ovanda, Wedlesday

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH,

TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, April 5, 1848.

Marseilles Hymn of Liberty.

BY BOUGHT DE LISLE. Yn sons of France, awake to glory!

Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,

Behold their tears and hear their cries. Bhall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding, With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and desolate the land, White Peace and Liberty lie bleeding? To arms! to arms! ye brave! Th' avenging sword unsheath: March on, march on, all hearts resolved On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treacherous kings confederate raise, The dogs of war, let loose, are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze, And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless Porce, with guilty stride, Spread desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With fuxury and pride surrounded. The vile insatiate despots dare-The vite insattate despots dare—
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded—
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like God, would bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more? Then shall they longer lash and goad us!

To arms! to arms! ye brave &c.

Oh! liberty, man: can resign thee, Once having felt thy generous flame? Can dungeons, bolts, and bar confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit tame ! Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield; But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

(Piom Morris and Willis' Home Journal.) The Skipper's Jack-at-a-Pinch.

"This is a fact, and no poetic fable."-Byson.

· About two o'clock of the afternoon of the day of May, 1807, four persons were assembled in the parlor of a house on the stage-road, ten or fifteen miles below Tarrytown. A gentleman of middle age, the master of the house, with his wife, and a beautiful daughter, were in colloquy with an individual of a dignified air, and singularly handsome countenance, about thirty years of age, who, with his valise in his hand, and his cloak on his arm. appeared accounted for a travelling.

"I am truly sorry, Judge," said the host, "that we cannot detain you longer." "We certainly expected you to remain another

night with us," said the wife. "At least," said the daughther, with an engag-

ing smile, "you will wait until the stage passes tomorrow noon 1977

"It is difficul: stranger, "to resist invitations so pressingly offermy dear young lady, it would be your solicitation; cuit has been prolonged far beyond my expectations; and indispensable engagements hurry me away. If I recollect right," continued he, turning to the host, "there is a fishing hut on the river side, somewhere opposite us: and there was once a path which led down the mountain to the spot; be good enough to put me in the way to find it, and I will make for the station.

"It is passable only on foot or on horseback, said the host, "or I would take you down in the carriage; but there is an opening in the wood, just yonder, which leads to the path; and that, once gained, you cannot go astray."

After many friendly greetings on all sides, the stranger made his bow and departed. The path was found; and trudging onward, he soon emerged from the ravine above the beach, where a group of fishermen were waiting the proper time of tide, to resume their labors. A comple of skiffs were drawn tain spoke of,) that functionary shook him rudely up on the shore, near which the congregation was assembled.

"Whose skiffs are these !" asked the comer.-11 want to be put on board one of those vessels in

There was a light wind blowing from the north west; and the white sails of the river craft were seen far above and below-some nearly opposite, them saddle-bags which might do him good. Do and some far distant.

"This one," responded a fisherman. " is mine but we can't spare time to put you on board, for it will soon be time for a haul. The other belongs to the person now coming up."

The stranger inquired, as the other came near enough, whether he would accommodate him with

a passage on board. "I can let you have the skiff," he answered: "but I am obliged to go up the road. Here, however, are a couple of idlers, who will undoubtedly

row you off, and bring back the boat."

The suggestion was adopted; the wherry was chartered, and the oarsmen engaged for the voyage. While the men were getting the boat in proper or- get some hot water, as quick as you can." der, a woman made her appearance, dressed in linsey-wolsey gown-not of the finest texture, or of al. The face of this person was cast in the true Xantippi-mould, with eyes so horribly eskew, that an operator for strabismus would have coveted her as a subject for his skill; and, to crown the picture, the vissage of the lady was of such a "vinegar aspect," as to warrant the belief that she had fed on crab-apples for a formight. Approaching the men,

one of them thus, Jake! I don't care if I go along."

"I do, Mrs. Knox!" said the oarsmen. "There will be two words to that bargain. That man," pointing to the stranger, who was coming down, "has hired the skiff; and, if he don't like your ugthis time.

made no reply.

"You're going," said she addressing the sganger, "aboard of them vessels. I want to go to York; and I can go aboard with you just as well per application, and the usual "Yo! heave ho!" as not?"

"Exactly so; madam," said the stranger; "step

The skiffs had but three seats-two for the oars men, and the stern sheets, built sufficiently broad to take two persons abreast. The stranger, with his value on his knee, took one side, and the woman, with a very unsightly bundle in her lap, the other; and off shot the wherry into the stream, towards the nearest vessel. The stranger waved a pocket handkerchief as a signal; and the skipper, putting his helm down, and hauling up his main-sheet, bore up for the skiff. But as soon as they got near enough for a fair scrutiny, he exclaimed:

"Up helm, Joe! Square away! Them's no customer's for me."

"By Jolly, I thought so!" said the carsmen who had rebuffed Mrs. Know Mrs. Erebus, she might have been better named-as she cast a midnight glance at the offender. A second vessel was tried with no better effect-a third with like success: at length a Tarrytowner answered the signal, and took them on board.

By this time it was near sundown; and, as they got upon the deck, the skipper addressed the stran-

"I don't know how I'm to accommodate you and your woman with berths and bedding; and I'm afraid you won't fare very well for supper, for are all the hands now, will cook us something or other."

The stranger had walked aft, and the woman addressed her in an undertone, which yet was bank note. heard on the quarter-deck:

"That 'ere's your man, I take it?" said he. pointing over his shoulder.

"He aint no such thing!" said the woman, bridling up: "my man is a rather guess sort of fellow from him. I only got that 'ere chap to put me on and what your trade is, if it ain't asking too much !" board?

The captain now accosted his other passengei: "This ain't your woman, I find ?"

"O, no !" was the reply; "only a chance pas-

"I thought you was queerly woked, when I first saw you." said the captain. "I'm thinking I shall give you the old sail, which is the only thing to sleep on board, and let her have the soft side of the plank I was going to give you."

"By no means!" give the poor woman the best ecommodations you can. As for me, I shall do

The wind was falling, the tide turned, and the down, and the main-sail left standing, skipper fashred; and," said he, turning to the daughter, "if ion—when the captain and his adjunct began prepipers, you're the new governor.

any thing could induce me to forego my resolution,

parations for refection.

"So they tell me," said the Go parations for refection.

"I say, ma'm," said the captain. "I've a no-

"I shan't do no such thing," was the reply. "I any supper to get, you may get it yourself."

The captain did not out-do the Niblos and Delmonicos of the time; and his beef-steaks, fried in the Lord knows what-fell far short of those of old Baker of the City Tavern in Wall street, inten- hand. derness. Nor was the hyson of the first quality, or the sugar of the whitest; and altho' the lady grumbled, the stranger took every thing kindly.

When it was time to retire, the lady took posses sion of the best berth and the old sail; while the stranger, wrapped in hist cloak, turned in, in the gite, pis-aller that remaied.

It was past midnight, when, from a horrid dream that he was undergoing the peine forte et dure, (so indurate was the soft side of a plank the capenough by the shoulder, and awoke him from his slumber

"I say, Mister, ain't you a doctor?" A negative was returned.

"I'm sorry for it," continued he, "Here's my mate has got the awfulest stomach ache ever man had. I was in hopes that you had something in see if you can't help him."

The passenger arose; and assuring the captain hat there was nothing medicinal in his portmanteau, went over to the mate, who was writhing in

great agony, and groaning heavily. "Have you gin and peppermint on board?" he

"Yes," responded the captain. "I've tried that and it don't belp him."

"Have you any pearl'ashes, then?" he inquired. "O, yes!" answered the captain, "I always keep that. With hard-cider, in a morning it is a capital drink."

"Well, then," said the stranger, "bring it; and

"The kettle must have boiled by this time," said the captain; "for I put it on some time ago;" and the newest tashion, and none of the cleanest, with- going forward to the caboose, he returned with the necessary ingredients for his drench. Putting the proper quantity of alkali into a pint mug, and pourin the water upon it-leaving sufficient "sky-light" for the infusion of due measure of right scheidam, sweetening the dose, and qualifying it with peppermint—the stranger administered the portion to his patient, which, in a short time, essentially relieved who were nearly ready to shove off, she accosted him; and dose number two, half an hour after; poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and rep- off smack up to his body!" wards, having been imbibed, the sufferer, who "You're going off to them sloops aren't you was entirely prostrated by the pain, fell into a quiet sed through; the brief pulsation of joy: the tears of

> The stranger now again turned in; but he had scarcely gotten into a dream, as uneasy as the first, world, that has little charity; the desolation of the before the captain was at his side.

get under good weigh, and Higgins, here, is too came.

The woman scowled in a fearful manner, but sick to help. Now, do just get up, and haul in the slack, while I rouse up the anchor-do, that's a good fellow !"

> The passenger was not obdurate; and, after proat the windlass, the ring of the anchor was hove chocked to the house-holds, the jib was housed, and the sloop was tearing down before it.

The passenger again resumed his berth, where he remained until the day had broken, when the captain once more made his appearance.

"I say, Mister," said he, "the wind has chor ed about: I want a hand to tend iib sheet-Higgins can't do it; so, just you bear a hand and help me, and a few stretches will bring us up with the dock."

Up got the passenger, and took the station as signed him, performing his duty with great alacrity, receiving the orders, "haul aft!"-"be spry!" "pull away !"-" another pull and belay !"-at every tack; and, by dint of hard labor, on his part, and good steerage on the part of the captain, they got into the slip, and let run the halvards.

"Now heave 'm a rope!" shouted the captain Bear a hand !- bear a hand !- now hanl in !hanl in !"

These orders were promptly obeyed; and the sloop was safe at the deck. While the captain was stowing the sails, the stranger went below, and soon returned in his cloak-valise in hand.

"Well, captain," he asked, "what's to pay." "Pay!" said the skipper; "if there's anything pay. I'm the chap that's going to do it-so Mister, just tell us what's the damage, and I'll shell out my cook got on a spree ashore, and we were ob- directly-and thank you into the bargain. I never liged to leave him. However, the mate and I, who want a better Jack-at-a-pinch than you are. Just say how much, and here it is !"

"Poh! poh!" said the passenger, "you are welcome to all I have done; but I must pay you was sitting near the hatchway, when the captain for my passage. Is this enough ?" handing him a

> "Why, this here," said the captain, looking the note, "is five times as much as I should have charged you, if nothing had happened; but if you say take it, I will, and thank you kindly. And now. Mister, I should like to know where you live, "I have been a lawyer, & live hereabouts," said

the stranger." "Well, one thing more, and I hope you won't

think me too easy: do tell me your name ?" "Tompkins," was the reply.

" Where from ?" "Westchester."

"No relation to Squire Caleb Tompkins, up here?

"Yes," was the answer. "Not very near, I take it," said the captain

"Only his brother," was the response. "His brother! Caleb Tompkins' brothe he captain, aghast. " Why you can't be Daniel D.!" "The very same," said the stranger, smiling.

al whistle, "Here's a pretty business! By all the

"So they tell me," said the Governor. "Why, what an infernal impudent fellow you but I have been long absent from home. The cir- tion that you could lend us a lift with the 'ere sup- will think me! Here I've been getting you to physic my mate, and set you to working my old sloop; and I've been ordering you about, just as if expect to pay for my passage; and if you've got I'd hired you at eight dollars a month! You'll ne-

> is to ask your pardon!" "Nonsense!" said the Governor: "come, let us shake hands, for I must be off;" and he held out his

The captain somewhat hesitatingly, seized the proffered hand in both his, and squezed it quite hard enough for the comfort of the owner.

"Well," said he, "I've got one consolation, any now. I've always voted for you, whenever you have been up; and, last April; I and five brothers gave you a plumper for Governor; and if any one of my kith or kin ever votes for any body else, as long as you are going to stand, call me a flunkey! yell did the business, and away we went like a

There is no doubt that the skipper kept his word. and voted ever after for "the Farmer's Boy;" and there are few who ever held such close communion with Daniel D. Tompkins, that ever bolted at an election when he was a candidate.

CHLOROFORM.—Chloroform is composed of two atoms of chlorine. It is a heavy, sweet fluid, having a sp. gr. of 1, 489 at 60 F. (according to some odor. It is not combustible when flame is applied has a very sweet taste.

In administering it no apparatus is needed beyond a simple piece of cloth of open texture, a chief. Take the cork from the phial of chloroform and apply the cloth to its mouth, and shake the bottle, so as to wet a spot on the handkershief (just as people commonly scent a handkerchief with cologne water) cover the mouth and nose with it lightly, and then let the air be drawn partly through the cloth. Five or six inspirations generally suffice to produce momentary insensibility, and a few more bring on a sound snoring sleep, in which no pain can be felt, even when the knife or cautery is

ERRORS.—The little I have seen of the world, says Longfellow, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one resent to myself the structules and temptation if pasregret; the feebleness of purpose; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the acom of the soul's sanctuary and threatening voices within; log on an inclined plane!"-whereupon Joe descendlungs of Stentor.

How Joe Dunklin's Poncy run his less off.

One day Joe Dunklin drove up to a country tarem with a very short-legged pony, which he called Dick. The animal looked so dumpy as to attract the attention of several of the knowing ones, who happened to be out to the shed. After cracking several jokes on the shortness of the ani-

mal's legs, one of the parties said, inquiringly-"That's a most singular creature, stranger-heone of 'em, sartin-but these things happen frequently. You have no doubt seen various monstrosities in the animal world partaking of the same general characteristics of this animal.

"Exactly, stranger. I have seen the Si'mese twins and the two-legged bear-besides any quantity of insects, from a bed-bug to a boa constrictor -but I never saw one that run himself into that predicament yet !" replied Joe.

"You don't pretend to say that horse run his legs off!" said the individual, incredulously.

"I don't pretend to say anything else;" responded Joe, looking the stranger full in the eye. "Well, I declare, it's the most remarkable stance I ever heard of," said the stranger, scrutini-

zing the pony more intensly than before, "If you'll stand the liquor, I'll tell you all about it," said Joe.

The liquor being brought, Joe mounted a sugar hogshead, that he might edify the whole crowd, und began as follows:

"One day-no matter when, for I hav'nt time o recollect dates-I was riding Dick across one of those infemally broad prairies that seem to have neither ends nor sides, (lying between Fort Leavenworth and the Rocky Mountains,) and thinking about the probable chances of losing my traps and scalp in case I met with the Pawnees, when a low, rumbling noise fell upon my ear, like the muttering of thunder. I looked up, but there wasn't a cloud-the sky was just as blue and quiet as my wife Polly's eye. So it could'nt be thunder. It might be an earthquake. This wasn't a very pleasant reflection, for as I had lived in New Madrid, and seen the ground gape some, I expected every minute to see myself and Dick, beautifully buried

without undertaker or sexton. "The sound by this time had increased to a pretty chunky roar, and as there was no chance of being awallowed up, I thought it only reasonable to take an observation, for things began to look as look on again. About half a mile behind me, roaring, snorting, blowing and running as if h-ll was after them, was one of the most unrighteous piles of buffalos ever congregated together. And they put it down as if each fellow was striving to be the first to get a dig at me. I tried to appear eyes flaming like fire-coals, and their shaggy manes streaming in the wind!

"Did'nt vou feel awful?" asked a sympathetic spectator, appealing to Joe.

"Feel!" responded our hero-" I felt like a stray ver forgive me, I know, for this; and all I can do pig on a railroad track, with an express locomotive behind him and a d-d high fence on both sides of the road. There was no such thing as running around them, for they were spread across the prairie as far as the eye could reach, and came down npon me like a great black wave. Time was growing precious; every second counted. The only chance was a straight race-Dick and I against the field. In a twinkling I stripped Dick to the bridle, and myself to the spurs. The buffaloes were now well up, and doing their nastiest—the pony all of a tremble to be off. It was a sin to hold him, and, to tell the truth. I wasn't very anxious to do so. A cared dog:

"On! on! on! prairies, woods and rivers were passed with a perfect rush. Still the buffaloes were humping themselves just at my heels. I knew by the slackening thunder of their tramp, however, that the herd was growing thinner-this I could'nt account for till afterwards. Just about this time one of Dick's hoofs came off. He limped a little. atoms of carbon, one atom of hydrogen and three but would'nt give in an inch. When the second slipped, the pace became more even. Then the third went, and in a half a minute more his last experiments,) or 1.480 as given in books. It boils hoof pulled off in a quaginire. But when he got at 14 1 F, and is very volatile having a fragrant off his stumps, snails and terrapins how he tore along. Looking back (for I felt now just as easy to it, nor is its mixture with the air explosive, and as a hungry hog in a potatoe patch) there lay one of the prettiest strings of buffalo, for about five miles, that you ever did see! Gentlemen, we had run every devil of 'em to death, with the exception small conical sponge, or a linen cambric handker. of one old bull, who seemed determined to win or perish in the attempt. He could'nt quite come it though -we beat him just at length! Dick fell at last-and so did the venerable Eclipse of the prairies, just behind him, with his nose well up to the

pony's tail! I got off, and looked first at Dick, and then at the buffalo, and if there wasn't eight of the most beautifully used up and ground off legr-"

"The bull's legs were not run off too!" cried an excited spectator interrupting Joe.

"You'd thought they were, if you'd seem 'em!" replied Joe, cooly. "Did he live!" queried another listener. "He didn't do any thing subsequent !-- and when

all! He had had another race, I spose, and run 'em " I guess that put an end to his racing!" said the

leaw him again he hadn't a d-d bit of legs at

last speaker in the crowd. "Well it didn't!" responded Joe.

"How did he get along, then !" "He rolled, gentlemen, just as nafral as a sau

be laid, broken up and made fine, that they may parently efficient has been his military eigening hard substances that will not allow them to settle.

rest of the structure settles, or a space for air would plank, and the amount is in no wise increased by Roi? wide sills. The chief use of sills is to keep the road in form until the earth has become settled.

from the ditches on each side, and bringing it by a ditch scraper just up to, and even with, the upper aide of the plank, so that if a wheel runs off the neral line to prevent a rut being cut along the ends of the plank. If the ends of the plank are even, and a small rut is made, the wheel of a loaded waroad; but if the wheel cannot move two feet forward without coming square against the edge of a projecting plank, the difficulty of getting on the of their pieces—while the arsenals, commisroad is avoided. It is not necessary to pin or spike the plank to the sills.

The thickness of the plank must be decided by the amount of travel. If it is not sufficient to insure the wearing out, and not the rotting out of the timber, four inches is the thickness; if that thickness is not justified by the travel, then three inches should be used, but not less. The kind of timber is, too, a point that must be controlled by circumstances. Pine is used at Toronto, Hemlock on the Salina road. In some of the western States it is likely that oak might be procured at a reasonable price. The number of feet (board measure) of lumber required for tour inches for one mile, is 14,080. though they would'nt last long. Turning in my Plank three inches thick, for a single track eight saddle, I saw one of the most interesting spectacles feet wide, will measure 126,720 feet. The grato a man situated as I was, that I ever expect to ding and laying a track, will vary in cost according to circumstances. When an old road is used. and hills are not to be cut down, or vallies filled up, it will not vary much from fifty cents a rod for one track.

In those sections of the country where lumber is be the first to get a dig at me. I tried to appear cheap, plank roads must go into very general use; eool, but it was of no use—my hair kept rising, till and in some localities, it is the only road that can it got so stiff each bristle would have balanced a be made to endure the changes of the climate with plate. God! if they did'nt look fierce, with their any reasonable outlay of money. Less power is required to draw loading over them. and they are superior in every respect to McAdamized roads while they last.

THE REVERSES OF FORTUNE -A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Philadelphia, of what has been, and what is, in this goodly city,

says :-Before my window stands the stuffed hide of the thirty million " monster," stuffed now with Uncle Sam's revenue parchments. The victor occupies the house of the slain. It stands a perpetual monument of the fact, that no "monster," however powerful, is powerful enough to successfully combat the "unterrified democracy." More emphatic still speaks a little sign, the bigness of a man's hand, a little further down the street, by the side of an unpretending stairway leading to a small dusty room. which echoes only to the tread of a gray and wan looking clerk. On this little sign is written, "Office of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States " Here, in this deserted room, lies the withered heart of the beast whose name was Leviathan. For all the rest, where is it !

The private history of Mr. Biddle, after misfortune laid its heavy hand upon him, is very sad. I have no time to enter upon it. He suffered insult, contumely, and, bitterer than all, neglect from those who had once basked in the sunshine of his favor, and called themselves his friends. They heartlessly mocked him in his calamities. It is beyond a

doubt true that he died with a broken heart. One other memorial of Philadelphia. Nearthe centre of the city, in Walnut street, are some of the most splendid residences in the city. Among them are two, conspicuous for their elegance, and facing one another. They were built a few years ago by two young gentleman, brothers, who inherited great wealth, and moved in the gay and fashinnable circles of life. They were well known, courted and caressed. One chose his partner from the stage, a woman of brilliant talents and unouestionable genius, and at the time of her marriage, the idolized of thousands—a woman, who, at the early age of three and twenty, had run a professional career on both sides of the Atlantic, whose astonishing brilliancy had attracted the gaze of the world. The other chose his bride from a more

private circle. , Time wore on. Estrangement, separation, bit emess and the keenest sorrow, followed in the one case, to which those who have read "A year of Consolation" cannot be strangers. And now the head of the other, and most magnificent of the two dwellings, is just brought home on his bier, to his young widowed wife, from Mexico, whither a Irle of luxury and ennui had hurried him, in pursuit of new excitements, new fields of activity for his restless spirit. Palled and satisted with the pleasures of a city life, the comforts of a luxurious home, the blandishments of society, abundant wealth, troops of friends, wife and children, a princely manajon, ing into the pestilential vapors of Mexico.

REEL PORAB BURKE. THE MODE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF PLANE! THE ARMED FORCE OF PARIS. For several years Roans.—In constructing plank roads, it is necessar-ry to have the earth upon which the plank are to fortifications and guarage of his capital, and an aptouch the earth at every point. This is important tion, that his throne was considered impremable, for it any space be left for air under the plank, or Even the Lorsdon Times, that oracle among powsalong side the sills, dry not follows. The sill should papers, expressed an opinion, after bootilities but not be perfectly bedded into the earth, and there been commenced, that the outbreak would-it tend should be broken earth under them, care being ta- to increase the strength of the Government, and exken that they should rest firmly on rocks or other pose the impudence of the opposition. This ressoning was evidently based upon the known fact All other formations of this nature will settle some that nearly two hundred thousand troops were suband the sills must be permitted to go down as the ject to the King's drife, and would, it was thought, carry his will into effect. That he might be more thus support the plank; whereas the plank should certain of their aid in an hour of need, they were rest upon the earth at every point. Nothing is divided into three separate, independent divisions, gained by wide or deep sills, and the whole sup between which a certain degree of sivalry was ennort of the mad, is the earth that is covered by the couraged, though all were taught to cry "Vive to

THE RECULAR ARMY OF France is raised by conscription-a lottery in which every young man of The plank having been laid, the next thing is to France is forced to take his ticket, and a certain grade a road some ten or twelve feet wide on one proportion, who draw fatal numbers, to serve for side, and two or three on the other, by taking earth seven years, or purchase the service of a substitute, which few have the means to do. The new levies are first sent to Algeria, where they are well drilled, often in action, and as martial law relates track, it passes upon a smooth surface of earth. there, acquire habits of implicit obedience. Then The ends of the plank should not be laid even, but they are for one year on garrison daty in Paris, a part should project from 2 to 4 inches by the ge- changing their quarters every two mouths; in order to prevent fraternization with the populace. "One hundred thousand of these troops were in Paris and quartered in the vicinity, under the command gon will scrape along the ends for some distance of Marshall Bogeaud, whose hatred of civilians is before it will rise up to the top of the plank, unless well known, and who has little regard for froman the wagon moves in a direction nearly across the life. He had at his command fourteen detached forts, whose heavy anillery could reduce Paris to ruins in a day, in every house is within the range department and guard houses were all well sayplied with provisions and munitions of war.

THE MUNICIPAL GUARD is a Police force, consisting of nearly seven thousand picked men, who are divided into cavalry and infantry, probably the most serviceable corps in the world. Through most of them have served in the army, they consider themselves above the line, and are insufferably vain. Informer troubles they have been found very efficient in enautes, and are generally married into families of the working classes. The Prefect of Police was their nominal commander, acting under M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior. He also commands a battalion of Saperas-Posprens, or soldier firemen, consisting of 829 men and offi-

THE NATIONAL GUARD enrols every man established in business or who is a householder; and is thus a militia, composed of the citizens, who have an interest at stake. They are well uniformed and equipped, as infantry and cavalry, and have generally been called out about five days, in the year, They ballot once in five years for five candidates for each office, from which the Ministers commission one, and have thus managed to get in their supporters. They number about sixty thousand in the city limits, and twenty-five thousand in the banheue or suburbs, commanded by General Incqueminot. The annual expenses for music, staff officers, guard houses, &c., is about \$125.000, and the individual expenses for uniforms are large-Not very soldier-like in their deportment, this trained band has been a standing butt of ridicule with the regular force; but in the recent troubles, the King's policy of keeping them apart seems not to have neceeded, as the troops of the line have sympathized with them and the people. The intimizipal guards have resisted with valor worthy of a hat.

No Body Guard has existed in France since the dissolution of the Swiss Corps, in 1830. Guard has been mounted at the Palace, by detachments from all three of the above divisions .- Boston Atlas.

A Goop Temper.—This is a very difficult thing to ascertain before-hand. Smiles are easily not on for the occasion; and besides, the flowns are, according to the lover's whim interpreted into the contrary. By "good temper," I do not mean an easy. temper, a serenity which nothing disturbs: for that is a mark of laziness. Sulleness, if you be not too blind to perceive it, is a temper, to be avoided, by all means. A sullen man is bad enough: what, then, must be a sullen woman, and that woman a wife; a constant inmate; a companion day and night! Only think of the delight of sitting at the same table, and occupying the same chamber for a week, without exchanging a word the whole while! Very bad to be scolding for such a length of time; but this is far better that "the sulks."

Doing Good.-How often do sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of providence in little things which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness! Dr. Johnson used to say-"He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows intividual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragement and disappointment.

A FATAL MASQUERADE.—Charles VI. of France gave a masquerade, in which himself and five court ers played the part of satyrs, to resemble which they were clothed in close linen habits besineared with rosin and then stuck with brown half all over. One of the company in a frolic touched one of these satyrs with a lighted torch as they were dancing in a ring; the consequence was that all the six masks of salyrs were instantly enveloped in flames; four of the six were burned to death on the spot, and the King never recovered the fright and disorder occasioned by the unfortunate circumstance.

THE last, best fruit, which comes to perfection in the kindliest soil, is tenderness towards the hard. before the captain was at his side.

soul's sanctuary and threatening voices within; log on an inclined plane?"—whereupon Joe descend'Mister," said he, "the tide is now high flood, health gone: I would fain leave the erring soul of ed from his hogshead, mounted Dick, and rode off horses, carriages and servants, all were not suffiforbearance towards the unforbearing, wagnuth of mug better than I do, you won't get a passage and there is a smart breeze getting up. I want to my fe low man, with Him from whose hands it amid a shout that would have done honor to the cient in their attraction to withold him from plung hearth towards the cold, philanthropy towards, the