OFIX HAMPIO

RESARDLESS OF DESUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

MUNIEISIR 40.

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

TOWANDA:

Haurday Morning, March 18, 1854.

Selected Poetry.

SPRING. BY HEXRY BRADY.

When Winter's howling, stormy blast, With fury on us rolls; When virgin snows fly drifting past, In mountains from the poles; When fierce north-easters clear the street, Of every living thing.
O, then how much we long to greet
The calm and genial Spring.

Ho! Spring approaches—how exact,
The seasons do return.
Each rising sun proclaims the fact, Its beacon signals burn : The atmosphere, the woods and lawn. Most joyously do ring, With sounds peculiar to the dawn Of calm and genial Spring.

Then let's be joyful we who are So favored from on high; Bow down the head, let humble prayer, Ascend above the sky: Let's cease awhile our worldly boasts. Attune the harp and sing. Hosannas to the Lord of Hosts, Who sends another Spring.

Soon Nature in her richest robe. Most glortous will be seen; Her hand will spread the entire globe With purest, richest green—
Her softest carpets span the earth,
She will her mantle fling,
O'er forest, glade, and mountain heath, The first approaching Spring.

Yen! by sickness are oppressed-Ye who on crutches gra-Jamp of exult, you'll find it best, As doth the bounding Roe; Come out and view the budding tree-Your doors and shutters fling Wide open, to admit the breeze, Of sweet refreshing Spring.

The mighty monsters of the deep. The small fish in the stream-They too, jump up, and as they leap, They praise the great Supreme-The Eagle souring to the Sun. The small bird on the wing. And lark, at day brook bath begun, To worship God in Spring.

O, breathes there one beneath the skies, A man, who ever trod
This earth of ours, and still denies,
The existence of a God— Let such, if such there be, arise, And view each happy thing, For all that welks, or swims, or flies,

Misc llaneous.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

ANNO. 1824 - JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT.

Visit of Lafayette to the United States.

In the summer of this year General Lafayette, accompanied by his son, Mr. George Washington y years. He was received with unbounded honor, tion, such as no Roman ever led up-a procession not through a city, but over a continent-followed, of and overpowering reception. His modest estimare of himself had not allowed him to suppose with surviving friends, not to rouse a young generation. As he approached the harbor of New York, that he objected. he made inquiry of some acquaintance to know If conclude the one they began, but live to enjoy dison.) enjoying the respect and affection of their country, after having reached its highest honors.-Another, and the tast one that Time would admit land of his adoption. Many of his early associ-

generation astonished and excited him, and gave his own future place in history, passing down to the stry, which procured us the alliance of France.

Intest time as one of the most perfect and beautiful. The grants were voted with great manimus, ar characters which one of the most eventful pehe was received in the hall of the House,) very felicitonaly seized the idea of his present confrontation with posterity, and adorned and amplified it with the graces of oratory. He said: "The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence country, and to contemplate the immediate changes which had taken place-to view the forests felled, the cities buil), the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways opened, the progress of the ans, the advancement of learning, and the increase United States is the realization of the consoling object of that wish hitherto vain. You are in the mids! struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endearing to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unahered, and that is, in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your depart. ed triend, the father of his country, and to your ilrewards for long past services and sacrifices-two ful without being unwise, and is able to pay the glory of virtuous and consistent fame. debt of gratitude without giving its liberties in discharge of the obligation. The venerable Mr. Macon, yielded to no one in love and admiration of Lafayette, and appreciation of his services and sacrifices in the American cause, opposed the grants in the Senate, and did it with the honesty of purpose and simplicity of language which distinguish-

ed all the acts of his life. He said: "It was with painful reluctance, that he felt himself obliged to oppose the passage of this bill. He admitted, to the full extent claimed for them, the great and meritorious services of General Lafayette, and he did not object to the precise sum which this bill proposed to award him; but he objected to the bill on this ground : he considered General Lalayette, to all intents and purposes, having been, during our revolafayette, and under an invitation from the Presi- lution, a son adopted into the family, taken into the ent revisited the United States after a lapse of for. household, and placed, in every respect, on the same looting with the other sons of the same tamisiection and gratitude by the American people. - ly. To treat him as others were treated, was all, lathe survivors of the Revolution, it was the re- in this view of his relation to us, that could be reom of a brother; to the new generation, born since | quired, and this had been done. That General Laautime, it was the apparition of a his orical char. fayette made great sacrifices, and spent much of ster, lamiliar from the cradle; and combining all the his money in the service of this country, (said Mr. wes to love, admiration, gratitude, enthusiasm. M., I as firmly believe as I do any other thing which could act upon the heart and the imagination; under the sun. I have no doubt that every faculty the young and ardent. He visited every state in of his mind and body were exerted in the revoluhe Union, doubled in number since, as the friend tionary war, in defence of this country; but this and popul of Washington, he had spill his blood and was equally the case with all the sone of the famianshed his fortune for their independence. His ly. Many native Americans spent their all, made ingress through the states was a triumphal proces. great sacrifices, and devoted their lives in the same cause. This was the ground of his objection to this bill, which, he repeated, it was as disagreeable blind, paralytic. The heat in the lower workings on by captives in chains of iron, but by a nation in to him to state as it could be to the Senate to hear. the bonds of affection. To him it was an unexpect. He did not mean to take up the time of the Senate in debate upon the principle of the bill, or to move any amendment to it. He admitted that, when hat he was to electrify a continent. He expected such things were done, they should be done with a are sensibly affected by it, and retain for some time lindness, but not enthusiasm. He expected to meet tree hand. It was to the principle of the bill, there- the metalic flavor in their months. The minersfore, and not to the sum proposed to be given by it,

The ardent Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, reporthether he could find a back to convey him to a ler of the bill in the Senate, replied to the objeclate!! Illustrious man, and modest as illustration! tion, and first showed from history, (not from La" livite did he know that all America was on foot to layette, who would have nothing to do with the receive him-to take possession of him the most proposed grant,) his advances, losses and racrifi-Then be touched her soil-to teich and carry him- ces in our cause. He had expended for the Amerbeut and appland him-to make him the guest ican service, in six years, from 1777 to 1783, the we cause, states and the nation, as long as he could sum of 700,000 frances (140,00) and onder what be detained. Many were the happy meetings circumstances !- a foreigner, owing us nothing, and which he had with old comrader, survivors, for throwing his fortune into the scale with his life, to hear half a century, of their early bardships and be lavished in our cause. He left the enjoyments dangers; and most grateful to his heartalt was to of rank and fortune, and the endearments of his fasee them, so many of them, exceptions to the max mily, to come and serve in our almost destitute ar im which denies to the beginners of revolutions mies, and without pay. He equipped and semed the good fortune to conclude them, (and of which a regiment for our service, and freighted a ressel maxim his oun country had just been so sad an ex- to us, loaded with aims and munitions. It was not generally eight or nine days make as long a period emphilication) and to see his old comtades not on- until the year 1794, when almost ruined by the French revolution, and by his efforts in the cause its fruits and honors. Three of his old associates of liberty, that he would receive the naked pays. he found ex Presiden's (Adams, Jesterson and Ma- without interest, of a general officer for the time he

had served with us. the revolution, and 11,500 acres was granted to him, I wenty five and thirty; waste away, lose hair and to the the Presidency (Mr Monroe,) now in the to be located on any of the public lands of the Unit- (seeth, acquire an insufferable breath, or become Presidential chair, and inviting him to revisit the ed States. His agent located one thousand screen cometimes afflicted with tremblings that render es deep, will contain one peck. adjoining the city of New Orleans; and Congress unable to supply their own wants; they have to be ales seen in the two Houses of Congress-many in alterwards, not being informed of the location gran- fed like infants: If the disease be not checked rigthe state governments, and many more in all the ted the same ground to the city of N. Orleans. His occasty, cramps and nervous marks of the most walks of private life, patriarchal cires, respected for location was raild, and he was so informed; but agenizing kind follow upon these symptoms and the characters, and sensualed for their patriotic berefused to adhear to its saying that he would lead to death: They who work within due bounds, terrors. It was a grateful speciacle, and the more have no contest with any portion of the American and live moderately; using a good destrof milk; if impressive from the calamitous fate which he had people, and ordered the legalitie to be: removed; they take care always tricleans their persons thore seen attend so many of the revolutionary particle of which was done; and carried sponground of little oughly after each six more work—the full day's tethe Old World. But the enthusiasm of the young value—thus giving up what was then worth \$50, because not relief no old age. These ediseases

000; and now 2500,000. These were his money him a new view of himself—a future glimpse of advances, losses and sacrifices, great in them ore and quicksilver opticals the mines, in an himself—and such as he would be seen in alter selves, and of great related to our cause, but perhaps and in other operations, do not suffer. ages. Before them, he was in the presence of post exceeded by the moral effects of his example in terity; and in their applause and admiration he saw joining us, and his influenced ith the king and min

The grants were voted with great manimity, and with the general concurrence of the American pertiods of the world has produced. Mr. Clay as ple "Mi seffelson was warmly for them; giving. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the as a reason, in a conversation with me, while the organ of their congratulations to Latayette, (when | grants were depending (for the bill was passed in the Christmas holidays, when I had gone to Virginis, and took the opportunity to call upon that great man,) which showed his regard for liberty abroad as well as at home, and his far-seeing sagecity into future events. He said there would be a change would allow the patriot, after death, to return to his in France, and Latayous would be at the head of it, and ought to be easy and independent in his circumstances, to be able to act efficiently in con ducting the movement. This he said to me on Christmas day, 1824. Six ye are afterwards this view into futurity was verified. The old Bourbons had of population. General! your present visit to the lo retire. The Duke of Orleans, a brave general in the republican armies, at the commencement of the revolution, was handed to the throne by Lafayette, of posterity! Everywhere you must have been and became the "citizen king, surrounded by republican institutions. And in this Lalayette was consistent and sincere. He was a republican himself, but deemed a constitutional monarchy the proper government for France, and labored for that form in the person of Louis XV! as well as in that

of Louis Phillippe. Loaded with honors and with every feeling of heart gratified in the noble reception he had met curiosity in a museum. in the country of his adoption. Lafayette returned lustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, to the country of his birth the following summer, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and slill as the guest of the United States, and under its respectively St. Nicholas, St. Francisco, and St Die. for the very privilege of addressing you, which I flag. He was carried back in a national ship of go, which traverse the length of the hill and inter now have." He was received in both Houses of war, the new frigate Brandywine-a delicate com- sect it vertically; at the point where the converge Congress with equal honor; but the House did not pliment (in the name and selection of the ship) galleries connect them all together. The thickness limit themselves to honors; they added substantial from the new President, Mr. Adams, Lafayette having, wet with his blood the sanguinary battle-field feet; it is much thicker where the veins intersect, hundred thousand dollars in money, and twenty- which takes its name from the little stream which and seems to be practically inexhaustible; for at four thousand acres of fertile land in Florida - gave it first to the field, and then to the frigate. Mr. These noble grants did not pass without objection Monroe, then a subaltern in the service of the Uni--objection to the principle not to the amount. The ted States, was wounded at the same time. How ingratitude of republics is the theme of any declaim- honorable to themselves and to the American peoer; it required a Tacitus to say, that gratitude was ple, that nearly fifty years afterwards they should the death of republics and the birth of monarchies; again appear together, and in exalted station; one and it t clongs to the people of the United States to as President, inviting the other to the great repubexhibit an exception to that profound remark, (as lie, and signing the acts which testified a nation's they do to so many other lessons of history,) and gratitude; the other as a patriot hero, tried in the show a young republic that knows how to be grate- revolutions of two countries, and resplendent in the

From Household Words. Quicksliver.

Half the world knows that the quick-liver mine finest that exists. Its annual produce is twice as great as that of all the mines of the same kind in Carniola, Aungary, the Palatine and Peru put to gether. Almaden therefore is worth visiting -The place has its own traffic and no other. There is no high road in its neighborhood, and the nuicksilver raised is carried by muleteers to the government stores of Seville, where only it may be distributed; not being delivered at the mine to any purchaser. The muleicers take to Almaden. wood, gunpowder, provisions, and all necessaries: and thus the town lives and supports its eight thousand inhabitants. It is built chiefly in the form of one very long street, on the ridge of a hill, over the mine, which in every sense forms the foundation anon which it stands. It used to be under the care of a elegay old hidalgo of a governor, but it is now ntrolled by a ecientific officer, entitled the super intendent, and there is a good deal of vigor and practical sense displayed in the arrangements of he place. There is a town half in Almaden, a well endowed school, and a hospital for the diseases of

The diseased forms of the men working as excarators belong only too prominently to a picture of Almoden. You meet men in the street with wasted faces, for all breaths, and trembling hands; of the mine is very considerable, the ventilization is imperlect, vapor of quicksilver floats upon the air, and cor denses on the walls, down which it trickles in little runlets of pure liquid metal. Even visitors who number more than four thousand-are divided into three gange, or watches, working six hours each, and leaving the fourth six hours of the twenty tour-from ten at night until four in the morning -as an interval of perfect rest. On account of the heat, and the deleterious nature of the vapor, summer is made the idle time, winter the great period of activity among the population. As the winter inses, the appearance of the miners begins to tell its own tale, and great numbers hasten to their native plains and mountains to recruit.

Their homes are chiefly scattered about Estretagaese, after harvest, flock to obtain employment at Almaden, selling not their labor only but their health. The most robust cannot work in the mine longer than for about fourteen days in succession, of such labor as can be endured without rest. Those who exceed that time are obliged eventually to give an work and breathe unaudalterated air for perhaps two months together. If they work withput due precaution, and almost inevitably if they in-He was entitled to lands as one of the officers of delge in wine, miners at Almaden, aged between

afflict the miners only. The men engaged upon the ore and quicksilver outside the mines, in smelting

- 65 FEE 18 1 4 T

Storehouses, magazines, and workshops, are the leading features of the little town. Every thing manufactured that is used -even to the roped-in made upon the apor; and the workshops, like the whole engineering details of the mine itself, are planned in an unusually massive way, and carved out of the solid rock. The quickelver mine betongs to the Crown (under which it is let out in four year leases to contractors rich enough to pay a very large deposit.) and its details are all somewhat of a legal character. There used to be diese. ters frequently occasioned by the sinking of the works, and by fires. The last fire raged for upward of two years and a half. The employment of wood, except for temporary purposes, has theretore been abandoned, and magnificent arched galleries of stone are built through every one of the cuttings. The deposits are almost vertical; and great pains are taken to supply the void left by the removed ore, with a sufficiently strong body of masonry. Half the ore is, however, every where left standing as a reserve in case of any future accidents; and the whole yearly supply drawn from the mine is limited to twenty thousand quintals -This supply is drawn by mufe power from the bow els of the hill thro' a shall constructed on the usual impressive scale. There is not much trouble given by water in the mine. What water there is has to be pumped up by means of an engine built for the place by Watt himself, which would be a valuable

The ore lies, as I have sail in a lodge, almos perpendicular There are three veins of it called of the lotte varies between fourteen and sixteen the shaft deepens, the ore grows richer both in quality and in quantity. The yield consists of compact, gray querts, impregnated with cinnabar and red lead. Associated with it is a conglomerate called by the miners Fraylescar, because in color it resembles the blue gray of the familiar cassock worn by the frayles (friars) of the Fancisco

The chief entrance to the mine is out of the town on the hill-side, facing the south, the town uself being on the hill top. The main adit leads by a gallery to the first ladder, and by galleries and sery steep ladders the descent afterwards continued to be made. Though the mine is one of the vert oldest in the world-the oldest, I believe, of any kind that still continues to be worked—the workings have not, up to this time, penetrated deeper than a

shousand teet. The quickeilver is procured out of the ore by subfination over brick turnaces about 5 feet in height. and as the furnaces are fed with the wood of cistos and other aromatic shrubs, this part of the process is extremely grateful to the senses. There are thirteen double turnaces and two quadruple ones, party erected at Almaden, partly at Almadenejos-Little Almaden-in the neighborhood. The minerals having been sorted, are placed in the chambers over the turnaces according to their quality, in different proportions and positions, the best at the bottom. The whole mass, piled upon open arches in the form of a dome, is then roofed over with soft bricks made of kneaded clay and fine particles of enipharet of mercary, a free space of about eighteen inches being left between the ore and tool in which the vapor can collect and circulate. The memorial vapor finally conducted along stone ware tubes inted together, condensing as it goes, is deposited it gutters, which conduct it across the masonry of a terrace into cisterns prepared to receive it. The quick silver there carefully collected is then put into jars of wrought iron, weighing about 16 lbs. a-piece, and each holding about twenty-five lbs. English of the finished produce of the mines.

As for the antiquity of the mine at Almaden, that immense. Pliny says, that the Greeks had vermillion from it seven hendred years B. C, and the Romans in their day were obtaining from ittenthousand pounds of cinnabar yearly, for use in their paintings. The working of the mine tell, of course, into abeyance in the Dark Ages, but was resumed again in the fifteenth century. After the expulsion of the Moors, the mine was given as a present to the religious knights of Calatrava, and it reverted to the Crown more than three centuries ago. . . .

The present workings are not quite on the old spot. Pugger Brothers, of Augsburg, farmed it in those past days; and having drawn a fortune out of it, by which they, became a byword for wealth. ("Rich as a Fucer," says the Spanish miners still.) they gave up their lease as worthless. Government could make nothing of the mine, and therefore caused the ground to be attentively explored. The mandaro. Andalusia and Portugal. Crowds of Por- extraordinary desposit upon which the miners are operating was in that way discovered.

> A VALUABLE TABLE -The following table will be found very valuable to many of our readers: A box 21 inches by 16 inches square and 28 th ches deep, will contain a barrel, (5 bushels.) A box 24 inches by 16 inches equare, and 14 i

ches deep, will confain half a barret. A box 26 inches by 15-2 mehes equare; and inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11 2 square, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel, A box 8 inches by 8-4 inches square, and 8 inch

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4.2 inch se deep, will contain one gallon. A box 7 inches by 5 inches square, and 4-8 inchdeep will contain a half gallon, who don't wall-

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4.4 inch-

A . 160 8 4. 6

said when he took an emetic.

es deep will contain one quart it than

Total Pos the Bradford Reparters DEEN AND WATER.

Water usually finds its dwarferel. The fourtain is as pure as the stream that flows from it. From an impure founte in pure watere seldom flowe. It may however, at some distance, become so intermingled with other floods (its betters perhaps.) as to set up eire, and claim to be of the pure unalloved liquid. Its appearance to the naked eye, may be fine and brilliant as any of its neighbore; but apply your microscope and you will find a remnant of the impurities that were so plainly to be seen at

Society, like water, will find its level. Individuals, unlike water, will sometimes attempt to runing hill. Society, like the water of a river, is made but of some very muddy tributaties, which, when in the river goes by the general name of tiver water. The clear bright stream that comes gorgling from the hill side, dancing and brilliant, the symbol of purity, when in the flood, is river water; and in such company hasiens to the main to afford by cloud and starm a supply to its mother fountain,with society, in its course; it passes on and downward to the earth to form dust; whence others spring to fill the bustling threads of life. Here is equality the level has at last been found. Here the poor but worthy man sleeps sweetly, and will rise refreshed in the morning. The rich and vain man sleeps quietly enough cortainty. Let him cest with his

As a lake doth mirror forth objects in beauty and symmetry, perfect and discernable; according as it is pure and transparent, so is the sentiment of sonety the reflex of the opinions of individuals which compose it; and these opinions are the tests of the influences which operate upon and govern their minds,-as the shadows are the tests of the purity and transparency of the lake. These influences vary according to their locality. "For as waters lo take tinctures and tasts from the soil throngs which they run," so do these influences differ according to the wealth or intellectual worth of the nodel individuals of any particular locality. Hence that shade or tirge that is given to public opinion in different places. Hence that dignified and consequential bearing of some towards their less weatthy acquaintances, a bearing which challenges the espect, intimacy, confidence and friendship of every intelligent man, be he rich or poor. And hence, too, in some places.

"That feast of reason and flow of soul"that just sense of the relative positions of men, be their circumstances as they may-if they are worthy-that equality of feeling, which, while it affords pleasure to many, is also a mark of good breeding and common tense.

Why this shade or tinge of public sentiment and what are the characteristics of the self-style upper-ten ?:)

The introduction of such sentiments is natura enough. Poor illiberal and illiterate, or vain and weak-minded men, who become rich suddenly, or otherwise, are their proper and powerful advocates. Money is powerful. They take a station in societymove in first circles"-et cetera, and bring with them those vulgar ideas and notions which characterized them in former days, and which they are as chain, to be pulled over the coffee hunks. The unable to divest themselves of, as the lengard, is to change his spots ;-- and under such fostering care is ciate their parenta' virtues, and transmit them to posterity. Here is the fountain whence flows a bitter stream, which from its multi ostiaries, floods But the most slow and laborious work is the assortthe world, polluting and corrupting it. Here is the origin of "apper-tendam."

As to their characteristics-" By the cut of their

enat, ye shall know them." By the abundance of cologne and pomatum, ye will "suaft them from alar" Their personal appearance is commanding, sleek: their conduct towards their quandam friends something like that of Titlebat Titmouse towards his old friend Hucky : their conversations edifying ers may ask, or solely by slave labor, can such -generally having reference to themselves, or to the appearance of Mr. So and So, and Miss Such an One, at the party the other evening. They read the "yellow covered literature" of the day ;--- "take Harper"-leaf it through, and think " Punch's caricaturea are so nice!" Fanny Fern's Book is inimitable !- and the New York Horald is the paper of the Universe, because some of their friends said so -Their estimate of personal worth is reckoned in dollars and cents—their ideas upon every other subject, (selvos excepted.) are generally " absent by permission";-their homes a "paradise of ignorance"-and still the " world wags on," being neither much wiser or better for their having lived

Towards, 1854. .

FORGET Your Injunies .- He is unwise and unhappy who never forgets the injuries he may have received; they are indented on his face, making reply. the visage of the injured man frightful, like neglected wounds inflicted upon the stately tree; and which might have been effaced by the careful husbandman. They come home to his heart, when the sunshine of happiness would bless him, and throw him into a turmoil that not easily, subsides The demon of hate reigns in his bosom, and makes rim of all acountable creatures the most miserable. Have you been injured in putse or character? et the smiling angel of forgiveness find repose in your bosome and you will be fully revenged, and what is of more consequence, your health and peace of mind will be improved.

BENEVOLENCE.-There can not be a more gloripus object in creation than a bumane being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself more acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.

Car Albather spot are playing on the stage or the world wour characters should be well dreamed Broadcloth is generally received with a emile Ar Provisions are expected to 1129, as the man, though coreting a racel while, lines, welsey to rather run upon, though covering a patriote" -

Coffee Culture in Java.

The Coffee must grow in the shade, and, there-

fure, the gardens tesemble a forest more than a plantation. The tree most frequently taken to shade the coffee is the dadnop, a beautiful looking tree with large red blossoms, which are set off extraordinarily well by the far darker foliage of the collec. The collec bushes which grow, it left alone, to trees of at least a height of forty feet, and sometimes more, are cut down to from filleen to eighteen leet; less, if possible, and this is high enough, where the ripe from has to be taken down by homen hands. The coffee tree must be sufficiently known to the English readers to render unnecessary a more minute description; but it is not generally known that these gardens, as in fact; nearly all plantations in Java, are not kept by land proprietors, but by government, who give them in charge of certain men, to overlook, get the finis brought in prepared for the market, and grant them for this a certain and very good percentage. The planting of the trees, as with nearly all the other cultivations, government or the directory of the culthres sees done; government also forces the nauver, at certain times of the year, to work for a certain amount of money. These coffee gardens are divided into large regular squares, and the different inhabitants of the neighboring hampongs have their particular districts, where they pluck the ripe coffee cherries and carry them to the mill, getting paid for the quantity they bring in by the weight; being obliged, however, to finish the district in a stated time. The coffee planters have to deliver a certain supulated quantity to government for their percentage; what more they are able to raise they receive a higher price from government, but only from government, for they are not allowed to self it to any one else; and even the Assistant Resident in Bandong, the first person in the district, had to send down to Batavia for the coffee he wanted for

The coffee mills, where the ripe coffee is freed of its husk first, and afterwards dried are very simple. The process of Jrying the coffee berries is rather tedious, since the coffee is enclosed in a kind of cherry-in size and even taste not unlike our own, only far sweeter-which has to be removed. For this purpose, the whole coffee cherries are thrown into large stone vais, where they lie a certain time in water, to loosen their flesh, or at least to onen or notion it. After this they are taken out and dried in the sun, large sheds being provided, which run on little wheels in a kind of railroad, to cover those places where the coffee is placed to dry directly as a shower, frequent in this lattitude, should for in: The coffee- the shells now partly roasted off-thrown into a mill, which he provided with a large water wheel-a machine improved in a short time. As yet it consists of a long circular trough, in which a large stone is continually rolled round, by water power, to crush the dry shells, while a small rake, following the stone, loosens those parts that have been pressed down too hard. The trough is about fifteen inches wide. and, set up in a circle so as to enable the stone, which goes out from the main and upright standing shaft by an arm from which it is suspended, by a cherries are eitted afferward but the stone is not able to press upon all of them with equal force raised a brood well calculated by nature to appre- since the coffee cherries are of unequal size; and the consequence is the small ones temain untouched, and require afterwards a very tedious gleaning. ing afterwards the cleansed berries, which has to be done as with the tea, by women and children; but it is far more disagreeable, as the coffee in its dry and crushed husks holds an immense quantity of dust. Only where work can be had, as in Java, " by commanding a certain number of people to come, and by paying them afterwards whatever wages the employer thinks fit, not what the laborproduce be cultivated profitably. Singular is the way that coffee is used in the country where it grow wild-Sumatra-by the natives; for they only take off the young leaves from the tree and make a kind of tea of them.

"Sammy, my boy, what are you crying

"Bill have the bible at me, and hit me on the

"Well, you may cry as long as you are a mind to, for you'are the only one in the family on whom the bible ever made the least impression."

(How dreadfully that cigar smells?" exclaimed Cushing to a companion, " why, us an awful smelling thing "

"Oh, no, it's not the eigar that smells," was the " What is it then?"

"Why, it's your nose that smells, of course; that's what noses are made for."

" Have you any limb horn bonnets!" inquired a very modest miss of a shop keeper.

" Any what ?"

" Any limb-horn bonnets?" " Any-you don't mean Lea-horn?" The young lady was brought to by the proper se-Storatives.

Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage a means of grace !!! "Certainly, my dear, madame; anything is a means of grace, that breaks up pride and leads to repentance." Exit Mr Jones, under the influence.

of a mop-handle. -Pat, that ye ever own a horse?" seked

one Irishman of another.

" Divil a horse, but one mare," said l'at." May hat kind of a mare? saked the other tags.

" A nightmure, ye spalpeen," replied Pat. ..