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

TOWANDA:

Salarday Morning, February 11, 1831

Selected Poetry.

THE LABORER'S NOONDAY HYMN.

BY WORDSWORTH.

Up to the throne of God is borne The voice of praise at early morn, And he accepts the punctual hymn, Sung as the light of day grows dim.

Nor will he turn his ear aside From holy offerings at noontide; Then here reposing, let us raise A song of gratitude and praise.

What though our burthen be not light, We need not toil from morn till night; The respite of the mid-day hour Is in the thankful creature's power.

Blest are the moments-doubly blest-That, drawn from this one hour of rest, Are with a ready heart bestowed Upon the service of our God!

Why should we crave a hallowed spot ? An altar is in each man's cot, A church in every grove that spreads Its hving roof above our heads.

Look up to heaven! the industrious sun Already half its race bath run : He cannot halt, nor go astray, But our immortal spirite may.

Lord! since his rising in the east If we have faltered or transgressed,
Guide, from thy love's abundant source, What yet remains of this day's course ;

Help with thy grave through life's short day. or upward and our downward way ; And glorify for us the west, When we shall sink to final rest.

Political.

APPEAL of the Independent Democrats in Congress to the People of the U. States.

Shall Slavery be permitted in Nebraska?

Washington January 22, 1854 Fillow-Citizens - As senators and representaves in the Congress of the United States, it is our at to warn our constituencies whenever immiven danger menaces the freedom of our institutions the permanenty of our ninon.

Such danger, as we firmly believe, now imand we earnestly solicit your prompt atten-

At the last was on of Congress, a bill for the orthe of Representatives with an overwhelming . . That tell was based on the principle of a mine slavery from the new territory. It was when up for consideration in the Senate, and resemently failed to become law.

the present session a new Nebraska bill has we reported by the Senate Committee on Terries which, should it unhappily receive the to be Congress, will open all the unorgan-... . v of he Union to the ingress of slavery. We arra yo this bill as a gross violation of a sa-"d piedge; as a priminal betrayal of precious 43's; as part and parcel of an atrocious plot to exand wast unoccupied region, emigrants - to Old World and free laborers from our own was and convent it into a dreaty jegion of despoiat intabiled by masters and slaves.

the your maps, tellow cutzens, we entreat ix and see what country it is which this bill, grasously and recklessly, proposes to open to sla-

from he southwestern corner of Missouri purthe parallel of 36 deg 30 min, north latitude tese h across the Arkansas, across the north fork scanaia, to the northeastern angle of Texas; then Now the conhern boundary of Texas to the wesembers of New Mexico; then proceed along that see fire to its termination; then again turn reswardly and tollow the northern line to New being to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then hand northwardly along the crest of that moun It tange to the line which separates the United Nes to in the British possessions in North Ameri 2 on he 49th parallel of north latitude; then pur to the course eastwardly along that line to the While Earth river, which falls into the Missouri ेण the north; descend that river to its confluence Will the Missouri : descend the Missouri, along the wesemporder of Minesota, of lowa, of Misson to a speint where it ceases to be a boundary

and enters the state to which it gives its name; continue your southward course along; the Festern limit of that state to the point from which that set out You have now made the circuit of the i toposed territory ci Nebraska. You have traversel the vast distance of more than three thousand a es. Y'u bave traced the outline ofan area of rur hundred and eighty-five thousand square more than twelve times as great as that of

This immense tegion occupying the very heart Whe North American continent, and larger, by by hree thousand square miles, than all the exand free states, excluding California-this im-The region, well watered and fertile, through thich the middle and northern routes from the At in to the Pacific must pass—this immense rean embracing all the unorganized territory of he nation, except the comparatively insignificant som at Indian territory north of Red river and betren Arkansas and Texas, and now for more than very without a struggle, and almost without a mur-Ty years regarded by the common consent of American people as consecrated to freedom. " Facute and by compact—this immense region, is bill now before the Senate, without reason and behout excuse, but in flagrant disregard of sound Firey and sacred faith, proposes to open to slavery. We beg your attention, fellow-citizene, to a lew " . " cal facts.

clearly indicated by the Jefferson proviso of 1784, and by the ordinance of 1787, was non-extension of elavery.

In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France. At that time there were some twentv-five or thirty thousand slaves in that territory, most of them within what is now the state of Lonisiana; a lew, only, further north, on the west bank of the Mississippi. Congress, instead of providing for the abolition of slavery in this new territory, permitted its continuance. In 1812, the state of Louisiana was organized, and admitted into the Union with slavery.

In 1818, six years later, the inhabitants of the thorsty to form a state constitution, and for admis- of March, 1853, said : "It is evident that the Mission into the Union. There were, at that time, in souri Compromise cannot be repealed. So far as the whole territory acquired from France outside

the country for the continuance of slavery. The original national policy was against it, and, not less, the plain language of the treaty under which the territory had been acquired from France.

It was proposed, therefore, to incorporate in the bill authorizing the formation of a state government, a provise requiring that the constitution of the new state should contain an article providing for the abolition of existing slavery, and prohibiting the further introduction of slaves:

This provision was vehemently and pertina ciously opposed; but finally prevailed in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. In the Sen ate it was rejected, and, in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses, the bill was | porated on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, | citizens, that the operation of the proposed permis.

At the next session of Congress the controvery was renewed with increased violence. It was terminated, at length, by a compromise. Missouri was allowed to come into the Union with slavery, but a section was inserted in the act authorizing her admission, excluding slavery; forever, from all the territory acquired from France, not included in the new state, lying north of 36° 30'

We quote the prohibitory section: "Sex 8. Be it further enacted. That in all that territory ceded to France by the United States, under the name of L'uisiana, which lies north of 36° ciple of the Missouri act prohibiting slavery north limits of the state contemplated by this act slavery and involuntary servicude, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited "

The question of the constitutionality of this proubition was submitted by President Monroe to his cabinet. John Quincy Adams was then Secre ary in the very compromise acts " that nothing herein William it Carried was Secretary of the Trea. prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg 30 min., and the full recognition of the just claims of freedom of State: John C Colhoun was Secretary of War; sury; W. am Witt was Attorney General Eich yet, in the face of this declaration, that excred and man. The Union was formed to establish jusdinese emment men three of them being from consults quality, and therenged the act received the lean upon these compromises, we commend this sanction of the Presiden homself, also, from a exposition. slave s'ale

Nothing is more-certain in history than the fact. that Missouri could not have been admitted as a similar relation to slavery with that acquired from stave state, had not certain members from the free Mexico, covered by no prohibition except that of states been seconciled to the measure by the incorporation of this prohibition into the act of admission Nothing is more certain than that this prohibition has been regarded and accepted by the whole country as a solemn compact against the extension of tions, designed to cover up from public reprehenslavery into any part of the territory acquired from sion meditated bad faith. Were he living now, no France, lying north of 36 deg 30 min., and not in- one would be more forward, more eloquent, or cluded in the new state of Missouri. The same more indignant, in his denunciation of that bad faith, act-let it be ever remembered-which authorized than Henry Clay, the foremost champion of both the formation of a constitution for the state, without compremises. a clause forbidding slavery, consecrated, beyond question and beyond honest recall, the whole remainder of the territory to freedom and free maritutions forever. For more than thirty years-during will join you in perpenual prohibition north of that more than half the period of our national existence under our present constitution—this compact has slave states say to the free states, "Missouri is adbeen universally regarded and acted upon as inviolable American law. In conformity with it, lowa 30 min has been attempted; we have received the been organized as a free territory.

It is a strange and ominous fact, well calculated now deliberately purposed to repeal this prohibi- in this demand. tion, by implication or directly—the latter, certainly, the maniler way-and thus to subvert this com-

We cannot, in this address, review the various pretences under which it is attempted to cloak this monstrous wrong; but we must not altogether omit its evil issues.

It is said that the territory of Nebraska sustains the same relations to slavery as did the territory ac- four attention. quired from Mexico prior to 1850, and that the pro-slavery clauses of the bill are necessary to carry

into effect the compromises of that year.

No assertion could be more groundless. Three acquisitions of territory have been made by treaty. The first was from France. Out of this territory have been crea ed the three slave states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and the single free state of lows. The controversy which arose in relation to the then unorganized portion of this territory was closed in 1820, by the Missouri act, containing the slavery prohibition, as has been al ready stated. This controversy related only to teritory acquired from France. The act, by which it was terminated, was confined, by its own express terms, to the same territory, and had no retation to any other.

The second acquisition was from Spain. Florida, the territory thus acquired, was vietiled to els-

The third was from Mexico. The controversy which arose from this acquisition is fresh in the remembrance of the American people. Out of it spring the acts of Congress, commonly known as the compromise measures of 1850, by one of which California was admitted as a free state; while two others, organizing the territories of New Mexico tember 9, 1850-9, L. Statutes at large, 446.

The original settled policy of the United States, and Utah, exposed all the residue of the recently land. The homestead law, should Congress en

touch the existing exclusion of slavery from what should not, work beside slaves. Labor cannot be is now called Nebraska. They applied to the ter- respected where any class of laborers is held in ritory acquired from Mexico and to that only. They were intended as a sottlement of the controversy slavery, that to make and keep a single slave, there growing out of that acquisition, and of that contro- must be slave-law; and where slave law exists, versy only. They must stand or tall by their own lebor must necessarily be degraded.

The statesmen whose powerful appport carried the Utah and New Mexico acts, never dreamed that their provisions would ever be applied to Nebraska. Even at the last session of Congress; Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, in a speech in favor of taking up that question is concerned, we might as well agree There was no apology in the circumstances of or five or ten years hence." These words could not have fallen from this watchful guardian of stavery, had he supposed that this territory was emup It is a palpable after thought.

The compromise acts themselves refute this pretension. In the third article of the second section United States, it is expressly declared that " in such | own country and the British possessions, stretching state or states as shall be formed-out of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited;" (*) and in the act for organizing New Mexico and setthing the boundary of Texas, a proviso was incorwhich distinctly preserves this prohibition, and flouts the bare faced pretension that all the territory of the United States, whether south or north of the Missouri compromise line, is to be open to slavery. It is

" Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of states that may hereafter be formed out of the state of Texas, or otherwise " (†)

Here is proof, beyond controversy, that the prinand 30' of north landed, not included within the of 36 deg 30 min, far from being abrogated by the compromise acis, is expressly affirmed; and that the proposed repeal of this probibition, instead of being an affirmation of the compromise acts, is a repeal of a very prominent provision of the most important act of the series. It is solemnly declared contained shall be construed to impair or qualify" the prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can pre-

> The pretences, therefore, that the territory, covered by the positive prohibition of 1820, sustains a disputed constitutional or Mexican law, and that the compromises of 1850 require the incorporation of the pro-slavery clauses or the Utah and New Mexico bill in the Nebraska act, are mere inven-

In 1820, the slave states said to the free states. admit Missouri with slavery, and refrain from positive exclusion south of 36 deg. 30 min , and we line " The free states consented. In 1854, the mitted; no prohibition of slavery south of 36 deg was admitted as a free state, and Minesota has full consideration of our agreement; no more is to be gained by adherence to it on our part; we, therefore, propose to cancel the compact." It this be fearful torebodings of future calamities, that it is est dishonor and crime can the free states acquiesce

We contess our total inability properly to define ate the character or describe, the consequences of pact, and allow slavery in all the yet unorganized this measure. Language fails to express the sentiments of indignation and abhorrence, which it inspires; and no vision, less penetrating and comprehensive than that of the All Seeing, can reach

To some of its more immediate and inevitable consequences, however, we must attempt to direct

What will be the effect of this measure, should in unhappily become law, upon the proposed Pacific railroad? We have already said; that two of the principal routes, the central and the northern traverse this territory. It slavery be allowed there, the settlement and cultivation of the country must be greatly re aided. Inducements to the immigration of fice laborers will be almost destroyed. The enhanced cost of construction, and the diminished expectation of profitable returns, will present almost insuperable obstacles to building the road at alfwhile, even if made, the difficulty and expense of keeping it up, in a country from which the energetic and intelligent masses will be virtually excluded

will greatly impair its usefulness and value. From the rich lands of this large territory also patriotic statesmen have anticipated that a free, industrious, and cathightened population will extract abundant treasures of individual and public wealth There, it has been expected, Treedom loving emi grants from Europe, and energetic and intelligent laberors of our land, will find homes of comfort and fields of useful enterprise. If this bill shall become a law, all such expectation will turn to grevious dia appointment. The blight of slavery will cover the

Act of March J. 4845-6 U. S. Statates at large, 787.

acquired territory to the invasion of slavery. ... | act one will be work less them. ... Freemen unless These acts were never supposed to abrogate or pressed by a hard and cruel necessity, will not, and abject bondage. It is the deplorable necessity of

> We earnestly request the enlightened conductors of newspapers printed in the German and other foreign languages to direct the attention of their readers to this important matter.

It is of immense consequence, also, to scrutinize the geographical character of this project. We beg territory of Missouri applied to Congress for au the tormer Nebraska bill, on the morning of the 4th you, fellow-citizens, to observe that it will sever the east from the west of the United States by a wide slaveholding belt of country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America. It is of the state of Louisiana, not three thousand slaves. I to the admission of this territory now, as next year, | a bold scheme against American liberty, worthy of an accomplished architect of ruin. Texas is already slaveholding, and occupies the Gulf Region from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Gulf of braced by the pro-clavery provisions of the compro. Mexico to the Red river. North of the Red river. mise acts. This pretension had not then been set and extending between Texas and Arkansas, to the parallel of 36° 30min, lies the Indian territory, about equal in extent to the latter state, in which slavery was not prohibited by the act of 1820 of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the From 36° 30 min. to the boundary line between our from west to east through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than twelve degrees of latitude, extends the great territory, the fate of which is now to be determined by the American Congress Thus you see, fellowsion of lavery in Nebraska, will be to stay the progress of the Pacific from the free states of the Allantic. It is hoped, doubtless, by compelling the whole commerce and the whole travel between the east and the west to pass for hundreds of miles through a slave holding region, in the heart of the continent and by the influence of a federal government conrolled by the slave power to extinguish freedom and establish slavery in the states and territories of the Pacific, and thus permanently subjugate the whole country to the yoke of slaveholding despot ism. Shall a plot against humanity and democracy, so monetrous, and so daugerous to the interests of liberty throughout the world be permitted to suc-

We appeal to the people. We warn you tha the dearest interests of freedom and the Union are in imminent peril. Servile demagogues may tell you that the Union can be maintained only by submitting to the demands of stavery. We tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by tice, and secure the blessings of liberty. When it and when it becomes worthless it cannot long

We entreat you to be mindful of that fundamen tal maxim of democracy, equal rights and exact justice for all men. Do not submit to become agents in extending legalized oppression and systematized injustice over a vast territory yet exempt from these terrible evils.

We emplore Christains and Christain ministers o interpose. Their divine religion requires them to behold in every man a brother, and to labor for the advancement and regeneration of the human

Whatever apologies may be offered for the toler ation of slavery in the states, none can be urged for us extension into territories where it does not exten and where that extension involves the reneal of ancient law, and the violation of solemn compact. Let all protest, earnestly and emphatically, by correspondence, through the press, by, memorials, by respinuous of public meetings and legislative bo diseasaid in whatever other mode may seem expedient, against this enormous crime.

For ourselves, we shall resist it by speech and rote, and with all the abilities which God has given us. Even if ove-come in the impending struggle, we shall not submit. We shall go home to our constituents; erect anew the standard of freeto awaken the worst apprehensions, and the most not Punic faith, what is it? Not without the deep dom, and call on the people to come to the rescue of the country from the domination of stavery. We will not despair: for the cause of human freedom is the cause of God.

S P CHASE, Senator from Ohio. CHARLES SUMNER. Senator from Mass. J. R. GADDINGS, Representatives from EDWARD WADE, Ohio. GERRIT SMITH, Rep ham New York, ALEX. DEWTTI, Rep Mass.

A New Manufacture.-There is no material which has recently been applied in the arts which has more rapidly developed its usefulness than India rubber. The improvements in it have rendered it available for a thousand purposes and the zanufacture and consumption of it have grown so large, that the annual importations of the crude material reach the value of lour or five million annually. The last use which has been made of it is the manufature of combs, and a really beautiful article is produced from it possessing the lightness, elasticity and tenecity of shell or bone, the price not being more than one third of the shell combs The India rubber is first prepared by being deodorized, hardened and colord. Then it is spread into sheets, of the necessary thickness by machinery. A circular saw set against the edge of the sheet cuts it into strips, resembling in shape two combelocked together by the teeth. One blow of the cauer divides the teeth. A grinder sharpens them and a grailer with a file gives them, the requisite bevel. The entire surface is smooth by a revolv ing wheel, covered with cloth, and the comb is then bent on a metal cylinder, heated with steam. The polisher, upon a wheel prepared with a fine polishing material, imparts a beautiful finish. All kinds of comba, dressing, puff, childern's comba, are manufactured by nearly the same process, and the finish and beauty of these articles must recommend them to general use. They neither warp nor split in the teeth, and may be washed in warm

Comin Sally Dillard.

BY HE CLIONES.

Scens - A Court of Justice in North Carolina. A beardless disciple of Themis arises and thus addresses the Cours: " May it please jour worship, and you gentlemen of the Jory, since it has been my fortune (good or bad i will not eay) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, if has never before befallen me to prosecute so direlul, marked, malicious au assault-a more direful, wilful dangerous battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace it has seldom been your durty to pass upon, one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as that which took place over-at Captain Rice's, in this county. But you will hear from the witness?

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined, and depose. One said that he had heard the noise and did not see the fight; another that be saw the row, but didn't know who struck first; and a third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops-I am very sorry gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stundily of the witnesses examined. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. and who was able to make himself clearly understood by the court and july, I should not so long, have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward Mr. Harris, be sworn.

So forward came the witness, a fat, chubby looking man, a ! leetle" corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops-Harris, we wish you to tell about the rio that happened the other day at Capt Rice's; as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocation, we wish you to be compendious and

al the same time as explicit as possible. Harris-Exactly-giving the lawyer at knowing wink, and at the same time clearing his throat— Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moun't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately, but how-omeyer, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well, consin-Sally Dillard then asked me it Mose he mouth't go. for what you have said to me."

I told consin Sally Dillaid that More, he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howeomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillaid, Mouse mout go.

Chops-in the name of common sense, Mr Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole? Do say what you know about the riot.

Witness-Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and consin Sally Ditlard she came over to our house and axed me if my wate she moutait go. I told cousin Sally Dillard-

Chops-Stop, sir, if you please, we don't want to 1 hear anything about cousin Sally Dillard and your said." wife-tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness-Well, I will sir, if you will fer me Chops-Well sir, go on.

Wirness-Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me it my wife she mouto't go-

Chops-There it is again; witness, witness, please to stop. Witness-Well, eir, what do you want ?

Choos-We want to know atout the fight, and rou must not proceed in this imperimentatory. Do Court ? Witness-To be sure I do

Chops-Well, go on and tell it then-and nothing

Witness-Well, Captain Rice he giu a treat-Chops-This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that the witness may be committed for contempt; he seems to be trifling with this

Court-Witness, you are now before a court of

justice, and less you behave yourself in a more be_ coming manner you will be sent to jail, so begin. and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Witness-(alarmed,)-Well, gentlemen, Capt

Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard-Chops-I hope the witness may be ordered into custody.

Court—(after deliberating)—Mr Attorney.

court is of opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way, Proceed,

Mr Harris with your story, but stick to the point-Witness-Yes, gentleman; well. Capi. Rice he o our house and axed me if my wite she moun't go! I told cousin Sally Dillard that my, wile she In the summer of 1930 there was another eclipse in the hip, and the big swamp was up; but how, and caused the Board of Brokers to adjourn. As and the grap was smartly in the grass, but howsomthey walked the log, but my wife, like a dratted fool tucked up her clother and waded right thro? couched a cold, and has he releases ever since and that's all I know about the fight.

THE SABBATH -" The rest of the Sabbath is as necessary after the engagement of the week, as is did all in his power to draw his companion in o night's rest alier the work of the day. To the one convention, but to no purpose sat one moment be we go instinctively forced by fatigue. It is well if would with a superabundance of polinest, apoliwe observe the other, impetted by moral considering to drawing his a tention to the fact that the eraton, before enflering the penalty attached to its ash of his gigat had fullen on his maistcoal, of a violation; of which no instiget gives pa warning spark was endangering his neckerchief : At langua After six flays of labor our strained muscles needs the Englishman exclaimed a Why the dense can't a session to tenew their elasticity cut irriable you leave me alone; Your continuit has been bur-nerves to recover their moral state—par tenered name for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother spirits to rescue the equipmenty.

The Dutch Widower,

il Mine from was no beifer as she ort to be, 'il shust before she diet; then she was so good as before," remarked Mr. Vanderhorn to his neighbor. a Your wife was an aminble woman, and you

" Pel, vot you know so much about mine frow, "I not intimately acquainted with her, but I am

do great injustice to her memory," said Swartz.

sure that all her acquaintances loved her.". " Vot right had they to love her? Stay be---

" May be what? 1 " May be you loved mine frow too."

"Why do you speak so strangely " "Vy, von day, a pig, ngly man, shost like you,

came into mine house and kissed mine from right before her face." "Were you present at the time !"

" To pe sure I vos."

" Well, what did you do?"

"I kicked him right pehind his back."

" Did he reseat it?" "Yaw, he proke-me and the lookingglass; and all the rest of the crockery in the house, 'cept tha

feather bed, into von tom smash!" " What did you do then?" "Then I cried murder! muder! and I called for

te shudge, and to shory, and te police office and constable, to come, and he run away!" "Do you intend to charge me with taking such

unwarrantable liberties with the companion of your

" Me no charge notting for it now, tecause she is tead and perried "

"I will not allow you to make such insinua-"You are an old tyrant, and everybody said you

were glad when your wite died " " Everypody pe one tain har"

"I saw no symptoms of sorrow."

if Me lelt more wush; than if my pest cow has died."

" Your cow

"What a comparison!" "She was a great loss-a heavy loss-for she was so pig as dat (spreading out his arms.) and she

weighed more tan two hundred pounds." " Look out old man, or you will see trouble. doubt if your wite was ever kissed by any man atter her mairiage. At all evenis, you must apologise

" Vot is pologise !" "You must beg my pardon and say you are sorry; il you do not, I will enter a complaini against

you and have you arrested."

"I pe sorry ten " "Sorry for what !"

"Sorty you kissed minc frow," "You incorrigible idea! That is not what you

most, for I never did such a thing in my life." " Must I say you pe sorry that you never did

such a thing." "No sir-you must take back what you have

While the Dutchman was in this dilemma, his

friend Hans Bamberher came along, and finoffy succeeded in reconciling the parties, when the trio adjourned to a neighboring coffee-house.

The Next Great Eclipse.

The year 1854 will be celebrated in time to come for its great eclipse. On the 29 of May, if the atmanacs are right, the sun will have his face very considerably sponged out, by her changeful queenship, the moon The aborigines of this country, you know anything about the matter before the when such a circumstance happened, had an idea that the eclipse was occasioned by a domestic squabble among the luminaties, and the male philosophers turned in and beat their wives, to show their indignation at such proceedings. O hers again thought the ectipse was a sort of frowning expresaion of the God of nature upon their negligence of religious sacrifices, and they straightway roasted a dog in his skin and cut heles in their flesh to propitiale the offended Sovereign. The lights of science have taught us better things, and it is now understood that an eclipse is nothing more than an accidental conjunction of the sun and moon, when they happen to pass each other in their way through eternal space, a thing much easier to comprehend than how a ridish reed turns into an esculent ulant. It lacks only two years of a half century since an eclipse was memorable, or, rather, black enough to be partially remembered.

In 1806, the sun was darkened at noonder, and can ed great consternation amongst the timid, particularly in the witch raising partions of New England; and, what was most remarkable, the poplicy gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over were deceived into the idea that it was bed time. and quietly left off eating and took to their rousts. was poorly, being as how she had the thenmatics of the sun which made it rather dark in New York. somerer, as it was she cousin Sally Dillard, my this eclipse of 1854 will be the result of a great wite she most go. Well, cousin Sally Dillard then deal of expense, and the most extraordinary confasked me if Mose he month? go. I told cousin Sal- bination of chances, it is expected that the furely Dillard as Mose he was the foreman of the crap, niles will, in advance, be prepared with pieces of smoked glass, and other murky mediums, and ever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he thus be enabled to witness its comme and going mont go: So they wees on together blose, my witer off, without any difficulty. In the mean time grown and consin Sally Dillaid, and they come to the big on people can keep their eyes open, and they will swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you, but see various eclipses in the social commerical and being as how there was at log across the big swamp political world, that are quite as curious, and much consin Sally Dilland and Mose, like gentle folks, mo e lamentable, in their consequences, to individuals, than any that will take place in the heavens

English Tacitussaty -The Morning Post revi vesta good story apropos to English reserve. As Englishman and a German were travelling together in a diligence, and both smoking. The Geman you about it?