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TOWANDA:

durdan Morning, February 28, 1852.

selected Poetry.

(From the International Magazine) CRADLE AND COFFIN.

Iwo receptacles awaiting Meet the needs of human kind; Each with its appropriate freighting, Each with garlands intertwined; C ralle, where the child reposes— Coffia, which the dead incloses.

Cradle, placed in marriage chamber, Swaying, swaying to and fro; tip its sides the children clamber, Toling in a rosy glow;
Whispering angels soft descending.
Sweetest dreams the child are lending.

Coffin, midway placed, and dreary, Cold, funeral-draped and still ; Cold, funeral-uraped and setting
And its tenant resting weary,
With the death-damp stealing chill;
Shrinking shapes, grief-struck and weeping,
Round the couch are vigils keeping.

Cradle-coffin-intervening, Oh, the long and aching years!
Soul, slow learning times dark meaning, Eves out-looking through their tears, Kindly seems the death-cold stillness, Genial seems the rest and chillness,

All the nooks where self has hidden, Memory searches to the core; Still dark specters come unbidden. Through the lattice and the door ; Come, upbraiding our omissions-Self-convicting our commissions.

Loving deeply, fondly, truly, We infintude demand ; Yielding up, spontaneous, duly, Free-will offerings, heart and hand: Hence this anguish is but telling, Of the depth whence love was welling.

NEEDLES.

THE manufacture of needles is principally carried at Redditch. No fewer than thirty separate proes are involved in the manufacture of a good edle, affording an example of subdivided emorment scarcely paralleled in any other branch industry. The first process is bringing the steel person. fine wirk Suppose a store-room bung round th hoops of wire, of varied thickness, and each containing on an average about fourteen ands of wire, the length varying according to the meter. The size of sewing needles vary, but ordinary sizes range from No. 1, of which twenthickness make an inch, to No. 12, of which ere are a hundred to an inch. Take No. 6, by ent sizes, with a particular number attached to sch. The diameter of each coil of wire is tested y this gauge, and by the number each diameter is nown. The coil is next cut into pieces equal to be length of two needles, then straightened by beg annealed in a lurnace. A number of rings vaing in diameter from three to seven inches, are aced upright on their edges, at a little distance part; and within these are placed some thousands wires, which are kept resting on the interior edes of the rings. When red-hot they are taken out nd placed on an iron plate, the wires being horicontail and the rings in which they are inserted beng vertical. The process of "straightening" or bing them commences. The workman inserts ings, and cubs the needles back wards and forwards, les over and under those which surround it. As ll straight; and, by this process any convexity is ach of these wires is to make two needles, the we ends forming the points, which are made bepre the wire is divided. This process is extremeinteresting to the spectator, but extremely hurtful the workman, whose life is materially shortened ith a tunch of wires in their hands, before a seriround, and with a velocity amounting to two thouand revolutions per minute ; the wires they gently be small particles of steel which float in the air have their eyes in that direction. found them, but even with this precaution they inale a certain portion which renders the pursuit so alm of one hand diagonally over those of the other, raffel; the thumb of the left hand comes over es and joints are so arranged that every wire can made to rotate on its own axis, by a slight move. nent of the hand, without rolling over the others y causing the wire to rotate while in contact with sione, the pointer works equally on all sides of and brings the point in the axis of the wire.very now and then he adjusts the wires to a prop-Position, against a stone or plate, and dips their osile to the workingan; and so rapid are his move-

a pencil of a Rembrandt. The next process is to revolve about three thousand times in a minute, pierce two holes, or eyes, through the centre of the consequently the needles are but slightly touched wire, which is to form two needles; this involves by them; after this they are "polished," which great nicety of touch in order to prevent what is may be termed the final process of the manufacture. is given to each halt of the wire by a stamping ma- with buff leather, whose surface is slightly touched chine and a hammer weighing about thirty pounds; | with polishing pasts; the needles being applied to upon the surface of the wire the die is impressed in the form of a gutter or channel. In this channel then the pointed and eved end, and about a thouthe eye of the needle is pierced. One stamper can sand in an hour can be polished by each man.stamp four thousand wires in an hour, or eight thou- The needle is now finished - The world in its worksand neeedles, although he has to adjust each nee- shops. dle to the die. The piercing of the eye is effected by boys, each of whom holds a number of needles or wires, spread out flat like a fan, which he lays flat on a small iron or slab, holding one end of each wire in his left hand, and bringing the middle of friend. the wire to the middle of the press. Two steel points or cutters are affixed to the upper arm of the press, exactly the size of the eye they are to form; and both these points are made to pass through the wire very nearly together, and at a small distance on each side of the centre of the wire, thereby forming the eyes of two needles. The operation requires a steady find and good eye-sight, to effect t properly. After the needles are " eyed," a wire is passed through each, which is called "spitting." Two pieces of wire, exactly the size of the needleeye, are held in the right hand, and a distance apart, corresponding to the space between the eyes in each needle wire; the pierced needles, held in the left hand, are now threaded upon the wires, and, when completed, the latter have the appearfiles down the bur, or inequalities, lett on the side of the eye by stamping. The piece of wire, which dextrous manipulation of the workman, who works the comb in his hands until he has broken it into two halves, each being "spitted" by one of the perforating wires. The "softstraightener" next takes the needles in hand, which are placed on a small steel plate, by separating them from the group with a bar of a curious form, which is worked with the hand. Each needle is rolled over two or three gentle means to curb his temper. It he is greedy, times with the lower surface of the instrument upon the plate, until every unevenness of surface is effaced, and so quickly is this done that three thousand needles can be straightened in an hour by one

tempered" by heat; which is effected by placing them in ovens, spread in thick layers on narrow trave of iron, where they remain for a certain time: after receiving the proper degree of heat they are transferred to a perforated vessel, immersed in cold water or oil, where they are cooled and " hardened." If the hardening has been effected in water ay of example. The coil of wice is atout two the needles are simply dired; but, if in oil, they et in diameter, weighing about thirteen pounds; are washed in alkaline ley to free them from the e length is about a mile and a quarter, and it will oil. The needles are " tempered" on an iron plate. the needle is gauged by a small piece of steel, until each one has been gradually brought to a cerh eighteen or twenty slits in the edge, all of dif- tain temperature. They are now to be straightened by small hammers, having become slightly distorted by the heat. This process is performed by women, who, with a light hammer, give a number of blows to the needles, placed in a small steel block with a smooth urper surface, and so tedious is it that an expert workwoman cannot straighten more than five hundred needles in an hour. The "scourng machines are next called into requisition, which is composed of a square slab working to and fro on a long bench or bed. The object is to make the needles perfectly smooth. A strip of thick canvas is laid out open on a bench, and on this a large heap of needles, amounting to twenty or thirty thousand, is laid, all the needles being parallel to each other and to the length of the cloth. The needles long piece of iron about an inch wide into the are then coated with a mixture of emery and oil and tied up tightly in the canvas, the whole formansing each needle to turn on its own axis, and ing a compact mass about two feet long and two inches in thickness. Twenty-four rolls being thus he wire, when cut from the hoop, is in a curved prepared, comprising about six hundred thousand ome, the action of one upon the other makes them | needles in all, they are placed under the rubbers of the scouring machines, two rolls to each machine. lessed out. The wires are now about three inches The bundles are made to roll over each other, by org, blunt at both ends, dull on the surface; and which an intense degree of friction is excited among the needles, each rubbing the other smooth. This scouring endures eight hours, when the needles are taken out, washed in suds, placed in fresh canvas. touched with a new portion of emery and oil, and subjected to another eight hours' friction. This pro-Pursuing it. The workmen are scated on stools cess is repeated five or six times over. They are next taken to the "header," who tarns all the solumall stones, from eight to twenty inches in heads one way and all the points another. The lameter, rotating vertically about two leet from the girl sits with her face to the window, and has the needles ranged in a row before her, the needles be ing parallel with the window. She draws out lattess upon the stones. A handkerchiel is wrapped erally to the right those having their eyes on the ret their months to prevent them from inhaling right hand, into a heap; and to the left those which

The needles are now to be "hardened" and

During the process of "ecouting" it sometimes happens that as many as eight or ten thousand out entractive to life that few live much beyond thirty of fifty thousand are spoiled. "Drilled eyed neeeast of age. The workmen places the fingers and dies" are produced by being drilled with a fine in strument which makes them as smooth in the eye and grasps the wires between them, the latter being as any part of the needle. The head is first "blued," or heated, to temper it for working; then the te back of the fingers of the right, and the knuck- eye is "counter-sunk," which consists in beveling off the eye by means of a triangular drill, so that there may be no sharp edge between the eye and the shaft of the needle. Drilling speceeds. The workman takes up a few needles between the fingers and thumb of his left hand-spreads them out like a fan with the eyes unpermost-brings them one by one opposite the point of the drill working horizontally with great rapidity before him, governide in a little trough of liquid placed between him ing the handle of the drill with his right hand, and and the stone. Each wire sends out its stream of drills the eye, which is equivalent to making it cit. parks, which ascend diagonally in a direction op- cular, smooth, and polished. By shifting the thumb and finger round, he brings all the needles in sucthe that he will point seventy or a hundred rice- cession under the action of the drill, which is preles in half a minute, or ten thousand in an hour, pared with great nicety, being a wire of polished is a curious sight to see many of the workmen steel three or four inches long, and by which the isning their task in the dark, their laces in up by high finish of the needle is ultimately produced .- uose, that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your come of sparks issuing from the grinding steel, The heads are now rounded, by the men grinding toes, in warm woolen hose. The above we suppose tich reflects a vivid light upon their pale and at them upon stones, about five of six inches in di- was written in proce, by some one who knows the reduced forms, forming a t blear rivent worthy of ameter, attached to a horizontal axis. These stones effects of cold snows.

called "cutting in the eye." The germ of the eye | The polishing wheel consists of wood coated them in every part successively, first the surface,

> FASHIONABLE CALL -Enter, Miss Lucy, nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her

Lucy.-"Oh, Mary, how do you do ! How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since you were at the ball, last Thursday evening? Oh, wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink per ectly trightful? Is this your shawl on the pi ano? Beautiful shawi! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl, in the spring.-I can't bear home-made shawls! How do you like Monsieur Esprey? Beantiful man, ain't he? Now don't laugh Marie, for I am sure I don't care any thing about him! Oh, my! I must be going. It's a beautiful day, isn't ? Marie, when are you coming up to see me ? Oh, dear! what a beautiful pin. That pin was given to you; now I know it was Marie: don't deny it Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him-I do really; but ance of a fine-toothed comb. A workman fide his has a beautiful moustache, besn't he Marie!-Oh, dear, it's very warm. Good morning, Marie Dou't speak of Harry in connection with my name is to form two needles, is then separated by the to any one; for I am sure it will never amount to anything, but I hate him awfully-I'm sure I do,-

> PARENTAL TEACHING.-If parents would not trust a child upon the back of a wild horse without a bit or bridle, let him not go forth unskilled in self government. If a child is passionate, teach him by cultivate liberality in him. If-he is selfish, promote generosity. It he is sulky, charm him out of it by frankness and good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as perform even onerous duties with alactity. If pride comes in to make his obedience rejuctant, subdue him either by counsel or disipline. In short give your child the habit of overcoming their besetting sins. Let them acquire from experience that confidence in themselves which given security to the practiced horseman, even on the back of a high strung steed, and they will triumph over the difficulties and dangers which beset them in the path of

> Energy.-Energy is omnipotent. It dispells the the clouds that surround the houseless to-day and the hovel into a palace. It builds our cities, and converts the wilderness into fields of waving grain. It navigates our rivers, digs the channel which unite lakes with the sea : it whitens the ocean with sails. it levels the hills, planges through the mountains bridges the valleys, and paves the road with iron from city to city over which teeming thousands are borne with almost incredible speed. It erects the great highway of thought on which the lightning conveys messages from State to State, throughout the length of our great Union.

THE scientific lectures of Julius Casar Hannibal published in the New York Picayune, are superior to many other discourses of more pretension. In discoursing De Whale, the professor says :--

" De whale am de big fish-de codfish aristocracy ob de sees, de same as de big bugs an' de codfish aristocracy ob de lan'; but de former hab got de' wantage ob de latter, kase, notwi hstandin' de whale dewoures a good eel, he preduces sumfin', but the lan' codfish aristocracy dewoors everything, an' produces nuffin'."

A LADY a few evenings ago, upon taking up Mr. Shelly's novel, "The Last Man," threw it down very suddenly, exclaiming," The Last Man !bless me, if such a thing was to happen, what would become of the woman ?"

" SEE there !" exclaimed a returned frish soldier to-a gaping crowd as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you! You see that if it had been a lost crowned hat I should have been killed outright.

A person whimles when he has cold fingers; and he whistles when he has burnt his fluxers : and strange to say, when he loses his money, he whis-

tles for it also. Ir every person were to count fifty each time before taking a glass of beer; one handred before taking a glass of wine; and one thousand before taking a glass of grog, there would not be much in-

temperance in the land. COMPLIMENTARY. The editor of the Morning Stabber, in speaking of the proprietor of the "Tomahawk of Freedom," says he is in a transition state "midway between a blackguard and a scoundrel." Such language shows the freedom of the press in light that is not to be mistaken.

Dobbs thinks "the tree of knowledge" was the beach tree, the twigs of which have done more to make man acquainted with arithmetic than all the other members of the regetable kingdom combin-

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled "Old Government Java."

When cold wind blows, take care of your

Formation of Cont and Coral.

The following is the synopsis of a lecture upon Geology, delivered in New York, by Dr. ANTISELL,

and which we find reported in the Evening Post: The Lecturer commenced by saying, that for long time previous to the commencement of the coal formation, there was going on a deposition of field, in its western border, is anthracile. The up. a series of rocks of immense thickness, the average depth of which was ten thousand feet.

These were formed in a manner similar to that they were also composed of sand carried out by the action of the tides and formed into depths of stone. This is now known as the old sand stone, to distinguish it from a similar formation of a later period jound in a part olahis state.

It is the same description of stone that is used in our public and other buildings. Now, previous to this period, continued the lecturer, as the carboniferons rock which holds the coal, and the thickness of which is about eight hundred yards, including the depth of the coal bed, which is about one thousand feet. The lecturer next spoke of the mountain limestone, which differs from other periods in the large number of coral remains found in it, and as this body becomes subject to great pressure at a Julian computation—being its excess or gain over then proceeded to describe the habits of the coral certain depth, it ultimately loses its vegetable ap- the solar time. Out of this correction grew the disinsect itself and the process by which the coral reefs pearance and tecomes black. All that is necessar, function between the old and new style. The Greand islands are formed.

tity of limestone. When it dies its successor takes its place upon the top of its shell, and thus by the constant addition of shell is produced the growth, and increase of the mass of coral. The coral is at present found within twenty degrees of the Equator upon either side, and it is never seen to exist outside of the tropics except near the island of Bermuda. The reason of this is, that the gulf stre in carrries a warmer current of water to that latitude, and makes it more favorable to the growth of the ani-

When the coral does grow, its growth is very rapid, and it is always found at certain distance from the land. It cannot sustain itself at a greater depth than one hundred and twenty feet of water, and, therefore, never begins at a greater-depth than from about thirty to one hundred and twenty feet. The form of the reel depends upon the nature of the coast near which it builds. It always builds upwards to the water's edge, and when it can build o higher it builds inwards towards the shore : one of the reasons of this being the great obstacles which the heavy seas present to its growth in an outward direction. At those depths where the waters are clear, lishes may be seen rising upon the branches of the coral below, which are of various tints; and

It the coral build around an island, they form what is called an " encircling reef." In the Indian Ocean they are, strange to say, found at the denth of two thousand feet, and it appears singular how the animal can sustain itself at such a depth. It cannot live at such however, as I before stated, and his fact is accounted for, therefore, by the gradual sinking of the Islands at the time the animal began o build, when the depth was a out 130 feet. The sinking, which was gradual, kept pace with the building of the coral and thus the fact of coral being found at so great a depth is accounted for. The lecturer, after this disgression, returned to

the subject of his remarks. We find, said he, this mountain limestone in every part of the world-in Melville leland, and Mount Erapus—everywhere, so that we are compelled to admit that when this was forming, the surface of the globe was favorable to the growth of coral, which is found in it in great adundance. We never find beds of coal continued the lecturer except under certain circumstan. ces, which are the same all over the earth's surface. We always find them above the mountain limestone, and they are never found in a horizontal post tion, but always in the form of a basin. The Illinois coalfield, bounded by St. Louis and Cincinnatii, is the largest in the United States, and the second largest in the Allegany coal field. The whole coal field, I may here remark, is not made up of one mass, but of seams.

There is another coal bed in Michigan, which stretches from one lake to another across the whole peninsula. The coal bed of Illinois is sixty thonsand square miles in extent, larger than the whole of Great Britain, The Michigan coal field occupies a space of sixteen thousand square miles. In Virginia, there is a bed of coal, comparatively small; its seame are however, very thick, and of these there are five altogether. The depths of these coal beds are very great,-the Illinois is 2,500 feet, and the Alleghany is about three hundred. . The coal is surrounded by beds of shale which retain the impression of the trees, shrubs, plants, sea weeds &c., of which the coal is made up. The mass of the coal is, however, formed of terres rial plantsas the fern, of which there is a larger amount than of any other; and of which there are two varieties, the cone and the wedge shaped ferns-in fact, you will find beds made of lems alone. Besides this we have the sigillaria, the lepidodendron, the stigmaria and the asterophylite, which with some grass and shrubs, constitutes the great body of which coal is formed.

There are two varieties of coal, the anthracite and pituminous, which are lound sometimes in the same bed; as in the Alleligany coal field. The anthracite is made up from the ordinary bituminous coal by coaking. It is, then, coal which has lost its bitumen, or the property of producing the ordinary gas. It may have lost it in two ways.

After the coal was formed, it may have been carried down to a great depth, when, coming in contact in Borneo and other parts of the world. This may when that log burns out it's time to stop.

appear strange, but then the depth of some of these matter. This is the reason why the Alleghany coal given of the jein bissectile : was subsequent to the formation of coal, and the

minons. of geology, in two ways. The first is that, drift wood collecting in any particular place, has been thus, the first day of March was the first calend carried down by floods, or by the action of rivers, the 28th of February was the second calend of and in this manner deposited at the bottom of inland lakes. As this is carried down it increases in or water-logged and heavy, as to sink to the bot-

can be detected. The second explanation is, that a forest grew up- ry every fourth year for deap year, and, for still on the spot, that the ground at some period sunk greater accuracy, make only one leap year out of carrying the forest with it, that after some time the space between the trees was filled up with drift wood, and that all being subjected to the action of be reckoned as one, but the year 2000 will be Bismoisture, pressure, and a degree of heat, the coal sextile. Preserve this memorandum for future refwas eventually formed. However, there is no doubt that it is formed of vegetable matter, and according to the process I have stated.

The quantity of coal in this country is very great. It is calculated that nearly four millions of tons of anthracite, and a million of bituminous coal, is raised from the mines of England, and that there is about seven hundred thousand tons of iron manufactured by means of it. A similar quantity is rais. ed out of the coal beds of South Wales, and it is believed that there is sufficient in this country to last for fire thousand years at that rate. There is, therefore, little fear as to the supply of coal running out within any limited period. The seams of coal do not always run along uniformly, but are broken up and pushed upwards or downwards by Durkhards, the celebrated traveller, and others who upheavals. When it is thrown out of order, the frhave visited the Red Sea, have spoken of the beau. regularities are called " faults," because the miner tiful rights they have seen there, various fishes is tault when he comes to them. Skillful miners, playing among the branches of coral, which lay like however, have no difficulty in discovering the These faults possess two great advantages—they

prevent the filtration of water, and confine the explosions in mines to a certain limit. There are no coal formations going on at the present time, for in no portion of the globe is there as great a growth of vegetable life as there is of decay, which could not have been the case at the coal period. Humboldi says, that if all the vegetation on the earth were spread over the whole surface, it would not cover a depth of three leet. What, therefore, most have been the great amount of vegetation, when we find such vast beds of coal? At present there is, comparatively speaking, very little vegetation on the earth, and of this, about ninety-nine-hundreths lie at the Equator. Every where else there is too little or upon its parents, for their wish management. It sun to favor the existence of vegetable life. It is in fact, a quiescent world now, towhat it was in former periods.

At the time of the coal formation, the lecturer said, there was a greater amount of carbonic acid forced from the earth, which accounts for the great- more shocking than a child under no management! er growth of vegetable matter. But with this warm the greater depth of the atmosphere surrounding the earth, as the sun's rays became more heated as | vish, forward, headstrong, blind-born to a double they descended to a greater depth through the air. portion of trouble and sorrow, above what fallen

The atmosphere must then have surrounded the earth to the height of seven yefive or a hundred miles, and the great heat and moisture which pre-

vailed then was consequently most favorable to vegetable existence. The heat, the lecturer contended, could not have been from the internal mass of the earth, for its atmosphere would then fly away from it, and the clouds be removed to a great er distance. Dr. Antisell concluded his interestng lecture, of which we have given a mere synopsis by showing that carbonic acid was necessary t vegetable and destructive to animal life, and that there could not consequently have been any animals existing on the earth at the perioe of coal for-

WONDERFUL MECHANISM -The celebrated clock on the cathedral of Strasburg is admitted to be the | he will prove too stingy to provide for his family, most wonderful mechanism in the world. Among its other wonders it records with accuracy many as- learning in his ricinity. romonical phenomena, of difficult calculation. On the 27m July, 1851, the day of the eclipse of the sun, a little moon upon one of its dials was seen to approach the rise of the sun, on the same dial, at the very second predicted by the astronomer. It passed over it and reached the opposite limb in perfect coincidence with the phases of the real eclipse

Time to Stop.—Speaking of counting, reminds as of a little incident that occurred in our good city once upon a time. A close-fisted old codger had a likely daughter whose opening charms attracted the allention of a certain nice young man. After some little mandavering, he ventured to open with the lieuted rock, the bituminous matter was a courtship. On the first night of his appearance in torced, out of it, and escaped through the fissures of the parlor, the old man, after dozing in his chair and this way has been formed the bitumicous lake the fire, said, as he lot the room, "There, Nancy, might come along with the eight spot and take

BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR -The following, from beds of coal is 22,000 feet below the surface of the the Engletic Examiner will be interesting, no doubt earth and if st any time they should rise to the sur- to many of our readers. Beyond the circle of sciface we would find them to be anthracile. The entific enquiry so little attention is paid to chronolsecond way in which the formation of anthracite ogical exactness that many intelligent persons will coal is accounted for, is by the upheaval of volcanic be glad of even a short account and explanation

In reforming the computation of time Julius Cmheaval of the Allegany mountain, in its heated state sar ordained that the year should consist of 365 days, except every lourth year, which should concoal as as it recedes from the mountain, becomes sist of 366 days, the additional day to be reckoned of sand upon the sea shore at the present time and less anthracitic until finally it merges into the bitu- by lunce counting the 24th of February, which was the sixth calend of March. Henre the name from The lecturer next spoke of the deposition of coal. the latin words, bis, twice, and sectilis, sixti. The This he said was effected, according to the science calenda, (whence our word calendar, vor first days of the month, were reckoned backwards to the idea, March : February 27th the third, and so on.

The Julian year, which by this rule was reckonquantity till it becomes so closely festened together | ed at 365 days and 6 hours, was found not to be accurate, but to exceed the length of the solar year tom, where the crevices and interstices are filled by 11 minutes, which, in 131 years, amount to an up by the remains of vegetable matter. Now this entire day. It was therefore corrected by Pope process is supposed to have taken place, and then Gregory, in 1582, who retrenched 11 days from the ry to convert any vegetable matter into coal, is to gorian or new style was introduced into Germany The insect, said he, commences to build upwards keep it under a sufficient moisture, heat and press in 1770, and, by the act of Parliament, into England from the bottom, and abstracts from water a quanture. To prove the vegetable origin of coal, it is in 1752-just one huncred years ago-the 2d day not only necessary to place a piece of it under a jo! September (U. S.) of that year being reckoned microscope, when the very cells can be seen, and as the 14th (N.S.) under the Gregorian system. even the family of the tree which forms the coal Although the name Bissextile is retained with its obsolete import we intercalate the 29th of Februaevery four centenary years, that is-the years 1700 and 1800 were not leap years, nor will A. D. 1900

> MARUFACTURING CAPITAL -The amount of capiul invested in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, iron eastings, wrought fron, and pig iron, n the several States of the Union, according to the census of 1850, is as follows :- Pennsylvania, it will be remarked, ranks far above all the other States, except Massachusets.

Pennsylvania,			S	27,147,434
New York.				14.995,272
N Hampshire,				18,626,900
Vermoni,				1,504,720
New Jersey,				4,551,827
Maryland, 🖁				5,039,750
North Carolina,				1,216,300
Georgia,				1,874,656
Missis-ippi,			-	138,000
Kentocky,		•	Ī.	2,091,720
Missouri,				970,100
Wi consin,				162,575
Indiana,			Į	336,445
Louisiana,				255,000
Massachusetts,			, .	34,622,322
Ohio,		•	ř.	5,354,670
Maine,				4,161,300
Rhode Island,				6 319,270
Delaware,				997,100
Virginia,				4,077811
South Carolina,				1,640,908
Alabama,	-			887,025
Texas.				54,090
Tennessee,				2,596,400
lowa,				15,500
Illinois,				479,900
Michigan,				-004,400
Arkansas,	å.			304 450
District of Columbia,				99,500

An OBEDIENT CHILD.-No object is thore pleasing than a meek and obedient child. It reflects hom- ~ enjoys much ease and pleasure to the utmost limit of what is fit. It promises excellency and tisefulfiess, to be, when age has matured the human understanding, a willing subject in all things to the government of God. No object; on the contrary, is We pity orphans who have neither father or mother temperature was required, and it was obtained by to care for them. A child indulged is more to be pitied; it has no parent; it is own master-pee-This, the lecturer said, is proved by its being man is heir to; not only miserable itself, but worthwarmer in the valleys than it is on the top of high | test, and a plague to all who in fitture will be connected with the

> ATTENTION! Young MEN!-The young ladies of the State of Maine have formed themselves into a society for mutual improvement and protection.-Among the resolutions adopted at a regular meating, we find the following: That we will not receive the attention of no "so styled" young gentleman, who has not learned some business or engaged in some steady employment for a livelihood, for it is apprehended that after the bird is caught it may state in the cage: That we will promise marriage to no young man who is in the habit of tippling, for we are assured that his wife will come to want and his children go barefoot. That we will marry no young man who is not a patron of his neighborhood paper, for we have not only strong evidence of his want of intelligence, but that educate his children, or encourage metitations of

> A Dutchman, under the sentence of death, was brought upon the scaffold, and being an inveterate smoker, was allowed to retain his pipe to the last. Just as they were adjusting the rope around his neck it was accidently knocked out of his mouth and broken in pieces. Turning to those ground him, with intense sorrow depicted on his face he exclaimed: "Val. zee vat you have done! You have proke mein smoke pipe mit your tam non ense."

Mr. T-bought a gallon of Otard Brandy's to take home, and by the way of a label wrote his mine upon a card, whiched happened to be the seven of Clube, and tied it to the hadle. Alderman C. coming along and observing the jug, remarked;-That's an awful exceloss way to leave that hours? the earth, rose to the surface in the form of bitumen | until 9 o'clock, prose, and putting a log of wood on |" Why so!" said Tom. " Why be cause something