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

TOWANDA: Morning, February 5, 1853.

Selected a Poetry.

From the Bradford Courier. THE PLACE OF REST.

fall me. ve winds ! tell me thou sea! b there no place of rest for me ! Is there no place of rest for mo!

Is there no place beneath you sky,

Where I may rest, may live, may die?

The breeze blew gently, the sea roll'd slow,

And softly spoke my answer, "No."

Tell me, ye besats that live on earth, is there no place, no little berth, Where I may go from this dull shore, And spend my days for evermore,

The beasts from out their dens cried low, And gently gave my answer No!"

Tell me, ye men ! tell me, thousave ! Is there no spot such as I crave?
Where I may spend my latest tireath, And pass my weary hours, till death ? The wave rolled mildly, the men spoke low, And whispering gave my answer, "No !"

Telline, ye spirits throned on high, here no place beyond the sky, Where peace may visit this rack'd breast, And my wrong heart, may there find rest ! The angels spoke, the sky was riven.

And gave the answer, "Yes, in Heaven!"

Miscellaneous.

Condensed by the N. Y. Tribune. Facts from the Census.

The population of the United States has increas al.337 per cent during the last 50 years. In that period the population of France has increased bu about 30 per cent. The population of the United Sales is now increasing at the rate of about three per cent per annum, while that of all Europe (we inter from the Secretary's partial statistics) is increasing at about the rate of, one per cent per an-

Emmigration has not swelled our population to any such extent as has generally been supposed The census returns indicate that, of our 24,000,000 of people, only two millions and a quarter, or less than ten per cent are born in Europe-or, in round numbers, one million in Ireland, half a million in Germany, a quarter of a million in England, one hundred thousand in Scotland, and Wales, half as many in France, one hundred and fifty thousand in Canala, and one hundred thousand in all other countries. We think the census takers did not obtain complete lists of the nativity of all born out o the country—that their inquiries must have been midulerstood to some extent or imperfectly an swered-still, we should consider three millions a literal estimate for the foreign born population of our country, or about one-eighth of the whole. We hire known the Irish alone estimated at a higher

Of our total population, the deaf and dumb are I insane, 1,476. That is to say, the colored persons proportion to their numbers than the whites.

teding June 1850, and only 50,353 as actually rethiring a subsistance from the public on the first of lose in that year. Of these nearly three-loughs and New Hampshire fourth, paying out \$147,351. brazen age." Virginia and Maine are just behind. We are very fure that there returns are imperiect and deceptive. hospitals, retreats, &c., on the gilts of private mudifferentes others (as by our Commissioners of remain classes; but after allowing for all this, we do not believe that Pennsylvania for instance] paid m little an \$252,138 for the support of paupurs, whether chargeable on township, county or state.-There must be a blumiler here, and, we trust, Mr. Kennedy (a Pennsylvanian) will review the data The real and personal estate in the U. States and respond with truth and the year 1852, to 610,000. 300,000, and estimate the present actual population property in each human being, or \$2,000; to each erenge family of five persons. We believe this is

a close approximation to the facing The Charches, or edifices for public Divine worship in the United States number thirty-six thou-467; the Baptist nearly one fourth, or 8,791; the Presbyterians the next, number, or 4,584; and if we sount the Dutch Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran, and German Reformed with the Presbyterihalf bare mom for \$,705,211 wombippers Thy broken down. tone and reflections.

fice in the Union will accommodate in 384; the 10talue of Church Property \$86,416,639 ; and if the Churches should be filled at one time, they similarly record bell in dis bote! would hold 13,849,896 persons probably some bing near the total population that could at any one une attend Church.

The Farm Land of the United States are set down in the census as amounting to 118,457,622 acres of improved and 184,621,348 of pnimproved; total 303,078,979 acres, worth in the average \$10 per cre. The sverage value of the Farm Land of Massachuseits, Rhode Litand, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is about \$20 per acre, (N. Jersey the highest, Pennsylvania lowwhile Maine: New Hampshire and Vermont

average about \$15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the Farm Lands of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missessippi and Tennesse raised in the average below \$5 per acre. * * * 11 Of Domestic Animals, this country has an Early

supply and has always been prolific-and the num-1850 was 559,053, slibough the number has conannum to each cow, with 163 pounds of cheese .-equal to 45 per cent in the former and 22 in the latghanies and the Prairies of Illingia, Missouri and Texas. New Mexico has six sheep to each person an extraordinary proportion. Best of all, the returns show that while in 1840 the average annual yield of wool was a little under two pounds per sheep, it was in 1850 nearly two and a half pounds per forty-six per cent in the wool. And in Vermont, where the greatest attention has been paid to sheep husbandry, the average yield per sheep is almost four bounds. Yet we import considerably of wool, mainly the cheapest and coarsest. In 1850, the import was 18.669,794 lbs., valued at \$1,681,691, or between eight and nine cents per pound. The imports of wool have largely increased during three or lone years.

Of tobacco, the aggregate returned in 1840, was 319,163.319 lbs., in 1850, it was 199,752,646 lbs. -a decrease of about ten per cent. We fear the Millennium is not approaching so rapidly as these retorne would indicate.

Of cotton the production continues largely to inor 60,000 tuns, per annum.

Of potatoes, the product would seem to have fallen off from 108,298,060 bushels in 1840, to 104,-1717; the blind, 9,702; the insane, 15,768; the the reason, being the effects and lears of potato rot. doute, 15,706. Of these the colored deaf and This disease would now seem to be passing away, damb are but 632; colored /blind, 1,715; colored and the culture of the root consequently reviving. Of wine the production is steadily increasing. afficial with these various infirmities are fewer in Our importations amount to six millions of gallons per annum; our consumption to at least twenty Of patipers the census reports only 131,972 as millions of gatiens; so that our home production having received public charity during the year pre- must be not far from fourteen million gallons. Of this aggregate, it seems that only 221,249 gallons are acknowledged in the census-whence we infer that our manufacturers of Maileiras, Champagne, the natives. The aggregate goat of appporting Hock, &c., think proper not to " let their light shine papers during the year aforesaid was reported as before men," but meakly put aside the credit of ony \$2,954,806, whereof New York paid \$817,336 their enormous consumption of cider, turnips, logand Massachusetts \$392,705. Penusylvania ranks wood and other domestic and imported products.next, but disbursed only \$232,128 in public charity, Such an example of modesty is very rare in this

Of spiritous and malt liquous, the annual product reaches the enormous aggregate of eighty-six milexports just about halancing each other. This is a Emigration) from commutations paid indirectly by great country. The hop culture [mainly contined to this State] is extending

Of Flaz and Hemp, the production did not naturally vary from 1840 to 1850. We trust it has since '50 received a strong and lasting impulse ; but Rome Nervaux, and the two companions in arms embracwas not boill in a day.

Terniories is returned as of the actual value of \$7,- in 1840 only 61,552 pounds; in 1850 barely 14,-133,369,725. We would rate that to make it cor- 763 pounds. And get it is demonstrable that we have every facility of climate, soil, unemployed tional wealth. But to secure this end, present sucneedful! So we rim in debt for our Silks, and leave and, of which the Methodistown one third, or 12- the children who organ to produce them, to grow up beggars and thierestalong our highways.

Our Sugar collure is extending. Our production [Maple and Cane togashat] in 1340, was 169, 100,800 :pounds; in: 1850 is was /201,880,886 towards the priest, whispered something in the priest, which is the priest of the to and the difference between all these seem pounds; an hierance tensinily in Louisiana and Aught and messential.) the total is 8,212. But the Total of 116,730,077 pounds. Much credit is chosen place in front of the firing party, awaiting minuted capacity of the Presbyterian and attied due for this to the Tariff of 1812, which gave the the final blow. The officer who commanded the Churches is greater in the average than that of the sugar culture an impetue which it see never lost veterant approached him in order to bandage his haplist and Methodist Chumbes, so that while all it has now objected sometiment of the most admirate eyes, to spare him, with the customary considerathe Methodist Churches will accommodate but the said efficient machinery; and is eteatify work tion at executions, the secretion of looking on the looking and all the Baptist but 3, 140, ing further and further more more be declined this last act of kindness, needless to those will be presbyterian and retarded Churches store will ecclorate or presbyterian and retarded churches store will be presbyterian and retarded churches store will ecclorate or presbyterian and retarded churches are presbyterian and retarded

620,950 Worshippers. The Episcopalians have 1, but he is not to be held responsible for our deduc-

ond bell 17 " No Cuffee, is that the sec

Waose To store in church, or hit your after he is down.

The Death of Labedoyere.

The gallant Laybedovere, the first defector to Napoleon on his teturn from Elba, was condemned to suffer the pain of death. He had twenty-four hours to apply to a Court of Appeal. This timewas granted to the entreaties of his family, to enable them to solicit the King's pardon, rather than proceeding, for he had confessed everything A young orator of the Paris bar, then already celebrated as:a political advocate, and still more calebrated eince in the Tribane, M. Mangain, detended this desperate cause before the Court of Appeal -He moved public opinion; he touched the judges, per continues to increase stepdily and repidly. The but he could not move them. A second sentence increase of horses, mules and asses, from 1840 to of death confirmed the first. Labedovere, still uncertain if the influence of his noble family might sidetably decreased in all the State liberally not obtain from the Court perpetual imprisonment chequered with Railroads. New York has one in place of atomb, fortified his soul in his cell with horse to seven persons, Ohio one to tout, and the the resolution of the soldier, the resignation of the ame Labedoyers, be retired whole Union about one to every five persons, or, a Christian, and the prayers of the dying; ready for little over four millions in all. Of near caule, the life or for death, according as the heart, forgiving number in 1850 was 18,355,287—an increase in or implacable, of the King should decide at this ten years of about 20 per cent. The average pro. moment on his fate. :: His mother and his wife beduct of butter appears to be about 49 pounds per sieged the portals of the palace; but, trembling lest reasons of state should prevail in the Council of the We export annually a little over one million of dol. King against the natural disposition and magnanlars worth of dairy producté. If sheep there was limity of the princes of the royal house, they collect an increase of 2,309,108 between '40 and '50, not. ed 100,000 francs in gold, to brice the gaoler of the withstanding a diminution of 646,855 in New Eng. | prison for the escape of the condemned. This of land and 1,761,460 in the Atlantic Middle States for, which was suspected by the government, was received by the keeper of the Abbaye. Nothing ter. Sheep husbandry is tending rapidly westward more than a desperate supplication remained for and southward-to the milder slopes of the Alle- mother and wife of the prisoner. The most rigid orders interdicted the guards of the palace from granting an entrance to these suppliants, to spare the Court from the embarrassment of an implacable severity. These guards, however, were less pitiless than the courtiers, they relaxed their stern vigilance before these two weeping ladies. At the sheep, so that 21,000,000 sheep produced in 1850 moment when Louis XVIII, leaning upon the arms forty-six per cent more wool than 19,311,374 of his attendants, was descending the grand stair sheep did in 1840. An increase of twelve percent case and crossing the vestibule, where he was to in the sheep had been paralleled by an increase of get into his carriage for his daily drive, the young wite of the condemned, only nineteen years of age, her infant in her arms, in deep mourning, with hair dishevelled, and eyes streaming with tears of anguish, threw herself between the prince and the fled with sobs, "Pardon! Pardon!" The King of incurring those reproaches of weakness with crease. The product is now over 3,000,000 bales ame," said he, "I knew your sentiments and those shook, and the loose bottles in the cellar jingled ed beforehand : but I own entisfaction to to offer my protection to you and to his child."riage, and the windows were closed. The hapless wife fainted upon the track of the wheels.

bearing Labedovers to the place of execution, under a garden wall, on that same plane of Grenelle. which, a few days before, he had contested with the enemy. He was accompanied by a priest, who recited to him, in a low voice, the prayers in the pangs of death. On alighting from the coach be perceived, amid a little group of curious persons atfracted to the spot by the rumor of the execution, a faithful friend, Cosar de Nervaux, whose visits had Inter a great many of the midigent are enterised in lions of gallons; (elx gallons for each person old often consoled him in the solitude of his prison. enough to drink or to know better) our imports and. The presence of this witness, a friend, at an hour when all else upon earth are enemies, and the consolation of dying in the presence of one, at least, who would shed an honest tear to his memory, threw a gleam of saddening joy over the countenance of Labedovere." He advanced toward M. da ed each other affectionately. They exchanged Our Silk Culture is a ruin. We produced in some rapid and interrupted words in a low voice, 1834 no less than 397,790 lbs., of Coccoons in Historians absert that M. de Nervaux promised his ilying friend to avenge him ; but vengeance, a sentiment altogether human, existed no longer in the soul of Labedoyers, which was full of religious hope hands, &c., for this branch of industry, and that its and divine forgiveness. M. de Nervaux only promof the Union at 25,000,000 giving \$1,00 per head of vigorous projection would aid largely to the Na- leed his friend to avenge him on oblivion, by the fidelity and tenderness of his recollection, Labedrifices are exemplist; and these individuals cannot overe approaching the soldiers ordered for his exon will not make, and the Nation is too dull, too cention, and walking from the wall towards them, careless, too fettered by partisaniship, to do the thing appeared slowly to measure the number of steps which ought to seperate him from his executioners he stopped a moment on the spot which he seemed to have chosen for his death. Then as if a sudden thought had struck him, which called him b life to repair a lapse of memory, he returned and embraced him : after which he resume the Mother you must allow me more funds: I can't who, like him, have been familiar with death on Catholics have but 1,1 19 Chusches, second modifiing Buch is the substance of Me. Report, so many fields of battle. He threw his hat upon the ground, and univing his cravat, begged one of the soldiers to accept it as a present from a dying man, and keep it in memory of him. The soldier though moved, declared the gift, as at variance massa, dis' de second Infing of de fuss belt. We with the laws of military discipline." Labedoyere, however, masted, and the soldier at length replied,

moment a carriage, escorted by gendarmen, was

Labedovere handed him the handkerchief and advanced a few pares closer to the firing party, until the muzzles of their muskets almost touched, his breast. The emotion, not of fear, but of bidding farewell, had deprived his features of their natural color, but not of their firm expression or intropid look. He instinctively turned his head towards the side where M. de Nervaux was praying for him, as from any approsed benefit to be derived from this lift to bestow his last look on friendly eyes, cThen baring his breast, he said: with a firm spice to the veterians, " fire my friends!". The volley replied to his voice, he staggered and fell, pierced with a number of balls. The smoke of the discharge cos ered for a moment the soldiers and the body.-When this was dispelled by the breeze, the price who had attented the execution, approached the

body, extended on the border? of meditch, knel

down, and steeping a handkerchief, in the warm

blood flowing from the breast of the deceased

which he had promised to take as a relio to Mad-

A Thrilling Adventure. A merchant, who wishing to celebrate his daughers wedding, collected a party of her young companions; they circled around her, wishing much nappiness to the youthful bride and her chosen one. Her father gazed proudly on his levely child, and noped that as bright prospects for the future might open for the rest of his children who were playing mong the guests; Passing through the hall of the basement, he met a servant who was carrying a lighted candle in her hand, without the candle stick He blamed her for such conduct, and went into the kitchen to see about the supper. The girl soon re turned, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in the cellar during the day, and that one had been opened.

"Where is your candle," he inquired in the utmost alarm. " I couldn't bring it up with me, for my arms are tull of wood." said the girl.

Where did you put it ?" " Well, I'd no candlestick, so I stuck it in some

black sand that's in the small barrel?

Here master dashed down the stairs, the passage was long and dark, his knees threatened to give steps of the carriage, and exclaimed in a voice sti. way under him, his breath was choked, his flesh gether and cover the whole soil in two or three seemed dry and parched, as if he already felf the years. The Cranberry grown by cultivation usually drew back, at once moved and disconcerted; but suffocating blast of death. At the end of the cellar, yields from 150 to 400 bushels per acre; its truit is the lear of refusing a satisfaction to his party, and under the very room where his children and their two or three times as large as the wild fruit, and friends were revelling in felicity, he saw the open of a beautiful flavor, it readily keeps sound from the which he was beseeched even in his own palace, barrel of powder, full at the too; the candle stuck harvest time of it to the harvest time again. The prevailed over the spectacle of this suppliant who loosely in the grains, with a long red anufi of burnt asked him for so many lives in one. He fortified wick; this sight seemed to wither all his powers; himself with his impassibility of countenance, and | the laughter of the company struck upon his ear bowing with an apparent good nature, which con- like the knell of music commenced above, the feet day, with the aid of a boy to pick up the scattering trasted with his rigor to the young wife: " Mad- of the dancers responding with vivacity; the floor fruit. of your family for my house; it is painful to me to with the motion. He fancied the caudle movedrefuse a pardon to such faithful servants. If your was falling; with desperate energy he sprang for same till about the 25th of May. Fersons wishing husband had only offended me, his pardon would ward-but how to remove it! the slightest touch for Plants, are requested to send their orders as ear-France, upon which he has drawn all the evils of der. With unequalled presence of mind he placed sedition and of war. My duty as a King ties up a hand on each side of the candle pointed toward my hands. I can do nothing more than pray for the object of his care, which, as his hands met, was the soul of him whom justice has condemned, and secured in the clasping of his fingers and safely moved away from its dangerous position. When After these words, the King was borne into his car- he reached the head of the stairs he emiled at his previous alarm, but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of the most violent laughter. He was conveyed to his bed senseless, and many It was six o'clock in the evening; at the same weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient

> tone to allow him to resume his business. COMMON SENSE MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON. -Persevere against discouragements. Keep yout temper. Employ leisure in study and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical | er naked ! The tub in which the man works reain business, never procrastinate. Never be in a hur- ches up to the waist, and a thick yellowish cloth ry Preserve self possession, and do not be talked is thrown over its top, which the workman keeps cord and Montreal Railroad. out of conviction. Rise early and be an economist every now and then gathering about him, and of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance which he can draw around like a bag, at that, of pride; manner is something with everybody, while at his labor, the upper part of his person and everything with some. Be guarded in dis- slone is visible. To a stranger, the effect of a visible and everything with some. Be guarded in dis-course, attentive and slow to speak. Never acqui-it to such a workshop—to which it is not easy to by the collision?" "Yes, Sit." to Well, now esce in immoral sentiments. Be not forward gain admission—is startling. Pale, brown and oft- twee a shocking affair—so many hart- come kills to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. | en himste men, move op and down in their tube, | ed-some with broken legs, and we less, Squir Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indiffer- stamping and alternating their feet with little cess- twee a sad thing, and all from carelestices, sheet ent. Rather set than follow examples; practice a ation; sometimes in silence, and in many cases carelessness; if the careless could only have suffered temperance; and in all your transactions re- with little or no expression in their faces. Each of ered, I wouldn't have cared much." " Nor I spot member the final account.

> THE EFFECTS OF TRUE RELIGION.-A Texas cortespondent writes--"Some gentlemen were engaged in conversation the other day, when the subject riers who employ the master skin dressers. There can," "I know it, but still they must pay for this of fighting came up, which, by the way, is a pretty, is no water or any other fluid used in tubbing, but job if they are poor; you see people don't like in fruitful topic down here in Texas; and several persons were named as being some in a roughand-tumble fight; and among others a man belonging to the of the churches in town was considered to be 'about the toughest customer to handle.'-"Yes," remarked the parson of the very church to which the man belonged, I believe that brother Den, unrestrained by grace, would whip any man of his inches in the state?" A cool proviso that! them is considered better and readier for the cure amount."

Comrad et Straonic Little Gent. of filleen go among our fellows if you don't." Indulgent Widow. Whi, my thild; you have three dollars a week pocket money now. You surely cannot must, boas and uppets." spend more than that ?" Little Gort.-" Yes, that is all well enough; but where's my cigars and smashes to come from ! and that Newfoundland dog has such a devil of a twist, I'm sure he'll eat to the youth. me one of these days,"

A Western action in enswer to a complaint of a which he had no doubt would be new to him !

Satisfied with this pions resolution of the soldier, beats her like the mischief.

The Crashary.

Mr. Sullivan Bates, Bellingham, Norfolk comy, Mass., has forwarded us a circular containing sume valuable information on the cultivation of the readers who wish to give it is trial.

1st. Select a situation for your Cramberry-field o Clay soil, on such as is not liable to bake; or on different parts of their soil, and by so doing the better soils may be ascertained. As far as I have ascertained, there are three varieties of Cranberry, viz:-The Barberry, the Cherry, and the Bell-I have never known of any other variety of the berry that would naturalize to dry soil except the Bell Cranberry; this species of the berry grows much wild state, on the borders of the Cranberry bogs, spreading its way to upland soil; this species is much larger than the others, in its wild state. Per- act like a fool, mother," sons engaging in the cultivation of the atticle, should commence with the last mentioned species, and commence with those that have been cultivat? ed and naturalized to dry soil, they will much sooner accomplish their object, and with much less trouble and expense, as the plants multiply and increase abandantly. Persons commencing with one

2d. Prepare your soll the same as for sowing grain, by plowing harrowing and making your soil even-then mark it out in drills, 18 or 19 inches apart, putting the plants in the drills, 2 or 6 inches apart-hoe them slightly, at first, till the roots become clinched, and afterwards no other cultivation is needed. The plants may be expected to run tofruit is generally gathered in September-it is gathered by wire teeth rakes, made for the purposeone man generally gather from 20 to 40 bushels per

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the as the first of September, for Fail and during the winter for Spring.

A Novel Manuractory.—We find the following

curious description of the manner in which Ladies Musts are manufactured in London, in a magazine before us. The writer gives the following as the manner in which the "tubbing" process of the ekins used for ladies' muffs, boas, &c., is conducted: "The workmen are ranged in tube along the sides of an apartment, or shed, or any kind of outhouse, in a yard, or some secluded apol in London. Every tubber, with the exception of those who may be unwell, and who may then wear a loose son of a jacket, which, however, tells against the efficiency and rapidity of his work-is altogethand the perspiration which sometimes pours from of the skins than any butter or other latty compound; "Well, then, Squire, I had my hat smashed, my which are looked upon as merely auxiliary to what skinny parts of the fors which are to be ladies'

of his personal history, gives the following caution

" If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to pe ruse these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect, in my patron, that he did not give news enough advise boyhood the opportunity of learning which I neged him when news was scarce to read his Bible, lected in my youth—through every pair of my in etary career I have telt pinched and hampeted by my own ignorance, and I would at this morner The Cincinnati Noopareil asys that there is a give half the reputation I have had the good Ritune man in that city so passions of find of music that to acquire, if by doing so, I could rest the remaining shall be respectfully to cover your face after death." he mistakes his wife for a bass disman nightly, and part tipon a sound foundation of learning and sec ence."

ocated on Five Points in New York pity, is now in the hands of a missionary society. What it was "Upland Bell Cranberry," from which we make in its palmy days of crime and misery, may be some extracts, for the information of those of our gained from the following sketch of a visit by one of the editors of the Courier:

We have paid another visit to this man misery, and we must say that we have never here a dark loam soil, or on all moist softs where there fore seen so much unalloyed softering. We went is a mixture of sand, mostly of rectained lands ;- at midnight, under protection of polles officers, and such as can be made moderately dry, are well ad were lighted on our way by loushes, which were apted to grow the Granberry In fact, most all soil carried in our hands. Having pessed through Marthat is natural to grow the notation in well related deterioralley, our capiain entered a room; where to grow the Cranberry, (yet the first mentioned soil was presented the following spectacle : The room would be preferred.) I think there are portions on itself was more filthy than a sty; in the fire place most of the farms situated in the Middle States, and | was a few burning embers, above which benged their vicinity, that are well adapted to grow the kettle, with a cabbage cooking in it; rended by a Cramberry, and I should propose to all desirous of women and ber daughter. It was all they had to commencing the business, to put their plants on ear, and the women told us she had not taked free for twenty four liours. The wretched being, Emppeared, had been engaged in a fight with some brute of a man, who had so severely bruise I fee Tace, that one whole side was literally black and blue. We asked her some questions alluded to ber daughter, who seemed to have become so hime as to have bartered her virtue for bread. The poor in the form of an egg-it is inclined to grow in the mother burst into tears, and wept as if her bears was broken. The only comment which the threehter made, was, " Mother, are you crying ? Don't

The couch to which this pair were to refine after their midnight meal, was a pallet of straw, which was wet with liquid mud, that came cozing through the walls, for we were in a cellar. This woman told us that her hubband was on Blackwell's Island and that she had seven daughters, every one of whom had died in girlhood, but utterly abandoned or two thousand, will be able to obtain plants of to every vice. She mourned their unhappy fate, their own raising sufficient to transplant aures in 2 but tooked open it as a matter of course, for they could not starve.

In one comer of the foom, on a litter of street, and with hardly any covering upon them, lay a man and his wife, one of whom was suffering with the asthma, and the other with a terrible coldi-Covered, as they were, with the most fifthy rage, they looked more like reptiles than human beings. In an another corner of the room, upon a wooden box, sat a young woman, with a child on her lan : the former possessing a pale and intellectual countenance, and the latter a mere skeleton. This woman uttered not a word while we were present, but seemed to be musing in silent despair. Hier history and very name were unknown, but her allence and the vacent stare of her clear bine bys. spoke unutterable sorrow. She was the queen of fantastic realm. On leaving this toom, our guide told us that it was only one of sighty, which we might enter in that building, if we would take the

Another room that we visited contained, no less than five lamilies, and in one comer of it was a woman in the agenies of death, while at her side dying wretch. In another we saw a solitary boy, about ten years of age, who was afficied with the email nox, and had been abandened to his miserable fate. He had rolled off of his bed of straw. and his cheek rested upon the wet floor, which was strewn with filth. Another room was crowded with black and white men, women and children.-The faded beauty and bright eye of one white women attracted our attention, and we found that it was but a year or two ago that she was performing Juliet at one of our theaters to the Jelight of thousa ands. She is now an outcast, and her only soci session is a calseo gown

" Dottan a Foot."-The Farmer's Monthly Visltor tellathe following good story concerning a settlement effected with one of the unfortunates who was injured by the collision at Meredith, on the Cons

We are told that when the agent of the Railroad went to one of the sufferers by the collision of the Bih of October, the following dialogue and settle-" Well now these men are "tubbing," that is, treading or Mr it was no table of the stockholders; and stamping, first upon one foot and then upon the they have to pay for it. Now, they've willing to other, on the skins which are the complements of pay liberally, in fact to do all they can-but they his titb. These skins are for the supply of the tur- are poor you know, and trying to do the best they the fleshy part of the skins are all buttered, and have their heads smashed and their legs broken for with the cheapest butter or scrapings, and in some nothing." "No, Sir, I am awars of all this, so are places rancid butter, when such things are purch. the Company; they're willing to settle matter right: aseable in sufficient quantity. Saw-dust is used, Now, Mr. what will you take and be callefield which gives the butter a firmer tread, and tends to for the injuries he had received to 1 don't know aid, by its friction, in accuring the skins. Upon what will you give !? "Well, now that's kankee these tubbed skins, so prepared, the man treads, Mr. the Company want you to name the some you know the dathages; and all that, so lost set the

sides thumped; my wrist inmined, and besides; cozes from the workmen's body. And in this way you know; I was thrown into the bay; and well men's sweat is forced for hopes together into the plump to the bottom, where the water was full fail feet deep; well, I got out alone, thank God, and think the Company should pay me about a dollar do for ". It is needlest to say that the less dollars; Youturur Neather - Walter Scoti in a narrality were paid over by the Squire, and this the Comen pany senfed their liabilities in sums from \$10 th upwards of \$2,000.

> THE Root of ALL EVIL-To root up snother man's tateis' :- :-Cause Why ! It is followed by law, jaw, and all manage, of,

corning is the same of the sam With four metalic qualifications, a man may he pretty sure of earthly success. These, are gold is his pocket, eilver on his tougue, bass in his face? and iron in his heart.