ONIX SIMPLIFE

เ หม่ในกรีส เลือง โก "REGARDLESS OF DENUMERATION PROS. ANY QUARTER." <u>্বর্বের কি রোগে রাজ্যার পর । রাগরিক প্রকৃতি</u>

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

TOWANDA:

Andan Morning, November 19, 1853.

Selected Poetry.

A CHILD EMBRACING ITS MOTHER.

BY THOMAS BOOD. Love thy mother, little one! Kiss and clasp her neck again-Hereatter she may have a son Will kiss and class her neck in vain— Love thy mother, little one!

Gare upon her living eyes, And mirror back her love for thee-Hereafter thou may'st shudder sighs To meet them when they cannot see. uize upon her living eyes !

Press her lips the while they glow With love that they have often told-Becalier, thou may'st press, in woe, and kiss them till mine own are cold. ses her hips the while they glow!

ha' revere her maiden hair. Aubrugh it be not silvery grayearly death led on by care, Way snatch, save one dear lock, away. (10 revere her maiden hair !

port of her at eve and morn, That Heaven may long the stroke defer, a may'st live the hour forlorn Wer thou wilt ask to die with her. ther, at eve and morn.

AUTUMN.

See the eaves around us falling De and withered to the ground. so amphiless mortals calling, a a a an! solemn soun i-

Y ... en length of days presuming. Wa, the pains of pleasure tread, 1 - a ... la'e in beauty blooming, Numered now among the dead.

· West hough yet no losses grieve you-Ger with health and many a grace; te utless skies deceive you : Sammer gives to Autumn place."

be tree of ble eternal le. our highest hopes be staved : sampe, for ever vernal, Pears a leaf that shall not fade.

Che Susquebanna Ballen.

ANALYSISM ITS INDIAN AND PLONEES DISTORT Fed are their nomn and power, like dreams. r scribe-unmarked, by bard unsurg: ot mountains, takes and rolling streams Recall their wild, rich forest tongue, And names of melody they bear,

have note of Indian cruelities, which were r during the Revolutionary era, and for some arremards, were undoubtedly somewhat exand The reason is obvious, and if it does wish a justification, it palliates the wrong.thionies needed the aid and friendly sympa-#France and other prominent powers of Eu: is well as the united and ardent co-operation er is nonulation, then numerically weak an could an active symputhy, on their beis more likely to be elicited, than by a graphic ri will arrochies alleged against the Indian Gieat Beitain."

a mode of warfare, which had been at all times to be Iroquois, from the earliest history are of hem, was such, unquestionably, as to a te teller feelings of our name. The best. reas me worst, which can be alleged of it is, was and had been, for ages, approved To red by their nation. With a clear sense ace however, they expected that the same the shell was meted to their foe would be to them again, and with more than Roeactime, they wurted torture and death, when

5,24gment of the Indian character, generalas from which the public mind has form-The apon the war-path. During seasons of tions; their Future, dark as a starless night. ustand and brother, and the social charities 1 mais tollow in the "smaling train" of that, in practice, is war, even at this enlightenere annés the vintage.

bornersupon the war-path, and the Chrisac a cen adversary.

* There exists The than the warrior's excellence, be and sudden deeds of varience wild, and wonders of the moment. tre and they that generate ar mad, the human being travels

to which sussesse comes and goes doth her's course, the valleys' playful windings, to meed the corn-neld and the hill of vince 18 18 6 'v bounds of property."

the notches carefully cut upon the haft of his toma. a narration, by a captive, of her personal advenreceives the wild greetings of his nation; and re- in Canada, it is highly interesting. counts his deeds of valor at the festival which fol- This venerable lady died, a little more than stained laurels.

These, heightened in their brilliancy, by an excu- "Gleanings." Her father, Sebestian Strope, emiupon his garland.

That the park-lodge of the Indian, or the hearththe bloody day, Might, the Victor, instead of just ture was made in the morning, while the family nor less impressive by the polish upon the blade bonse, and remained there all night. of the English swordsman, or the rudeness of the tomahawk in the grasp of the torest warrior.

wartare of the Iroquois, upon the Susquehanna and ing, for an attack upon Wyoming.

Tioga, and was believed throughout the war to parative security. An officer, in authority at the

Soldiers, streiched on black hoops, &c.

No. 2 Containing ninety-eight of tarmersfields, &c. No. 3. Containing eighty eight scalps of women: mens' souls.

hair long, braided in the Indian fashion, to show The captives were taken at once to Tioga point, they were mothers; hoops tine, &c Seventeen and there given to a British Officer, at the head of &c., &c.

After the ratification of Peace, the truth was di vulged as to the origin of the letter, and it was as certained and admitted to have been penned by Butler, and Indians, under Gi-en-gwah-toh, em-Doctor Franklin, merely for political effect! In barked in canoes and batteaux, for that ill fated his zeal for the cause of his country, he, at the place. Their destination was well known to the time, justified a deception and a wrong, which his usually clear moral vision, under other circumstances, would have been the first to have discountenanced

In addition to the intrinsic and undeniable instice and ments of our cause, influences, similar to this, were effectual in bringing down the executions of the civilized world upon Great Britain and her red allies; at the expense, always, of the latter-the untertered frequeis-who, in self-defence, would wield the tomahawk, but not the pen.

The histories written of them, which have been manuals in our American schools, have been penned, if not by their enemies, at least we may say, by their Anylo Saxon, land-covering successors, and the historic Muse has cowered in her task, before tish soldiers deserted, making their way toward the imposing form of the genius of "Manifest Des. Tioga Point. A detachment was sent in surgist tiny," in his gigantic strides from Ocean to Ocean. Standing " mute" before the bar of public opinion. whose jurisdictional right, in their sallen majesty, they disregarded, the Iroquois have been convicted without a hearing; condemned by an interested which was a favorite corn ground of the natives. extenuation; their prisons, the narrow Reserva-

In the border warfare of this part of our State. that themselves, we know but little of Rangers and Tories, and other what soldiers in the of graves, in which they were placed a few days History, poetry, painting and tradi- service of the enemy, committed worse than Inthe sedicm represented them to us otherwise, dran atrocities. Instances appear upon record, of return trip of the captives to that point, shortly afa vir. ors, armed, partied and plumed. In such wanton cruelty on the part of the officer just terwants, from Queen Esther's recital of the occur in and effects, war is asterrible as "Hea- mentioned, at Cherry Valley and elsewhere, that rence. Previous to their captivity, they were on Same," and tends to the development the Mohawk Chiefiain, Brant, denounced his last friendly terms with her, and while prisoners to worst, and seldom any of the better of indiscriminate slaughter, in the scathing rebake ceived at her bands many favors and marks of kindnature. Even Christianity, with its that he "was worse than a savage." In the accounts ness. Precepts, has failed to eradicate its hor- received at a distance from the place where those a hat it has failed to mitigate them, not. variably tracked to the door of the forest Chieffain, Sacting is migractions of Peace and Mercy, when, in justice, the circlized savage deserved the censure, and should have borne the odium. In mamament: -where Death tills the field, and spirit at Cherry Valley, and other points where cruel at and near Johnstown. He proved himself, thro'out, a scourge upon the Colonists upon the Sasque- point, part of her company were cent by land, and hanna and the Mohawk. As he had lived, so he a part in boats, to Fort Nissara. died, an object of such undisguised odium and exe

The latter seeshis heroism commemorated in the has never been in print, and only so much of an ger :-honorable mention made of him by his superior outline of the general circumstances of her capture . This is no time to fill the jayous cup, officer; in the plaudits of the public prints; and in and subsequent residence with the Indians will feastings, perhaps, and triumphal street pageants. now be given, as will aid the present objects of our sable hope of civic preferment, as a merited tribute grated from Catskill in 1773, with his wife and chilof honor, varnish, but cannot cover, the blood-spots | dren, and settled at Wysox, (then called Wysock. ton, and sometimes written Wes-sau ken,) in Bradford (then Westmoreland county, Pa) Her grandstone of the white man, in some remote and unno- parents, and three sisters of her mother, making ticed hamlet, has been rendered tearful and deso, three other families in the neighborhood, together late by the loss of a protector: That the victim has with the whole of her father's family, were made gone, suddenly, from the red field of battle to his captives by the Indians in the month of May precedsolemn account, unprepared :-that at the close of ing the Massacre at Wyoming, in 1768. The captice, holds the revel, or chaunts "the joyous ves- were at breakfast. During the preceding evening, pers," are facts, which are rendered neither more a friendly Indian sought the shelter of her father's

He communicated to her father the unpleasan announcement that he had fallen under the displea-At the opening of this article it is stated that the sure and suspicion of the Indians, on account of his Colonists, from interested motives, gave currency frequent visits to the forts at Wyoming, and that to exaggerated accounts of Indian atrocities, and, soon his own settlement was to be molested. He it might have been added, particularly in the border also stated that formidable preparations were mak-

Early in the morning, after having been hospita-As a sample of many, mention need only to be bly entertained, the Indian left, her father had been made of one historical tact. During the Revolu- so much alarmed by the information thus obtained, tionary war, a letter was extensively circulated, not that as soon as his informant was out of sight, he only throughout this country, but in Europe, pur- saddled his horse, to ride to Wyoming, for the purporting to have been written by an agent of the pose of procuring a sufficient guard to aid him in English Government to Col. Haldeman, then Pro- excorting his family and relatives back to that point, vincial Governor of the Canadas. It is dated at which was then looked upon as a place of com have been genuine, and found a place in some or fort, had assured him that a sufficient guard for this the most respectable publications of the day. Ema- purpose should be sent, whenever danger threatennating, as it purported, from the heart of the Indian ed; within a short time after he had exchanged territory, it carried with it a verity and authentic parting salutations with his trembing family and character above question or cavil. The writer saye, friends, the houses of the settlement were surroundin substance, by request of the Seneca Chiefs he ed, and old and young were captured. The build. sends to his Excellency eight packs of scalps, cured, lings were soon laid in ashes, and the usual marks dried, hooped, painted, &c , with an accompanying of Indian wrath suddenly changed the face of things, invoice, of which, a few out of a great many in the once quiet hamlet. The father thus escapother items, will sufficiently show the general im- ed, but what must have been his feelings, when he returned the next day, full of solicitude, accompa-No. 1. Containing forty-three scalps of Congress | nied by his guard from the fort, to find the seulement in ashes-the hearthstone desolate, his aged father, mother, wite, and every one of his family hoops green, to show they were killed in their claiming kin with him, in the bands of the Indians

captives. Upon the return of the expedition from the massacre, with the booty, consisting of cattle. horses, &c., the captives were still there.

In the latter part of July, all the prisoners, metrol ing the narrator, together with the Indians and othther forces, came up to Owego, thence went to Bainbridge and Unadilla, in the vicinar of which point they remained for several weeks. At the two extended them of cooking in a fire-place; a novel luxury since their captivity. Sticks of sufficient length were placed in the ground, the tops boand together and rooted with bark making a tolerably comfortable tent for their protection.

While the captives were at Bainbridge, two Bi overtaking them upon the beautifut plain in the town of Nichols, now owned by General West. brook, and the descendants of Daniel Shoemaker, deceased, and then called Maugh-an-to-wa-no. and the deserters were shot down at once. The bodies were left were they fell, without burial, until Queen Esther, of She-she-quin, a notable per-Major Walter Butler, at the head of his English sonage of that vicinity, esperintended the digging after the event. These facts were learned, on the

> Remaining there about three weeks, they were maps, near the mouth of the Genesse. From that and its fruits, to respectful consideration.

The account of her journeyings and resident where he fell, and denied the honor of a coldier's to the arms of her father, will be reserved for another chapter. Allusion will now be briefly made Many points, of general interest, arise in the nar- to a point which has been a subject of disagrees rative of Mrs. Jane Whitaker, a brief extract of with many historians, as to the participation of Beam which was introduced into a preceding article. As in the massacre of Wroming.

hawk; takes and preserves the scalps as trophies; tures and journeyings upon the Susquehanna and identified him with that terrible affair. The Poet side for several weeks, antil his recovery. The as the basis of his information, those early accounts. lows the victory. These, with the hope of being year since, at the house of her son, in Toulon, Illi- and that being, at the time, the generally received made a war-chief for his prowess, are his blood- nois, surrounded by friends who knew and appress belief in England, thus speaks of Brant. The ciated her history and her worth. Her narrative friendly Oneida announces the impending dan-

The Mammoth comes—the for—the monster Brant, With all his howling, desolating band :-

Red is the cup they drink; but not with wine; Awake and watch to-night! or see no morning shine

In 1822, John Brant, one of the sons of Thayandanegea, went to England, for the purpose of convincing the poet that he had wronged his father's memory in the poem. He was prepared with documentary evidence, which was sent, with a civil note, requesting the poet to satisfy himself of the mistake, from an inspection of the evidence, and to make such correction as should seem to him

just. To the next edition of this fine poem, a note

is appended, making a full explanation and cor-

rection. .The text, however, was left unchanged. The world reads the poem, but few, comparatively, refer to the prose of an appendix. This is the misfortune of a correction, thus partially made, and did it not have, in its unfairness, an unbroken series of precedents in its favor, gathered from the white man's intercourse with the Iroquois, it might be a subject of astonishment. 'Like the poet's good intentions, our test efforts to do them justice, now, are but limited and feeble-a brief, and perhaps unread appendix of justice to a massive volume of

Mr. Stone, in his Life of Brant, states, and endeavors to show, that his forest hero took no part in the tragedy at Wyoming. Mr. Miner, in his excellent work, the History of that Valley, inclines to the betief that he led in the battle, and was responsible for the Massacre. As the question now stands, the statement of Mrs. Whittaker is important. To feel its fource fully, we must bear in mind that for more than a month prior to the massacre, she was at Tioga Point, when the whole expedition fitted out and started for Wyoming, and was there when the forces returned. She says: "I saw Brant at Fort Niagara, often. I became well acquainted with his children and family. I saw him for the first time at the Fort. I do not recollect of seeing him at Ticga Point when the expediton was fitted out for Wyoming, nor when it returned. I think I should have recognized him it I had seen him before. I knew the English officers by sight, heard their names, and also saw the Indian in command at Tiogs, but it was not the man whom they called That era had been well called "the times that tried Brant at Fort Niagara I was young, but things that happened during our captivity, I remember with great distinciness."

Note-[It is due to historical truth that a fact place during the whole of the preparation for the since the foregoing was written, should be stated attack upon Wyoming, and were there also, when in this connection. Our Gleanings do not assume, the combined forces of the English, under John it is true, the responsible character of a history with its usually minute and useful details, still the writer of them would hardly do his own feelings instice, should be give, upon any point of importance, a partial statement only of facts in his possession. A Senera Indian, of thorough education and, it may be added, a gentleman of the utmost integrity, whose name the writer does not feel at liberty to give, states that an aged chiefiain now on the Cattarangus Reservation, known to the whites, as Governor Blacksnake, and to his own people, as Ta-wan-ne-ars, participated in the tragic affair of last named places, the captives had the privilege Wyoming. This chief is now one hundred and six years of age, or thereabouts, and still unbent with infirmity. He is very tall, being about six and one half feet in height. He is much respected where he is known, both by his own people and the whites. and every lineament of his tace, of which there is a very life-like and correct painting? in this village is expressive of patriarchal goodness, benevolence and truth. At several times, when he has allowed himself to talk with his people upon the subject of the massacre at Wyoming, which is not very often, he has said and has always maintained a consis tency in his statement, that Brant was there, and he states incidents, in his narrarive, which seems to make good his assertion, but the facts bearing upon both sides are so conflicting that a satisfactory solution seems nearly out of the question. A single fact as narrated by the Governor will be given. He save that after the battle, several soldiers of the Colonists tell under his charge, and into his custody as prisoners; that among them was a man who ap peared to be one of the principal citizens of Wy ming; that while having them in his charge, Brant came towards them and, after a brief inter view with the leading man of the prisoners, he di rected them to be taken to a point in the valley a little removed from the scene of camage; that the prisoners were taken there as ordered, and, by massacres occurred, the bloody foot prints were in then sent in canoes to Tioga Point, where they con- Brant's direction, were freed. His unbounded influ tinued until a short time after the appearance of Col. ence with the Indians, was sufficient to have pro-Hartly and Major Zebulon Butler in that vicinity, in duced this result, but the cause of his sudden symthe fall, at the head of a respectable torce, which pathy was unknown to the Governor. Brant, it is brand, it is bear a second attack known was a Mason, and even in the hour of bat-There Might, not Right, too often controls performed a conspicuous part. He was the leading upon Wyoming, and to protect that frontier. They the was never deaf to the entrasties of a brother, as achieved a victory over the Indians, in a sharp entracedies were enacted in the severe engagement gagement, in the vicinity of Tioga Point, which, the mystery of their escape. The writer of this ar upon the Chemung, (now Tioga,) between our ar- together with the news of the contemplated inva- ticle, however, not belonging to the Honsehold of " " soldier, sought a common object my under Gen. Sullivan, and the combined English sion by a large force under Gen. Sallivan, induced Faith, does not wish to be understood as speaking and Indian forces, called the battle of Chemong, the Indians to send all their captives up the Che. " by authority," but this much any one of common Telegrative modes of accomplishing it, and he was also present, associated with Colonels John mung, under an escort, on their way to Fort Niaga- Itairness will freely admit, that an institution, whose Mowing, are somewhat, but not essen- | Butler and Sir John Johnson. Not long afterward, ra. They went by the usual wall beaten trail, de precepts, and influence can so modify the nature of The former counts his victims, by in a bloody skirmish upon the West Canada Creek, scribed in a former article, striking Ne-nun-de-quat man, particularly of an Indian, that in the flush of buy another pound of ye." in Herkimer county, he fell, while at the head of a | od Lake Ontario, as pronounced by Mrs. W., which | victory and of blood, Mercy is enthroned instead of The state of the said, as translated by Cole-retreating party, after having ravaged the settlements is undoubtedly Irondequoit, as placed upon our Vengeance, entitles itself, it such are its tendencies

Brant held the Fraternity in high reverence he many times shows in the course of his singularly | kill him !" romantic life. A few years previous to his death cration, that he was lett uncared for upon the field upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, and her return a friendless stranger was taken each, while upon an exploring business expedition in Canada. Boats

I It was taken by Mr. Phillips, a talented American artist, now in Edinburg, and was presented to W. H. C. Hesiner, Esq., of Aven, by whose cour-tesy the writer now has it in his pessention.

The early histories and current belief of the day took him to his own house, and watched at his bed-Campbell, in his "Gerrade of Wyoming," taking stranger was a gentleman by the name of Hotchkiss, whose family was then residing at Onsh hulfquah geb, (now Windsor, on the Susquebanna)-With that point Brant was as familiar as its present inhabitants are, and always spoke of that locality with marked interest, for it had been a place of great importance to the natives, as a trading as well as a military post. Aside from the Masonic relations which existed between them, this fact, doubtless, created a lively interest in the welfare of the stranger. The facts which are there mentioned were made public in a speech by a descendant of Mr Hotchkiss, several years since, before a large as semblage, on Grand River, C. W., at the time of the disinterment and removal of the remains of the noted chieftain, to a more imposing mausoleum, than the one in which they have long reposed.

So limited as a contribution must necessarily be to a monthly magazine, lake the St. Nicholas, in which, the writer of this is aware, room is to be eserved for other matters of equal and probably of much greater interest, it is difficult to incorporate into a mere sketch all of the facts requisite to the appreciation of a subject so diversified in its details. and anggestive, as the Indian, and Pioneer history of our Valley. Indeed for a full comprehension of the Indian branch of our inquiries, an insight into the history of the of the frequeis, anterior to the Revolutionary era, is almost indispensible. To understand the secret of their success upon the warpath, and of their Imperial away, an inquiry is also important into the nature of their "League" or Contederacy, and of the Totemic tie, by force of which the Sixth Tribal Soveregnties maintained, for, ages, a confederated national importance. But these sketches are only Gleanings; that is all that is claimed for them. They are necessarily meagre and unsatisfactory.

In a facure number, the narrative, now commence ed, will be finished, with its incidents and explanations. After which, a history will be given of the title of the original Patentee to the Owego Half Township, where the first settlement in our county was made, together with an account of the conflict. ing charters granted to the New York and Massachusetts Colonies; in the final adjustment of which the latter acquired, inclusive of the Half Township above named, a large amount of land, between Owego Creek, (then called a river,) and the Chenango, as wel as several millions of acres lying inthe Western part of our State; subject, of course, to Indian title. Next to which an account of the Pioner openings, in various parts of our County, (then called Montgomery.) will appropriately follow.-St. Nicholas.

LABOR.—God pity the man or woman who has dreamed of by the profoundest thinker or the wildest theorist

The idea that labor-manual labor-is degree is not only foolish, but wicked ! Too proud to work! Strange pride that! Better do anything than nothing! Labor is the basis of all wealth, of science, of art, of everything which gives comfort to the physical and dignity to the spiritual life of man. Too propd to word!

The devil is always most busy with those who are the most idle. If they don't work he will." A man uncultivated will run to waste, as an reas a neglected garden will be full of weeds and croples. The physical organization requires action, work, or it will be efferningte and powerless. He who can lift but twenty pounds to-day by practise and a temperate use of the physical organs, may by and by astonish the world with his herenlean performances.

Look at the young man who has no steady employment, of some kind or other. See the ball bubits that are by degrees growing upon him. Watch his progress and dissipation and his end is crime. And should be have courage and strength enough left, after years of indolence to break away from the degrading habit how much of precions time will be have lost! how much will be long to live over the wasted hours and years so that he might better improve them.

CEVIER AND SATAN -It was said no drubt cor mothe, that so extraordinary was the skill of Currer that if he only saw the tooth of an animal, he could give not only the class and order of the animal to cuestion, but the history of its habits. The following anecdote of a quick and coof examination of a personage, whom most people would not think of abmining to such a scientific research, is, to use the Vankee vernacular, decidedly "rick?"- In the Gentleman's Magazine for this month, an arricle i Traits of the Trapists," and bearing the signature of "John Doran," concludes with a characteristic anecdate of Curier. He cace saw in his sleep he popular représentation of Satan advancing towards im, and threatening to eat him. " Eat me !" 'r xclaimed the philosopher, as he examined the field with the eye of a naturalist, and then added, "Hornboofs! grammicorous! Needu't be afraid of him!

from Doctor, that ore rate hand of women se first rate," said a Yankee to a village apothecary

Know'd it! know'd it!" said the pleased vender of drugs. " Don't keep nothing but first rate placation. doctor's stuff."

Apocher popped \$7

"Yes eir. I gin that pound I bought the other day, to a perky little mouse, and it made him web three or teet in width. It is sometimes used sick, and I am pretty sure another pound would for the dresses of ladies.

Carricas -There is a certain meddlesome spirit, which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, earing down in profities. Care should be taken to vindicate great they have all the women in the county to siernames trom soch erodinon.

Wonders of Littleness.

Pliny and E ian relate that Mymecides wrough out of ivory a chariot, with four wheels and four horses, and a ship with all her tacklings; both in so: small a compass that a bee could hills either with its wings. Nor should we doubt this, when we find it recorded in English history on less questionable authority, that in the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign; a blacksmith of London, of the name of Mark Scalliot, made a lock of kon, sidela and brass, of eleven pieces, and a pipe, key, all of which only weighed one grain. Scalling also made: a chain of gold; of long-three links, which he fieltened to the lock ank key and put it around the neck of a flea, altogether weighed but one grain and a halt!

Hadrianus Junius saw at Meetilin in Brabut, a cherry-stone cut into the form of a basker; in it were fourteen pair of dice distinct, the spots and numbers of which easily to be discerned with a good eve.

But still more extraordinary than this basket of dice, or anything we have yet mentioned, must have been a set of tornery, shown at Rome, in the time of Pope Paul the fifth, by one Shad of Mitelbruch, who had purchased it from the urtist Oswaldus Norhingerus. It consisted of 1600 dishes. which were all complete in every part, yet so small and slender that the whole could be easily enclosed in a case fabricated in a peppercom of the ordinary size! the pope is said to have counted them, but with the help of a pair of speciacles, for they were so very small as to be almost invisible to the naked eve. Although his holiness thus eatisfied his own eyes of the fact, he did not, we are assured, require of those about him to subscribe to it on the credit of his own infallibility; for he gave every one an opportunity of examining and judging for himself, and among the persons thus highly favored, particular reference is made to Garper Schioppins, Johannes Faber, a physician of Rome.

Turrianus of whose skill so many wonderful things are related, is said to have fabricated iron mills, which moved of themselves, so minute in size that a monk could carry one in his sleeve; and yet it was powerful enough to grind in a single day grain enough for the consumption of eight men.

EFFECT OF LIGHT.- Dr Moor, the celebrated mataphysician, thus speaks of light on body and

" A tadpole confined in darkness will never become a trog; and an infant, being deprived of heavan's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being-Hence in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valois, where the direct sunshine never reaches the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveler. It is a strange meloncholy idiocy. alany citizens are incapable of any arrents some are deaf some are blind, some labor under all hese privations, and are all misshaped in almost every part of the body. I believe there is, in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of the houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun; and those are decidedly the healthiest. other things being equal, in which all rooms, are, during some parts of the day, taily exposed to direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady sale of the street and intally exempt those on the other side; and even in diseases, such as ague, the muched influence is then thus persal in its labora."

Taxing it Easy -Old farmer Hodge was a odeer lick, and in his own way made everything a subjee of reineing. His son Ben came home one day and said " Pa-

ther, the old black sheep has got two lambs." "Good," says the old man, " that's the most orofirable sheep on the farm ?

" But one of them is dead returned Ben "I'm glad on't," says tather, " it'll be better for the old sheen " " But tother's dead too," says Ben.

"So much the better," regained Hodge, " she li make a grand piece of mut on in the tail." "Yus, but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed

" Dead! dead! what, the old sheep dead!" eries old Hodge; " that's good, she was always an naiv old scamp.

THE WORLD -The world is the stage-men are the actors—chance composes the pieces—fortone distributes the parts—the fools shift the scenes... philosophers are the speciators—the rich occupy the boxes-the powerful have their seats at the piland the poor sit in the gallery—the fair present ref eshment—the tyrants occupy the treasury benches -those forsaken by faily fertune snuff the candles-Fully makes the concert, and Time drops the eur.

CHRISTI LEITY .- If ever christianity appears in its power, it is when it erects its trophies upon the tomb; when it takes up its votaries where the world leaves them; and fills the breath with immonal hope in dying moments.

Knowledge - Every increase of knowledge may cossibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the elecath of vicine. It is in i Reelf only power; and its value deven le on Rean-

"And doctor," said the joker coolly, " I want to . Lace Base Tage.-In the West Indies is found a tree the unter back of which resembles lace or net-work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white

> fry The force of selfirbness as as more table and calculable as the force of gravitation.

fitte & tous given a few years ago for the above monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest and leather manufacturers of Panvers: "May and le men to bot.