigrove in which the family assembled at their emeeting, and where they sang an appropriate silm from the composition of Dr. Watts, begining

i-How pleasant 'tis to see Kindred, and friend's agree."

After this they listened to an address from Silas Shepard on the Divine Wisdom manifested in k law of Matrimony, and in the family Relation which they all joined in the appropriate song, "When shall we all meet again."

They were formed into procession in the morn g by Col. I. Wilson and C. S. Effict Esq. ad marched by families, into the orchard from thich they returned in procession order to the wise, where they partook of the social meal, in mpany, probably, for the last time. It was a lost interesting meeting not only to the family, but to to several of their old acquaintances who met

The early settlers of this county will supply the elections the hardships and changes of the counin its progress to its presentstate of improvement This family encountered all these hardships, have witnessed all these changes: and the thous branches of it are all now in very comforable and easy circumstances—the natural result their industry and frugality.

AN ATTENDANT.

A CURIOUS HORTICULTURAL OPERATION.—The England Farmer mentions the fact that the May of that journal having some pear trees on stocks, two years old and partially removed he earth from about the roots of six of the most vily looking trees so as to make room for the "ols of Foung pear stocks, placing one each of the ming stocks were cut off drawing stroke, making e taper about two inches in length as for splice A horizontal cut was then made through Lark of the tree just above its junction with the Pince, and then an upward incision in the bark of desired length. Enough of the bark below the smontal cut was removed to prevent its effering at obstruction. The bark was then raised by willy passing the cornered wedge up the inci-The tapered point of the stock, prepared as ace and was bound up firmly with matting. The and was then carefully covered over the roots heaped up four or five inches above the place may be saved in this way

The Declaration of Independence.

The questions, whether the American Revolution originated in Massachusetts or Virginia, and whether it received its first impulse from such leaders as John Adams, Patrick Henry, James Otis, Thomas the humanity of our volunteers to a conquered en-Jefferson, or from the common people, have often been discussed. It has generally been admitted to have been begun in the upper classes of the society of that day. On reading Graydon's Memoirs of those times, we have collected several interesting facts in regard to the Declaration of Independence and its first promulgation.

When Thomas Jefferson, from the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. first reported this immortal document to Congress, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1776, the House paused and hesitated. That instrument, they saw, cut them off from even the mercy of Great Britain. With prophetic eye, they saw all the horrors of a sanguinary civil war pass in swift review before them. While they wavered, and a deep silence pervaded the hall, the venerable Dr. Witherspoon of New Jersy, rose; through the gloom he saw the glory; and, with a look of unconquerable determination, addressed the members. "There is (said he) a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time :-We perceive it now before us. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every member present. Although these gray hairs must soon descend to the tomb, I would infinitely rather they should be sent there by the hand of the public executioner than to desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." After some further impassioned remarks, the patriarch sat down: John Hancock immediately affixed his bold. dashing signature, and forthwith it was signed by every member, present.

The Declaration was first read in public by Com. Hopkins, from the platform of an observatory that had been erected by Rittenhouse, in the rear of the State House at Philadelphia. But few persons stopped to hear it, and among these there were no manifestations of enthusiasm. Its abstract truths were above the comprehension of the mass. The principles on which it was based, and the language of ilie Declaration itself, were not immediately appreciated and understood. The apathy, timidity, and ignorance, manifested at its birthplace, were, however, not imitated elsewhere.

On the 11th of July, the Declaration was published in New York, and read to each brigade of the American army then in that vicinity, and was received with universal acclamation. On the same evening, the statue of George III, was taken down promulgated at Bahimore, also, with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

with such joy as at Boston. The people seemed to unfurling for the first time of the stars and stripes have caught the enthusiasm of old John Adams himself. It was proclaimed from the balcony of the old State House in King street, in the presence the College of South Carolina, in a recent address of all the authorities, civil and military, and of an immense concourse of people, from both city and country. The militia were drawn up in King cellent address. If space permitted, the address street, which from that moment took its present name of State street. They formed in thirteen detachments, to represent the thirteen States. At a give the following: given signal a salute of thirteen guns was fired from Fort Hill, which was immediately answered thirteen rounds of musketry. The town authorities all the bells rung in merry peals, and the joy was universal. In the evening, all the ensigns of royalty, sceptres and crowns, whether in sculpture or

painting, were pulled down and burned. FEARFUL ADVENTURE. - Mr. Moffat, in his "Scenes in Southern Africa," gives an account of his escape from a tiger and a serpent, which was truly providential. He had left the wagon to which he belonged, and wandered to a distance among the coppice and grassy openings in quest of game .-He had a small double-barreled gun on his shoulder, which was loaded with a ball and small shot. An antelope passed at which he fired, and slowly followed the course it took. After advancing a short distance, he saw a tiger-cat staring at him between the forked branches of a tree, behind his long spotted body was concealed, twisting and turning his tail like a cat just going to string on its prey. This he knew was a critical moment. Not having a shot or ball in his gun, he moved about as if in search of something on the grass, taking care to retreat at the same time. After getting, as he thought, a suitable distance to turn his back, he moved somewhat more quickly, but in his anxiety to escape what was behind, he did not see what was before, until startled by treading on a large cobra de capello serpent, asleep on the grass. It instanty twirled its body round his leg, on which he had nothing but a thin pair of trousers, when he leapt from the spot, dragging the venomous, deadly, and enraged reptile after him, and while in the act of throwing itself into a position to bite, without turning round, he threw his piece over his shoulder,

and shot it. Taking it by the tail, he brought it to his people at the wagon, who on examining the bags of poison, asserted that had the creature bitten him, he could never have reached the wagons. The serpent was six feet long.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—There is no complaint more harassing than the Asthma. The Newark Daily Advertiser, a reliable paper, pledges himself to cure was gently crowded up till it felt firm in its. this distressing disease with the following simple remedy: "Take 12 oz. sulphur, 1 oz, cream of tartar, 1 oz. senna, 1 oz. annis, seed, pulverized, and thoroughly mix the same, and take one teaspoon-Operation to exclude the air. The result was fauls in molasses on going to bed, or at such time through the day as may best suit the patient: the Those on which he did not operate. Where dose once a day may be increased or diminished a little, as may best suit the state of the bowels of the individual

Humanity of American Soldiers.

The following extract from a letter written by Captain Loeser, and published in a late number o the Reading Journal, is an interesting evidence of

One poor fellow, when the line halted, (he was carrying a large bundle,) seated himself upon the ground, and actually ate the grass with seeming pleasure. One of the soldiers then gave him some water; he drank it largely, and by motions thanked him, and returned to the grass. Gen. Worth just then passing, stopped and ordered one of his men, who happened to have some crackers with him, to give the poor fellow some. This was done; the man ate more like a maniac than a Christian. When he had finished, he fell upon his knees and thanked him. Some one who spoke Spanish asked him when he had last eaten; ard he said that for five days nothing, not even water. had passed his lips.

"Another and more affecting case occurred few moments afterwards, as I was walking down towards the city. A quite well-dressed Spaniard came up to one of our soldiers who was standing guard over the arms that the Mexicans had stacked, eating a small piece of cracker and offered him fifty cents for it. The soldier refused his money, but gave him a whole cracker; (you must understand that a soldier's cracker is about five inches square.) The man thanked him, and turned again towards the city, when there came three little boys and a girl, clapping their hands in joy. The father divided the cracker with his little ones into four pieces, (this occurred not more than thirty feet from the soldier,) and turned again to another. The guard was looking on, and, sticking his musket into the ground, left his post to meet him, (this act under ordinary circumstances, is punishable with death,) and gave him another.

"The man put his hand in his pocket, and offer ed him four or five dollars in silver; this he still refused, and while they were thus engaged, the little ones again came up, and the soldiers were shaking hands with them, when into the party came their mother, with an infant inher arms. The little ones actually commenced dividing their small portions of probably two days' food with their mother .-The scene was to romantic and affecting for many a stout Yankee heart standing by, particularly our hero, with his face twisted into every possible shape except that of laughing. The soldier emptied the contents of his haversack upon the ground in their midst, and broke away, spite of the man's endeavors to retain him while he thanked him; wiping and dragged through the streets, and the lead of his eyes with his coat sleeve, more like a schoolwhich it was composed run into bullets. It was boy whipped than one who had manfully stood a three days' cannonading from nearly two hundred guns. The shout that was sent up from the crowd upon the walls of San Juan d'Ulua.

> CHARACTER OF THE GENTLEMAN .-- Dr. Lieber, of before the students of that Institution, made the "Character of the Gentleman" the subject of an exshould exhibit its good points by abundant extracts. In the absence, however, of large quotations, we

"I have stated already that the forbearing use of power is a sure attribute of the true gentleman; inby the batteries on the Neck, at the Castle, at Nan- deed, we may say that power, physical, moral, tasket, and Point Alderton; the troops then fired purely social, or political, is one of the touchstones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the and "most considerable inhabitants" then conven- husband has over the wife, in which we must ined at a banquet prepared at the council Chamber: clude the impunity with which he may be unkind o her; the father over his children; the teacher over his pupils; the old over the young, and the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; the officer over his men; the master of a vessel over his hands; the magistrate over the citizens the employer over the employed; the rich over the poor; the educated over the unlettered; the expenenced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches; the gifted over the or dinary man; even the clever over the silly-the forbearing and inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it, where the case admits, will show the gentleman in a plain, unostentatious manner. Every traveler knows whether a gentlemanly or rude officer is seeking ling a good runner, sewed him up in the bearskin. his trunks. But the use of power does not only form a touchstone; even the manner in which an superior health in presence of a languid patient, or speak of great good luck when in hearing of a man bent by habitual misfortune. Let a man who happily enjoys the blessings of a pure and honest life speak of it to a fallen criminal fellow-being, and you will soon see whether he be, in addition to his nonesty, a gentleman, or not. The gentleman does of a wrong he may have committed against him .-He cannot only forgive; he can forget, and he character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness give him, merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A true man of honor feels humbled himself, when he cannot help humbling others."

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE.—A new article has of late been discovered in Maine, called the American metallic lustre, which seems to be unequalled for cleaning and polishing metals. Its discovery was in this wise; A young man from Boston, who had paid considerable attention to geology and chemistry, was travelling tor the purpose of obtaining subscribers to a newspaper, when, passing through the town of Newfield he noticed some bricks of a very peculiar color. He traced up the bricks in their clay bed, and purchased the farm on which it is situated, for which he paid fifteen it for four thousand dollars.

Mexican Facts:—The number of mines in Mexico already known is between three and four thousand. Their largest yield in any one year was \$25,614,566, in 1796; and for some years previous to 1810, the average annual yield was \$24,000,000. From official returns, it appears that in 1842 the value of gold and silver exported was \$18,500,000, exclusive of what was smuggled out of the country to avoid paying the export duty of six per cent., and which it is supposed could not have been less than three millions more. Gold mines are rare in Mexico; the only ones known are those near Oaxaca, gold being found in combination with silver. Three penny-weights of gold to a mark of silver is the largest amount obtained of the more precious metal from the combination ore, and this from the mines of Guanajuato only. When the amount of gold in these ores is small, it is not separated from the silver, as the result of the process is not equal

to the cost. Under the vice-regal government, the tobacco monopoly yielded a revenue of \$5,000,000; now, it produces only half a million, and we are told that this is not more than equal to the expenses of the establishment. This is Mexican wisdom all over, to keep up a monopoly for the purpose of paying the expense thereof.

The most valuable mine in Mexico is that of Freesiello, which netted \$500,000 to the government annually, but the fee-simple of which was sold, not long since, for four hundred thousand dollars-being one-fifth less than one year's pur-

The revenue of the archbishop of Mexico is not less than \$30,000, exclusive of donations and birthday presents, which amount probably to half as much more.

The Mexican priesthood-hold one-fourth of the whole property of the republic. The amount held by the church in mortmain, is fifty millions. There is a balustrade in the cathedral of Mexico, made of a mixture of copper, silver, and gold, which is three hundred feet in length; and some idea of its value may be formed from the fact, that an offer was once made "to take this balustrade, and replace it with another of exactly the same size and work manship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides."

The public debt of Mexico is estimated at one undred millions of dollars. It is impossible to get precise statistics in that country...

The mineral wealth of Mexico is far from being confined to gold and silver. There are mines of lead, copper, tin, &c., but the lazy and unenterprising hounds who own them do not put them to any

Mexico is admirably adapted to the production of cotton, but raises not enough for the use of her own manufactures, which at the best, are no great affairs. Even the candles used in their religious wax. The mechanic arts are in a very low state. Saddles and plate are the principal articles made there, most others being imported. The plate is Coucy quitted France in disgust, and went to the not handsome; and in reply to the assertion that wars in Hungary against the Turks, where he rethe saddlers of no other country can make a Mexican saddle. Mr. Thompson sarcastically observes,.. I do not think any decent saddier would if he

CAPTAEN SMITH'S BEAR STORY.—About the year 1830 I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox, which was, that, after his death, he should cause county (Ala.) and cultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, besides a small potato patch and a bit of to an earthen pot, and bake it to powder; then put garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest the powder into a handsome box, with the bracelet neighbor (John Champion) heing better off than of hair he had long worn about his left wrist, which the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and teeling was a lock of Mademoiselle Fayel's hair, and put a little above his neighbors on account of his wealth, and being rather an overbearing man, too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My crop was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs too, so box of Mademoiselle Fayel. The old servant did I complained to him several times, but got no re- as his master commanded him, and so went to lief, being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him say that if a foot, or an ear, or even a piece of bearskin was thrown down in a his servants, who, knowing him to be Captain place where hogs use that they would never show their snouts their again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and having supplied myself with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty-five yearlisngs munching away in my field. I "tolled them up," and catchand then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, who flew from the supposed bear. The last individual enjoys certain advantages over others is that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek, near a test. No gentleman can boast of the delights of forty miles from any house, only two being alive: one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other-the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is useless to add that John Champion's hogs staid at home after that.

MEXICAN REMEDY FOR SCOLDING .- A general in not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender | the Mexican army, a man of education and of considerable rank under the old regime, on entering the family room in the morning to breakfast, found his strives for that nobleness of soul and manliness of daughter scolding (not very vehemently) his only eaten De Coucy's heart," and so drew the box out son. He inquired the reason, and was told by the young lady that her brother had broken a china plate. "Has he?" said the father, and, without another word, he seized, one after another, the different pieces of china on the breakfast-table, smashed their against the ground, and when none were left to destroy, he proceeded to the kitchen, and there resumed the work of destruction, until not one piece of china or earthenware was left whole in the house. Near the end of this operation the lady of the house returned home, and, on inquiring the reason of what she saw, was told by her hus band to go and replace the broken things by new ones, he giving her ample means to'do so. " Now, Juan," he said, turning to his son, " if you again break a plate, you will not be scolded."

Scene on the Mississippi .- "What kink of wood is that?" inquired our captain. "It's cord wood," replied the chopper, with great nonchalance. "How " Four foot!" was the reply.

Spring and Autumn.

Companies of the property of the companies of the compani

The spring of life is past.
With its budding hopes and fears,
And the Autumn time is coming
With its weight and weary years: Our joyousness is fading.
Our hearts are dimmed with care, And youth's fresh dreams of gladness All perish darkly there.

While bliss was blooming near us, In the heart's first burst of spring, While many hopes could cheerens, Life seemed a glorious thing! Like the foam upon a river, When the breeze goes rippling o'er, These hopes have fled forever, To come to us no more.

"T is sad-yet sweet to listen To the soft wind's gentle swell, And we think we hear the music Our childhood knew so well: To gaze out on the even And the boundless fields of air, And feel again our boyhood's wish To roam like angels there!

There are many dreams of gladness That cling around the past, And from that tomb of feeling Old thoughts come thronging fast. The form we loved so dearly In the happy days now gone, The beautiful and lovely,

Those bright and gentle maidens Who seemed so formed for bliss, Too glorious and too heavenly For such a world as this; Whose soft dark eyes seemed swimming In a sea of liquid light, And whose locks of gold were streaming O'er brows so sunny bright.

Whose smiles were like the sunshine In the spring time of the year— Like the changeful gleams of April They have passed, like hope, away: And oh. the thought is saddening To muse on such as they.
And feel that all the beautiful Are passing fast away!

That the fair ones whom we love, Like the tendrils of a vine, Grow closely to each loving heart, And can we but think of these In the soft and gentle spring. When the trees are waving o'er us And the flowers are blossoming For we know that winter's coming With his cold and stormy sky-And the glorious beauty round us Is budding but to die!

THE LOVER'S HEART .- We make no apology for

inserting the following story, since it is certainly authentic. About a hundred years since, there was, in France, one Captain Coucy, a gallant gentleman of ancient extraction, and governor of Concy Castle, which is yet standing. He fell in love with a accidentally went into a shed where a man had young gentlewoman, and courted her for his wife. been bottling some wine; and at the moment of There was reciprocal love between them; but her his master's entrance had melted some resin to seal ed up a forced match between her and one M. Favel, who was heir to a great estate. Hereupon Captain sing from the resin. To the surprise of the affiictceived a mortal wound near Buda. Being carried to his lodgings, he languished four days; but a little before his death he spoke to an ancient ser- the day, and without consulting his doctor repeated ant, of whose fidelity and truth he ample experi- the experiment in his sleeping room. That night ence, and told him he had a great business to trust him with, which he conjured him to perform. his body to be opened, take out his heart, put it init amongst the powder, together with a little note he had written to her with his own blood; and, after he had given him the rites of burial, to make all the speed he could to France, and deliver the France: and coming one day to Mademoiselle Fayel's house, he suddenly met him with one of Coucy's servant, examined him; and finding him timorous and to falter in his speech, he searched its hints should receive the attention they deserve him, and found the said box in his pocket, with the we should in a few years see harmony and beauty note, which expressed what was in it; then he dis- in our rural districts, where the eye is now constantmissed the bearer with menaces that he should ly offended with glaring colors. Scarcely anything come thither no more. Monsieur Fayel going can be more unpleasaut to the eye than to approach in, sent for his cook, and, delivering him the pow- the sunny side of a bright white house in one of der, charged him to make a well-relished dish of our brillant mid-summer days. Nature, full of it, without losing a jot, for it was a very costly thing | kindness to man, has it is well suggested, covered and commanded him to bring it in himself after the more of the surface that meets the eye in the with last course of supper. The cook bringing in his dish accordingly, Monsieur Fayel commanded all to leave the room, and began a serious discourse with his wife. "That ever since he had married her, he observed she was always melancholy, and he feared she was inclining to a consumption, therefore he had provided a very precious cordial, which he was well assured would cure her; and for that reason oblidged her to eat up the whole dish; she afterwards importuning him much to know what it was, he told her at last, "she had among artists, that the colors of all buildings in the of his pocket, and shewed her the note and the called neutral tints, such as faven, drab grey, brown bracelet. In a sudden exultation of joy, she, with a deep-fetched sigh, said, "This is a precious cordial indeed," and so licked the dish, saying, "It is ple of house coloring Mr. Downing adopts and so precious, that it is a pity ever to eat anything sustains by strong argument and illustration. His after it." Whereupon she went to bed, and in the morning was found dead.

RAISING OF PEA NUTS .- A correspondent of the Genessee Farmer asks whether Pea Nuts can the raised in this country! The editor says he don't know-but thinks they can not. In reply to this the editor of the Batavia Advocate says:

"We can inform the editor and his corresponof the editor of this paper raised a small quantity in the garden last year, which came to maturity previous to the middle of September. They were planted at the usual time of planting in the spring and ripened before frost without being transplanthundred dollars—went to Boston, and sold half of long has it been cut!" again asked the Captain.— ed. This spring he planted a more extensive quantity, which are doing well,"

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN A SAILOR AND A SHARK In the time of Queen Anne, the sailors on board of the York Merchant, a collier, having disembarked the last part of their landing at Barbadoes, those who had been employed in that dirty work ventured into the sea to wash themselves, but had not been long there before a person on board observed a large shark making toward them, who gave notice of the danger; upon which the men swain back, all but one reached the boat in time to save themselves. That one poor fellow, however, the monster overtook, when, griping him by the small of the back, the devouring jay soon cut him asunder. He soon swallowed the lower part of the bedy, the remaining part being taken on board. The deceased had a comrade, and between them there had long existed a friendship which was distinguished by all those endearing reciprocities that imply union and sympathy of souls. On his seeing the severed trunk of his friend, he was filled with emotion and horror too great to be expressed by words. During this affecting scene, the shark was observed traversing the bloody surface searching after the remainder of its prey. The rest of the crew thought themselves happy in being on board: the sorrowing comrade alone was unhappy, at his not being within reach of the destroyer. Fired at the sight, and vowing that he would make the devourer disgorge, or be swallowed himself, he plunged into the deep, armed with a sharp-pointed knife. The shark no sooner saw him, than he made furiously toward him, both equally eagerthe one for his prey, the other for revenge. The moment that the shark opened his rapacious jaws, his adversary dexterously diving and grasping him with his left hand somewhat below the upper fins, successfully employed his knife in his right hand, giving him repeated stabs in the belly. The enraged shark, after many unavailing efforts, finding himself overmatched in his own element, endeavored to disengage himself, sometimes plunging to the bottom, then mad with pain, rearing his uncouth form above the blood stained waves. The shark at last, much weakened, made toward the shore, and with his conqueror, who, flushed with an assurance of victory, pushed his foe with redoubled ardor, and by the help of the tide dragged him to the beach, there ripping up his bowels, and afterward uniting and burying the several parts of his friend's body in one grave.

CURE FOR THE CONSUMPTION .- An officer in the British service, residing in the East Indies, had been stricken with the fatal disease, and was reduced by it to nearly a skeleton; his friends looked upon him as a doomed man, and he himself had given up all hopes of long continuance of life. He was one morning crawling about his grounds, and the corks with. It could not be otherwise than that those within the room should inhale the smoke aried one his respiration became free and unobstructed, and it instantly occurred to him, that the relief he experienced was produced by his having inhaled the resinous smoke. He remained better during he slept soundly-a blessing he had not known for

many years.

Twice a day for a week did he continue his experiment, and with increased success. He then nentioned the affair to his medical advisor, who was equally suprised with himself at the improvement of the patient's health, and advised him to continue the inhalations night and morning. In the space of three months his cough left him, and his appetite returned. In six months his health was so improved that he contemplated returning to his native country; he delayed, however, doing so until a year had expired. Still presisting in his new found remedy, his heal h was completely restored, and he was once more a sound man.

THE COLOR OF COUNTRY HOUSES.—The Horticultist for May contains a fine article on the color of country houses, from the pen of its editor. If a soft green, so refreshing and grateful to the eye. His habitations appear to be colored on the opposite principle, and one needs in broad sun shine to turn his eyes away to relieve them by a glimps of the agreeable shades that every where else pervade the landscape. Hence landscape painters painters studiously avoid the introduction of white in their buildings, and give them some neutral tint, one which contrasts as reeably with the prevailing hues of nature around them. It is laid down as a rule country should be of those soft and quiet shades &c. and that all positive colors, such as white, yellow, red, black, &c. should be avoided. This principractical instruction, is, that in proportion as a house inexposed to view, let its hue be darker: and where it is much concealed by foliage, a very light shade of color is to be preferred. Fortunately fashion is now setting in the right direction. A young gentleman was one day arranging music

for a young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses. "Pray, Miss D." said he, "what time do dent that pea nuts can be raised here. The son you prefer ?" "Oh," she replied carelessly, "any time will do-but the quicker the better."

AMIABLE SIMPLETT. - "Maining, has flour eves?" Why, no, child-but what put that in your head ?" Because, ma, the newspaper says flour is looking up." "Jane, prepare for school-you are a remarkably supid child, considering the trouble that has been had with you."