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TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, January 5, 1848

The Closing Year.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

"T is midnight's holy hour-and silence now. "T is midnight's holy hour—and silence now.
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the wind
The bell's deep tones are swelling; 'tis the knell
Of the departed year. No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yellon the stream and wood,
With melancholy light; the moonbeams rest,
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirr'd,
Ac by a mourner's side; and on you cloud. As by a mourner's sigh; and on you cloud, That floats still and placifly through heaven, The spirits of the seasons seem to stand. [form, Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn And Winter, with his aged locks, and breathe In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind harp's wild and touching wail. A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year, Gone from earth forever. 'Tis a time For memory and for tears. Within the deep. Still chambers of the heart, a spectre dim, Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time, Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold And solemn finger to the beautiful And holy visions that have passed away, And left no shadow of their loveliness On the dead waste of life. That spectre lifts The coffin-lid of hope, of joy, and love, And, bending mournfully above the pale Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead flow O'er what has passed to nothingness. The year Has gone, and with it many a glorious throng Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow, Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course. It waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful, And they are not. It laid its pallid hand Upon the strong man, and the haughty form is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim. It trod the hall of revelry, where throng'd. The best and joyous, and the tearful wail Of stricken ones is heard, where erst the song And reckless shout resounded. It pass'd o'er The battle plain, where sword and spear and shield Flash'd in the light of mid-day-and the strength Of serried hosts is shiver'd, and the grass, Green from the soil of carnage, waves above The crush'd and mouldering skeleton. It came And faded like a wreath of mist at eve; Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air. It heralded its millions to their home In the dim lands of dreams. Remorseless Time, Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe-what powe Can stay him in his silent course, or melt His iron heart to pity! On, still on He presses, and forever. The proud bird, The condor of the Andes, that can soar Through Heaven's unfathomable depths, or brave The fury of the northern harricane,
And bathe his plumage in the hunder's home, Fulls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks down To rest upon his mountain-crag, but Time Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness, And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind His rushing pinion. Revolutions sweep O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast Of dreaming sorrow: cities rise and sink. Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles Spring, blazing from the ocean, and go back To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear To Heaven their bald, and blacken'd cliffs, and box Their tall heads to the plain i new empires rise. the Strength of heary centuries And rush down like the Alpine avalanche. Startling the nations; and the very stars, You bright and butting blazonry of Gon, Glitter awhile in their eternal depths, And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train. Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass away. To darkle in their trackless void :- yet Time-Time, the tomb-builder, holds its fierce career. Dark, stern, all-pitiless and pauses not Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path.

To sit and muse, like other conquerors, Upon the tearful ruin he has wrought. Caoulchouc-Gutta Percha.

A late issue of Chamber's Journal, in noticing the material Caourchouc-its wonderful cohesive force, power of resisting compression, its impermeability, elasticity, and facile accommodation to a host of the wants of mankind-passes to the consideration of be greatly improved by undergoing this process, the mater is of general interest.

Mr. Brockedon, who is well known in Great

Britian as connected with this subject, ascribes the readily in oil of turpentine. merit of this discovery to a Mr. Hancock of Eng-

Frents, as furpentine, holding sulphur in solut on or our uses, there is mentioned a process of so hard. all angles with the ecliptic. And at this moment

ed into the most elaborate ornaments; being supe rior to leather in the sharp outline and bold relief of their detail. It is formed into a tubing of great strength and flexibility, well adapted for fire hose and for any apparatus required in conveying steam, water, or gas—although for these purposes it is, perhaps, somewhat costly. The fubring has been, by way of experiment, wrapped together, twisted, and knotted into every conceivabe shape, but instantly esumes its contour as soon as liberated from its restraint. The tube promises to become invaluable in the construction of life boats, superseding those made of canvas, which were slowly destroyed by the influence of the sea-water. Its most important application is in its use in railways, and railway carriages. It is laid between the rail and the sleeper, and thus prevents the rails from indicating any traces of pressure. Besides all these appliances it is proposed to apply it as a coating to protect the wires of the submarine telegraph from the influence of the sea water. It forms impervious boules for ether; inkstands, pantaloon-straps, gloves, boots, surgical bandages, and a number of articles, for which its nature almost seems to have been express. ly designed.

From this is a natural reversion to the very simi lar substance termed Gutta Percha. This is of recent introduction into England, having been first brought under the notice of the Society of Arts in the Autumn of 1843. The history of its discovery is given at much length by Dr. Montgomerie. This gentleman first observed it manufactured at Singapore, in the hands of a Malayan woodsman, and from investigations forthwith instituted, Dr. Montgomerie became convinced that if attainable in large quantities, it would become extensively useful, and establish another specific trade of commerce.

The tree from which it is procured belongs to the natural order Soppotacca-it is tound in abundance in many places in the island of Singapore and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Malay. an peninsula, and is in plentiful in Borneo. The tree is called Niato by the natives; it attains a considerable size, even as large as 6 feet in diameter -one of the largest in the forests where it is found. It is valueless for building purposes, on account of the loose and open character of its tissue; but bears a fruit which yields a concrete oil, used for food by the natives. "Gutta Percha." however, is contained in the sap, and is thus procured:

A magnificent tree of fifty or perhaps a hundred years' growth, is felled; the bark is stripped off, and a milky juice, which exudes from the lacerated surfaces, is collected and poured into a trough formed by the hollow stem of the plaintain-leaf. On exposure to the air the juice quickly coagulates. From twenty to thirty pounds is the average produce of one tree. However, this is needless, shameful waste-incisions in the bark, without destroying the tree, would answer every purpose, and prevent the present apparent probability of a speedy and travagance.

Gutta Percha, below the temperature of 50°, in as hard as wood, but it will receive an indention proximating to a perfect knowledge of the Universe. only flexible in the condition of thin slipe: in the ed in space it moves in right lines, and moves on what fibrous in color varying from a whitish-yellow to a pink. It is in a great measure devoid of elasticity, offering a striking contrast to enounchous, but its tenacity is little less than wonderful: a thin slip, an eighth of an inch in substance, sustained a weight of forty-two pounds, and only broke with a to examine our globe, and then pass outward, ance to an extending power; but when drawn out; it remains without contracting in the same position.
When in its hard state, it is cut with incredible a newly-invented mode of hardening the substance, difficulty by the knife or the saw. Like caoutchone, termed Vulcanizing. As the caoutchooc is said to it burns brightly when lighted, disengaging the peculiar odor accompanying the combustion of that traction among themselves; to the terror consesubstance; like it, also, it is soluble with difficulty in ether and some few other substances, and very

We may now properly consider the application The caoutchout to be vulcanized is immersed in well adapted as that of India-rubber, for the manu and even to the limits of the known system, to Nepa bath of fused sulphur heated to a proper tempera. facture of water-proof cloth, and for other purposes tune, which so puzzles astronomers, can we tell at fure, mutil, by absorbing a portion of the sulphur, it to which that liquid is now applied. In the solid this all the past, the present, and the future changes? assumes a carbonized or burnt appearance, and state it is used by the Malays as far preferable to eventually acquires the consistency of horn. The wood, principally as handles to weapons and utensame condition can, however, be produced by ei- sile of various kinds. Its value has been readily on their long travel of a thousand years, through ther knearing the India-tubber with sulphur and recognized by our inventors, no less than six pat. space, fling out their fiery banners; they were num then exposing it to a temperature of 190° Fahren- ents being in existence bearing reference in this heit, or by dissolving it in any of the common sold material. Among tedious enumerations of its vari- they have almost all possible periods, and make suspension. The rational of these operations ap- energ it that in that state it offers itself for a thou- all astronomers are intent in examining the heavpears to be that the India-rubber forms an actual said offices; as excellent picture-frames, incredi- ene lor the expected return of one which visited chemical compound with sulphur; becomes, in bly tough walking sticks (these last are very plenting a short time, 290 years ago. What distance do short, a sulphuret of caoutchook, the properties of fully manufactured of this material in China), doo; they go I in one hundred and sixty seven years which are thus enumerated : The new compound handles, chess-men, sword and knife-handles, but they travel 270,000,000 of miles. When some are remains inclusive and rigid at a few degrees above tone, combe and flutes at It has been suggested that gone four thousand years, what then must be the the freezing point of water; vulcanized caottchoic it would make a good, cartainly a harmless, stop-is not effected by the ordinary solvents, nor by heat ping for decayed teeth. At has also been proposed. He then told how the distances of the plants. within a considerable range of temperature. Fi- as a material for forming the embossed alphabets were measured. The nearest fixed star was at compression, with a great increase of strength and impression it is capable of receiving and retaining. elasticity. Some interesting experiments have been. It is an excellent matrix for receiving the impress ther consideration. This is but an imperied alcount. made upon this compound. Mr. Fuller-his invent- sions of medals and coins, and is valuable on second of the service which was delivered in tends about an miles every way, and contains every ed a form of spring in which vulcanized caoutchous count of its subsequent non-liability to break. By about fifty minutes. We were pleased to winness ory structure for magnificence, the improvement of takes the place of steel, and the surprising result is mixing a proper portion of sulphure acid with it. among the audience most of the immates of the inthat the India-rubber springs are more than three or adding a portion of wax or tallow it may be re- stitution for the like that are to be found in the most celebrated times the a rength of the midalic; that is, they will duced to any degree of solubility. and furnishes a the saylorn, who is indefatigable in attending to the cities in Europe. Being the emportune of Reasis, resist, at the hight of their tension, a pressure equal good varnish, quite impermeameable to water. It mental culture of those committed to his care. Prof. to from five to ten tons. A more forcible evidence is probable that an extensive application of the dis- M. sent him a general invitation, two omnibuses time is surprising. In winter, many thousand, one of the strength of this material was obtained by fir. covery will be, the use of the fluid for amalgama, were engaged to convey these eager learners to the ing a cannon-ball at a mass of vulcanized caout- ting with colors of printing this thought that colchouc, and it was found literally broken to pieces, ors so printed will prove as lasting as the fabrics on Monday and Wednesday evenings, till the course

Gitted with these new powers vulcanized caout- to which Gutta. Percha will be applied in the usechouch as already been called into extensive emfort and of sure refers a sure of doubt ployment for the most various and opposite purpotant as, if not more so that, esoutchouchtelf; more equal in power than those of steel : it has for and there is a general belief that its persovering his putpose been applied to locks and window discoverer will have many corresions, and we hope his purpose been applied to locks and windowdiscovered will have many occasions, and we hope

"Axx you not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who get into a hollow tree, where he has blinds. It may be mentioned, parenthetically, that by for many years, to rejoice over the benefits he has gain when you dis ?" "I hope the means of conferring upon the present age will then be one man in the world who will know true love, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine view of the fan will know to pity me."

Axx you not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who get into a hollow tree, where the hour special gallant, who got into a fraid your wife will get married gallant, who got not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who got not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who got not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who gat not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who gat not afraid your wife will get married gallant, who gat not a fraid your wife will get married gallant, who gat not a fraid your wife will have a fine you do not a fraid your wife will get married gallant, who gat not a fraid your wife will have a fine world who will know true love, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a she as sewing bearakint petricoats at mistakes. Yee'll all have a fine year, as a sh

Lectures on Astronomy.--No. L. W BY PROFESSOR SUTCHELL

A large and very respectable audience assembled at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening last to rewelcome Professor Mitchell to this city. At a little before & o'clock Professor Davies, presented himself and said that twenty years ago a Professor at West Point had his attention particularly arrested during the examination of a boy from Ohio who was about to enter that institution. That young man passed the examination, took a high stand in his lass, and so distinguished himself that he was retained for a while as an assistant professor in the institution. Some years afterwards this professor was in Cincianetti, when he received a call from this same pupil, and was invited to visit the obser

"What !" said he " an observatory in this west ern wild where the forests have scarcely been cleared, where the atumps still remain 3" The visit was made and erected on a hill adjacent to and overlooking the Queen City, was found an obervatory vying with any of those in the old world; there too was a library respectable for its size, and embracing all the most valuable works appertaining to Astronomy, and there also were letters on the table from Sir John Herschell, Arago, LeVerrier, Lord Rosse, and others. "That Professor," said the speaker "now has the pleasure or presenting that punil to this audience in the person of Professor Mitchell."

Professor Mitchell then came forward and said if any thing would embarrass a speaker, the manner of his introduction would. It had absorbed his whole tide of feeling; twenty years' labor had swept through his mind; nor had he the power of choosing his topic. He came, he said, not with the theme of religion, nor one dwelling on the prowess and achievements of military heroes, nor was it one involving pecuniary gain ; it was one far away in the realms of space, where worlds are winging their way noiseless and silent, marking out cycles and tolling the deep-toned bell of eternity itself. These were the objects for which he would have his audience leave this world for one short hour.

We have room for but a brief notice of this inroductory lecture. When we extend our eyes around, continued he, no one can fail to be struck with astonishment at the spectacle which presented and which has attracted the gaze of all from the earliest ages, and the disciples of the theme for this evening have been constantly pushing onward and onward their examinations and discoveries till a flood of light has burst upon them. God has given as those objects to be examined—they were evidences of his wisdom, of his power, and his great

He said he would direct attention first to the scale on which the universe is built, and secondly to the ule by which it is governed. Is there a law ! And is it possible, said he, to understand this law ! It was possible, yes, to move onward and onward in anfrom the finger-nail. It is excessively tough, and The first law was that of motion; if a body be movmass, it has a good deal of the appearance and forever unless impeded. This was not a necessity something of the feel of hom; its texture is some. of matter, but given of God. Why did it not die away as in other emanations?

The second law was that of gravity; all bodies attracted all others, in proportion to the quantity of matter. The third law was that of centrifugal force, and these were all. With these he would proceed pressure of fifty-six pounds. It offers great resist. possible to the limit. We move to the sun with a diameter of 880,000 miles, sending back light which it has received from its central sin.

Allusion was then made to the precision of the

motions of the planets; the parturbations and oscillations, caused by the secondaries and mutual atquent upon the occasion of an eclipse at Babylon 3000 years ago: told how the Astronomer could calculate eclipses at this remote period in the past as well as in the future. But every particle of matof this substance. The solution appears to be as | ter attracts every other. Go to Uranus, said her

> Alingion was then made to the comets, which bered not by thousands, but there were millions

there is any end to them, he would leave for fur-Tabernacle, which will become to them on Friday, streets. It contains five paleces, some of which while there was scarcely a perceptible rent in the canthour itself. of Prof. M. is complete, an oesis in their earthly

A writer recommends every one going abroad to subscribe for a paper from his native town, for gardens. even the advertisements are of interest, and distance lends enchantment to the marriages

"Axe you not afraid your wife will get married

BE MICOLL Lord, from thy blessed throne, Sorrow look down upon ! God save the Poor!

Teach them true Liberty, Make them from tyrants free! Let their homes happy be!

The arms of withed men Do thou with might restrain; God save the Poor!

Raise thou their lowliness ; Succor thou their distress— Thou whom the meanest biess! God save the Poor Give them staunch honesty;

Let their pride manly be; God save the Poor! Help them to hold the right, Give them both truth and tight, Lord of all truth and light? God save the Poor!

BACHELORISM UNNATURAL -- Men may say what they will, but we know there can never be a Paradise without some daughter of Eve within it : and home is only a place to eat and drink, and sit and sleep, in, without the hallowing charms of a woman's presence. Men may say what they will about the joyialities of their Liberty Hails : but many a weary joyless hour passes within them; many a discontented, peevish, sparling feeling is experienced, many a vacuum of heart and thought, them; but, as we had advanced further out to free many a comfortless rainy day, many a long winter's evening, when the ticking of the clock is the came near, made a dead halt upon seeing us. only sound, and that does but echo like the knell They were about to retreat back into the plain again, of departed moments that might have been joyous but they had advanced too far, and they also met if spent in cheerful companionship. And, then, for their doom. The main body, on perceiving the the lonely old bachelor to come into his dwelling fate of their scouts, came on at a rush. Connel, on wet, and weary, without a creature to welcome him seeing this, brought his whole force posted at the pleasure to brighten the place; nobody to consult could use his bow and arrow. As soon as the enehis tastes and his comfort; nobody to prattle to him my came to within about four hundred yards of us to link his sympathies and his interests with sur- chief, advanced clear of his tribe to yell and tantarounding people; nobody to double his joys and to lize us from cover. "By and by, my honey," said sick, to console him if he be sorrowful; and then, was a giant of a man, hair and beard powdered as time creeps on, and age overtakes him, to hear with chalk, face painted black, and body white ail no joyful prattle near him-no dimpled amiling over. This horrible looking chief, Connel told us, girls, no stalwart hopeful boys, in whose youthful was an infernal being in human form, and of the enjoyment.he might be young and happy again; most murdering and cannibalistic propensity. "It and, at last, to leave none behind to lament him .- ud save us a mortial date of trouble, ay, and many Heigho! Nature will not suffer her laws to be vio- fine min too, if he was dispatched at once. Ginlated with impunity, and Nature never designed themin, we have odds to fight against to-day, and that men should be old bachelors.

Nineven.—The extinction of the empire of Ni- sarve us; who is the best shot in yeer party?" nus and Semiramis, which was founded four thon- Trainer referred Connel to my gum. I told my sand years ago, endured fifteen hundred, and fell friend he might as well try the shot, for I had realwhen Rome only began; whose sway covered ly no wish to pull a trigger against any of them it I armies of tributary kings were but legions, them the affair to pass over without such an act, except selves but subordinates; whose vast city it was a in case of actual self-defence. Trainer told me at three days' journey to the prophet of Israel to pass once our lives were now at stake; and to "go on." through from west to east; and yet whose very site Connel said, "Gintlemin, it's no time to be talking is now blotted out, and disputed; are contemplations of grandeur, sublime enough for the epic muse; | wee'l have hard work of it. Will ye fire ?" and we can scarcely imagine them approached by any other. Sardanapalus was the last of the Asi phet Nahum, and profanely by the Greek historians, subject nations grouped, came at last, because of the frantic and capricious cruelties and gross ini- ed velling and jumping. His hitherto upraised quities of Sardanapalus; to be no longer endurable, arms too faller powerless by his side, and he stood, and rounds this Bredes, Ambana, Bactrana, and fixed and upright like a daubed statue. He was other tributaries, to a united revolt, already serving about receiving another thot, when he fell heavily as they were in the camps around Nineveh. These, forward and lay motivaless. seisted by an army from Jerusalem, took Nineveh. after a fearful struckle, by assault, when its proud walls and palaces were leveled with the earth, the tyrant perished in its ruins

The hopes of the rebels, as they were deemed till they triumphed, were sustained, and their arm strengthened to overcome the tremendous resistance of the Assyrians, and the tributary powers that adhered to them, by the belief inculcated by the Median priest Belissus, that the gods were warring with them, and had decreed the doom of the wicked Assyrian power by their hands. Their vast force when united was commanded by the bot fire singly, lest they might bee a useless shot captain dear, ye don't know the Horratores; yet Median king, the young Arbaces; another Achil at the same mark. So we all set to work in real les in prowess; and infinitely his superior in mercy carment, to the no small admiration of the warners; other way with a blast of a ballows as to make and generosity. A more magnificent hero of war who were watching the effect of the assistance we them same fellows of mine stop now as long as has perhaps, never been described. Sugar St

ST. Parantounce. St. Petersburgh lies at the unction of the Neva with the Lake Ladoga, in latitude 60; but the reader may have a better idea of its altostion by being informed that it stable on both sides of the niver Neva, between that lake and the bottom of the Finland Gulf. In the year 1703, this city consisted of a few small fishing hots, on a apet so waterill and swatery, that the ground was formed into nine islands, by which, according to Voltaire, ile principal quarters are still divided .-Without entering into too minute a description of this wonderful city, it is sufficient to say that it exthe aits, revenue, navigation, war, commerce, and the number of ships trading to it in the summer horse sledges are employed for passengers in the are superb, particularly that which is called the New Palace, near the Triumphal Port, which is an elegant piece of architecture. All the asighboubood of this city is covered with country houses shall the Page Kapel leak mak war gundert ar pretugnak group or alamas Beach

THE strongost case of love and devotion of which we recollect to have beard, a that of a Kenticky per away until he closed with his opponents, then gallain, who got into a hollow tree, where he lived reserve our fire, except only at a "White Paint"

Pitched Baitle Among Savages. AN IRUS CRUPTAN AS CENTRAL

sefore as we could plainly see that the while-pain-

ted enemy had all crossed the river, without leaving a man behind, and were leadenly advancing scross the plain towards the wood where we were posted. "It was also plain to us all that they for ournumbered our force, as there could not be less than a thousand of them, which Connel account by saying: "The multherin' combined had the some help from unother tribe; but, no matther. we'll give it to them. Captain, do you, and all, keep close to mere I'll tell yea all what to do, and if yee'l do it, yee'l sarve yerselves and me, for we must be in arnest now, without any compunction at all, at all." Connet now despatched a hundred men a long, under cover of the grass of the thicket. to the mangrove busines on the banks of the river, and, consequently, in the rear of the advancing hords: they had orders to keep close until further orders A few of the enemy's scouts were now thrown forward towards our position; to feel the way for the main body. There were about a dozen of them, all covered with paint; laid on in various patterns: They came on running; and did not stop until they entered the edge of the wood and fell pierced with arrows. As they had entered the cover, their fate was not seen by the main body, and another division of scouts was sent after ourselves from the thicket, these, as soon as they with either a word or a smile, or a single gleam of wood to the verge of the cover, so that every man to tell him the gossip of the neighborhood, and they thought proper to halt, and the king or head halve his sorrows; nobody to nurse him if he be Connel, musing, "wee'l be with you." The chief if yee'd only shoot that caused marderer it ad be half the battle. Captain, jewel, now's yeer time to

could at all avoid it. It was my intention to allow

Being thus wired by Council one of our party rested his gun on the lower branch of a tree, took syrian kings. It is recorded, sacredly by the prod deliberate aim, and fired. There being no wind to blow off the smoke, we had to dock under it to obthat the oppressions of Nineveh, under which the serve the effects of the shot. This huge, and by all accounts, formidable leader of our opponents cease "That's an act of marcy," said Connel.

and a blessin to the whole country for a hundred miles round : there could be no pace as long as that divil lived." Great number of white painted warriots ran out in advance to where their fallen chief lay. This movement brought them within range of even the shin's short muskets the seamen had." "Now, gintlemin, they is not near enough yet for our arrows to work with deadly sarianty, but do yee's all blaze away and thin their mumbers, and Terry Connel's blessin' on ye."

Trainer told the earer seamen now to "go on, fold; the sim was steady; our stock of ammunition being limited we acted deliberately. It appeared to be periect gratification to our four seamen

vanced, so se to bring their dead chief, and the rest least once every day during the equ that had falled by our shot within their thes give and in very hit weather twice a day will not be ing loud defying yells and threatening gestures.— found to much; and when they the watered, if
Our firing oblitionable, and now with introduced effect,
as they were all in a dense body. Comissi ordered client, but the pot must be comparedly filled up to two or three arrows to be discharged, to try the dis- the brim, and if possible the plijute she two or three arrows to be decharged, to by the dis-tance, and found it to suit his purpose. He had imped over head once every other day, or it least disappeared for a few minutes, and on his return twice a week. This syringing of the leaves is of the habit of carrying his paint with him, but never and those that are kept in rooms should be lest in laid it on until a moment of vital importance arrive open air and well syringed twice a week during and had painted his face red and chest yellow with Loudon.
ochre. In one hand he held a small axe, with a three feet handle in it; in the other a long stout spear, which he said was as good as any " lineh pike "any "dacent man" ever handled. Connel told us to take up a new position, a line

further to the right, on the top of a high mound, which was partly covered with bushes, and to "pep-

As we were somewhat elevated above the plain

fight as ever was in the ould country. Bliefly for ould freshed said my tribe of Horralises of With that this strongs, deling man find eith a messenger round to tell the party in unbook near the river to come on in the river of the secony and co-operate in the attack, then placed him head of about four handred men, when a faithil vall baret from the cettre of his tribe. We, also, became alimost madly excited by the seeme before es, and, continued to load and five an like in we could, accompanying almost every that at valley with a "Hurrs " nearly as wild as the savery yell Wherever our balls entered the great wa

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

of the enemy before us they of oquite hind second sionally double effect, and created samporley conformer where the "White Paints " sall " It was dead calm, not a breath of wind to fluiter a last and as our firing had been rapid for a few minutes, we had to stop, to allow the amolie to built up from about us and off the mound, in order distant.

ly to see our mark.
But we were prevented from the continu our operations by a loud well from the whole of our tribe, both in front and rear of the enemy, and their ferocious charge to close with, and engage them in hand-to-hand combat. Indeed, from a former hint of Connel's, it appeared to be his chief tection, as he said, "He didn't see any use in lookin at a parcel of chaps standin and shooting poisoned arrows at each other."

The grass in the plain was parched up and all but in powder, from its exposure to the sun's rays; and as the two tribes rushed on each other in fearful strife, the clouds of dust that were thrown up rendered a great part of the struggle indistinct. Occasionally a "White Pami" would jump out and offer a fair mark for us from the mound. Sometimes you would perceive heads, sometimes legs and arms, clear of the dost in rapid motion. The crashing of the clubs on the heads of the averages. yells, screams, hideous grouns, all were occasionally sudible, and enough to make one's flesh creep.

As the thick of the fight would alter its position dozens of men might be seen lying on the earth, either dead or dying. They fought on for nearly two hours with change after change of position, until the whole were nearly at the foot, of the mound on which we were posted, and the whole barbarian scene was displayed fully before our eyes and close to us. Here, again, we had an opportunity of rendering those a service who were hard pressed by

numbers. Our seamen were easer to run down the mound for the purpose of enjoying a bayoneting march amongst them; but Trainer, would not permit such folly, and told them to amuse themselves by firing at them from where we were, which they did with great perseverance.
At last the "White Paints" began to jump clear

of the fight in odd ones, then in twins and threes, then half-a-dozen at a time, when our cars were greeted by a victorious yell from our tribe, and the rapid flight, close pursued by a large body of ours. The slaughter amongst these savages was great, and they were not satisfied with what they had killed, but several demon warriors can round the butthe ground, despatching every unfortunate that was only wounded.

Connel now merged from the throng of warriors living, dead and dying. His are rested in the hollow of his arm, and he staggered up towards where we were, evidently greatly fatigued. The red paint was half rubbed off his face, and the yellow off his chest, in his personal struggles with the enemy.-His axe, blade and handle, his bande, arms and body, were splashed over with blood. This trightful appearance, together with the wild ferocity of his eye, was enough to sicken one to look at it stamped him, as it were, a human bucher,

Well, gintlemin," said Comel, as he seated himself beside us on the mound, "how did yees all like that tussel with them white painted thinyes \$ They fought like the devil, and died hard." "Connel," carnestly and humanely spoke Train-

er, "can't you stop your people from murdering those wounded men about the field? The screened of them are borrible to listen to."
"Trob, and that's more than I can do," replied.

Connel, "though I'm their chief At another time they'd do as I'd tell them ; but, ye see, they'er med now; they'll listen to nothing but kill kill. Arrah. might just as well think to turn a gale of wind the were rendering them, but, indeed, as much for our they see a live man on the ground. This is the own safety as theirs. Each shot from our party mine Il follow them up till there's not a man m. the tribe left, an it's a blessin for the pece of the country. With your lave, I'll take a drink of wa-

be "popping off the campitolis," as they brinded ter, lie down and rest myself, for I'm tired."

The entire mass of the enemy before us now ador conservatories, should be warried difficulty of ed. He was now about to head his warriors in the stimmer months, and once a week even in erson, against the enemy in the plain before us, winter, provided the weather be not frosty. Afra-"N wise branches which is only

THE CLERGYHAN AND SECTIO-"IL WE SEE TO live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it," said a skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it," was the clerer-

man a reply-Good AND BAD FORTURE -- We are the moribe our good or bad fortune only to our last action, and