LOKAMIE Zo

OF REGARDLESS OF DESUNCIATION FEON ANY QUARTER."

MUMBER OF

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

TOWANDA:

Mednesdan Alarning, September 20, 1819.

(For the Bradford Reporter) WRITTEN FOR MRS. ELIZABETH MEANS:

BY E MASON.

You lives in Towards an elderly dame, The first in the forest, the first in the plain, [seen, then in aught but the wood-land was everywhere tel mountains and railies were mantled in green. ten long before axemen had dealt out their blows I sepen the forest from shady repose, I sepen the forest from shady repose, I see stood a cabin all coverd with shade, Where once he'd Eliza, the Towanda maid.

Her tather the first to encounter the wood, flat pasaid his cance to this lonely abode, n and a daughter to leave on the plain, a could go home and return back again. the son discontented refus'd here to stay-Go back," sals Eliza, "but I shall obey, takers ay leasely though woods are so wild fran bear you thus crying, undatiful child."

See, watch'd their departure 'till long out of sight, And then to her cabin, to spend a long night; Now think of Eura, contemplate the scene-Altream the woods at the age of thirteen. The time for returning was four of five days: O' may I endore it" she fervently prays.
And while thus so lonely I he down to sleep Wy hearenly Father, I pray my soul keep." By along the days ended the time for return.

he wa card for her father but watch'd still F. e ins all alone in this wilderness home. here and Father! O why don't he come?" per thomes was Eliza to much longer stay, mane and sickness had caus'd a delay; he lave now were added before his return

take in her cabin was still left to mourn. Each night when the twilight was gone from the

ted all that were peaceful to slumber and rest. But writer in great numbers were prowling around had made the woods echo with most dismal sound. sept the fire smother'd throughout the whole

to micke might discover the place where she lay, nd men, the Indians, who stroll'd round the land, Las she made a prey to a merciless band.

The state and six are the years pass'd away Sees set and alone in her cabin she lay; to 2 court up the hundreds of houses in sight.
We so once she saw huntsman in chase of their grame

the sens a near or lage that covers the plain;

and where once so dismal she heard the wolves vell he now hears the sound of the church-going bell. latinster has brought ber a good share of wealth, and prodeuce has gamed her the blessings of health, re often terrants this spot on the plain, Ancre long and so lonely she once did remain : er mind thus ascending to God in her prayer, , extend round me thy fatherly care lives thus a patiers to neighbors around, a happiness only in vicine is found.

The Attempt to Associate Gen. Jackson.

LAS WARREST, THOSE EWING AND JOHN ITLER.

The that party was so exceedingly all mated was made on the President were distinguished s harmsual bitterness, that it was regiously inputed, by his friends, to get up a life-guard street the Executive mension and its divin-

What probably first led to the suggestion of the President-was the violence exhibted at a pubmeeting held in the city of New York, at which was proposed that an ermed body should be en his insurator. sed and entolled by the cauzens, to proceed to aron, so far as related to matters of finance proposition was an idle one, conceived by ragness, and openly proposed and advocated is the mouth of Jenuary, 1835, at a time, when thing served to operate to his manifest disadvansecuence of pending difficulties between this lage. Var 1 Erance, the public mind had become "cutod diverted from the politics and factions, evenipt was made on the life of Gen. Jackson, man named Richard Lawrence. He a jou teyman painter, about twenty or twenty years of age, and a native of Great Britain. in for some years a citizen of the city of Wash

1 . All allempt was made in the day time, and the presence of at least ten thousand people, on a teps of the east front of the capital. The op-"12 'y sought was a singular and metaneholy

Lie Hon, Warren R. Davis, a Representative Congress, from South Carolina, a wit, a poet, and nesman, had a few days before, fallen a victim he disease incident to the capitol, and was to buried, of course, from the Halls of Congress, conformity with parliamentary custom and coury Warren R. Davis had lived a life of easy quice, and was of convictal habit and temper as a poet and scholar, he had distinguishhimself, and consequently an unusually large emblane had collected; to pay to his lifeless bahely tiles of sepulchre. It was he who "he entitled " Johnson's 'Wife' of Louisiana," hand it to me, and I will attend to it." ar had so extensive a role in England and

its multiple had listened to the funeral dirway from the Chaplain in the Hall of the House Representatives, and had marched, in procesthough the rotands to the east front of the

relied pistol, deliberately presented it to the breast kept the secret for a week or two, when being one of Gen. Jackson, and pulled the trigger. The per- evening a little excited at a convivial-party, whiscussion cap exploded without discharging the pistof. Finding himself baffled in this attempt, he drew the second pistol, which had the same effect it to a Mr. ----, who was at the time a Congrest to find bail for his appearance account, to answer for -the percussion cap exploded, and no harm was done. So adroitly did Lawrence act, and so correspondent generally. The story was not imdense was the crowd, that he was not discovered parted as a secret to Mr. -, who, supposing that by any one at the momentexcept General Jackson, who raised his cane andstruck at, but to almost every one in Washington, communicated missed his object. As he raised his cane, he the whole affair to one of his New York corresejaculated an emphatic expression, familiar to pondents, with the addition of "these affidavits, himself, which arrested the attention of others, unless destroyed by counterbalancing testimony, when Lawrence was secured by Capt. Gedney, of must and will convict Governor Pointexter, and the Navy, who clasped him in his arms, and then pinioned him. The cry was instantly, "kill him! kill him! kill the assassin!" Gedney, however published in New York, without a moment's delay, held the assensin fast, and demanded that law and instice should take their course, burried the madman into a carriage, and conveyed him to prison.

The excitement that immediately ensued, was terrific; the mass in attendance swaved to and fro like the waves of the ocean; and hundreds nut tempted to make a precipitate retreat, to avoid be- matter. ing trampled on.

Unfortunately, as it afterwards proved, the Hon George Poindexter, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, was one among the first to make a retreat. A- soon as the assemblage evinced an in- Globe uslf, for Gen. Jackson had trad not confided tense excitement. Mr. Poindexter, who had been could to his carriage, and leaping into it, bade his Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and all the leading states sylvania Avenue. This extraordinary movement having bestowed on it the seven vials of his wrath, at once confirmed, in the minds of many, the suspicion that very speedily arose, that he had emmoved Lawrence to assassinate Gen. Jackson.

most acrimonious feud had existed for years. They had, at one time, been on terms of the closest intimacy, personally and politically. Mr. Poindexter honorable men. and defended General Jackson with great ability and success, in the matter of the Seminolean war. and the execution of the British emissaries, Arbuthnot and Aimbrister, and besides this, he had rendered him important service in the canvass that had resulted in his election. The contest over, and General Jackson in office, Governor Pointester sought, and expécted, it was said, a diplomatic staion, and being refused, or the gift being procrastinated, a feuil ensued, which led to the most unpardonable buterness on both sides. The parties, and the friends of the parties, criminated and remost implicable haired, and an unconquerable thirst for venguance.

To such a length was this fined carried that Governor Poindexter, graded perhaps to madness by had with the original possessor of the secret affithe faunts and enters of the Globs newspaper, then davits. Shackelford then replied, that he was authe accredited organ of the government, despatch- thorized to say that tony eight hours for considers. ed a friend to the White House with a challenge. challenge, and the bearer of it, were treated with corresponding indignity and contempt; and the ... the two or three last years of Gon , Jack- latter was instructed to inform his friend. Governor es administration, and the newspaper assaults Poindexter, that General Jackson could not recognize a black-mard, who was in the daily habit of horsewhipping his wife! This assertion having been made public, Governor Poundexter found it necessary to appear before the public in self-vindioccupant. A scheme of this kind was cation. He denied ever having been guilty of any than once hinted at in Congress, and would rudeness to the gentler sex; pronounced Generthe undoubtedly been carried into execution, had al Jackson a standerer, and as for the charge of been indignantly re-pelled and rejected by horsewhipping his wife, he appealed to the lady erself to contradict the calumny or to sustain it.

It was while this unforminate state of things expetitency of getting up a life of body grand for Isted, that Richard Lawrence the assassin, made his attack upon the life of General Jackson, and created the suspicion that Governor Poindexter was

Governor Poindexter lived in Four-and-a-half capitol and compal the president to modify, it street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. all not change the entire poticy of his admin- Directly oposite stood the shop of an Irishman, named Michael Foy, a blacksmith, and "doctor

For had been an applicant fer wook, in the way a political fanatic named Gould, who lived long of his vocation, on the public buildings, and though the find himself ridiculed for his folly by all often promised it, he had never been granified .and by all the pollitical sects of the Union. He was a men of rather immoral habits, and every

> When the attempt of Lawrence to assassinate Gen Jackson was made known throughout the city, and the name of the assassin was published, Michnel recollected that he had often seen Richard Lawtence go into and come out of Poindexter's resilence. He forthwith communicated the fact to a neighbor, named Stewart, who, on comparing notes and overhapling his memory, recollected the same thing. Foy and Stewart conferred | several times on the subject, and at last communicated all they knew to a Mr. Louis Coliman, who was an Alderman or councilman, representing one of the wards

of the city of Washington in the local Government. Column was an active and warm political partizan, devotedly attached to General Jackson, and ever ready to serve him. Being aware, that the General suspected Poindexter, he called on him and stated what Foy and Stewart had declared .-Gen. Jackson listened to him to the end, and then told him he would have nothing to do with the mader as long as it presented an unanthenticated aspect. "Go," said he, " to these men, and tell them if they know anything that will lead to the as Ewing of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia. detection and conviction of Poindexter, they must reduce it to the shape of a swom affalavit. Let

Coliman, who was disposed to figure comewhat largely in the business, did what Gen. Jackson possess himself of his revoked provinces. That he all they had seen, and almost swore away the life made up his mind to essentiate him himself, and and reputation of George Poinderter. The old thos win an imperiability resource. On all other suggested; and Poy and Stewart made affidavit of General had the affidavits in his possession some men. and were standing on the explanade, Gen time, when he one day happened to mention the I be been some ribat in advance, trhen Richard subject, as an implied state secret, to Mr. Jon who had grined his position, up our Main, of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the

pered it in confidence to a member of the Rhode Island delegation. That member, in turn imparted. sional reporter, and Washington letter-writer and the existence of the affidavits was a fact familiar

The letter embascing the facts of the case, was and produced the deepest excitement. It was a once denonnced as a falsehood, by the papers in the interest of the opposition, and warmly sustained by those which advocated the Administration, many of whom affirmed to the irrevocable truth of every word it contained; and this they did, withknowing what was the actual cause of alarm, at- out knowing one word authentically about the

consign him to the dangeons of the Penitentiary."

The published letter returned to Washington, after the lapse of a few days, when it was denounced as false and calumnious by the National Intelligencer, the United States Telegroph, and even by the the secret of the affidavits to the official editor .crippled in a duel, hobbled as fast as he possibly. In the Senate, the letter was denounced by Micoachman drive with all possible celerity, to Penn- men of the opposition, and Governor Poindexter demanded an early and an impartial investigation, and immediate arrest of its author. This ho demanded, he said in justice to himself, and to the Between General Jackson and Mr. Poindexter a dignity of the Senate; for, if he were guity of the charge preferred, he were unworthy the seat he held and of the confidence and association of all

An Executive mandate was immediately issued placed in the hands of Shackelford, the Sergeantat Arms, who was instructed to arrest the author, who was lying dangerously sick at his lodging in Pennsylvania Avenue; and, in despite of his remonstance, he was informed that he must either submit to close arrest in the capital, or vield the name of the person who had informed him of the the existence of the Affidavits. Of course, Shackelford, the Sergeant-at-Arms, had no authority to offer any such terms or threats, but as he was very much disposed to figure in the business, and thus criminated each other in a manner that led to the strengthen him in the tenure of office, he submitted a proposition at once insolent and intamous.-He was assured in return, that no one's name would be produced till after consultation could be tion and consultation would be allowed; after chich, if the name of the informant was not vield

> ed, summary action would be had." The next day, at a very early hour, a son of Mr John C. Calboun called upon the author of the letter, as the triend of the Hon. George Poindexter, and in his behalf, demanded how he knew of the existence of the affidavits, and intimated that unless this call were complied with, resort would be had to a more summary process for a remedy.-He, at the same time, " handed in," a missive from Governor Poindexier, which partock at once of chivalry and saltpetre.

The author of the letter remained obstinately mute, reliaing to make use of the name of any one; and as this affair had, at this period generated an intense excitement, he was alraid to call upon his informers to sustain him, because he feared that they would deay their former assertions.

In this state of delemma, having partially recov ered, he bethought him that he would call on Gen. Jackson. So thought so done. He availed himsell of an early hour, and was fortunate enough to find the old soldier at lessure and alone.

"Sir," said he "I come here on delicate busine am the author of a letter originally published in a New York paper, charging that you are in possession of affidavits to prove that Richard Lawrence was employed by George Poindexter to assassinate you. It is not in my power to prove the existence of any such paper, and if I cannot make good the contents of my letter, I am irrevocably ruined. I cannot contend with the Senate; and unless I make out my case, my reputation as a man, and my profession as a writer, are both destroyed. Mr. President, may I be permitted to ask, if you possess

those affidavita!" "Make yourself perfectly easy, young man," said the general, "the affidavits are in my possession and here they are sit? At the same instant he drew them from his pocket, and in a voice of thunder, whilst his eyes flashed fury, be exclainted: "go, sir, tell the Senate that Andrew Jackson has the evidence of the guilt of George Poindexter, and is responsible to God, and his country. Take them sir, if you desire to do so, and sustain youself !"-But upon consideration, he made up his mind

retain the originals, and suffer copies to be taken. The names of the original informers were now urrendered to the Senate, and a select committee of investigation was ordered, composed of Mr. Silas Wright of New York, Nathan Smith, of Connecticat Mr Willie Magnum, of North Carolina, Mr. Thous-

The committee was in session an days, and anmined a multisude of winnesses. It proved that True the celebrated and popular parody on "Roy's them swear to what they profess to know, and Eawrence was a manine, who had taken it into his head that he was the monstel of England, and had come over to this country to subdue and toregarded Gen. Jackson as a nemper, and he had sabjects, save his of being entitled to thrones and provinces, he was puricily same). He was paneler by occupation, and when even about Gov. who had grined his position, up one Main, of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in point Pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in pennsylvania Delegation in the Pointester's hotel, was actually engaged in the Pointester's hotel, was actually enga

proved, and the committee reported a full acquita of Gov. Poindexier.

Lawrence, after the arrest, went through an examination before Instice Cranch, who ordered him the assault, with the attempt to assassinate. The sum demanded for his appearance was fifteen hundred dollars, which was deemed too small by eager and sycophant partizans; but it was equivalent to, eternal incarceration, as the poor fellow could not have tound any one to be responsible to him in the sum of fitteen shillings.

At the time of the arrest of Lawrence, it was doubted by many, if the pistols were loaded, as neither of them went off. To ascertain the fact, they were placed in the hands of Misjor Donelson, and a company of gentlemen, who examined them. They were found to be loaded with ball, slug and bockshot, and being re-capped, went off, perforated a two inch plank at the distance of some ten yard. They were brass barreled, connected near the breech or chamber by a screw.

Why did they not explode when placed at the breast of General Jackson, of course no one can tell, but it is supposed, as Lawrence had carried them in his bosom many days, and us the weather was very warm for the season, that the warmth of his body had destroyed the percussion cap.

Lawrence was committed to jail an the month of February, 1835, and remained there many years, when I think, he was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, in Baltimore. When I last saw him, he appeared to be contented and happy, and was very busily engaged to parcelling out crowns and kingdoms, while he originated monarchs and despotisms. - Holden's Magazine.

Terriffic Theory.

Professor Silliman mentions the fact, that in boring the Artesian wells in Paris, the temperature of the earth increased at the rate of one degree for every fifty leet towards the centre. Reasoning from causes known to exist, he says.

That the whole interior portion of the earth. or at least a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eroption have been ascertained and placed beyond double. How, then, are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds is perfectly | uerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would not afferd fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesufius. We must look higher than this, and I have but little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in opoperation in the earth.

Lyell does not regard the theory as founded on any sufficient data, which teaches the dectritie that the whole earth is a mass of melted rock, except vering. True, there are over three hundred active rolcanoes known to exist; but these are more likely to be strictly local and limited in their extent downward and laterally, than the outlets of one continuous mass of figured minerals, reaching from the earth's centre to the base of these volcanic cones. Professor Silliman encourages the comfort ing opinion that the fragile shell on which we live is from one to two handred miles thick, and little likely to burst assender and let us drop into the boiling iron and granite.

DAILY DUTY.-It is a great misfortune that peo ple so commonly amuse themselves with idle and imaginary schemes of how they would behave, and what they would do, were they in such a situation They would be very good and exemplary were they very great, very learned, very wealthy, very retired, very old, and the like. But they neglect the gift which is given them, and the work which is given them, and the word which is appointed for them, while they are thinking of that which they are not. Mas! that men's thoughts should be taken up with dreams and reveries, how they would manage were they in another station, while the chief wisdom of life consists in the assidnous discharge of the duties belonging their own proper

Mrs. Partington of Breaches -" Breeches of faith," screamed Mrs. Partington, as she beard that term applied to Mexican violations of the armistice. "Well, I wonder what they will have next. I have bearn tell on "cloaks of hypocrisy" and "robes of purity," but I never beard of " breeches of faith before. I hope they're made of something that won't change and wear out, as old Deacon Gudzing's faith did, for his was always changing. He went on from believing that nobody would be saved to believing that all would be, and at last turned out a phrenologer, and didn't believe in nothing its

THE NUTHER STAYE -- In Connecticut there are 137 cetton mills, consuming yearly 13,219,170 pounds of cotton; and manufactoring 33,413,985 yards of cloth, 7.872,652 pounds of yarn 70,000 dozen epools of thread, 698,517 pounds batting, 30, 000 dozen thee's of peliase wadding, 47,817 yards of cotton flannel. The amount of capital invested is \$2.312.450. There are 2,312 males and 2,050, Perhaps she rubs bright and clear the glass that cofemales employed in this business.

A Busmon's Wise - A gentleman was complaining to a pious prelate, that a certain clergy man in ing but preach and pray. ing bol preach and pray.

I wish, then sail the good bishop, "that
he would hite some of my clergymen."

One of the first principles of wit is good to is arrows ought always to be findered with schille When they fail in the they bacome carreets.

A TRIBUTE

Of tender remembrance for the dend, and symptoty with the becaused, respectfully insended to the household triends of landous, intopical daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pickard, Leroy, Pa., who died August Elk, 1949;

Oh! she is gone! I hear it in the stillness That broods at evening found your desolate hearth in the quick guishing teaf all vainty hidden, In the low aigh, half-stifled in its birth!

read it on each forehead, pale and drooping: in the mute pallor of the tremulous lips; In the dimmed eyes, that seemed as troubled waters.

Where Death's dark angel his black pinion digs. Yet let warm sunshine mell the mournful shadow

gloom.— Faith's holy sunshine from the heaven streaming To nestle softly on her maiden tomb

Not there your beautiful angel hath her dwelling; leaven's crystal walls guard her bright inansi now; Porms, saintly and most fair, are gathering round her And flowers that fade not garland her young brow.

His smile, on whose strong arm she leaned in dying, Hath chased away her memories of pain; Nor macula of sin, nor shade of sorrow, Shall ever touch her innocent life again. And ye, true-hearted mourners! who have held he

As a rich boon from Him, who giveth all, Death hath dread power, yet let your trust be stron-

For Christ hath franchised Love from his dark thrall In the gold tissue of her pure affections Your hands have blent no stains of dark alloy; Do not believe that she forgets, in Heaven, The hearts that made her earth!r lot a joy.

Down a bright path, with gentle hands, ye led her Even to the threshold of her home above: And she remembers yet your fond caresses, And drinks the memory of your words of love.

Then do not mourn for her with such wild anguist As to a sorrow without hope belongs; Her glad wings droop to hear your tones of weeping She bends to bless you from the heavenly throngs

But let your thoughts of her be odorous blossoms Springing about you in the wintry hopes, And voices full of peace serenely whisper In the faint fragrance of her charmed flowers.

go shall you walt, with holiest consolations lake radiant jewels greded on your souls, You peaceful hour, when her dear lips shall gree you Past the wild stream that now between you rolls.

Past the stern conflicts and the fierce territoris That make our mortal life a field of war; Past the last wail from Time's receding borders, The last sad farewells murmuring from afar.

Soft break the waves along those shores iminiorial Each wave a starry vassed of the Light: Soft meladies come forth to kiss their ferençails From lips and lyre adown those chambers bright.

There will she wait in white illustrious garments Her pure feet glancing on the golden strand, To lead you safe, through genused, celestial porta To the "sweet home" within our Father-land! Canton, Aug. 20, 1849.

The following are extracts from Tiffan's recent work on the "Canton Chinese."

THE SAMPAN AND ITS MISTERSS.—At all nomits thing the banks the really sampans wait obedient to the nod of the passenger, and as this class of boats forms no small portion of the floating throug. it may not be siniss to devote a paragraph to their exclusive recommendation. Go to the bottom of the American garden, and al the foot of those granife steps placed with plumb-line accuracy by some ellow-countryman, you will find several young women squatting down leisurely, but ready to be brisk enough on the first callfor a sampan. I have thened these boats to child's cradle, and under the wicker roof stands the female at the scull, to whirl her bost to wherever you may bid. The sampan the adaptation of all classes and events to each other owner does not worry and spoil her temper because she has not a very extensive wardrobe. She wears neither shoes, stockings not gloves, and yet a more cheerful being is seldom found. Her God may put it in our power to grant. In the langarments consist of the universal shirt, and wide goage of Sir Walter Scott, the race of manthind antaloons of blue cotton. Her hair is the only part that seems to demand much attention; but the From the time that the mother binds the child's false piece is set into the back of the head, and confined to its place by one or two brilliant glass fastenings. The front hair is combed back like that of fore, who need aid, have a right to ask it from the Rombon court beaution.

. The narrow boat is her home. She is aroused of grathing can refuse without guilt. early, for life on the river begins at the dawn of day. She is not anxious to select a becoming morning wrapper for breakfast; but forthwith scouts her sleeping and dressing room, her parlor, her dining room, her library, kuchen and church all in one; lights a jour-rick and fixes at into a cire. vice of the bost, that her smoke may show her. gratitude to some diety; and then prepares her simple buyl of rice. Foed enough to suffice her daily wants, and a little patent chafing dish with oil to heat it, are kept in a small locker in the bout. She has a good appetite, managing her chopsticks with great diligence, and sipping her cheap southeog with an much pleasure as if presiding at a maynificent reaboard; and then is ready for the daily

Perhaps if she has a faw moments still to spare she industriously mends a hole in one of her gar ments, or polishes a glass bugle; for the pogrest of the Chinese are not at all intensible to ornament vers the little pictures given to her by some enthusiastic European; but all the while keeping a sharp eye to windward to miss no pesse When one comes along, she grasps the handle of her scall with one hand, beckons with the other, and screams out lestily in mingled Chinese and the river, and that all the others are "no good."-If the individual is secure, the soon proves how rainable she can be. She make the big small grate rapilly on in fairners, white the heat about as a were granted on a pivot and working

The basis of green believed by the party of sends the sampen through the water with the

of a shark skimming the seas in search of his pier. Thus at all hours of the day is she ready to wall for your gratification, always cheerful, busy and contented, thankful for a mile of compensation. ... 6434. A 14 - 14 74 6 92

LIBRA MARRIEDOG O ALA

lound. Transch.

CHOPSTICES IN USE Let us enfer New China street at about ten o'clock, the time of Chinand breaklast, though they work for hours before. We pause in front of Chongshing's variety store, and observe that the doors are put in, individing that business must yield to the pleasure of eating, and that the immates have not the slightest ideal being disturbed at their meas. But for once we will violate the rules of etiquette, and to in. Chongsing and his sous are about sitting down to a circular table, and do not disposed to pay us much attention. We hear a sound of something hissing, and presently a servant from the back more brings in half a dozen or more bouls filled with hot boiled rice, or fish prepared in some simple way. Or veretables; tea is served in little cups; the chorsticks are pulled from their cases; and the battle begins. Chopsticks to a European are one of seventy times seven wonders of the world. They are from six to eight inches in legigth, perfectly round and smooth and about the size of ryestraws. Held between the thumb and two forefingers, they would seem at first sight, about as useless as knitting needles; but one no longer doubts their efficiency, when he sees the devastation performed by their aid. So Centerous is the Chinaman, that he can pick up a grain of rice bet seen their rounded ends as caells a- it can be lifted on a knife blade; but he does not usually stop to eat in such delicate, ladylike style. Chongsing and party washed down their meals by such numbered cups of tea, that Johnson himself would be put in the shade. They drink it without ugar or cream; they would spoil its flavor.

Now the breakfast is almost over, each has seized his last bowl of rice, and this is the monent for the minter. Each bowl is elevated to the mouth, each head thrown back, each tail hangs straight cown, and into the distended jaws the nimble chopsicks shoved the rice in the most marvellous manner.-Then as the bowls are emplied above each mouth appears a little hill of the white vegetable, a guirgfile sound is heard, and the rice hill sinks out of sight as if swallowed by a quick-rand. After this feat the party come to, and sitting down the bowls, look into them once more, sigh profoundly, and all at once become aware of our presence, jumping up from the table, ask if we too have had breaking and being wide awake to chaffer on every article?

Joss Sticks.—The most ordinary joss sticks are about as large as maccaroni stems, they are made of saw dust and a kind of gum mixed together, and run in moulds.

Some are perfume I and colored, and their various sizes are suited to different tastes. They burn skirly, like pastiles, being ignited at one end, and continue lighted down to the last shred of saw dust. They are manufactured so cheaply that a handful may be had without asking, and a heavy load, for a few cents, yet so vast is the consumption, that millions upon millions of dollars are expended enqually for their purchase. Throughout the length and breadth of the vast empire; through chies and villages; in enormous temples, and sclitary roadside shrines; in districts where the eve can reach over leagues of green culture, and on barren crags by the salt sea; in the labyrinthine parace, of the motions, and in the hal of the beggir; in the will ements of the living, and by the tombs of the dead. appear the silent but everlasting signs of adoration

HELF one Anornica.—It is the law of providence for the allotmens of mankind to be various. The general windom of this arrangement is apparent in er, and in the airlity of the Gospel to give content ment in every condition of life. It is the district all to render to each other that assistance which would perish did they cease to aid each othertrrangement of that is somewhat complicated. A head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying. we cannot exist without mutual help. Ail, theretheir fellow mortals; no one who holds the power

> The way to win .- At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath School in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other; both having learned several thousand verses of Scripigre. The gentleman who presided inquired-"And couldn't you have learned one more ver

and thus have kept up with Manha?" "Yes," sir," the blushing child replied. " but I loved Martha, and kept but to purpose

" And was there any one of the verses you have learned that taught you this lesson !"

"There is, sit," san answered blushing still more leeply: "In honor preferring one unother."

Nurse off the rose of Potetors - A few months since. Dr. Krovers recommende nipping off polatons, while growing, in order to mercan affects of the disease. A foreign price the result of an experiment to test this, from which it appears that of two parallel rows equal in extent, cos having the tops nipped off as resommen and other less untouched, the latter gave 27 possible more of sound potentes than the farmer.

"I think, said an old toper, con the habite of young mon, who fast make English that here is the only ease and swift boot on of himselt, "when a man reaches a coston pint in

drinking, he ou to stop." Wall I think," mid old becover divly, " he ort to step before he reaches a pint."

Water at no re-A men who had a serve fall was subset by the propose, "here you see