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## The Compromising Spirit.

## Wednesday Morning, Jannary 2, 1830.

TOWANDA:

## (For the Bradford Reporter ) THE LEAF-AN ALLEGORY.

Bright was the day, and calm the bour. and gay the scene when I was born : All Nature smiled :- each opening flower Shed dewy fragrance on the morn. All seemed to gladden at my birth ; Each passing zephyr stole a kiss; Insme was waked a soul of mirth, And my fond bosom danced with bliss.

Each warbler to me seem'd to sing, The dancing stream I thought my friend; The hours passed by on pleasure's wing, Nor thought I pleasure e'er could end; But suddenly a dark'ning cloud O'erspread the sky, and hid away The laughing sun-beams, that, 'ull then, Upon my breast did sweetly play.

Then deeply terrified was I ; But all as quickly as it came. That dark, portentous cloud passed by, And left the sunlight free again. Then first I knew that joy must end.— That pleasure cannot always last-That lights and shadows e'er must blend. And "brightest hours are soonest past."

Quickly the spring-time sped away. And summer, with her eye of flame, 'And all her beautiful array, Passed by, and Automn came. The flowers began to droop, and die, The leaves around grew deathly pale, And pentle breezes that came by Wafted them down to yonder vale.

The silvery stream, still pright and gay, Caught some upon its bosom bright, And laughing as it danced away, Bore them forever from my sight. Then all the feathered songsters fled.-I heard no more their melody ; I saw around the silent dead, And knew that I must die.

Now perfectly resigned, I wait With patience for the appointed hour, When I, with all must meet my fate. And leave with death my native bower. I know the white snows will descend, And he my winding sheet and pall ; I knew the stream I thought my friend, Will gladly see me fall. Herrick, Pa. TROLIAS.

Honorable Position of the Free States

The Contrast-The following article from the Augusta Age-the democratic organ of the sterling and indominable Democracy of Maine, merits more than a passing attention. It comprises in a bief space-the impregnable ground upon which the free States have stood, throughout all this controversy on the restriction of Slavery. They demand what they deem constitutional and right, but at the same time, with that true patriotism which should characterize republicans, they are willing to

shale by the decision of Congress. This is right-

It is the Southern members of Congress who always demand compromises, and the Northern members who always make them --- and by compromises, we are to understanti concessions amounting to the actual surrenders of powers, advantage and equitable rights. The compromising spirit which prevails in the Senate has been already shown by the organization of its committees, of which all the really important, or the most important, ones have been unconditionally ceded to the South, and are now in the hands of chairmou and majorities consisting Senators, and, in many instances, ultra Senators, from slave-holding States. Let any one look at the constitution of the following six leading committees, and then form his own opinion as to the extent of the tyrannical aggression of the North, of which Southern patriots complain so bitterly, and the necessity that exists on their part of breaking up the Union, to escape a state of things so oppressive and so degrading.

Foreign Relations.	Krws, Ala. Foote, Miss. Benton, Mo. Mangum, N. C.	Webster, Ms.
Judiciary.	Butler, S. C. Downs, La. Berrien-Ga.	Bradbury, Me. Dayton, N. J.
Military Affuirs.	Davis, Miss. Botland, Ark. Dawson, Ga.	Greene, R. I. Shields, Ill.
Naval Affairs.	Yulee, Fl. Mason, Va. Badger, N. C.	Bright, Ind. Miller, N. J.
Territories,	Butler, S. C. Underword, Ky, Houston, Tex.	Douglass. Ill. Cooper, Penn.
District Columbia	Mason, Va. Yulee, Fl. Berrien, Ga.	Miller, N. J. Shields, Ill.
We mention th	e Committee on	the District of
Columbia, not that	t that committee i	s important in
itself, but because	the Southern gen	liemen deem it
so, professing to b	elieve the North h	ias a deep laid
plan to blow up th	e South by abolis	hing slavery in
	the District; this	
	position of Congre	
	so. (which Congr	
roted for before, 1	without any body b	eing hurt there-

of the House threatens to revenge by dismember ing the Union, and are already punishing in advance, by reducing the legislative branch of the

government to a state of anarchy. With the Committee organized as above, no bill for abolishing slavery at the seat of government would ever get before the Senate, were it seriously contemplated. which it is not, to bring forward such a bill in the House. The free States are complimented with a single

member of the Committee on Foreign Relationsand this at a critical period of our foreign affairs.

(From the Boston Cultivator) Agricultural Chemistry. Messas. Encroas --- Not long since I heard a person who possessed some knowledge of Agriculturcisely like that which issues from a barrel of fermenting beer or cider. After the man left them, they began to express their doubts about the truth of his theory. Says one, 'tis all nonsense, the visionary dreamings of a book farmer. Yes, says another, if his doctrine is true, what's the use of manure, muck and composts that he talks so much about. A third one observes, when he can make me believe that the moon is made of green cheese, I shall believe his story about trees being made out of the steam that flies out of the bunghole of a barrel, when the cider is working.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I cannot think any of your readers are so ignorant, But still some of them may not have taken pains to investigate the subject as they ought, either from a belief that it is not necessary for a "common farmer," or that chemistry is too intricate a study for the tiller of the spil to trouble his head about. To while away an evening, and perhaps, to

throw a light upon the subject, I forward you the following, with the hope it may in some measure stimulate farmers to a more familiar study of agricultural chemistry. Of its importance there can no longer be any doubt: it is a matter about which will take it upon a larger one. We know, if we a So sudden and unexpected was the onset, that it there " are no two ways,"

The atmosphere we breathe and in which plant grow and live, is composed principally of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen gases, in the proportion very nearly of 21 of the former to 79 of the latter. It also contains as a constituent necessary to the very existence of vegetable life, a small per centage of carbonic acid, on an average of about 1,2500 part. At first view it would seem impossible that this apparently small amount of carbonic acid should supply about one half the solid substance to all plants that annually grow upon the whole surface of the globe-but when we recollect by,) being the two inexpiable wrongs, the mere that the atmosphere not only entirely surrounds the apprehension of which the Hotspurs and Bobadils earth, but extends in every direction about 45 miles -" and if the whole acid were collected in a stratum or bed occupying the lower part of the atmosphere, such a stratum would have a thickness of about thirteen teet; and this would be spread over the entire waters of the oceans, seas, lakes and

rivers, the deserts of sand, the frozen regions of and by the wisdom of the great Contriver, this gas the soil. is, in innumerable ways, returned to the sir as fast as abstracted-here then our wonder ceases. Now, rom 40 to 50 per cent, by weight, of all

distilled into spirit. Now, can any on y tell how this 44 lbs. of gas got combined with 56. lbs of lime, so as to form 100 lbs. of marble ? or how 44 lbe: of carbonic acid entered into combination with 48 lbs. of caustic potash to make 92 of salaratus al Chemistry, telling some farmers and others, that If a pound of charcoal is burned in a close versel a large part of the solid substance of trees and of oxygen gas sufficient to keep up combustion till other vegetable productions, was derived from the the whole of the coal is consumed, there is neither air, or rather, that part of the atmosphere called gain nor loss in the weight, the pound of charcoal carbonic acid, and that this acid, or gas, was pre- is dissolved in the oxygen, and the gas weighs a pound more than it did before combustion commenced, and what is still more strange, the volame or bulk of the gas is not increased by the addition of the pound of charcoal or carbon. The quality or nature of the gas is materially changed -being converted into carbonic acid. Perhaps no one can tell, or perfectly understand the "modus operandi" of the above, but of the trath of the statements we are as confident as we are that two and two make four. It is well known that lichens and mosses will grow and thrive upon the solid

rocks. Aaron's rod and some other plants will flourish and gain in weight suspended in the air. The roots of a hyacinth, when the bulb is placed over a glass vase of water, will descend into it, the leaves and flower stem will shoot upwards, and in a few weeks an abundance of beautiful and fragrant flowers are produced ; during this time the

vember, 1778, Cherry Valley was attacked and water is not changed nor any manure added, and burnt. Seven hundred Indians and tornes and Britperhaps the whole plant when in bloom will weigh ish were the perpetrators of this deed; who came from Niagara by the way of the Chemong river, as twice as much as it did when placed in the vase. Now from what source do these plants draw their l described in Pachin's Narrative, and solon no the growth but from the air ! But some may say this | Susquehanna, under the command of Brandt and is on too sprall a scale to satisfy them ; then we Butler.

without returning any thing in the form of manure, it time of danger could fly to the fort, but the gun, it is yearly impoverished till at last it will scarcely the report of which was known as the alarm gun, produce any thing. The reason of this is, we cat- was employed in its first shot at the enemy. Many arbon; the soil thus becomes destitute of its part, that was not burnt.

of the funds necessary to carry on the co-partner. The wife of the Reverend Mr. Dunlap, a Presship-but the air is always solvent, ready to meet by lerian clergyman, was found dead and scaleed. its engagements at sight, and contribute its full and an arm of her body hanging on the limb of an meta in proportion with the other part of the joint apple-tree. A Mr. Hughey Muchell, and huftami oncern, and no farther. But if this impoverished | ly, not having time to reach the fort, were all killwill is sown with the seeds of some kinds of trees | ed except himself, who fied to a hedge-fence, and and they vegetate and grow, the longer stand and there laid hid in full view of the butchery of his gather round; the Indian ensiched her up in anger, the larger they grow, the richer and more fertile wife and children-the last of which was a little the soil becomes. If this growth of trees had de child about two years old, which on beholding the ived its whole food from the soil, it would have horid faces of the Indians painted in the most appeared in his providence. A Bri ish series and had been poorer than when it was planted; but as that ' frightful manner, turned away and caught hold of is not the fact, we can come to no other conclusion the leg of a tory's pantaloons, looking up to his face her to Canada on his own horse, and thus she esthan that the tood for the carbon of the trees was for protection. But instead of showing pity, and caped the knife of her adversary. This woman's the poles, and in fact over every part and place of drawn from the carbonic acid of the air, and the saving it, he spoke to an Indian standing near, to name was MOORE, the sister of Captain Harper, the the globe that does not yield a vegetable growth, other organic substances from the air-water and kill it, which he did at one blow of the tomahawk, mother of Jane Moore; who at the same time was

Love that Fades Not.

And Beauty !-even thine-must fade : Who can expect the charms of May

When winter's blasts the fields invade?

Which blooms when all the rest are goue, Oh! may its fadeless wreaths be twin'd

Then shall I cherish in this breast, Thee-lovely flow'r when drooped and fading,

Thy grief Fil share or bull to rest, And shield thee from the world's upbraiding.

Deeds Eternal.

As if engraved with a pen of iron grain,

If good, in rosy characters of gold;

If bad, in letters of vindictive fire :

The deeds of reasonable men,

And laid in flinty rock, they stand unchanged;

Jod may forgive-but cannot blot them out.

The Massacre of Cherry Valley--Heart-

rending incidents and Cruelties.

The next year, on Wednesday, the 13th of No-

Written on the various pages of the past-

ALAS! I know Time brings decay.

But mine's the Love that will outlast

The stormy as the sunny hour, And cling the closer, through the blast

Shall on it waste its resilers power.

To bind our mingling souls in one.

There's still a beauty of the mind,

of the place, as Brandt was standing by the smok- Powel, of Fort Niagara as stated by Gen. Pachin, ing roles of a house just reduced to ashes, looking in his Narrative. garded as a special provision of nature to guard a hundred rods from him, a house built with logs, ler; for in a skirmish on Canada Creek, in Montsharply about him, he discovered, some leighty or l which as yet had escaped the flames of the general ruin. Instantly he sprang across the field and Cherry Valley, with a party of our men from Otsepassed the woods which nearly hid it from obser. go, and some friendly Indians, he lost his life, in vation, and fearlessly entered in without compli- fleeing before them, as they proved too hard for ment, or any such introduction. Here he found a him. He had, as he supposed, obtained a suffiwoman alone with five children, the wife of a tory. ] cient distance from the guns of the whigs, when who at that une was not at Cherry Valley, whose coming to an open place on a rising ground, he name I think best not to divulge ; she sat spinning at the little wheel, in as composed a manner as if nothing was the matter, while the sharp ring of the cule. This act was seen by a friendly In lian, who rifle, with the loud blustering noise of the masket were tolling the death knell of her acquaintances. Bran I: being struck with her stupidity and indifference, exclusived, " My first woman' are you somung here, when everywhere your neighbors are aim, and from his rifle, which never missed its murlered by the Indians?" She replied, "I did not thick myselt in danger, as we are the king's condensation of aqueous vapor previously existing people ; but now I begin to be alarmed, as possibly the Indians may not be able to distinguish :- woussiled 'him baily. He fell : the Indian in a Oh, if I could only see Brandt, he would help me." "I am Brandt," said he, "but it is out of my power to aid you, as there are many Seneca Indians | ters," sand the Indian, " Me give you Cherry Vallhere who are not under my control, and kill both ey quarters?" when he began to back him with his friends and foes, not caring to make any disting. tomahawk in various parts of his body, till coming tion, as all scalps look alive to them, bringing the to his head he dispatched him at a blow. Thus ensame price at Niagara. was in danger. Brandt sold to her "Take vour Sir William Johnson. children and cross that crock, and hide in yonder bushes," But while pointing her to the spot, five [said he to the chief, who was a monstrous ladian] there is no one here but a poor sick woman, and rushed by into the room. . . . ) tell you [said Brands] this woman who lies here sick, in that bed has furnished me and my men with food many a time, and she shall notife burt." " Where then is behusband I' said the watrior. " He has fled, and tial unity -- New York Engrgeint." gone across the creek : I thought I saw a glimpso of him foaid Brainfit, when I came to the door A ROTAL ARCCMENT -- Frederic the great was at which the five Indians dened on in that direcvery fond of a disputation; but as he generally tion, hoping soon to find him. Now as soon as they were fairly out of sight, of view, in sending 70 lbs. of pearlast, 22 lbs. of rist and kicking kim, very few of his guests were Brandt stepped out of the house and gave a yell as it is carbonic acid. The pearlash is taken to the disposed to enter the areas against him. One day, shrill as the acteam of a patither Directly there cistillery, and a current of earbonic acid is made when he was even more than usually disposed for ; came romning five of his own Indians to the house. to pase through it, when another portion of the acid an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did "Have you any paint," said he, "that I may mark is stade to combine, and the 70 fbs. of pearlash not venture to express his opinion on some partic this woman and her children for my own I' At come out 92 lbs. of saleratus-that is 22 lbs. more ular question. "It is impossible, your majesty," first they said no, when, so great was the anxiety of this gas is fixed in the pestime. At the distil- was the reply, "to express an epinion before a of the woman, that the sprang out of the bed, where was deceiving the Seneca Indians, and offered to poor man's poetry.

have a piece out out of her cheek. arm. or any where, so that she and her children might be marked with the blood. But soon one of them said he had found a little,

when the mark of Brandt was set opon them as his own, which no Indian dure obliterate, which saved the woman and her children. This was homan in Brandt, notwithstanding she was on the king's side ; as he might here have easily obtained -ix scalps, which would have brought him fortyeight dollars at Niagara, or have given them over to the Senecas, for the same purpose.

But such was not the character of Butler, Brandt's severate in this attack on Cherry Valley, allhough need on the bosom of softer usages. An Indian uder his command had taken prisoner a feeble old woman, and fiednig, after travelling a while, that she could not hold out, having waded a creek which was deep, her clothes had become frozen, her limbs stiff with cold, so that she could not stand up, told her to prepare for death, as that he must kill her, because she could not go fast enough .---She plead for her life and begged-to be carried to Butler, who she said would have mercy upon her. The Indian consented, and taking her op; carried her to Butler, where the poor worsan plead for her life, desiring to be permitted to return again to Cherry Valley. But the inhuman wretch, replied, abhorgh streaming tears admonished him of the anguish of her soul, "let the Indian kill you and have the benefit of your Fcalp, you are old enough to die, what do you wish to live longer for ?" Here he torned from her.

The Indian not willing to lose the bounty, carried her again to the woods, saying as he went; that take crop after crop from a given piece of land, was impossible to notify the inhabitants, who, in he must kill her, as she could not walk, and it he should let her go she would starve before she could reach Cherry Valley. Again she renewed her supplication to be carried to Butler once more, as she ry from the land all that is derived from the air, outrages, horrible to relate, were committed here knew he would save her life; it could not be that and all that is drawn from the soil, the inorganic and there among the families, who, if they could he would suffer her to be put to death when eight parts of plants, which are just as necessary as the have reached the lort, would have been saved, as dollars would redeem her. Again the Indian complied, and carried her to Butler ; here she renewed the plea for her life, in all the eloquence that tears and trembling old age, worn down with fatigne and hunger could inspire, but was repulsed with the same brutal langunge as before.

Now flie die was cast, hope had disappeared forever ; the logs and gloom of the grave began to intending to make short work, as his patience was quite exhausted; but at this horrible moment, God mercy upon her, bought her of the Indian, carried In the midet of the murdering and conflagration carried to Canada, conted and married by Capt.

But relibutive jos

power which they thus concelle, they will secede Committee room. from the Union.

Fortunately, the People of the South are not ind ctrinated with this hombug. They are Amerito hem, we have no "doubt that they will scotch the traitors and nullifiers with the same black odiam, which the people of the free States have heap. ed on the members of the Hartford Convention .teta the article

ritories, the south has no ground, constitutional or equitable, in stand upon. Its attitude on that question is as inspleat as us doctrines are untenable --Not satisfied with the compromises of the constitution, it seeks by an unwarrantable construction to extend them, so as to secure the permanent spread of slavery over one half of the territory of the Union, in opposition to the will of the nation, and against the wishes of the people of the territories. Instead of exarding the institution in the light that the con statution regards it as a state institution, existing in v.The of state authority solely, the south seeks t nationalize it, to make its existence conferminous with the legislative jurisdiction of the Federal Gov erament and insuits that it can be circumscribed only as state authority circumscribes it. It goes up-" assumption that slavery is indigenous to the American soil-that whereaver the flag of the Union f als, there also may the sable banner go, without "I's edrance, with no power in the pational arm

" fat its advance. "The grand southern idea is, no? what is really war, that the territories of the Union belong to the there as tenants in common, with equal rights of "Thership in each and all; but it is, what is not true; that they belong to and are held in trust for the markal benefit as joint tenants, of two great imagin-The entries, existing in the form of two distinctive classes of states, knowngas free states and elare states to be enjoyed by, or apportioned out between. Freedom and Slavery, in equal parcels. And because the sense of the national legislature is manifestly apposed to this fanciful conception of the souther brain, designed to enlarge the empire of slavery : and fearing also a congressional affirmation of the pre-tisting law of the had touching this question an affirmation made necessary by the estrabrdipary risamptions of the south; why, a certain portion of the chiralric sons of that region, think to frighten Congress from its "propriety." by threats of lawless mence, by menaces, of ireason to the constitution and laws of their country-by empty gasconade 20nd resisting the authority of the general govern The physical force," and to the last extremity. The the ray the hollowness of their pretensions, by fas at 'neubmit their claim to the arbitrament of the representatives of the whole nation, subject bas apieal to the constitutional tribunal, which, as at the organ zed, cannot be suspected of epter tain nz any bias in favor of the northern view of this We trust that Congress will not suffer its action

at this question in he at all inflanced by these south-"I of the majority is thus is thus to be defeato-then is a death blow at once inflicied upon or representative system, and the legislation of the owney subjected to the domination of southern moberacy, and the rights of the north at the mercy of ro mperial will and pleasure.

A sus should no more make his bonesty a boast Bach of either renders them questionable.

uroidal state ders of the Slave States, declare multierable things, of Europe, that is, upon questions of peace and In one breath-they are voting in Congress for the war, at such a period, the voice of these States, establishment of Slavery south of 36, 30., and then embracing two-thirds of the white freemen of the in the next, declare that if Congress exercise the United States, is not to be allowed to enter the Is the Judiciary Committee formed so that the the roots, mixed with water, and some of the in-

South may, if it choses, report adversely, or smother all action, on the California Constitution ! Was cans and republicans, and when the Appeal is made, the free State Senator, Douglass, accorated on the Committee on Territories, with Butler of South Carolina, and Honston of Texas, that the Territory of New Mexico should be extinguished by being recommended away to Texas ! The South, too, is, We again say to every person, whig or democrat. I through the majorities it has on the respective proportions of oxygen and one of carbon, and committees, to control the military and naval af-In the contraverses concerning slavery in the ter- | fairs of the United States. Really, it would seem

from these facts, that the Southern members, of the disunion and treation faction, have much reason to chemical combinations, is made to form a moiety complain of ill treatment; and we ought not to of the endless variety of wood, frun, seeds, &c. wonder, perhaps, should they refuse to allow the House to be organized until the compromising spirit softens and agrees to give up the important committees there also .- Philadelphia North American.

BEAUTIFUL PRATER .- Lord! bless, and preserve my husband; let his life be long and blessed comintable and holy : and let me also become a great

for ever .- Busil Montagu.

CONJEGATION .-- In a lesson in parsing the sentence, "Man courting in capacity of bliss," &c., the word courting comes to a pert young miss of tourteen to parse. She commences hesitalingly, bot got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short, but the teacher said-" Very well, what does courting agree with T

Ellen blushed, and held her head.

" Ellen, don't you know what that agrees with ? "Ye-ves, sir."

"Well Ellen, why don't you parse that word !---What does it agree with ??!

Blushing still more, and stammering, Ellen says It-a-grees with all the girls, sir!"

A cotemporary announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starze some man's daughter as anybody else.

Charles Robertson died recently in Carroll counand seven months

plants and vegetables, and in fact all the parts of plants which are cultivated for the food of animals or of man, consists of carbon, and unquestionably most of this is derived from the air-although there can be no doubt that a small portion is taken in by

organic substances that are in solution-but this was also derived from the air.

The leaves of plants are their lungs, and they have the powers of taking in or absorbing from the air the carbonic acid, and in daylight this gas is decomposed, but much more rapid and energetic in clear sunlight. This gas is composed of two when decomposed in the leaf, the bxygen is set free and escapes into the air-the carbon is relained, and in obedience to those mysterious laws of &c. that grow upon the earth,

In proof of this, I will offer the following illus tration. We know, if we take a given quantity (by weight) of well seasoned wood and distil it in

as to exclude the free access of air, wood-charcoal is left behind. When this process is well performed; the charcoal will weigh from 40 to 50 per cent. blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his as much as the wood did. The charcoal consists joys, and refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet of carbon, with a slight admixture only of earthly helper for him in all the acculents and chances of and saline matter which remains behind when the the world; make nie amizble for ever in his eyes, eoal or carbon is burned in the open air. When and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in this charcoal (or carbon) is burned in the open air, the dearest union of love and boliness, and Mine it combines with the oxygen (which is separated to him in all sweetness, charity, and compliance. from the nitrogen) of the air to keep up combus-Keep from me all ungentleness, all discontented- i fion, and the whole of the coal enters into combines: and unreasonable and unseasonableness of nation with the oxygen and forms carbonic acidpassion and homor ; and make me humble and or, in other words, carbonic acid consists of oxyobedient, charitable and loving, patient and con- gen with a quantity of charcoal disioleed in it, and tented, useful and observant, that we may delight this is precisely the gas that escapes from a barrel in each other according to Thy blessed word and of fermenting beer or cider, and in this condition it ardingace, and both of us may rejoiced in Thee, is fitted to be again taken in by the leaves of plants baving our rortion in the love and service of God and reconverted into wood, fruit, seeds, &c., &c., and this process has been going on without inter-

mission from the first morn of fime down to the present day.

Perhaps it may seam somewhat mysterious to many or all, how this elastic invisible gas can be converted into wood or other solid substance, but it is no more wonderful than many other of its combinations. Every 100 lbs. of pure marble or limestone as taken from the quarry, contains in round numbers 44 lbs. of this very gas; by sub-

jocuing the marble to a strong red heat, this gas is driven off, and leaves but 56 lbs. of lime. In this Philosophy town there is a pearl-ash factory. In every TOJ

lbs, of pearlash the manufacturer sends to Boston there is 39 lbs. of this gas combined with 68 lbs. of caustic pearlash, or to place it in another point

has a woman should her virtue. To speak too y Md., at the age of one hundred and there years livies this gas is discagaged from the molasses and sovereign who has such strong convictions and the laid hid, with expressible horror, while Brandt water while formenting, preparatory to its being who wears such thick boots.".

· . .

against certain inconveniences which might othervise have resulted. The presence of so much saine matter in solution, depresses the freezing point of the water many degrees, thereby diminishing the dangerous facility with which fields of ice are produced in the polar regions. It has been said hat the salt is useful in checking evaporation, and also that it aids in preventing the corrupting of the water by the accumulating of animal and vegetable remains. Without for a moment questioning the neidental benefits from the circumstances under discussion, and which, in one case at least are quite obvious, it may be considered as more an inevitable result of the present disposition of things. that a special arrangement expressly intended to tuifil a certain object.

Why the Ocean is Salt.

The rain that falls upon the earth is due to the in the atmosphere, and which is supplied in a great part by evaporation from the surface of the sea-The air of the latter, compared with that of the land, being very-great, necessarily see perhaps, to a close vessel, or burn it in heaps covered over so furnish this requisite extent of evaporating surface. This water as is well known, is perfectly fiesh and pure, the saline constituents of the ocean having no sensible degree of volability at that temperature at which the vapor had been raised. No sooner. however does it reach the earth, that it becomes contaminated with soluble substances which it meets while flowing on the surface of the ground precolating beneath. It is thus that the waters of springs and rivers invariably contain a greater or less amount of alkaline and earthy salts, which, all eventually find their way into the sea, and there is no channel for their return. The same condition of sea water is but an exaggeration of that of ordinary lakes, rivers, and springs ; the materials are the same and of necessity so: the ocean being in fact the great repository of all soluble subtances which during immunierable ages, have been seper ted by a process of washing from the land. The case of the sea is but a magnified representation of what occurs in every lake to which there is no outlet except by evaporation. Such a lake is invariably a salt lake. It is impossible that it can be otherwise ; and it is curious to observe that this condition disappears when an artificial outlet is provided for the waters. It will be remembered that the selfness of the orean is very far exceeded by that of several inland takes of the kind describ-

ed. That of Aral, near the Caspian, and the Dead Sen, in Judea, are remarkable examples .- Fint's

terminated the discussion by collaring his antago-

gomery County, the year after the massacre of turned round and in a very ridiculous manner insulled them by gesticulating obscenely as ridihappened to be in advance of the pursping party. and very near to Butler, when he heard him hallooing to the rebels, as he called them, and saw his low-lived demeanor. In an instant the Indian took mark when directed right, flying a vengeful bullet exactly to the part of his body which he had referr ed to the whigs in his ridiculous behavior, which moment was beside his victim, when Butler called loudly for quarters ! quarters ! " Me give you quarded the life of a traitor to his country, for it should

All this was said in a moment, while she flew not be forgotten that he was an American, brought here and there, doing she knew not what; her tee. | ap on the Mohawk river, but in the Revolution lings being quite lively, now that her precious self took arms against his country, under the auspices of

REAL CURISTIANT T .- It is not Christianity mere ly to give assent to a creed or a set of dogmas; for Seneca Indians came running that way "You' this is often done while the character "remains (anare lost," said Brandt, "it is impossible for me to changed. The devils believe and tremble. It is save you !" She screamed, "Ou ! must land the | not Christianity merely to be baptised, to partuke children be murdered ?" ... Spring into that bed with of the eacharist, to submit to rites and ordinances your children, [said he] and cover vourselves on- of the church ; for this is not necessarily anended tirely over." She had scarcely done so, when the with a character. But plainty, it is Christianity to tive Indians, the fiercest of their tribe, came up be imbued with the spirit of Christ, and to five as selling, and painted borribly. Brandt had placed he lived. This is the great ides-Christianity is a himself at the door, with his back against one post life. Not a mere outward life, but an inward spirand his foot against the other, with his hatchet itual life. The inward life is the power and prinsuck into the post above. " You cannot enter here. | cipte ; the outwrap life the exposident-the development-the truit. Creeds and dogmas are a logical construction-a theological science. Bifes and she is on the king's side." "O yes, they are all on ceremonies are symbolical institutions. This life the king's side now." said the laconic cluef, and is the reality. The most diverse forms of character-the good and the bad may, unite in the former. Only one form of character-only the good unite in the Christian life. The unity of the life therefore, is the highest unity ; nay, the only real and essen-

Good GRACIOUS .- An ecstatic lover down east thus appeals to his tender-hearted dulcines for a parting smack .- "Terribly tragical, and soblimely retributive will be the course pursued by me if you do not instantaneously place thine alabaster lips to mine, and entarions my immortal soul by imprinting angelic sensations of divine bliss upon those indispensible members of the human physiogno. my, and kindly condescend to allow me take my departure from the everlasting sublimity of thy thrice glorious presence !" Nancy funted. Bists tre the poor man's music; flowers the