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TOWANDA:

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Original Poetry.

THE HERMIT OF RUMMERFIELD GREEK

On Susquehanna where evergreens bloom, A Hermit once lived and left but his tomb; A nermit chains now mingling with dust, his only remained the distribution of the dist hall thirgs ea tury inevitably must. And Rummerfield Creek, though recent in name. Antiquity known should raise it to fame; Forthis rural stream this Hermit once chose, Forms out his life in quief repose;
To hee out his life in quief repose;
Dono in a small vale, and far up the stream, Hardely made but was once to be seen. Marrier by a salt spring he sat himself down; Though monarch of all, he wore not the crown, like Selkirk who had his Island alone, The forland brute he claimed as his own. Contented he liv'd, his soul was resign'd, o dwell thus alone from all homan kind.

With feathers of birds he made up his bed. From martin's a cap to cover his head; The skins of the fox he wore for a vest. His outer clothes were of smoke leather dress'd. Hisgun it was sure with powder and lead, With venison plenty his ? ble was spread; When appetite craved a mo dainty dish, le traversed the stream and caught the trout fish.

When hunters first came the forest to trace, They tollowed his steps to his hiding place; is language unknown, enquiry was vain, To learn whence he came, or what was his name. is language unknown, his brogue like the Scot's To imitate sound they call'd his name Cox. When emigrants came to clear up the land, And form into one colonial hand; He lov'd his own ways and kept them profound, and seldom he left his own hunting ground; Thus onward he liv'd and few were his cares, His soul was resigned to God in his prayers, Repeated each night at the setting sun, When all his labor was over and done; His prayers, not English, like Attics he sung, And pray'd to his God in some foreign tongue. His musical voice and pathetic strain,
Was like the wild birds that sung round the plain. How many years he'd hiv'd there alone, Remained a secret he kept of his own. His cabin was nest with moss cover'd o'er. And strange to be seen, a panel framed door, Men probably brought from ancient remains,

When age came on him he did not lament, Like a true christian was ever content; and when too feeble for hunting the deer, He wander'd among the settlements dear, Receiving with thanks what bounty befel. And stowing it safe in his little cell; No one knew his age, yet vigor was lust, Tro aged to stand the cold winter's frost, The settlers well knew his life it must end, And railied around as round an old friend. The last words he spake and accented clear, when I am dead then bury me here." His soul was prepared and went to his God. friends burried him there on his cho en ground, With sods a veen torge Eark out the mound, One monument's left by nature alone, To punt out the spot is one standing stone, Heh lifting its head above water's wave. opoint out the road to this Hermit's grave.

Morarian hots far down on the plains.

Hee Rummerfield laid the first settler's claim. d built his log house upon a small plain; lad long was a place for travilers to rest. be entertained the traveling guest. A wild savage tribe here long had their home, and here they hunted the forest alone. sulthey wan ler'd to some distant plain, to a they found it they left it again. and so with the Hermit-no tillage was done, le maintain'd himself by aid of his gun, intization first came with the axe. and on the forest it levied a tax; portion each year to axes must yield. ind said to each farm another wheat field; ed thus 'twas mangled and haggled around, atil the wild wood becomes a clear'd ground

It here I have traversed with compass and chain. tround this Hermit's once lonely domain; for over the hills, and far up the stream. iat farms and houses are everywhere seen When waters descend from streams on the hill, You hear the saw out that hange in the mill. where once liv'd this Hermit so long and alone, and a rich town and call'd Standing Stone.

## Miscellaneous.

. THE SURGEON'S REVENCE.

The following deeply-interesting story was re and by Dr. Gubson, in one of his lectures before he medical class of the University of Pennsylvania. The hero of the story is Vesale, one of the most eminent of the lialion surgeons.

Andre Vesale, says the manuscript, first saw the ight of the city of Brussels in the year 1814. His from him all pity for her st flerings. wher was an apothecary, attached to the service of the Princess Margaret, aunt of the Emperor Charles V. and governess of the Low Countries Up to the period when Vesale first rendered body was imperfectly understood, as searcely to with which ignorance and bigotry had crippled the her side. march of science; surmounting with admirable courage and constancy the disgust, the terror, and eren the peril, inseparable from this description of

mains of persecuted crimicals left there to be detoured by the carrion bird. It was during a soionm at Basic, after his return from Itally, that Vesale first beheld, at the house Tyrk, the daughter of a merchant at Harlem, who me. Let us drink to our absent friend, Andre. Was destined to exercise some influence over his faure life. He was scarcely twenty-eight years (1) their goblets tagether. directed ambition.

the distinguished position the latter had acquire braggart and a libertine, and boasted that no we happily.

ed for himselt, entitled him to aspire to an alliance even more exalted. The son of the Princess Margaret's anothecary would have been rejected by him." the rich Harlem burgher,—the Emperor's first physician was accepted by him as an eligible son-inlaw. The marrige solemnized, Vesale accompanied by his young bride, set off for Seville, where Charles then held his Court.

She loved her husband; though there was an news mingled with her affections, as to throw an appearance of constraint over domeanor towards im, even in the privacy of her domestic life — The very nature of his profession and occupation was calculated to increase that awe, and even to create some repugnance, in a shrinking mind which nothing but the strongest affection would overcome. Isabella's nature required skilful drawing out and tender fostering. Vesale, unfortunately, mistook her timidity for coldness, and returned it accordingly. This led to estrangement on her part, which he attributed to dislike, and jealous distrust took possession of his soul.

Amidst the galleries of Seville, where, for a woman to be young and attractive, was to command the attention and authorize the devotion of the other sex, it was no difficult task to arouse the susceptibilities of a suspicious husband.

Vesale's house became the resort of all that was noble and gallant in Seville, and he for a time believed his own acientific conversation to be the attraction. At first the voung wife showed her usual calm indifference to the admiration that followed wherever she was seen; but at last something in her manner and countenance, whenever one particular person appeared, or his name was mentioned, betraved that there did exist a being who had discovered the secret of cauting the blood to flow tumbuously through her veins. That person was dared not tell you of his pursuit Oh! Andre, bet Don Alver de Sollis and as he was young, handsome, gay, and the most inconstant gallant in Seville, the suspicions of Vesale were painfully aroused. He took sitent note of the unusual emotions that agitated Isabella, whenever that nobleman was in her presence.

The gallant conduct of Don Alver was calculated to baffe suspicion, being marked by indifference.-This would have misled the vigilant husband hadhe not on one occasion, whenhis back was turned towards Don Alver, perceived him in an opposite mirror, fix his kindling eyes upon Isabella, with an expression not to he mistaken, while she grew red and pale by turns, and then, as though unable to surmount her agitation, rose and left the room. Shortly after Vesale received an anonymous note, saving .--

"Look to your wife and Don Alver de Sollis and be not deceived by appearance. They only want a fitting opportunity to dishonor you. Even now he carries about him the gloves she dropped

Vesale shut himself up to ponder over the most effectual means of avenging himself. His resolution was promptly taken. He had established schools of anatomy at St. Lucca and Cordoya-obtained the Emperor's permission to visit them. quitted Seville ostensibly for that purpose, but returned the same night and concealed himself in a tenement belonging to him, at some distance from nie abode in Alcazar, which was devoted to the double purpose of a labratory and dissecting room He had taken no person into his confidence; he was alone in his vengeance; and he listened to his own council. At dark in the following evening, he issued torth, muffied to the eyes in a woman's mantle and hood, and left a note at Don Alver's habitation, containing an embroidered glove of Isabella's, and these words-

"I have obtained the key to Vesale's labratory during his absence; be at the gate an hour after midnight, and you shall be admitted on pronounc ing the name of Isabella."

The assignation was promptly kept by Don Alver. At an hour past midnight, he left the house in alone; but he never returned. Whether he had gone, none could say; nor could any trace of him be discovered. It was supposed he must have missed his footing, and fell in the Gaudalquiver, near which his house was situated; and that his body had been swept away by the waves into the

Such an occurrence was calculated to produce a great remation in the place where it happened; and Vesale, recalled by the illness of his wife, found the disappearance of Don Alver the theme of every longue. The altered appearance of Isabella was attributed, by Vesale, to grief for the mysterions absence of Don Alver, and the conviction took

It chanced to be the festival of Sante Issabella, and, to do honor to her patron saint, and to celebrate the return of her husband, Isabella put on her wedding dress, and seated herself by an open homest conspicuous, the anatomy of the homan casement that overlooked the Alver gardens, she warched for his coming. But whilst her eyes were ment that the name of science should be applied vainly fixed upon the path by which he expected the dim and confused idea relating to it. Ver him to appear, a hand was laid on her shoulder, the first to break through the trammels and jurning around, she beheld Vesale standing by

"I have ordered the supper to be laid in study," said he, and, taking her hand, he led her away to the room in question, dismissed the atabor, to which he had devoted himself. He was tendant and closed the door. Everything wore a be seen whole days and nights in the cometries festive air, yet the repast was cheerless. Perceivsurrounded by the festering remains of mortality, or ling that she tasted nothing, Vesslepoured a few Bibbets, disputing with the vulture for its prey, in drops from a vial of clixir, in a cup of Malega anier to compose a perfect skeleton from the re- wine, and presented it to her.

"Drink this," he said; " it is a sovereign cute tor the complaint you are suffering from."

" Pledge me in this draught," she replied, filling up up a goblet from the same flask, and handing of Hans Holbein, the painter, Isabella Vansteen it to him, "and it will bring a quicker healing to Vesale excepted the offering, and they emptice

the and already had attained the summit of well bu Talking of our absent friend," said he, and suddenly fixing his eyes upon her, " you have not

man ever resisted his seductions—that no husband ever suspected the injury he was preparing for

Then grasping his wife by the hand, he led her up to a door at the farther end of the room, and throwing it wide open, revealed to her view a skeleton suspended within, holding in one of his bony hands one of her embroidered gloves.

"Behold," said he pointing to the ghastly spectacle, "the gallant and beautiful Don Alver de Sollis-the object of your guilty love. Contemplate him well; and if the eight can render your moments happier-for you are about to die too-the wine I have gave you was poisoned."

When the last dreadful sentence, and its still more dreadful illustration, burst upon her affrighted senses she became paralyzed with an excess of emotion, the scream which had arisen to her throat died there in strangling murmurs, and sink ing back, she fell as one dead upon-the arm of Vesale. She was not dead, however, he had not poisoned her; that crime he had hesitated to commit, yet he was not less the inurderer. Convulsion fallowed convulsion, and in that supreme moment the hour that preceded her death, her husband, who had never quitted, beheld one of those phenomenas which sometimes attend the dying --A wakening from a torpin slumber, consciousness and memory once mare resumed their sway; and, with a calm courage she never possessed in the flush of life....
"Andre," said she, fixing her eyes on her hus

band, "I am dying by your hand, but I am innocent. I never wronged you in thought or deed .-Don Alver pursued me with his love and threats. but I repulsed him. I never loved but you. feared and honored as much as I loved you; but I lieve my words; the dying deal not in falsehood Should t be thus calm, it I were guilty?"

Vesalve, sinking upon hir kr.ees, solemnly protested his faith in the innocence of his wife, and. with choking sobe, abjured her to believe that he only feigned to give her poison-that he could not nerve his hand to take away her life; but the terror of death, and not death itself, was upon her; and while he yet spoke, Isabella murmured-"Thanks be to heaven for this!" and drawing

his hand towards her, laid it upon her heart, and, as she did so, it ceased to beat!

## Indian Fun.

One of the earliest settlers around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake as he had occasion.

One stout fellow by the name of Bigbear who onel's dwelling, was often there. The Colonel having occasion to visit some distant shore of the ake, employed Bigbear to row him in his cance. On their return, they passed near a high yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun The Indian gave a penetrating look and then in-

"Raymun love fun !" "Yes," was the reply.

" Well then, Raymun have fun; mind Indian and hole a glum."

So he rowed along silent and slow, and cut crotch stick from a bunch of hazels that grew upor

" Steady now, hole a glum, Raymun," as the clanged the crotch astride a serpent that was asleep close to the edge of the water, " Take 'um now, Raymun, hold fast."

The Colonel took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied on a little nack of powder, putting one end of a slow match there-

He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and then touching fire to the match, gave orders to let 'um go, at the same time pushing off from the shore. the snake liberated, crawled away from his den hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus except in the page of history. roused the servents, who all in a moment disan-

"Now look, Raymun, now look, see fun," said he, and in a moment the powder exploded, when there was to be sure fun alive. The snakes in thou sands covered the rocks, hissing, rattling, twirling and jumping in every way imaginable. Col. Raymond burst into a loud laugh that echoed across the lake, pleased alike at the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention.

A RAT STORY -A remarkable story of the con ning and intelligence of a rat, is narrated in the Wilksbarre Advocate. It is this: A neighbor of ours being plaqued with rats about his barn, he made various attempts to secure some of them with a trap, but without success. The trap used was made of wire and was so constructed that on a rat entering and mibbling at a bait, the trap would spring and cage the intruder. The man upon frequently finding the bait gone, concluded he would watch the trap Soon hall a dozen rate made their appearance, and among them one that seemed to have more years than the others. He advanced slowly and cautiously toward the trap, and when the others would make a move as if intending to rush at the bait, the old fellow would wag his tail and they would tall behind him. After viewing the trap closely, the old fellow approached the back part of it, and getting on it, shook the raised part until the trap sprung, and then put a paw thro' one of the openings between the wires, and taking the bait off, made his retreat with it. The same thing was repeated the second time the same aftermon. Our neighbor determined not to be outdone by a rat, and set a common trap in a keg, and cavgred it with Indian meal. In due time the old culprit entered the keg and was secured.

Couldn't Come It.

"This is a counterfeit bill, sir. I cannot take it," said the Captain of the steamer Knickerbocker, on fisted hoosier looking man, who had offered use said bill in payment for his passage.

"No! it is though !" asked the hoosier, seeming surprised. "Well, I got it on me, and I must get it off some how. Couldn't you git it off for me.

some way ? "No, sir! I would not attempt to pass it on any account," returned the Captain.

"Jist in the way of change-I don't care how with it," targed the man.

"I tell you No !" said the captain. "I must hand over."

The man saw plainly it was no go, and reluctantly gave the Captein good money, and put the bad bill in his pocket, muttering that " it must be got of! somehow."

When the clerk of the bost come to count over the money he had received at the supper table, he found a bad bill, and immediately informed the Captain of the fact, but was unable to recognize the man who gave it to him. Upon examination by he Captain, it was found to be the same bill, and of course he knew his customer.

On ascending the upper deck in search of the noosier, he received a slap on the back that came nearly pitching him on his face, and on turning to ascertain who his assistant was, he encountered the hoosier, who, with a face beaming with smiles, confidently informed fith that he had " passed the bill, and it was all right."

"Indeed !" said the Captain.

"Yes by gosh, I done it slick as grease. I gave t to the victualer down in the cellar at feeding time He never winked at it," said the hoosier, evident. ly much pleased at the success of his villiany.

" I know all about it, and was looking for you -here is your bill I will again trouble you for good money," said the worthy officer.

"Oh! git out, that's a regular swindle on me! didn't know that the teller down in the kitchen was connected with up stair fixings, no how, and I believe its a se' game between you, to humbug good money out of me any how," said the dumfounded countryman, as he exchanged the bill. "But somebody's got to take it anyhow."

The Captain warned him against another attempt

OTHER SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES MAY SUPERSEDE STEAM -In speculations like these, the probable, if not certain progress of improvement and discovery, ought not to be overlooked; and we may salely pronounce that, long before such a period of time shall have rolled away, other and more powerful mechanical agents will suspend the use of coal -Philosophy already directs her finger at sources of inexhaustible power in the phenomena of electricity arms were completely naked; and he manipulated and magnetism. The alternate decomposition of water, by electric action, has too close an analogy over his wrists with the greatest appearent confito the alternate processes of vaporization and consideration not to occur at once to every mind. The development of gates from solid matter by the operation of the chemical affinities, and their subsequent condensation into the liquid form, has alreaey been essayed as a source of power. In a word, the general state of physical science at the present moment, the vigor, activity, and sagacity with which esearches in it are prosecuted in every civilized country, the increasing consideration in which scientific men are held, and the personal honors and rewards which begin to be confrered upon them, all justify the expectation that we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries still greater than any which have yet eppeared; that the steam engine itself, with its gigantic powers, will dwindle into significance in comparison with the energies of nature which are yet to be revealed, and that day will come when that machine, which is now extending the blessings of civilization to the most remote The Indian immediately stood up and clapped his skirts of the globe, will cease to have existence,

> PREPARATION OF GUTTE PERCHA FOR USE-Some of the lumps in which it reacher this country are not unlike flattened cheese, double Blo'ster, for example; others are like cocoa nots in their rough shells; and the first seep to be-taken with it is to of possessing the important secret-which, by the bring these within the action of a vertical wheel, way was not so generally known—I offered a good with knives fixed on the loce of it, which, revolve ing rapidly, on the material into thin slices, and often expose the progress of the Malays towards the deceits of civilization, in the shape of lumps of When it has been sheed, it is boiled in coppers. forced into a hopper, when serrated knives tear it the course of which the foreign matter sinks to the bottom and is removed, and this is of great consesqueezes out the moisture, and it is then placed in kneading machine, and ultimately is passed cords or pines. At the the temperature of boiling water it becomes soft will take any form or the finest impression, and the ordinary temperature regame the consistency of feather. Herem lies, :may be seen at once, its extraordinary value. Combined with supplier, it may be made as hard | Fielt my courage onzing through my nails. The as ebony too, but this is not the condition in which it is most esefut. For pipe making and for took great pales to convince him that my death presure, the presure of four hydraulic pumps, termination to run the risk. With a somewhat hape never again in af er years to be revited to life and it is rolled and kneaded again.

ny your beep, and ni know amo i na domination i k and Thomas The in common and the Discour

The Smake " .. t of South Attorica.

Venemons serpents abound in all the tierras ca lientes (not lands) of America. The frequent fa her way to Albany one night last week, to a huge- stality following their bite-particularly among the Indians, who roam bareloot through the woodrenders the knowledge of any counteracting remedy'a matter of great importance to these people --time been discovered

That of surest virtues yet known is a plant called you git it off, so long as it goes, and I ain't stuck antidote egainst the bite of the most poisonous reptiles. The guaco is a species of willow. Its root have a good bill in the place of this from you, so young; but as it approacher maturity, it assumes a and cordate. They are of a dak green color mixed with violet emonth on the under surface, but on wain. the opper rough with a slight down. The flowers are of a yellow color and grow in clusters—each

cally holding four. The corrolla is mononetalous intendibuliform, and contains five stainers uniting at their authors into a cylinder which embraces the style with its stigma much broken. The guaco is a strong healthy plant, but grows only in the hot regions, and flourishes best in the shade of other trees, along the banks of the stream.

It is not found in the colder uplands (tierras frias;) gles of the southern forest, where the dangerous and in this disposal nature again beautifully exhibits her design, as here exists not the venomous creatures against whose poisons the guaco seems intended as an antidote.

That part of the plant which is used far the snake bite is a sap or tea distilled from its leaves It may be taken either as a preventive or a cure. in the former case, enabling him who has drunk of it to handle the most dangerous serpants with impunity. For a long time the knowledge of the antidotal qualities of the guaco remained a great mystery, and was confined to a few among the native inhabitants of South America. Those of them who porsessed the secret were interested in preserving it, as through it they obtained considerable recom penses, not only from those who had been bitten by venomous snakes, but also from many who were curious to witness the feats of those snake-tamers themselves. However, the medical virtues of the gnaco are now generally known in all countries where it is found; and its effects only causes astonishment to the stranger or traveler.

Being at Margarita some time ago, I heard of the singular plant, and was desirous of witnessing the test of its virtues. Among the slaves of the place there was one noted as a skilful snake doctor; as I enjoyed the acquaintance of his master, I was not long in obtaining a promise that my curiosity entered my toom, carrying in his arms & pair o coral snakes, of that species known as the most beautiful and venomous. The negro's hands and the reptiles, turning them about and twisting them dence. I was for a while under the suspicion that their fangs had been previously withdrawn; but I soon found out that I had been mistaken. The man convinced me of this by opening the mouths of both, and showing me the interior. There, sure enough were both teeth and fangs in their perfect state, and yet the animals did not make the least ed to exhibit no anger, although the negro handled them roughly. They appeared perfectly inocuous,

and rather afraid of him I thought. Determined to assure myself beyond the shadow of a doubt, I ordered a large mastiff to be brought into the room and placed so that the makes could reach them. The dog was sufficiently trightened. but being tied he could not retreat; and after a short time one of the serpents ' struck' and bit him on the top of the neck. The dog was now set loose but did not first appear to notice the wound he had received. In two or three minutes, however he began to limp and howl most fearfully. In five minutes more he tell'and struggled over the ground in violent convulsions, similar to those occasioned by hydrophobia. Blood and viscous matter gushed from his mouth and nostals, and the end of a querirr of an hour by the watch he was dead.

Witnessing all this, I became extremely desirous round sum; and the negro promising to meet

my wishes, took his departure. On the following day he returned, bringing with him a handful of heart shaped leaves, which I rewood encased, to increase the apparent quantity. cognised as those of the bejuco de guaco, or snakeplant. There he placed in bowl, having first crushed between two stones. He next poured a little into shreds; and it is washed in various waters, in water into the vessel. In a few minutes maceraquence, especially for covering telegraph wires; the material is put between rollers, which partly of my hands at the forking of my fingers, and three similar ones on each the of the foot. Through these he inoculated me with an extract of the gunthrough rollers to form sheets and bands, or con He next punctured my breast, both on the mitted to the drawing mill to be formed into right and left side, and performed a similar inconlation. I was now residy for the snakes, several of which, both of the coral and carcabel species, the negro had brought along with him.

With all my wish to become a enakecilarmer. I musi confess that at the sight of the likients remit negro, however, continued to assure me : and as I covering telegraph wires, a farther cleaning pro- would cost him his life, and I saw that he still en- the child obeyed; and at that moment was creatly cess is gone through, it is driven by immense treated me to go shead, I came at length to the des ed in her little neart the sweet flower of truth, pergauze wire and very fine holes in a steel plate, what ware a thousand vesse in comparison ! cowering and frightened. I soon graw bolder, and took up another and another, until I had three of You will stime of Don Alver de Sollie. Are all the reptiles in my grasp at one time. I then put him; courteous to all; intimate with few recents with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life. The man who marries ly of the same character with those whose compared for life.

haved in a more lively manner, but did not show any symptoms of irritation. After I had handled reptile for come minutes, I was holding it near the middle, when, to my horror, I saw it suddenly elgrate its head, and strike at my left arm! I felt that I was bitten, and, finging the suake from me. turned to my companion with a shudder of despair The negro, who, with his arms felded, had stood In consequence much diligence has at all times all the while calmly looking en, dow answered. been used in seeking tor such remedies; and my quick and terrified inquiries with repeated asmany more or less effications, have from time to surances that there was no danger whatever, and anothing serious would result from the bite.he did with as much covings and composers the guace—the sap of whose leaves is a complete ] as if it had been only the sting of a mosquito. I was more comforted by the manner of my company ion than by his words; but to make assurance is florous, the stem straight and cylindrical when double sure, I took a fresh sup of the guaco tea, and waited tremblingly the result. A slight idpenlagonal form, having five salient angles The flammation soon appeared about the orifice of the leaves grow lengthwize from the stem, opposite, wound, but at the expiration of a few hours it had exempletely subsided, and I felt that I was all right

On many occasions afterwards I repeated the experiment of handling scrpents I had myself taken n the woods, and some of the most poisonous elecies. On these occasions F adopted no farther precaution than to swallow a dose of the guaco sap, and even chewing the leaves of the plant itself was sufficient. This precantion is also taken by those-such as hunters and wood choppers-whose calling carries them into the thick june reptiles abound.

The guaco has no doubt saved firany a life. The tradition which the Indians relate of the discovery of its virtues is interesting. It is as follows:--Id the tierras calientes there is a bird of the kite species-a yardon, whose food consists principally of serpents. When in search of its victims, this bird utters a loud but monotonous note, which sounds like the word gua-es slowly pronounced. The ladians allege that this note is for the purpose of calling to it the snakes, over which it possesses a mysterious power, that summons them forth from their hiding palces. This may nevertheless be true.-They relate that before making the attack upon the serpent, the bird always eats the leaves of the bejuco de guaco This having been observed, it was nferred that the plant possessed antidotal powers, which led to the trial and consequent discovery of its virtues.—Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

LAZY BOYS.-A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just a sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree -Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that Jid not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves. pappers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and alms houses, have come up to what they are, stitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrians.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work little by little as a child is taught at school .- In that way, they aconice habits that will not forsake them when they

Many persons who are poor, let their children grow up to feurteen or sixteen years of age, or unattempt to use them. On the contrary, they seem- til they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with luxiness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done no matter how, is their only sim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing, but a short time; they rove sbout the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or the alms hottes,

> CATCHING MACKEREL -The following account of the method of catching mackerel will probably be new to many of our readers: "The method of iaking the mackerel is very simple. The vessel "hove too," and men are arranged on the " windward" side, as many as can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Each man is provided with four lines, but only two can be used in fast fishing. On each line is attached the hook, which is sunk into an oblong bit of lead called a "jig." A baysel is placed behind each man, into which the fish are "anapped" as caught, the jaw tearing out as though made of paper. Owing to this tenderness of the jaw, the fish must be hauled very carefully, though with great rapidity. One man stands "midship," throwing the balt which has been carefully ground, to keep the fish about the vessel, while the hooks are baited with any tough substance, either pork rind, a bit of liver, or a piece of mackerel itself. When the fish bits rapidly, no sport is more exciting-a dozen men will often eatch from thirty to fifty barre's in an hour. When caught they are split, gibbed, scraped, washed in three waters, and then salted—the whole being done with astonishing celerity."

SPRAK GENTLY .- "Dear mother," said a dellcate little girl, "I have broken your china vase to "Well, you are a naughty, careless, froublesome little thing, always in mischief, go up stairs till

send for you." And this was a christian mother's answer to the learful little culpril, who had struggled with and conquered templation to tell a falsehood to screen her fault! With disappointed, disheartened look.

Be slow to make a friend and slow to change You will stways be reckoned by the world near. The reptiles in my grasp at one time. I then put him; courteens to all, infinate with few recom-