

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH. · "你,我们就要要了。"

TOWANDA:

Wednesdag Alorning, December 27, 1848.

PROCRASTINATIONS.

BT CHARLES MCKAT.

If Fortune with a smiling face Strews roses on our way. When shall we stoop to pick them up ! To-day, my love, to-day. But should she frown with face of care, And talk of coming sorrow, When shall we grieve, if grieve we must? To-morrow, love, to morrow

If those who've wrong'd us own their faults, And kindly pity pray, When shall we listen and forgive ! To-day, my love to-day. But, if stern Justice urge rebuke, And warmth from Memory borrow, When shall we chide if chide we dare ! amorny, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt Are harm'd unless we pay. When shall we struggle to be just? To-day, my love, to-day. But if our debtors sue for grace, On pain of ruin thorough, When shall we grant the boon they see! To-morrow, love, to-morrow,

If Love, estranged, should once again Her genial smile display, When shall we kiss the proffered lips ! To-day, my love, to-day. But if she would indulge regret, Or dwell with by-gone sorrow, When shall we weep, if weep we must ? To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys The minutes will not stay ; We've always time to welcome them, To-day, my love, to-day. But Care, Resentment, angry words, And unavailing Sorrow, Come far too soon. if they appear To-morrow, dove, to-morrow.

Memoir of John Hillborn.

Died on the 15th of April last, on his Farm a Harmony, on the great bend of the Susquehanna. the venerable JOHN HILLBORN, aged nearly 85 years. He was a native of Bucks county, born in Springfield township, and brought up by his Grandfather Stephen Twining, who had a grist mill near the place, where Funk's mill now stands, on Durham Creek. For a number of years, afterwards, he conducted a Merchant mill on the Neshamony for the late John Thompson, who before the Revolution kept a store at what is called the Pines .-Since that time he tended a saw mill for the late Jose, h Wilkinson, at Coryell's Ferry : so that his character must be well known to many of your readers.

The most memorable circumstance of his life his feet were so sore (as he had no shoes) he could was his captivity among the Indians during the Revolutionary war, a narrative of which he gave me, down, and he would run for him. The Indians with permission if I survived him, to have it pub-

Brandt replied, I believe you; but all the prisonaffection; and that there was a great diversity in ers say the same-he then said if he believed him the characters or disposition of the Indians. The Indian captain, like many whites, was proud and why could be not discharge him-Brandt replied, elevated with his promotion to command. But the you are a prisoner to the Delaware Tribe, I am most conspicuous and amiable character amongst Mohawk, I have not the authority.

The next morning he was ordered to be prepa the Indians was a private, a little smart active Moed to march to the Fortress at Niegara-he had no hank the commisser ted the sufferings of the prisshoes nor any clothing except the same he was overs and even volvntarily exerted himself to assist the women and children across waters or in any captured in. difficulty. The two worst of the Indian company

It appeared to have been Brandt's policy to send all the prisoners that way to prevent their giving inwhere white men, the one ought to have his name telligence to the Americans. Hillborn was march recorded, it was Thomas Hill. J. Hillborn had ed under an Indian guard. His greatest sufferings known him on Delaware, his brotal conduct to the was marching barefooted over the sharp stones or women prisoners was such that the Indian captain gravel, 45 miles on the beach of the Senera Lake endeavored to shame him the little Mohawk treafrom which one of his lest never recovered ted him on every occasion, with the utmost con-

At Ningara the Indians were paid their Bount on him as a prisoner-he was ordered to Quebec, and put into a sloop-sailed down Lake Ontario, then in a battean down the river St. Lawrence ; he said some part was very switt and appeared dangerous, but the watermen acted with great ability although they were all French and he could not up derstand them, they used him kindly, and he arrired at Quebec just two months after his capture.

As he was a prisoner he was to be sold to the highest bidder, to refund the money paid the Indians-his almost naked, and reduced situation when exposed to sale was truly deplorable, as to use his own words his appearance was not merchantable.

Fortunately he fell into the hands of a veteran colonel who had been aid to Gen. Wolfe. This gentleman "pitying his forlorn situation, advanced money to clothe him comfortably, and upon learning that he was acquainted with the management of a grist mill, employed him on a very handsome one of his own. There Hillborn behaved so well that in a short time he was entrusted with the exclusive management of the mill, and his situation was made very comfortable. However he became provisions, iron, tools, &c., cutting wood, timber, should open, to his own country, to meet ouce more his relations. The Colonel appeared to hear his request with deep concern. offered him high wages if he would consent to remain and attend to the peased with gold.

As soon as navigation opened, he settled for the redemption or purchase money, and all that had been advanced him for clothing and necessaries, and his master allowed him such wages as he pleased for as a bought servant he made no charge ; his master made out that there was 91, sterling due friendship and good wishes for each other. not run. The Mohawk seeing that, told him to sit

the wind and weather favorable, and catching plenty of mackerel. His passage was pail, he had

The Copper Region.

Horace Greely, Esq., the editor of the Tribune exhibit fissures and indentations which will seriwho recently risited the Lake Superior, copper outly lighten the labor of cutting it. I believe the mines, thus describes the process of opening and working & copper mine in that region - We will far from \$10 per ton, all things considered, though uppose that the district of country has been hurriedly examined by the pioneer adventurers, ou prospectors, who coasting along the lake, have by steam or lightning, his fortune is maile, landed at some pretty hay or inlet, followed a stream back into the wilderness, walching the rocks | is next in order. This is likewise hoisted out into t exposes, and then the faces of the cliffs, or steep, day light, whereof its first experience is a reasting rocky eminences, around and among which it for twelve to twenty hours on a fire of logs, after meanders, in search of miner outcrops or indica- which the rock is easily knocked to pieces, with tions. These discovered, of a satisfactory character, a location is made, and a lease of it (hitherto) aside for barrelling. The residue, in pieces of one taken. Next, (probably next season.) workmen, to two inches in diameter, is new ready for stams a team, provisions, powder, mining tools, &c. ing. To this end it is passed through a hopper, tre, are landed at the most convenient point on the and along with a stream of water, under a set of lake, a trail cut back to the vicinity of the discor- steamed-moved trip-hammers, pile-drivers, or ered vein, or veins, and a part of the force build what you please, with iton faces coming down alsome sort of dwellings, while others are setting up | ternately on their iron bed with tremendous power, the indispensable blacksmith's forge, hauling up and grinding the calcined rock to powder. The the stores, (the most necessary first.) Sc. As soon copper hardly condescends to be rubbed bright by as possible, the vein is probed further, by pickaxe, this ordeal; but it comes out free and clear of drilling, and blasting; but, if the force consists of rock, and is found in a trough below, whence it only three or for men, they are not likely to pene- is taken to be barreled for market, ready to be trate the earth beyond twenty feet the first sesson. Soon water begins to pour in, especially after in number, are kept steadily going, and turn out storme, and still more abundantly in the thawing several barrels of copper daily, but the mine gains season, and arrangements must be made for its re- upon them, and the speedy extension of this part moval-at first, by bailing, and, as the hole gradn- of the machinery is inevitable."

ally becomes a shaft, by raising with rope and bucket, until a wim can be constructed, or an addit] run up-the latter is preferable, if the ground descends rapidly from the mine in any direction .-But the adit can be relied on for water only; your shaft will in time be below it, and then you must raise water by hand or machinery, (a wim.) "What with making road, building, getting up

very impatient to return home, and the second win. | and the like, of the first five thousand duys' work ter of his residence with the worthy Colonel, he done on a location, only from one to two thousand, asked his permission to return, when the spring except under peculiar circomstances, can be devo ted to mining; but at length, if the work is prosecuted, the shaft has obtained a depth of forty to sixty feet, at which is commenced a drift-a horizontal gallery or excavation in the rock following mill. But nothing could induce him to stay. His the course of the vein, (usually both ways from longings after his native land were not to be ap- the shaft,) and from six to seven feet high, and four to six wide. The rock is not merely to be blasted out, but raised to the surface by such rude

machinery as may be at command, with probably a hundred lifts of water to one of rock. The rare exceptions are the cases (like that of the cliff) in which the vein is discovered at the base or in the side of a steep acclivity, into which may be run to him, for which he paid him 10 Guineas and his upon it without sinking a drift, which shall also be passage to New York, and they parted in the best an adit, dispensing from the first with all necessity for raising either miners, rock, or water. In nine-When they put to sea they sailed gaily along; 1y-nine of every hundred cases the process is very different from this.

"But the shaft being sunk and a drift or adit answer or exceed expectation, your vein is tolerably proved ; but you have as yet obtained very lit-

THE CROP OF ACORNE. ous mass in the mine which must weigh fifty tons, This, however, will, doubtless, when taken down, BT MRS. SIGOURNET,

average cost of cutting up the large masses is not

rather loss than that sum? If any Yankee can in-

vent a means of culling up these musses at a dash

"The masses being disposed of the vein-stone

a sledge, and the larger fanks, of copper thrown

coined into cents, if required. These stamps, six

Fulton's Steamboal.

There came a man in days of old, To hire's piece of land for gold, And urged his suit in accents meek, "One comp above, is all I seek; That harvest o'er my slaim I yield, And to its lord resign the field."

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The owner-some misgivings felt, And coldly with the stranger dealt, But found his last objection fail, And honied eloquence prevail, So took the proffer'd price in hand, And for one crop leased out the land.

The wilv tenant sneer'd with pride, And sowed the spot with acoras wide; At first, like tiny shoets they grew. Then broad and wide their branches threw, Buy loop before their branches threw, But long before these oaks sublime Aspiring reach'd their forest prime, The cheated landlord mouldering lay Porsaken with his kindred clay.

Oh ve, whose years nafolding fair. Are fresh with youth and free from care, Should Vice or Indolence desire, The garden of your soul to hire, No parley hold, eject the suit, Nor let one seed the soil pollute.

My child, their first approach beware, With firmness break the insidious spare, Lest as the acorns grew and throre, Into a sun excluding grove, Thy sins, a dark o'ershadowing tree, Shut out the light of heaven from thee.

Exposure of Stock.

In the West, it is a common opinion that after the harvest is over, 'a farmer has not much else to do than to sow his wheat. No season of the year affords better opportunity of laboring than the fall, and none more demands that labor of the farmer. It is not enough that stacks of oats and hay, and cribs of com are laid up for the winter; but good, dry and warm shelters should be provided for all kinds of stock. It is an excellent notion of the Pennsylvanian Dutch farmer that a large commodious barn cannot be dispensed with, but is and must always be the first improvement made, whether it be in his native state or in the backwoods and milder climate of Hoosierdom. But how often have we here seen, when the chilling tains of November and December set in, the stock of most of our best farmers stand shivering in the fence-corners. Such exposure takes from them, very rapidly, their subject of wonder, considering the great amount of food consumed during the winter. Farmers com-

A little more knowledge of book farming would acquaint them with the nature of the evil, and suggest the necessary remedy. Liebig informs us

"When," said Mr. Fulton, "I was building my first steam-boat at New-York, the project was view ed by the public either with indifference or contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends, indeed, were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet, "Truths would you teach. to save a sinking hand, All fear, none aid you, and none understand." As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the

building-yard, while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered, unknown, near the alle grouns of strangers, gathered in little circles, and heard vaious inquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, or sneer. or ridicule. The load laugh often rose at my ex. Such exposure takes from them, very rapidly, their pense; the dry jest; the wise calculation of the flesh; so that, in the spring, their condition is a Fulton folly. Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness, weiling its plain that it would be better to sell their grain and doubts, or hiding its reproaches. At length the day hay, even at reduced prices, than to feed it. arrived when the experiment was to be put into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited many triends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of that animal heat is created by the union of the atthem did me the favor to attend, as a matter of per- mosphere we breathe, with the blood that passes sonal respect, but it was manifest, that they did it into the lungs. One of the parts of the atmosphere with reluctance, fearing to be the partners of my is called caygen-and it is this which keeps up all mortification, and not of my triumph. I was well fires or burning. Whenever the air has none of aware, that in my case there were many reasons to doubt of my own success. The machinery was immediately goes out, as in the air of wells, which new and ill-made; many parts of it were construcunexpected difficulties might reasonably be presum. in oil, tallow, fat, coal, wood, &c. The blood coned to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety, mixed with fear, among them. They were ailent, and is taken to every part of the animal frame by the sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The destroyed by the cold. Carbon is furnished to the signal was given, the boat moved a small distance and stopped, and became immoveable. To the silence of the preceding moment now succeeded morning of discontent, and agitations and whispers, and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, I told you it would be so-it is a foolish scheme -I wish we were well out of it." Lelevated myself upon a platform, and addressed the assembly I stated that I knew not what was the matter but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on, or abandon the voyage for that time. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below, examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight misadjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated. The boat was nut again in motion. She continued to move on. All heat. were still incredulous. None seemed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New-York ; we passed through the romantic and every-varying scenery of the highlands; we described the clustering houses of Albany; we reached the shores; and then, even then, when all seemed achieved. I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted, if it could be him shed around each side of his stable, and done again ; or, if done, it was doubted if it could be made of any great value." Such was the history of the first experiment at it fell, not in the very language which I have used, He did not live indeed to enjoy the full glory of his invention. It is mounful to say, that altempts were made to rob him in the first place of the merits of his invention, and next of its fruits. He fell a victim to his efforts to sustain his title to both. When already his invention had covered the waters of the Hudson, he seemed little satisfied with the results, and looked forward to far more extensive operations. "My ultimate triumph," he used to say, " will be on the Mississippi." I know, indeed, that even now it is deemed impossible by many, that the difficulties of its navigation can , be overcome. But I am confident of success. Imay not live to see it; but the Mississippi will yet be covered by steam-boats; and thus an entire change be wrought in the course of the internal navigation and commerce of our country."-North American Renat.

tain was, by speaking a vessel, informed that a on the richest vein, will pay but a small share of ted by mechanics inaccustomed to such work; and another substance, called carbon, which is abundant the mine looks like a combination of ship-yard but in its substance, from the sips of the inventor.

It is in his own words as he on the 16th of June 1787. in Northampton county. As we came in sight of the burnt house and the pinnacle on Bioalhead's creek, where he was captured, he halted and desired me to write the story as he should relate it.

"Early in June, the summer before B. Gilbert's family was taken, they apprehended danger from ever saw. the Indians, being set on by the British forces at Niagara. John Hillborn was then living with his elder brother, Joseph, on Broadhead's Creek, seven miles above Stroudsburg. An agreement had been made, by them with John Price, who lived seven miles above, on the North Branch of the creek, that if either of them heard of any Indian disturbance, he should immediately inform the other.

One morning an old woman of the name of Soli-Hillborn's house. She told them her son's family were all killed or taken, and she only suffered to escape on account of her age. Joseph Hillborn fled with his wife across Broadhead's creek; but beween the fright and the exposure to the water, she never recovered from the shock.

John, however, remembered the promise to Price, and thought, as a hunter knowing well the woods, he could carry the information to him with safety. About one mile from the house was a high conical hill, which Hillborn determined to ascend for the purpose, if possible of observing the motions of the Indians. In so doing, however, he did but accelorate his fate. For the Indians had taken possession before him, and upon his advance presented their guns at him, and demanded his surrender .extorted from him a promise never to attempt an escape. They then bound a burthen on his back. and ordered him to march. He soon discovered that they had all the family with them except one little boy, who made so much noise that they killad and scalped him near the house.

According to Indian customs, they travelled on the highest ground to keep a look out. As they came in sight of John Price's house the Indiane closely examined Hillborn as to who lived there. what sort of a man was he; did he keep a gun, was he rich, &c.

It severely exercised his mind-he was all anxiety to save Price; and he well knew, if the Indi- Gen Sullivan to dislodge the Indians from the waans found anything misrepresented it would be worse for all.

He told them the plain truth, that he was a poor inoffensive man, had nothing to do with the war. did keep a gun to support his family in meat.-They held a council in Indian, and his heart was almost overcome when he heard the Indian captain pronounce in English let them line. As it appeared to him the Indians had a confidence in what he soners, to improve that confidence on all occasions.

The Indians hurried the march for fear of being pursued, and suffered great hardships, particularly the women and children, in wading the many deep as he could. streams of water-he fully discovered that their

on him more severe than any of the others and he prided himself on bearing it all with heroic bravery, without flinching.

tempt; and showed plainly that he wanted to be at

him-amongst the prisoners was a pretty little girl;

she used to cry for milk and more victuals; the

Mohawk would carry and try to sooth her, promis-

ing her plenty of milk and good victuals when they

reached Chemung, which he afterwards fulfilled,

but Thomas Hill on the contrary would try to thwart

the child; show her her little brother's scalp, and

almost set her distracted. This was not approved

by the Indians. They had great difficulty in ford-

ing the Susquehanna at Tioga Point, and had not

the Mohawk and Hillborn exerted themselves in a

most extraordinary manner two of the women

The whole company being safely arrived at Tio-

3ga Point, the Indian captain, for the first time, tho't

them out of danger of pursuit ; a respite was admit-

ted for fishing, hunting, &c, and they obtained plen-

ty of fresh provisions while they rested from a se-

From Tioga Point to Chemang on a direct line,

is 20 miles, by the Meanders of Tioga River be-

tween 25 and 30; at Tioga Point they had canoes;

all the back loads were put on board and consigned

to J. Hillborn to conduct to Chemung. They pro-

gressed very slowly, hunting, fishing and eating

One anecdote is worth recording. The Indian

captain killed a large buck. He ordered J. Hillborn

to skin it-he was from his great hardship too weak

to strip the skin off the neck ; the captain spoke

harshiv to him-the little Mohawk was present and

from Indian words they proceeded to Indian blows,

and the Mohawk being the most quick, whipped

his captain in so severe a manner that he made him

When they arrived at Chemung Town, according

to Indian custom, all the Prisoners must run the

gauntlet; that is all the Indians young and old stand

in two rows with switches, and the prisoners must

run between them-each Indian paying on accord-

ing to their discretion. When his turn came to run

he had suffered so much by assisting the others.

would have been drowned.

vere hurrying journey.

fresh provisions on the way.

skin his own deer.

After the gauntlet the Indians treated all the Prisoners, as to provisions, as well as they lived themselves, and their business was to hoe corn of which they had the largest crop and best gound that he

As there were women enough to tend the corn. the men held a council upon another war expedition. The Mohawk who was in the council informed Hillborn that it was to be on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and as the former captain had been disgraced by a whipping, they had chosen another, John Montour, the same, who in following season captured B. Gilbert and family. Hillborn was alarmed, as he feared that a defeat would make day, who lived two miles above, came running to worse times for the prisoners, at this time treated well; and as he felt himself somewhat recruited he formed a plan for his escape. A division of the American army was then at Wyoming; this he knew for he had heard the morning and evening gun on their journey. The Indians had several good running canoes, and Hillborn resolved to take

the best, while the Indians were asleep and go down the steam to Wyoming. As he was a good waterman, he had no doubt of getting far enough in advance before the discovery of his flight, to elude all pursuit. One consideration restrained him. Would such conduct be right ? He concluded to continue a few days longer at his labors, and consider on its propriety.

In the first place he had solemly engaged, to save his life, that he would never run away; and the There was no alternative. He submitted, and they | Indians had placed full confidence in this promise; but then it was extorted by fear.

Secondly, should he professing to be a christian set a bad example-what would be the sad conse quence of such a deviation, to his fellow prisoners or others hereafter, under similar circumstances this seriously claimed his reflection and he found the most real peace and inward comfort of mind, come life or death, to strictly adhere to the solemn promise he had made; and found sweeter sleep by a full resignation to his fate, than in any fisttering

prospect of success in an attempt to escape. In the most secret councils of war there is gone rally Treachery. Soon after it was agreed to send

ters of Tiuga and Geneasee Rivers, and it was not known in the British Fortress at Niagara, and the noted Col. Bran it was sent to Chemung to make arrangments for defence before there was any movement made by Gen. Sullivan. When the Indiana heard of their intended destruction (that took place) they were violently irritated.

The Mohawk advised Hillborn to plead his cause before Col. Brandi, who as he understood had been said, that it fully appeared to be the best policy that educated in a New England College, and visited he could parsue, his own benefit or the other pri- London with Guy Johnston ; he approved the advice. He found Col. Brandt in a calico morning gown, writing in his tent, who received him with the DOliteness of a gentleman, and plead his cause as well

"Saving that he was a Quaker, had oching to do

propertable clothing had raid for his freedom by honest labor, and for the first time since he was captured had some money in his pocket.

French fleet was on the coast capturing every British sail, and he gave over his voyage to N. York a little. You want two shafts sunk, and one of and put into Halifax.

Here he suffered many hardships, in consequence of the scarcity of provision, his money soon went; and he was again reduced to extreme distress. At ength the commander of the garrison in order to get rid of some hungry mouths, permitted Hillborn and some vankees to take an old sloop and endeavor to find their way to New York. After meeting with much rough weather and great hardships they at length arrived at Sandy Hook, where Hillborn reminded the master of the vessel of a promise to put him on shore in New Jersey.

The war was not yet ended; and as he travelled through New Jersey his very distressed appearance rendered him an object of pity and attention; and inevitably bought some experience which others he abtained every attention from those hospitable may borrow.

people. As he had been starved, he est sparingly and found he gained strength. As he approached the Delaware he learned that all the ferries were marded so that none could cross. It was midsummer; the water was low, and he well knew the swimming he was able to reach Pennsylvania's his venerable father, a brother and a sister. From his very emaciated condition and distressed appea rance none knew him : and he was necessitated to asier conceived than expressed. It was then two fored ; in all which time they had never heard whether he was dead or alive, and here I close the natrative.

Norr. I believe John Hilborn was the first Prisoner that returned from Canada ; and perhaps the only one that paid for his own freedom. After the Peace, they were discharged and all his fellow prisoners returned, except and who died

at Niagara. Since John Hilborn lived at Harmony the noted Thomas Hill stopped there to stay all night. J. H. knew him and treated him well; but he did not grappled by giant machinery, dragged to the most know J. H. and was talkative about the Deleware, bat had little reply : next morning he asked what they are placed on railway tracks and promptly is to pay. John Hilbom said it is not my practice to charge old sequaintance, he started and asked thrown down too heavy to be thus handled, or too what acquaintance ? J. Hilborn said : Thomas Hill. has thee forgot our journey in Company from Broadhead's creek, to Cheming, and said no more.

CALIFORNIA GOLD-AT THE MINT .--- We learn that a deposit of \$16,000 of California gold was made at the mint yesterday, by a gentleman just arrived via Panama, who brings with him an equat mount belonging to other parties. The deposit. though not yot assayed, has been sufficiently tested to prove it to be of unusual purity. We understand

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But how soon fair prospects are blasted, the cap- tle mineral. All you will obtain in sinking, even the cost ; in drifting you do a little better, and but them down a hundred feet so, with your second drift opened for some distance at the bottom. and now (if the vein be a good one and you have a practicable road and other fixings) you may begin to slope or blast down the forty or filty feet or vein head of each drift, in which only you can hope for profit. Six miners will take out more mineral in this manner than sixty in sinking and drifting .-Very few companies have reached this point. consider \$50.000 a moderate estimate for the cost of opening a mine in this region, counting from the location to the moment at which the mine will

> pay its way, and including the cost of land. The Cliff expended over \$100,000, but its managen

"When a mine has been fairly opened and proved, it will not do to work it only with a view of immediate profit by stopping out all the backs so far as you have gone down. If that course be taken, you will soon have no place to work-no best fords in Delaware, so that by wading and mineral to take out. You must keep sinking deeper and deeper, and working your drifts longer shore, and a house in Upper Makefield, where was and longer, the vein probably extending as you go down. New shafts from the surface will also b required, in order to purify the air in the mine. and and offord room for hoisting out the mineral, rock, inform who he was. Such a scene as followed is scc. If this be done energetically, the number o miners employed may be steadily increased, with years two months and some days since he was cap. a corresponding increase of product. There will also be an increasing demand for more perfect and expensive machinery, as the distance to be over come and the amount to be raised increases. The 8. P. Cliff Mine must already have at least \$30,000

worth of machinery, fixtures, &c., which it is ranidly increasing. The space about the mouth of and steam-engine manufactory.

"A quantity of rock and vein baving been thrown down, the copper masses it contains, and the masses of rock as well, severally are here convenient spot, and lifted to the surface, when wheeled their several ways. If a copper mass is large to be got up a shaft, it is at once set upon by cutters, one holding a hardened chisel, another striking heavy blows upon it with a sledge, and thus wrought upon until it is cut into two or more pieces, the largest weighing not more than two tons, though a ton and a half is the preferred maximum. These are dragged out and up, wheeled off to the place of Jeposit, and are soon on their way to the lake, thence taking the propeller to the Sant, and so on to Pittsburg of Baltimore. 1 ob-

VERY WET .-- A seeman, who had escapel a served masses that have thus been cut on three libradiat shipwreck on the coast of Maine was ask dver, but such any pot common, though I observed " Wet, madam, very wet."

this in it, a lighted candle or torch, if placed in is called the "damp." This oxygen unites with tains large quantities of it; and when the oxygen, breathed into the lungs, comes into contact with it there, a combustion is produced which creates what is called animal heat. This warmth or heat circulation of the blood, and keeps it from being blood by the food we eat. If more be furnished than is wanted to keep the body warm, the balance is deposited over the whole body in the form of fat. The warmer the body is kept, the less animal heat is required, and the greater will be the amount of fat. Hence it is that all animals fatten quicker in warm weather and on a less amount of food than in cold weather. The appetite increases with the demand of the body for warmth: and if the body is constantly exposed to intense cold, tho stomach will rapidly digest the greatest quantity of food. Hence it is that the people near the North pole can digest a quart of train oil easier than our stomachs can a quart of soup, and yet they are a small race of people, nearly all the nutrition of the food they eat being consumed in making animal

Just so it is with the farmer's stock. If he keeps them well sheltered in warm, dry places, less animal heat is necessary to keep them warm, and, consequently, they will keep fatter on a much less amount of food, than when constantly exposed. Let the farmer, then, who would have his stock look well in the spring, and that on a moderate allowance of food, now prepare to shelter them. Let closely plank up the sheds. Let him prepare sheds for his hogs too. Keep them warm and dry, and our word for n, a new race of hogs will soon be seen, which will equal the best of our breeds. As soon, therefore, as the wheat is sown (which mostly ought to be, we think, by this time,) commence preparing your stables, and sheds and stalls. Do what you can this fall and continue to make additions from time to time as you can, until not an animal on the farm but what has its regular place to sleep at night, and can find protection from the rains and snows during the day. And then when this is done, you will acknowledge that the best day of your life was the day on which you determined to follow the advice here given .-- Far. Guard.

Norming in Vain .- The good folks "Out West" think of polling the fever and ague to a militaria purpose -such as driving saw-mills, grist mills, cider presses, &c. Twenty men, they say, who shake moderately hard, are sufficient to propel a steamboat, and no danger of the "bilers bustin."

Goop Barrorno .-- Great talent renders a man famous; great merit procures respect; great learning other parties in the city are in possession of speci- sides, indicating in original balk of ten lous or ed by a moral lady how he felt winn struggling. gains esteems good breeding alone insures love and affection. - and the state

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