BRADFORD REPORTER. VOLUNIE XIII. " REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER!" NUMBER GS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH. dry the other full of water. This splendid city is Ivery and its Applications. MISCELLANEOUS. THE VILLAGE COURTSHIP. employed as an article of ornament and decoration TOWANDA: twenty miles long and nine wide within the suburbs in every country and court of Europe. The Porto-BY CHARLES SWAIN: which are as well populated as the city. The num-The Chinese, from time immemorial have been guese were the first to revive a traffic with Africa belarday Morning, Atay 9, 1859.

Original Partry

For the Bradford Reporter. MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS.

Night's sable mantle peacefully is flung Orer a drowsy world. Fair Luna from Behind the eastern hills, her disc displays, And glancing from the broad and polished And giancing from the broad and polished Surface of the stream, reflects her image In a thousand ways. The feathered warbler's Songs are hushed, and all is calm and still. Save the low moaning of the night wind's breath; Gently fanning beauty's check to calm repose, Or playing with the tiny waves, briskly chasing Each other to the shore. Here, at this midnight Hour, freed from the oppressive care of active Day, within the quiet stillness of my room, Musing I pensive al.

Fond memory hovers Round the heart, in fairy circles ne'er to be Erased, and oft on recollection's airy wings hie me back to youthful days, where Wandering 'neath the old oak's shade, 'mid gay Companions I've plucked the meek blue violet To place within the May queen's flowery coronet, The gathered shells from off the sandy shore, And wondered what it was within those secret Depths, that spoke so plainly of the coming storm. And when I've seen the tear-drops trickling down My Mother's check, ploughing their farrows o'er her Care-worn brow, I've asked her why she wept, When all was bright and beautiful.

Alas! what changes time has wrought : I're seen a Mother's sacred form beneath the cold Turi lain, just as the fair and rich Collation of Automn's fruitage was Dropping to decay, fit emblems of the lost. And soon the same stern hand of Death, Had placed his iron fingers on my Father's brow And he, too, rassed away.

O. Childbood ! why so fleet ! Why not remain, and gild the thorny paths Of the with rain-bow colorings ! 'Tis but as' Testerday, since I beheld thy lovely picture, ' Panted by nature's artist; whose easel was The sky ; and coloring, clouds gilded by the peturing bronze of Sol's last rays, just feilowing into twilight. ANDREAS.

> JAPAN. LETTER FROM CAFT. W. D. PORTER.

Eqt Herrich, Pa.

The following letter, which we copy from the ational Intelligencer, certain facts and statements thich will be read with interest at this time, and ve to the mind of the readers a new importance Japanese want they pay for either in gold or in elegance." be expedition which our government is about to silver and out to the Empire of Japan :-

Messes GALES & SEATON-As any thing which relates to Japan at the present time may be interest .ngdom

Sustime Ninhon and mas long.

ber of the inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temnificence. It contains twelve capital or principal streets, in the centre of which are the royal palaces built of marble, and adorned with gardens, orchards pavilions, terraces, groves, &c.

The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is deemed the chief of seaport, is very populous, and has an army of 70,000 men always ready at the dispoal and cammand of the Emperor. It is near filteen miles in circumference.

The city of Nangascke is the Japanese naval depot ; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for emergencies.

The kokansa or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred dungeons and cages. The history of these few cities gives a fair outline of the whole empire .--Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turned to the best advantages, as the Jepanese understand perfectly the art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits and flowers. They use neither tables, bedsteads nor chairs, but sit, cat, and sleep, like most eastern nations, on mats,

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide ; the child in the nursery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death ; the lover cuts out his heart before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover ; the criminal executes himself, and in fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the luxu-

ry of suicide. Their trade is, at present under great restrictions as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, cherished and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly the French, English and Por-

toguese. The mechanics and manufacturers of Japan excel in their different branches, and are even far spperior to the Chinese. Their silks and cotton are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain upequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, furs, teas, fine as the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbe, roots, diamonds, pearls, coral, shells, ambergrise, &c. Whatever goods the

The Japanese worship the principal two gods, Xaca and Amida. At Maco, there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods ; it is of freestone, as ing. I send you the following concise sketch of that large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported to the art of crystelphantine sculpture, so called from by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper which reaches as high as the roof and according d about sixty five years before Christ, by Simmu. to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his ion him to Sinzakin there appears to have been chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long ; un one Emperors. After this period in the year the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the 142 a change took place. From this time a thomb-forty inches in circumference. There is anexchechronology commences, including the reigns other statute, called atter the god Dubio, made of of the masterpieces of this sculptor-the colossal the Deanos and Cubos. The Dearios were min- copper, twenty feet high, in a sitting posture. This by officers and at one period completely usurped shows that the Japanese understand the art of workthe power of the Emperors ; but a general, by the ing in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian came of leretimo, being crowned, succeeded in nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, contrag the Deanos of all military power. At the and they often strangle their female children, but never the males The nobility extract the two front Enteror with fall military powers, a Dearios | teeth, and supply them with two of gold. The principal rivers are the Unjingava and Aska gava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge depth and perpetual fluctuations. The chief lake made of the same materials. the autr of bory smaller islamls, situated off the is called Citz, is one hundred miles long and twenthe cust of China. The largest of these islands is ty-one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, Nature next Jesso. On the island of Bungo, filled with carbonic gas, and called the valley of District of Tonsa is the city of Nangaschi, and Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerons wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to ields or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire bring away a precious gem of inestimable value,

celebrated for their excellence in the fabrication of ornamental articles in ivory ; and, strange to say, ples, &c., are almost incredible in number and mag- up to our own time their productions are still unrivalled. European artists have never succeeded in cutting ivory after the manner of these people, nor, to all appearance, is it likely they ever will. Nothing can be more inquisitively beautiful than the delicate lace-work of a Chinese fan, or the elaborate carving of their miniature junks, chese-pieces,

and concentric balls : their models of temples, pagodas, and other pieces of architecture are likewise time. skillfully constructed ; and yet three thousand years

ago such monuments of art were executed with the very same grace and fidelity !

Ivory was known to the Egyptians as an article both of use and orcament. They manufactured it into combs, rings, and a variety of similar things .--The processions on the walls of their palaces and tombs would seem to indicate the fact of its having been obtained from India, and also from Ethiopia or Central Africa. There is every reason to believe also that the harder and more accessible ivory ot the hippopotamus was extensively used by them Colonel Hamilton Smith has seen a specimen of what appeared to be a sword-handle of ancient Egyptian workmanship, which has been recognizivory.

Ivory was extensively used by the Jews. It is frequently sooken of in scriptures as being obtained from Tarshish-an indiscriminate term for various places in the lands of the Gentiles, but probably referring in this case to some part of India or Eastern Africa.

Wardrobes were made of ivory, or at least inlaid with it; the splendid throne of Solomon was formed of this material, overlaid with gold ; Ahab built an ivory palace; and beds or couches of the same material were common among the wealthy Israelites. The Phoenicians of Tyre-those merchantprinces of antiquity-were so profuse of this valuable article of their luxurions commerce as to provide ivory benches for the rowers of their galleys. Assuria-whose records and history are only now beginning to be unfolded-possessed magnificent

articles of ivory. Mr. Layard, in his excavations at Nineveh, found "in the rubbish near the bottom of a chamber, several ivory omaments upon which were traces of gilding ; among them was the figure of a man in long robes, carrying in one hand the Egyptian cruz ansata-part of a crouching sphinxand flowers designed with the greatest of taste and

The Greeks-who were acquainted with it at least as early as the time of Homer-gradually introduced ivory as a material for sculpture. In certain forms of combination with gold, it gave origin perhans more luxurious than lasteful. was introduced about six hundred years before the of Phidias that it attained to its full splendor. Two and the Olympian Jupiter was one of the wonders of the world. In the latter of these the exposed parts of the figure were of ivory, and the draperv of gold. It was seated on a throne elaborateir formed of gold, ivory and cedar wood ; it was adorned with precious stones ; and in his hand the cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its god sustained an emblematic figure of Victory, The Romans used ivory as a symbol of power but they applied it practically to an infinite variety of purposes. Their kings and magistrates sat on ivory thrones of rich and elaborate constructionan idea received from the Etruscana. The counter chairs of ivory and gold that belonged to the office of consul together with the sceptres and other articler of similar description, were all of Etrascan origin. The libri elphantis were tablets of ivory, on which were registered the transactions of the senate and magistrates; the births, marriages, and deaths of the people; their rank, class, and occupation with other things pertaining to the census .-ufacture of musical instruments, combs, conches, hamesses of horses, sword-hilts, gudles- They were acquainted with the arts of dveing and incrusting ivory, and they also possessed some splendid empire would increase the commerce of this coun- with no particulars of the mode of executing these colossal monuments of art in a substance which could only be obtained in small pieces. A head, It has always been in contemplation with this smaller than the usual size, a statue about eight in-

which had been dormant for upwards of 1000 years It was originally confined to the immense stores of ivory which the natives had accumulated for the purpose of their superstition ; but these soon became exhausted, and the inexorable demands of European commerce once more prompted the destraction of the mighty and docile inhabitant of the wilderness. Elephant-hunting became a trade; and a terrible havoc was commenced which has been unremittingly pursued down to the present

BATTLE FIELD OF NEW ORLEANS .- The surface of the country in the vicinity of Jackson's lines, on

the 8th of January, 1815, has undergone less change says the Delta, than the scene of any battle-field in the United States. Is true, there is great monotony in the features of the whole narrow strip of land on the left bank of the Mississippi, below the city .--The fields are all laid off in the same directionthe ditches run the same way-the lands are cultivaled to the same distance towards the swamp-the houses are built and the gardens are omamented in the same style. But little change has passed over this country since 1815. It produced as much then as it does now; sugar was the chief product then as ed by the dentists as belonging to this class of it is how. The bulwark, thrown up by the Brittish on the 28th of January 1814, was made chiefly

with sugar barrels, tull of sugar taken from the sugar-house of Mr. Chalmette and other planters .-The place where the battle was fought can be easily designated. The old chateau, in which Jackson had his quarters, still remains. The spot where Packenham fell, can be pointed out. Near it if a

pecan tree, under which it is said, he breathed his last-whose fruit it is an old Creole superstition has been red ever since. There, too, are the gnarled old oaks in the centre of the field, still scarred and marked with the prints of cannon balls. And there, too, in the neighborhood, you may find an old negro who can amuse you by the hour with reminiscences of the battle, and at the close of his story drive a profitable trade with you, in sundry musket-balls-peradventure, in some of Safitte's alias Dominique You's chain-shot, which rained such destruction into the British ranks.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON .- It has often been remarked of Washington, that no one was ever in his presence, without being strongly impressed by reverence for his dignity. But it seems by the following anecdote, that at least there was one excep-

When the President was procuring the ground for the city which was to be the seat of government he had but little difficulty in obtaining the necessary releases, except in one instance. Mr. James the Greek primitives, gold and ivory. This art, advisable should be included in the plan. The General had various conterences with Mr. B. who w especially obstinate, and resisted all the reasoning Christian era; and it was much admired for its and persuasion of the great man. Indignant at besingular beauty. It was not, however, till the days ing thus opposed. Washington turned upon him with indignation, and said with great severity, "Mr. James Byrnes, what would your land have been statutes of Minerva in the Pathernon at Athens and worth, if I had not placed this city upon the Potothe Olympian Jove in his temple-were formed of mac ?" Byrnes was undismayed, and coolly turngold and silver. The Minerva was forty feet high ed to him and said, "George Washington, what would you have been worth, if you had not married the widow Custis ?"

Tapping at the window,

He never learns to mind! Twas only yester evening, As in the dark we sat, My mother asked me, sharply-" Pray Mary, who is that !" Who's that, indeed !---you're certain How much she made me start. Men seem to lose their wisdom. When e'er they lose their heart.

Yes: there he is-I see him ! The lamp his shadow throws Across the curtained windoy-He's stepping on his toes ! He'll never think of tapping, Or making any din ; A knock though even the lightest, Is worse than looking in ! Tap! top! would any think it! He never learns to mind. Tis surely most surprising-He thinks my mother blind.

Tis plain I must go to him ; It's no use now to cough ;-I'll ope the door just softly, If but to send him off! 'Tis well if from the door step He be not shortly hurl'd-Oh, man, there ne'er was trouble, 'Till be came in the world ! Tapping at the window, And peeping o'er the blind : Oh, man! but you 're a trouble, And that we maidens find !

Yankee Inquisitiveness.

A gentleman riding in a Eastern railroad car, which was rather sparsely supplied with passengers observed in the seat before him a lean slabsided question; and a little circumstance soon proved that he possessed a most "inquiring mind." Before him, occuping the entire seat, sat a lady dressed in deep black; and after shifting his position several times, and manieuvering to get an opportunity to look her in the face, he at length caught her eye He nodded familiarly to her, and asked, with a nasai twang atterly incapable of being imitated : " In affliction ?"

"Yes sir," replied the lady.

- " Parents-father or mother ?" "No sir."
- "Child perhaps 1 boy or girl?"
- "No sir-not a child. I have no children." "Husband ?" " Yes."

"Hem : cholera ? a tradin-man mobe?" "My husband was a sea-taring man-the captain of a vessel. He didn't die of the cholera; he was to do new ?" drowned."

"O, drown-ed, eh ?" pursued the inquisitor, nes-Byrnes was the owner of a lot or tract, which it was itating for an instant. "Save his chist ?" he inquired.

THE SON OF AN EDITOR .- Mr. McCarty, the ed. itor of the Paducah (Ky.) Journal, has a fine son some six weeks of age. In a late number of his Journal, the proud father thus speaks of his wise offspring :

"McCarty, Jr., does not meddle much in politics, and is silent upon most vexed things of the day, but from indications we are inclined to think he is not for Scott. In fact, after we filled for him the cup of whiskey toddy, which he emptied with grace and dexterity, he cocked up his eye, and said as plainly as youth could say, "Fillmore." "

MR. CLAY AND THE GOAT .- Almost everybody in Washington city remembers an old he goat which formerly inhabited Naylor's stable, on Pennsylvania avenue : this animal was; in all probability, the most independent citizen in the metropolis; he belonged to no party, though he frequently gave pas-sengers "striking" proofs of his adhesion to the " levelling" principle; for whenever a perron stopped anywhere in his vicinage, Billy was sure to make at him, horns and all. The boys took great delight in initiating this long bearded gentleman. and frequently annoyed him so, that he would make against lamp posts and trees, to their great amusement

One day, the luminary of the West, Henry Clay, was passing along the Avenue, and seeing the boys intent on worrying Billy into a fever, with his characteristic humanity, expostulated with them on their cruelty. The boys listened in silent awe to the eloquent appeal of the great statesman; but it was all Cherokee to Billy, who-the ungrateful scamp-arose majestically on his hinder legs, and

made a desperate plunge at his friend and advocate. Mr. Clay, although he had not "slain a Yankee, every feature of whose face seemed to ask Mexican," proved himself a match for his horned assailant; he seized hold of both horrs of the dilemma, and then "was the tog of war"-for Greek had met Greek. The struggle was long and doubtfel.

> "Hah !" exclaimed the statesman, "I have got you fast, you rascal! I'll teach you better manners. But boys," continued he, turning to the laughing urchins, " what shall I do now ?"

"Why ! trip up his feet, Mr. Clay," said they. Mr. Clay did as he was told, and, after many eevere efforts, brought Billy down on his side Here he looked a the boys imploringly, seeming to say, "I never was in such a fix before."

The combatants were nearly exhansted ; goaty, had the advantage, for he was gaining strength all the while that the statesman was losing it.

"Boys," exclaimed he, puffing and blowing, this is rather an awkward business. What am "Why-don't you know ?" said a litle fellow,

making preparations to run as he spoke-" all you" 've got to do is to let go and run like blazes !" A Young I an recently ran away from home, and

resent une, the kingdom of Japan is governed by-The fall civil powers and a Cubo or prime ministen and any authority over certain cities, their Parlia-Sec. 5-

The Bingiom of Japan consists of the three large that that tity is the little artificial island of Disna, to which a Dutch factory is built.

ind miersected almost in every street by ca- throughout several of the islands. 23. Sea banks being planted with rows of bean-

the royal domestics, tribean many other officers of government and a if not more.

The walls of this magnificent palthe Hall of Attendance, the Council's Ther. Hall of of a thousand Mats, &c. te my s miler the rule of two governors

arte a verr erch. a terri largest cuy is Maceo. It is also a roywhen give a remarkable and delightful pros-

Ther of orchands, groves, cascades and parlthe ary, where a magnificent stope bridge facilithe communication between the different parts

the car A strong castle defends the town ; it

strust in the midst of a fine plain, in the prov- and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. tre at Massace. It is built in the form of a cress Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common

Their great sources of opplence are their mines The city is not surrounded, as most of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, callesan cuies are, by a wall, but has a strong cas- amine, sal amoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quick-sil-" defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and ver.) These articles are in demand, and bring a The Romans also applied this material to the manthe castle ditch ; and, being divided into high price. Birds and every kind of docks and the public populary are plenty ; camphor trees are abundant, to a magnificent scale. The impe- and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few there is formed by three cincurres, or circular countries open so fair as the, islands ol Japan for " of bliklings, and enclosing many streets, botanical and geological research. It is not neces. specimens of chrystelphantine statuary. Ancient The matthents, pavillions, guard-houses, gales, sary here to enter into a detailed statistical account writers, indeed, mention no fewer than one hund-Tronges, gardens, canals, &c. In it reside the of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that red statutes of gold and ivory ; but they futnish us Traces and their retinnes, the Ministers of try about two hundred millions of dollars annually

the balt of the stone, without cement, and the country to make an effort to open a direct trade ches in height, and a bas-relief, are the only speci-With Japan. Commodore Porter, as far back as mens that exists in the present day.

Ly correct which give it a '15, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the sub-La the beautist appearance. Many of these ject. It was intended to fit out a frigate and two livory ornament became almost extinct. There were the mannen's are formed and altered at pleas- sloops-ol-war and place them under his command, some periods, however, in the early part of media-" "overable screens. The principal apart- but enbsequently events prevented the consumma val history when this material was not forgetten : tion of this design, but it has been revived from when the caliphs of the east formed of it some of delphia. time to time, without being carried out; but a few the beautiful ornaments of their palaces; when the

> Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommen- so produced the pigment ivory black ; when a Dadation of a steam line to China with a view of inci- nish knight killed an elephant in the holy wars, and

17 and a subtated on a lake near the middle Cental commercial intercourse, and finally direct established an order of knighthood which still ex-" Istal of Nighon, and schrounded by mount- unde to Japan. It would require but small efforts ists ; when Charlemagne the emperor of the West to accomplish commercial intercourse with such had ivory ornaments of rare and curious earving .-"" the whole the circumpacent country be shrewd people as the Japanese, who are alive to R is, however, at a period subsequent to the return " be cay and the mountains is covered with commercial seelings. A steam line direct from of the crustaders that we must date the commence epaichres, &c., and is embellished with New York to the Isthmus being already in exist- meal of a general revival of the taste in Europe ence it is an easy matter to' continue it to the Gal- It would be interesting to trace the steps by which Three considerable rivers water this lipagoes, which islands abound in coal; thence to ivory regained its place in the arts and commerce and unite their streams in the centre the Morquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo. of nations ; but on this point we must not linger .--W. D. PORTER.

A DUTURINAN being called up for a toust, mid- | ly recognized; the growing havany of the Roman a beitand yards in length, has a tower in the "Here is to de heroes who fight, pleet and tie and pontificate encouraged is applications; and towards at an surrounded by two diches, the one to paule of Punker Hill, of whom I am wan?

After the fall of the Roman Empire the taste for

years ago the undersigned drew it e attention of the Arabian alchemists subjected it to the crucible, and

From the low countries it spread to the far North. Its relations with art and beauty soon became wide-

MISTERY OF THE AMERICAN LARES .-- Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontarie, which is 452 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms

of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior-althoughtheir surface is so much higher-are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Betroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three Upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron, and from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improb able, and accounts for the single fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As Fall of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how those fish got into river : moreover, any periodical obstruction of this river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

A TRUE STORT .- A lady from the "far, for wes." was with her husband awakened on the night of their arrival in the city of Penn by the alarm of fire, and the vells of several companies of fireman, as they dashed along the streets.

"Husband ! husband !" she cried, shaking her worser half into consciousness, " only hear the Injums! Why this beats all the scalp dances I ever hean 17

himself to sleep-" There is no Indians in Phila- issue four dollars and fifty cents!"

" No Injans indeed f" she replied, as if I did not know a war-hoop, when I heard one !" The cext lated with the inquiry of-

" Did you hear the engines last night? What a noise they made !"

Turning to her husband with an air of triamph, the lady said-

" There, I told you they were Injung."

" WELL, Miss," said a knight of the bitchen rod, "can yop derline a kiss?" "Yes, sit," said the ne was " immense," and its worth " absolutely would rather not?

A GESTLEMAN riding up to a public house in the country, asked : "Who is the master of this house?" the end of the fifteenth century it was extensively been deal about three weeks."

effects."

" Was they ?" asked the Yankee, his eyes brightening up.

" Pious man ?" he continued. "Rewas: a member of the Methol'ist church."

The next question was a little delayed; but it сате. " Don't you think you've great cause to be thank

ful that he was a pions man, and saved his chust !" "I do," said the widow, abrupily turning ber head to look out of the car window.

The indefatigable "pump" changed his position, held the w.dow by his glittering eye once more, and propounded one more query, in a lower tone, with his head slightly inclined over the back of the seat

" Was you calculating to get married ag in ?" "Sir !" said the widow indignantly, " you are impertinent !"

And she les her seat, and took another on the opposite side of the car.

"Pears to be a little huffy !" said the borer turning to our narrator, behind him. "She needo't be mad; I didn't want to hurt her feeling's. What did they make you pay for that umberel you've, got in your hand ! It's a real pooty one !"

Good For & SHAVE -During the " Shinplaster" days, a well known French barber, in Washington issued certain fippeny bit notes, which purported on the face to be redeemable in specie, at sight, when presented in sums no less than five dollars ; or sinthe upper lakes without some such subterranean gly good for a shave at his establishment. One day while occupied in lathering down a customer, he was accosted by a boy who merely held out to him two of his own notes.

" Vat you want-eh !" inquired Monsieur. " Mister says I'm to get a shilling for these notes

"A sheeling ! Pardieu ! cannot your master read? Does he not know wat the notes say " navable ven presented in soms not less zan five dollars. Go you

back to your master, and tell him to read h." As the boy vanished, the little barber looked after him and exclaimed-

"I don't zink zat he will come back. Ze note "Nonsense," growied the gentleman comporing say "in somes of five dollars-and I dad not only

6 Generally speaking, professional men are notoriocsity deficient in business qualities. As an morning, on descending to breakfast, they were sa. illustration of this, the following good story was told of Sir Isaac Newton : A learned foreigner hal invented a mathematical instrument, of which the great Newton entertained a high opinion, and had formed great expectations. The Royal Society received one as a present, and Sir Isaac, hearing of 2s arr.val, herried down to the custom house to se cure it and take it away. The duty was to impress the custom house officers with the fact that its val.

gitl, dropping a perplexed countesy, " I can, but I incalcu'able." Upon this, they charged him a good round price-in fact, a good deal more than the so ciery thought it was worth. However, the duty was paid ; but the royal Society took presty good care ended too soon." "I am, sir," replied the landlord, "my wife has that the great calculator should never alterwards

transact their custom house buriness.

with a cigar in his month. " What made you leave home ?" said the friend. " Oh ?" said he, " father and mother were so sancy that I couldn't stand eso I onit 'em "

THAT CALIFORNIA gives birth to a good many queer tacts. A friend informs us for instance, that it is impossible to grow the common turnip in any part of the country-the soil being so impregnated with gold dost, that "the yallet strikes through,' and converts them all into ruta bagas.

Ir You wish to look pale and cynical, always walk in the shade. There is a spirit of piousness about sunshine, as fatal to the dumps to 'an alabaster neck.' Nine-tenths of our snicides are committed after dark.

A Lapy thought it would look interesting to faint away at a party, the other evening. : One of the company began bathing her temples and head with bay rum, when she exclaimed-" For Heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair !"

HARD OF BELIEF -Joe R .-----, who is an incred ulous dog, was listening to a wonderful story told by old B----, in which his daughter Mary bore . conspicuous part. Joe looked wise and doubtful ----If you don't believe it, you may go to the house

and ask Mary, and take it from her own line " Joe took him at his word ; the old man followed

on to see the result, and found Joe kirsing Mary very sweerly.

" What on arth you about !"

" Oh, taking that awful tough story from her own lips-buil am satisfied now !"

" I sat," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, 'I have get an idea in my head."

"Well," replied the other, " if you do not cherish it with great care, it will die for went of comnanions ."

WANTED-A filer and a drummer to beat time for the march of intellect : a pair of soufiers to trim 'he ' light of other days ;' a ring that will fit the finzer of scorn ; a loose pulley to ran on the shaft of

envy : a new cushion for the seat of government.

As Issenis, being of a visit to some relatives a little more polished than himself, was requested. on going to bed, to be careful to enting with the candle ; he was obliged to ask the meaning of the word, when he was told to put if out. He treasured up the term, and one day when he was sitting at home in his cabin with his wife, enjoying his oraties and bottermilk on the pig unceremoniously walking in, he said, (prood of his bit of learning.) "Jady, my dear, will you extinguish the pig "-"Arrah, then, Pal, honey, what do you mane ?" inquired Judy. " Musha, then, you ignorant creature," replied Pat, "I manes put him out, to be -0.02 577

The best 'hil' ever made at an impropriety inta laly's dress, was made by Talleyrand. During the revolution, when asked by a lady his opinion of her dress, he replied that " it began too late and

A LITE writer, speaking of wigs, says they are hes with the bair on.' Not a bad definition.