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section of the Colored Sections

## TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, Man 25, 1848.

## Extracts from Ewbank's Hydraulics.

We have before mentioned this work as one containing vast stores of amusing as well as useful information, and embracing a variety of subjects really astonishing. That the reader may see how much curious information is to be gleaned from it, we make some extracts. We cannot extract from he scientific portion, as it is all illustrated by plates, but the following extracts will be found of

In speaking of the Ancient Fgyptians, whose language deciphere I at last on the old monuments of the country, has brought to light much of the history of the arts among them, the author says:

"Salting fish seems to have been a regular pro-- fession in ancient Egypt, and by processes similar to those now in use; although it was not till the 15th century that the art was known in modern Europe, when William Bukkum, a Dutchman, who died in 1447, "found out the art of salting, smok-

ing, and preserving herrings." It is also not a little singular that the Egyptians had a religious rite, in which, as in modern Lent, every person ate fish. They used the spear, hook and line; drag, seine and other nets. Part of a net, with leads to sink it, has been found at Thebes. Wealthy individuals had private fish-ponds, in which they angled. They hunted with dogs; and also with the lion, which was tamed for that purpose. The noose or lasso, and various traps, were common. Cattle were branded with the names of their owners. In taking birds, they had decoys and nots, like modern fowlers. Beer was an Egyptian bexerage, and onions a favorable esculentthese were as superior in taste to ours, as in the elegance of the bunches in which they were tied. At feasts they had music and dancing, castinets, and even the pirouette of Italian and French artistes. They had "grace" at meals; and wore wreaths of flowers and nosegays. Essences in bottles and continents, the odor of some of which remains.-The ladies were neck-laces formed of beads of gold, glass, and of precious stones, and even of imfution stones. In dress they had cotton and linen cloths: some of the latter were so fine as to be com-pared to woven air, through which the persons was Barbers flourished in the mythologic ages, for distinctly seen; and the former of patterns similar to those of modern calicoes. Ezekiel speaks of in Exodus it is often mentioned. The had tissues of silver and gold, and cloth formed wholly of the latter was found at Thebes, having figures of a boy common." and a goese wrought on it. Toilet boxes inlaid with various colored woods, and ornamented with of the olden time may teach us that there were ivory and golden studs. Sofas, chairs, stools and shipwrights before our day. nitated in modern articles. Bedsteads enclosed in musqueto nets; and pillows, the latter of wood, the material of which they were forbronze, similar to the modern; scale-beams, enam- ships. eling. Gold-beating and gilding. Gold and silver wire; some specimens are flattened with the hammer, others are believed to have been drawn.-Vessels with spouts like those of our tea-kettles; one of the very best proofs of skill in working sheet

metal. netal.

Glass blowers are represented at work, and veswicker work-besides, pocket bottles covered with leather, and other vessels of class, cut, cast blown. Goldsmiths in their shops are shown, with bellows, of open work; solder, hard and soft, the latter an my from boarding her. She had three masts; for bles those now in use. Wheel wrights and carof work extant, we learn that dovetailing and dow-

Shoe and saddle makers had straight and bent dem invention—the bristle at the end of the thread Lastly, Egyptian ladies were their hair plaited and king caues and wore wigs, which were very com- some others for defence, and suspended in chains mon."

- Again; of the Ancients :-

for their antiquity extends beyond all records. In are called in Exodus,) were similar to those of rooms for eating. Greek and Roman ladies; viz: round or oval plates | In the 3d gallery were lodgings for the soldiers,

ly ornamented and of various forms, according to plants were arranged with taste; and among them the taste of the wearer. Some have been found in walks, proportioned to the magnitude of the ship, Egypt with the lustre partially preserved of an al- and shaded by arbors of ivy and vines, whose roots loy of copper, and antimony of tin, and lead; and were in large vessels filled with earth. Adjacent appear to have been carried about the person, secured to or suspended from the girdle, as pincushions and scissors were formerly worn and are so still by some antiquated ladies. The Greeks and Romans had them also of siver and steel. Some of the latter were found in Herculaneum. Plutarch mentions mirrors enclosed in very rich frames. Among the articles of the toilet found in Pompeii. are ear-rings, golden and common pins, and several metalic mirrors. One is round and eight inches in diameters, the other and oblong square. They had them with plane surfaces, and also convex and concave. Seneca says his countrywomen had them also, equal in length and breadth to a fullgrown person, superbly decorated with gold and silver, and precious stones. Their luxury in this of one often exceeded a moderate fortune. The dowry which the Senate gave the daughter of Scipio, according to Seneca, would not purchase in his time, a mirror, for the daughter of a freedman. The Anglo-Saxon dames had portable metallic mirrors, and wore them suspended from the waist. It is not a little singular that the ancient Peruvians had them also, formed of silver, copper and its alloys, and also of obsidian stode. They had them plane, convex, and coneave. Had not the art of making these mirrors been revived in the speculums of reflecting telescopes, their lustre could hardly have been considered as indifferent substitutes for the modern looking-glass. These last are supposed to have been manufactured in ancient Tyre, and of a black colored glass. Fluid lead or tin was after used. It was poured on the plates while they were hot from the fire, and being suffered to cool, formed a back which reflected the image. Lookingglasses of this description were made in Venice, in the 13th century. It was not till about the 16th, that the present mode of coating the back with quicksilver and tin-foil was introduced. The inventor, is not known. Venus was sometimes represented with a speculum in one hand, and the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus is the figure of one. There is a chemical examination of an ancient speculum in the 17th volume of Tilloch's

Apollo having prolonged the ears of Midas to a length resembling those of a certain animal, the lat-"fine linen with broidered work from Egypt;" and ter it said, endeavored to hide his disgrace by his hair, but found it utterly impossible to conceal it from his barber. Bronze razors were anciently

The following description of a magnificent ship

tioned by Atheneus, respecting the magnificent ship named the "Syracusan," which was built under merly made in Europe. Inlaid works of gold, sil- the direction of Archimedes, and to which we have ver and bronze. Vases of elegant forms and ela- alluded. From the following brief description it borate workmanship; great numbers of these are will be perceived, that for richness of decoration, real conveniences and luxuries, (for even that of a by foreigners to Thothmes III. in whose reign the library was not overlooked,) she rivaled, if she did Israelites left Egypt. Door-hinges and bolts of not excel, our justly admired packets and steam

Three hundred carpenters were employed in

building this vessel, which was completed in one year. The timber for planks and ribs were obtained partly from Mount Ema, and partly from Italy other materials from Spain, and hemp for cordage from the vicinity of Rhone. She was every where secured with large copper nails, [bolts] each of sels identical with our demijohns and Florence which weighed ten pounds and upwards. At equal flasks have been, and both protected with reed or distances all round the exterior were statutes of Atlas, nine feet in height, supporting the upper decks and triglyphs; besides which the whole outside was adorned with paintings; and environed blow-pipes, crucibles and furnaces; golden baskets with ramparts or guards of iron, to prevent an enealloy of tin and lead. Stone cutting; the form of two of these trees sufficiently large were obtained the mailet the same as ours. Chisels of bronze; without much difficulty, but a suitable one of the one found, is nine and a quarter inches long, and mainmast, was not procured for some time. A weighs one pound twelve ounces-its form resem- swine-herd accidentally discovered one growing on the mountains of Bruttin. She was launched by riage makers at work; from which it is ascertain- a few hands, by means of a helix, or screw maed that the bent or improved carriage pole of mo- chine inverted; by Archimedes, for the purpose, dern days was in use upwards of three thousand and it appears that she was sheathed with sheet years ago. Carpenters and cabinet makers slops, lead -(European ships were sheathed with sheet are represented; from which and from specimens lead in the 17th century, at which time also wooden sheathing was in vogue. See Colliers' Dict. cling, glue and veneering were common. Adzes, Vol. 1. Art, England.)-Twelve anchors were on saws, hatchets, drills and bows, were all of bronze. board, four of which were of wood, and eight of Models of boats. The leather cutter's knife had a iron. Grappling irons were disposed all round. semicircular blade, and was identical with the mo- which by means of suitable engines could be thrown into enemies' ships. Upon each side of the vessel were six hundred young men fully armed, and an awls; the latter was supposed to have been a mo- equal number on the masts and attending the engines for throwing stones. Soldiers, [modern does not seem to have been used, as one person is marines? were also employed on board, and they seen drawing the thread through with his teeth.- were supplied with ammunition, i. e. stones and arrows, "by little boys that were below," [the and curled: they had mirrors, needles, pins, and powder monkies of a modern man of war,] who jewelry in great abundance; they had fans and sent them up in baskets by means of pulleys She combs; one of the latter has teeth larger on one side had twenty ranges of oars. Upon a rampart was than on the other, and the centre is carved and an engine invented by Archimedes, which could was probably inlaid. Their children had dolls and throw arrows and stones of three hundred pounds, other toys; and the gentlemen generally used wal- to the distance of a stadium, [a furlong] besides

of brass She seems to have been what is now called "a Metalic mirrors furnish one of the best proofs of three decker," for there were "three galleries or skill in working the metals in the remotest times, corridors," from the lowest of which, the sailors went down by ladders to the hold. In the middle the first pages of history they are mentioned as in one, were thirty rooms, in each of which were pacommon use. The brazen laver of the Taberna ved with small stones of different colors, (mocle, was made of the mirrors of the Israelitish wo- saics) representing scenes from Homer's Iliad.men, which they carried with them out of Egypt. The doors, windows and ceilings were finished From some found at Thebes, as well as represent with "wonderful art," and embellished with every tations of others in the sculptures and painting, we kind of ornament. The kitchen is mentioned as see at once that these "looking glasses," (as they on this deck and next to the stern, also three large people then heartly blasphemed the saint to whom

of metal, from three to six inches in diameter, and a gymnasium or place of exercise. There Apollo when he was defeated in battle.

and having handles of wood, stone and metal high were also gardens in this vessel, in which various to these was a room, named the "apartment of Venus," the floor of which was payed with agate and other precious stones; the walls, roof and windows were of cypress wood, and adorned with vases, statutes, paintings, and inlaid with ivory. Another room, the sides and windows of which were, of box wood, contained a library; the ceiling represented the heavens and on the top or outside was a sun dial. Another apartment was fitted up, sions of their own occord. M. Arago, in a paper for bathing. The water was heated in three large copper cauldrons, and the bathing vessel was made of a single stone of variegated colors. It contained 60 gull's. There were also ten stables placed on both sides of the vessel, together with straw and corn for the horses, and conveniences for the horsemen and their servants. At certain distances, pie- put to flight the fire strokes of the enemy of man, article, seems to have been excessive, for the cost ces of timber projected, upon which were piles of wood, ovens, mills, and other contrivances for the services of life.

> water, formed of plank and pitched. Near it was a conservatory for fish, lined with sheet lead, and containing salt water; although the well or hold was extremely deep, one man, Atheneus says, could pump out all the water that leaked into her, by a screw which Archimedes adapted to that purpose. There were probably other hydraulic ma chines on board, for the plants, bathing apparatus, and kitchen, &c. The upper decks were supplied with water by pipes of earthern-ware and of lead; the latter, most likely, extending from pumps or other engines that raised the liquid; for there is eason to believe that machines analogous to forc-

At the ship's head was a large reservoir of fresh

ing pumps were at that time known. The "Syracusan" was laden with corn and sent is a present to the King of Egypt, upon which her name was changed to that of the " Alexandria."-Magnificent as this vessel was, she appears to have been surpassed by one subsequently built by Ptolemy Philopater; a description of which is given by Montfaucon, in the fourth volume of his unti-

quities." Here is a little scientific extract. We give it that our readers may understand the philosophy of eating oysters. There is no cut accompanying this explanation, but those who wish to see the action illustrated, have only to visit an oyster stand, and

down with a quarter :-"In every age people have been fond of oytsers, and numbers of our citizens often luxuriate on a finer and larger species than those which Roman epicures, formerly imported from Britain. Now. when a gentleman indulges in this food in the ordinary way, he affords a striking illustration of the pressure of the atmosphere. A large one is opened by the restaurateur, which also loosens the anithe latter. The imitator of the boathen approaches his lips to the newly slain victim, and when they come in contact with but a portion of it, he immediately dilates his chest as in the act of inspiration, when the air, endeavoring to mish into his mouth to inflate the thorax, drives the oyster before it, and with the velocity that is somewhat alarming to an inexperienced spectator. If any one should doubt this to be effected by atmospheric pressure, let him fully inflate his lungs previous to attempting thus to draw an oyster into his mouth, and he will find as much dificulty to accomplish it as to smoke a pipe

or cigar with his mouth open.
This philosophical mode of transmitting oysters to the stomach is identical in principle with that proposed by Guerricke and Papin, for shooting bullets, "by the rarefaction of air." A leaden ball was fitted into the breech of a gun-barrel, and the end being closed, a vacuum was produced in front of suddenly on the ball, when it was driven through the orifice of the devourer's month-a partial vacuum is made in front of it by the act of respiration, and on dilating the chest, the atmosphere drives it in a twinkling down the natural tube in the throat -though, to be sure, with a velocity somewhat less than that of bullets through Papin's gun."

The following brief account of the original rea

son for ringing bells at fises, with their consecraquite as preposterous, and equally effective in paralizing the energies of the people. It is difficult race when void of knowledge; and of gratitude, that in our times the shackles of ignorance and superstition are rapidly rusting away. 1 lt was a common belief that fires (and various other calamities) on fire, the priests, instead of stimulating by their examples the bystanders to exert themselves in obtaining water, &c., had resource to the images and pretended relics of saints, which they brought out following. of the churches, in order to exert their influence, and expelling the invisible authors of them. The pall, or sacred covering of the altar, was also frequently carried in process on, to contribute to the overthrow of the fiends. But when a church itself t was dedicated, for not preventing the mischief;

Other curious but popular substitutes for water their dissention and tumulus. Piny (the younger and fire-engines, were church Bells; these were consecrated with imposing ceremonies. They an account of a fire in Nicomedia, a town in his were washed inside and out with holy water-perfumed with censers anointed with sacred oil named and signed with the cross, that devils, (says the ritual) "hearing this bell my tremble and flee from the banner of the cross designed upon it."-Besides, striking demons with horror and driving them from the vicinity, these bells had the wonderful power of allaying storms, tempests, thunder and lightning, and extinguishing fires; and some of them had the rare gift of ringing on important occaon thunder and lightning, inquires (among other alleged means of dissipating thunder clone's) into this old superstitions of "Ringing of Bells;" and he cites specimes of prayers, still offered up, on their consecration, according to the Paris Ritual, "O eternal God! grant that the sound of this bell may the thunder bolt, the rapid fall of stones, as well as all disasters and tempests." In the "Golden Legend" of Wynken de Worde, the old English printer, it is said "the evil spirytes that ben in the region of th' ayre, doubte moche when they here the Bells ringen; and this is the cause why the Belles ringen when it thonderth, and when grote tempeste and races of whether happen, to the end that the feinds and wycked spirytes should be abashed and flee, and cease of the movyage of tempeste." The

If that the thunder chance to roar, The stormic tempests shake.

Googe, an old British poet:

The clarke doth all the bells forthwith At once in steeple ring: With wondrous sound and deeper farre Than he was wont before, Till in the loftic heavens darke,

The thunder bray no more.

For in these christened bells they thinke Doth lie such power and might As able is the tempeste great.

And storme to varioush quight

The application of bells to the purposes of fire engines is also mentioned by Peter Martyr, in his Common Places," a work dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Black letter, 1583. Speaking of things consecrated by papists in commen with the ancient heather he says of bells—"they be washed, they be anointed, they be conjured, they are named and handled with far greater pomp and ambition, than men are when they are batised, and more is attributed to them than to the prayers of golden men. For they say, that by the ringing of them-the wicked spirits, the host of adversaries, the laying await of enemies, tempe ts, havle storings, whire winds, violent blustes and hurtfull thunderclaps, are driven away, riames and rines are extinguished, and finally whatever else soever!? There is mal from its shell, and presents it on one half of no small ringing of bells in this city (New York) vouring element, ere others means have arrived. has, we believe, been conserated: but as from one to two handred Spanish bells have recently been sold here. (having been taken from the convents in consequence of the civil war which has so long raged in that country,) this virtue of sacred bells may soon be tested. Certainly, if they can do a moiety of the good things mentioned above, they are worth much more than forty cents per lb, the avcrage price at which they were sold,"

> And the following relative to the fire engines of the Torks with an amusing anecdote from Com modore Porter, we cannot pass over.

"The fire engine of the Turk is an improvmen on the syringe, but not much more effective. The author of "Sketches of Turkey" observes, when speaking of fires in Constaintinople, "Indeed, when we afterwards saw the machines used by the Turks it; after which the atmosphere was allowed to act to extinguish fires, we were not surprised at the feeble resistance which they could oppose to the the tube with the velocity of a thousand feet in a progress of the devouring element. The engines. econd. Just so with the oyster: it lays inertly at | in fact, are not larger than those employed by us water gardens; they have but a single chamber, which is about eight inches long by three or four in diameter: they are readily carried about by hand? Commodore Porter, in his interesting account of Constantinople and its Environs," says their fireengines "are like those we used in our gardens. for watering the beds and walks, and deliver about as much water as a good large syringe. When an alarm of fire is given, a man seizes on one of these tion, &c. alarm of fire is given, a man seizes on one of these "The miserable delusions whish ecclesiastics and runs to the spot indicated, with the engine on established in Europe during the middle ages were his shoulder, another brings a skin of water, pours it into the reservoir, and they pump away." I characteristic anecdote is thus facetiously related to reflect of them without feeling emotions of wond- by Commodore Porter. "They had heard of the er as well as pity, at the wretched condition of our fire engines and fire companies of the United States -how half a shingle could the burnt, and the engines save the other half from the flames. They could not understand it. Mr. Eckford fortunately ar. rived with his beautiful ship, having one of our enwere induced by wicked spirits, and that the best gines on board, requiring some liventy men to mode of removing the evil was by driving the air work it. The Capudan Pacha heard it-"Mash thors of them away! These intangible workers of Allah! let us see it," exclaimed the old manmischief, according to the demolonogists of the The engine was brought on shore and placed in the times, consisted of numerous classes, and the la- navy yard; a short suction was fixed to it and out inbors of each were confined to certain elements. It to the Bosphorns; men were set to work it, the navy was those who roamed in the air that were the gard was soon mundated, and the Bosphorus began greatest incendiaries. "Aerial spirits, or devils, to run dry !..." Mash Allah" said be, " very good are such as keep quarter most part in the air [they] -but it will require a sea to supply it with water. cause many tempests, thunder and lightnings, teare If won't do for us, for there is no sea in the middle oaks, fire steeples, houses," &c. (See Burton's Anato of the city." They therefore have thought best to my of Melancholy.) When a house therefore, was stick to their squirts, and let the fire spread until the wind changes, or it is fired of burning,"

To show that it is not the firmen of Philadelphia alone that are given to rowdyism, we give the

"Allhough the police and other arrangments for the actual suppression of three in ancient Rome are not well ascenained, some interesting particulars are known. A body of firemen, named matricularii, was established whose duty it was extinguish the took fire (such was the ignorance of the time,) the | flames. Similar companies were also organized in provincial cittes. This appears from Trajan's reply to Pliny respective the formation of one in

was governor of Bithynia; after giving the emperor province, he continues, "You will consider, sir. whether it may not be advisable to form a company of firemen, consisting of only one hundred and fifty members. I will take care none but those of that business shall be admitted into it; and that the privileges granted them shall not be extended to any other purpose. As this corporate body will be restricted to so small a number of members, it will be easy to keep them under proper regulations."
In answer the emperor sent the following letter. TRIJAN TO PLINY.-You are of opinion it would be proper to establish a company of firemen in Nicomedia, agreeable to what has been practiced it several other cities. But it is to be remembered that societies of this sort have greatly disturbed the peace of the province in a general, and of those cities in particular. Whatever name we give them, and for whatever purpose they may be instituted, they will not fail to form themselves into factions assemblies however short their meetings may be. It will therefore be safer to provide such machines as are of service in extinguishing fires, enjoyning the owners of houses to assist in preventing the mischief from spreading, and if it should be necessary to call in the id of the populace.

NEW EXCAVATIONS IN THE RUINS OF POMPEIL-The political states of Italy has lately taken so much attention, that little time has been found for new discoveries in the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculancum. Nearly eighteen hundred years have elapsed since these cities were overwhelmed with the burning lava from Mount Vesuvius. Since the recent discovery in Pompeii of the forty-seven gold coins, and more than two hundred and fifty silver coins, together with gemmed ear-rings, necklaces and collars, pearls, jewels, and costly rings, a dwelling house has been excavated near della For-tuna, which surpasses in richness and elegance all that has been hitherto discovered. The open yestibule is paved with mosaics, the walls decorated with tasteful paintings. The atrium opens into the tablinum and the reception-room, and the latter eads into the dining-room, which is painted with mythological subjects, the size of life. Here were several triclinic conches, not unlike our modern sofas, richly ornamented with silver. The reception room looks into a garden with a beautiful fountain adorned with numerous mosaics and a small statue of Silenus, the basin is surrounded with the most exanisite sculptures in marble.

Adjoining the dwelling is another atrium, whore the servants lived. There was a four-weeled carriage, with iron wheels and many bronze omaments and ptensils of bronze, and the tracks of smoke are is done for ever. When he does evil, the angel upvisible in many places after the lapse of eighteen centuries. The apartmeni of the dwelling house contained numerous elegant utensils of gold and silver, time the man bows down his head, and exclaims rases, candelabra, bronze coins, several cases of Gracious Allah!—I have sinned!—forgive me! surgical instruments, &c. What is very rare is, that the angel rubs it out; but if not, at midnight he there is a second and third story which are ascended by a wide flight of stairs. On a small painting near the staircase is the name and rank of the owner, in scarcely legible characters; and from which it appears that he was one of the Decurli or Senators from Pompeii. All the walls and the rooms are omamented with comic and tragic paintings, one of which represents a flageolet. Hence the house has received the name of "cassa dell Ercole ubbrinco." This is the most recent excavation in

Pompeii. A SERVIAN VILLAGE.—The villages of Servia stretch far up into the gorges of the mountains, in the valleys formed by the rivers and and streams, or into the depths of the forest. Sometimes, when consisting of forty or fifty houses, they spread over space as extensive as that occupied by Vienna and abanchs. The dwellings are isolated, at a distance one from another, and each contains within uself a separate community. The real house is a room enclosed by loam walls, and covered with the dry bark of the lime, having the earth in the centre.-Around this room chambers are constructed-Clijet or Wajat-often fitted up with polished boards, but without any fireplaces. The ostensibly belongs to the father and mother of the family, to whose use a senarate elegoing-room is sometimes approprinted. The chambers are for the young married people. All the members of the family constitute but one household: they work and est together. and in the winter evening assemble around the fire. Even when the father dies, his sons, appointing one of their brothers, the best qualified among them, as drils around the crumbling alters and broken archmaster of the house (Stargeshina,) remained to ea of the desolate temples of the human heart! gether until to great an increase of the family renders a separation desirable. It is not usual for one house to form an entire street. The household requires but little assistance from strangers. The men raise their own buildings; construct, in their, rude manner, their plows and wagons; prepare the yokes of their draught oxen; boop their casks; manufacture their shoes from rough leather. Their clothing is prepared by the women, who spin wool and flax, weave linen and woolen cloth, and understand the art of dyeing with madder. Their lands vield the food they require; so that salt is, perhaps, the only article they find it necessary to purchase. The mechanics most in request by the villages are smiths to make their tools. A mill belongs to several houses conjointly, and each house has its day for using t. These family households, supplying all their

own wants, and shut up each within itself, a state of things which was continued under the Turks, because the taxes were chiefly levied upon the households, formed the basis of Servian nationality. -Ranke's History of Servia.

A SHIFF OF THE BRIMSTONE.-A Mr. Stirling. who was a minister of the Barony Church in Glas. gow, during the war which this and other countries maintained against the insatiable ambition of Louis XIV., in the part of his prayer which related to public affairs, used to beseech that the hanghty tyrant of France might be shaken over the mouth of the Grange A distinguished teacher, and President ancient firemen frequently created disturbances by worthy man, "dinna let him fa' in."

Personal Beauty-There are many things set pefore us as we pass through this state of existence of more or less intrinsic value, and pursued by as with more or less of camestness and energy, according to circumstance and character. Some of these when obtained were considerably better than others and others again disappointed us wholly, either because they are truly nothing worth or because sought and found singly, without attention to the moral chemisiry necessiry for the perfection and preservation of their value; they turn to dust and ashes, inst when we ought to find them a balsarm for all the sorrows of life; Of all such blessings sought and found, there as, perhaps, none more utterly valueless, when its first charm has passed over and faded from the imagnistion than more personal beauty where there is no intellect, no heart, no sweetness of tempers, no cheering galety of spirit, no genuine talent, nor precious moral worth, to enclose; and preserve it from wearying the scene, and palling the affection. The bleakness of disappointment which follows the extinction of its power is little less than tremendous! This is experienced often saddy often, when a burst of of genuine peas ion has been left, strong enough to create by its exaggeration of love all that is wanting to make the beauteous ideal perfect; but still more surely does distante follow the evapescent pleasure of gazing on what is only beautiful when admiration has been simply polarization, with latte or no mixture of passion at all.

A Good Rule -It is always a good rule to follow, to step no path, to speak no word, to commit no act, when conscience appears to whisper-Beware. You had better wait a twelvemouth, and learn your duty, than take a hasty step and bring team of repentance to a dying day. How many a lost man might have been saved, had he listened to an inwand monitor, and resisted the first inclination to deviate from the holy path of rectifude. See far before you, and on either side, the ground whitened with the bones and sinews of millions who have perished ignobly in the march of life. They resisted the truth and fell. They trusted to themselves and sunk at the onset. Take warning by them.-Could their bones live, and breathe, and speak, how earnestly would they appeal to you, as it were to pursue a virtuous course, that your end might be ioyous and not degraded.

Ogyentac Ergeno, "Every man," an Eastern legend says, " has two angels, one upon his right shoulder and one upon his left. When he does anything good the angel on the right shoulder writes it down and seals it : because what is once done on his left shoulder writes it down, but does not scal it. He waits until midnight. If before that seals it, and the angel upon the right shoulder weeps."

LOSING THE KEY,-Mrs. Billington the Queen of English singers, came one night to Drury Lane Theatre to perform Mandane in Artaxerxers, so hourse as to render it a question as to whether it would be possible for her to appear before the audience. To add to her perplexity, her maid had mislaid her key of her jewel-box, but persisted that her mistress must have got it with her. "What can I have done with it," said the syren, "I suppose I must have swallowed it without knowing it." " And a lucky thing, too," said Wewitzer, " it may perhaps serve to open your chest."

Farmname. There is a well-known adago. "Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries them." The friends who have been attracted by prosperity almost invariably fall away on the approach of adversity: but where friendship is pure, disinterested and founded on genuine esteem, affiction, servesto being it out more prominently than over. Like the rainbow, true friendship is brightest in the darkes and the second second second

THE HUMAN HEART,-The velvet moss will grow upon the sterile rock, the misleton flourish upon the withered branch; the ivy cling to the mouldering ruin; the pine and redar remain fresh and fadeless amidst the mutations of the dying year; and beaven be graised! something green something beautiful to see and grateful to the soul, will, in the coldest and darkest hour of fate, still twine its ten

f will give you my head," exclaimed Montes quein, "If every word of this story I have related to you is not true." I accept the offer," said the President; "presents of small value strengthen the bonds of friendship, and should never be refused." The second second second second second

Course was a The wines of Stuteral arestonous for their bad and wild qualities. There is a proverbial saving of two of the sourest of them, to wit that the one is like a cat going down your farout; and the other; the same cat being drawn back again by the tail.

THE chain of love is made of fading flowers, but that of wedlock of gold-lasting as well as beantifolio a la company of the same of the same

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS.—The Alton (III.) Telegraph states that the wheat crop in Madison and the adjoining counties, look extremely well, and holds out a rich promise to the farmer. Similar intelligence reaches us from all parts of Missouri and Il-

ROCKWELL, the Circus man, has purchased a vessel in which to make a trip around the world.-There are fifteen performers and thirty horses on board. The company will visit the principal commercial cities of the globe.

(Encyc. Untiq.) like Sylla abosing the images of Nicothedia, and from which we learn that these informal regions; "but moded the of acollege, defend genius to be the rower of making efforts.