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TOWANDA:

Saturdan Alorning, Man 31, 1836.

Selected Poetry.

APPROACH OF OLD AGE. And dost thou grieve because old age Comes travelling on so fast? And that life's weary pilgrimage Must wear thee out at last ? Do wrinkled brows and locks of grey Thy troubled fancy fright ? The sun hath beamed on all thy day-Why dread the moon at night ?

No, let the bad, the vain, the weak, The flight of time regret, In pleasure's rank who vainly seek Their errors to forget. Who tares have planted in the past, Must in the future pine ; Who forced in spring life's flowers too fast, Must mourn in harvest time.

But thou, that on grave wisdom's track Hast gleaned such precious store. And on life's highway looking back, Seest little to deplore, bown to the vale of years may'st wend Thy way, and smile at care ; 'T is what we have been, valued friend, That makes us what we are.

He, who in folly's train hath danced, Or lived the slave of gain, Who ne'er another's joy enhanced, Nor soothed another's pain ; The envious man, whose heart impure Cerrodes within his breast-Of all the miseries such endure, Dec:epitude's the least.

mosphere.

But wise old age, more blest than youth, Through error's mist can see, And having faithful been to truth, From prejudice is free ; The quiet mind resists decay, And still is health's defence ; It throws the frosts of time away By sweet benevolence.

And as the late sun, glowing bright, Melts on the ocean's breast, and casts his glory half the night O'er all the reddening west, s) virtuous age looks calmly down, Refulgent to the last, And leaves the light of worth's renown To beautify the past.

Mliscelluncons.

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.

rom Benton's Thirty Years' View, to be published in a few days by the Appletons.]

He died suddenly at the age of fifty-two, and without the sufferings and premonitions which interested schemes of corrupt and intriguing usually accompany the mortal transit from time A letter that he was reading was cause to man's estate in New-York, received seen to fall from his hand : a physician was from that state the only honors he would acalled : in two hours he was dead—apoplexy he cause.

Though dying at the age deemed young in ing nature. Instead of following his profession atesman, he had attained all that long li

The Mint of the United States.

City of the the states

little understood in these latter times : those

of the latter founded in the prerogative of the House to originate all revenue bills ; those of By the Act of Congress, of April 2d, 1792, "A Mint, for the purpose of a national coin-age," was established, to be located at "the seat of government of the United States," (which was then at Philadelphia.) The Act of 14th of May, 1800, directed "that until the the former to act upon the propositions from the House, without originating measures which might affect the revenue, so as to coerce either its increase or prevent its reduction. In 1844 he left the Senate, to stand for the governor-ship of New-York ; and never did his self-sac th day of March, 1801, the Mint shall remain in the city of Philadelphia," which period of continuance was lengthened for two years, by Act of March 3d, 1801; and this last enact-ment was revived and continued in force for ship of New-Fork; and never did his self-sac rificing temper undergo a stronger trial, or sub-mit to a greater sacrifice. He liked the Sen-ate; he disliked the governorship, even to ab-solute repugnance. But it was said to him (and truly, as then believed, and afterwards proved) that the state would be lest to Mr. successive periods of five years, until the 4th of March, 1828, when the location of the Mint Polk, unless Mr. Wright was associated with of Congress of May 19th, 1828 ; and here it has him in the canvass ; and to this argument he since remained, a great addition to the many yielded. He stood the canvass for the goverarchitectural beauties of our city, and an object norship-carried it-and Mr. Polk with him ; of much interest to its citizens and to stranand saved the presidential election that year.

Judgment was the character of Mr. Wright's The original Mint building, a portion of mind ; purity the quality of the heart. Tho' which is yet standing, was in Seventh street, valuable in the field of debate, he was still opposite Zane, and is still known as the "Old more valued at the council table, where sense Mint." It continued in this location until the and honesty are most demanded. General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren relied upon him present noble edifice, was erected at the north- DEN, through whose kindness we are enabled west corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets, in as one of their safest counsellors. A candor the years 1829, '30, '31. The corner-stone of which knew no guile-an integrity which knew no deviation-which worked right on, like a this magnificent structure was laid July 4th, machine governed by a law of which it was unconscious-were the inexorable conditions of his nature, ruling his conduct in every act, publand, Esq., architect"; the masonry was execulic and private. No foul legislation ever ema-nated from him. The jobber, the speculator, ted by Maj. Peter Fritz, and the marble work by Mr. John Struthers, of this city. The buildthe dealer in false claims, the plunderer, whose ing, which is of the Ionic order, after the celescheme required an act of Congress ; all these brated Grecian Temple on the river Ilysus, near found in his vigilance and perspicacity a detec-Athens, is of marble, faced with ashlers, havtive police, which dicovered their designs, and ing a front on Chestnut street of 120 feet, di-vided into a portico of 62 feet, and two wings in his integrity a scorn of corruption which kept them at a distance from the purity of his atof the width each of 30 feet.

During the past nine months the interior has undergone very extensive repairs, intended -his intercourse kindly-his habits laborious -and rich upon a freehold of thirty acres, in under the supervision of Capt. ANDREW TAL- interest. much part cultivated by his own hand. In the corr, late of the U. S. Corps Civil Engineers, invervals of senatorial duties this man, who reand advantage has been taken of the opportu-nity thus afforded to introduce such alterations in the arrangements of the several departments but it is hoped that in the course of a few of the institution, as will afford increased comdress, might be seen in the harvest field, or the cleanest work : and this not as recreation or pastime, or encouragement to others, but as work, which was to count in the annual culti-

vation, and labor to be felt in the production It may be interesting to present to our reaof the needed crop. His principles were demo-cratic, and innate, founded in a feeling, still ders a brief statement of the modus operandi of converting the precious dust into the form of more than a conviction, that the masses were coin, and for this purpose we will follow a generally right in their sentiments, though deposit through its several stages in the in-stitution, until it has been manufactured into sometimes wrong in their action; and that coin.

The deposit is made in the "Weigh Room" of the Mint, in its crude state, and a receipt is given for what is termed its "weight before melting." Thence it passes into the "Deposit to been sadly maltreated, and being a passion-Melting Room," where it is converted into a bar or ingot, in such manner that the foreign substances-dirt and sand in the deposit-are collected together in a concentrated form, and the weight of the metal remaining is then re character and universal esteem. He had run ward for his talent, he constituted himself a gistered as the "weight after melting"-that upon which, and a determination of the fine ness by assay, the value returned to the depositor is calculated. The bar or ingot thus formed from the deposit, is then transferred to the Melting and Refining Department, and is here made of "standard fineness," (900-1000) by the addition of the proper proportions of silver and copper, if the gold is of higher fineness than standard, or the refining of the deposit by the removal of the requisite amount of foreign substance or metal, if under the legal standard of fineness. It is then turned into ingots of the fineness required by law, and in this form is passed into the Coining Department. Here the ingot is rolled into a strip of the width and thickness of the coin into which it is intended to be converted, and the strip thus obtained is passed through a cutting machine, by which the disks or planchets of the size of the proposed coin are cut from it. The planchets are then transferred to the adjusting room, where they are severally weighed by the adjusters, and if found to be too heavy, they are reduced by filing to the proper weight ; but if too light, the planchets are "condemned," and returned to the Melting and Refining Department, there to be re-melted and cast into ingots, as before. Thus adjusted in weight, the planchets are passed through the stamping and milling machines, and are then transferred to the office of the Treasurer for distribution in the payment of deposits, with the devices and at a foreign court by a brute and a blackedge familiar to us all. This brief statement, of course, can give but an inadequate idea of the several manipulations and operations nececessary for the manufacture of the dust, as it is taken from the mines of California, into the pieces into which it is converted; and we have purposely avoided any description of the several operations of toughening, refining, assaying, &c., as requiring the use of technical terms unfamiliar to the reader, and occupying more space than we can allow to this article. We may add, that the supposition entertained by many, that the identical bullion deposited is returned to the depo- cents ?" sitor in coins, is an erroneous one ; this would occasion too great delay in the payment of deposits. By the assay of a portion of the ingot into which the bullion is east after the first melt we have described, the fineness of the whole deposit is determined ; upon the fineness thus found, and the "weight after melting," the standard fineness of the bullion is calculated, and the value paid to the depositor, generally the day succeeding that of the making of his deposit. All the machinery of the Mint is of the most complete and beautiful description-the engine a very model of elegance, of workmanship, and of accuracy in operation. It is believed that when the repairs to which we have alluded shall be fully completed, the capacity of the Mint will be amply sufficient to meet every demand likely to be made upon it. The present force of the institution consists of one hundred and twenty-nine operatives, divided as follows : provision plenty, to wit :- The cold shoulder, cifer.'

partment is composed of 30 workingmen, and that of the Coining Department of 48 workmen, and 47 females, employed as adjusters.— The former department is under the manage ment of Prof. JAMES C. BOOTH, as Melter and Refiner, and the latter under that of GEORGE K. CHILDS, ESQ., Chief Coiner. The Assay Department, where the fineness of the several deposits made at the institution, and of the in-gots, &c., manufactured in the Melting and Refining Department, is tested by the process of assay, is in charge of J. R. ECKFELDT, Esq., the Assayer ; the force of this department consists of four assistants and three workmen .at Philadelphia was made permanent, by Act The Engraving Department, at the head of which is JAMES B. LONGACRE, Esq., the Engraver, employs one assistant and four work-men; it is in this latter department that all the dies, &c., required for the coinage at the

The force of the Melting and Refining De-

Mint and its several branches, at San Francis-so, New Orleans, Charlotte, (N. C.) and Dahlonega, (Ga.) are prepared. The Treasurer of the institution is the Hon. DANIEL STURGEON, and the Director the Hon. JAMES Ross SNOWto present the information herein given.

Attached to the Mint is a Museum, contain ing a great number of specimens of the coin-1829, and the building was finished and occu-pied in the spring of 1833. The work was completed under the direction of Wm. Strickcollection of coins. It also contains superb specimens of ores of the precious and other metals, from the principal mining regions of the world; and a series of portraits of the Directors of the institution, from Mr. Rittenhouse to Dr. Patterson. Here also are preserved a number of ancient relics, household vessels, &c., &c., and a cabinet in which are exhibited bronze copies of the medals struck under the authority of the general govern-ment, in commemoration of national events ; to render it completely fire-proof, conducted the whole making a tout ensemble of exceeding

The admission of visitors to the Mint was suspended last summer, on the commencement of the repairs to the interior of the building, months the alterations will be sufficiently comfort and facilities in the operations, and insure still greater security to the bullion and treavisits of strangers passing through or sojourn-In the execution of these alterations ing in our city, and of those of our citizens all the wood-work, which it was practicable who have not yet availed themselves of an to remove, has been substituted by iron frames opportunity of witnessing the interesting opeand girders, so that no danger can possibly rations of the institution, and of inspecting be apprehended hereafter from accident by the relies and other objects of interest collected in the Museum. Notice will be given through the press, when these visits may be re-sumed.—Monthly Rainbow, Phila.

> Bor The physical appearance of a man someimes changes the current of events. A case in point occurred the other day on Front street. The children of two neighboring families had their daily quarrels and fights, which resulted occasionally in bruised faces and torn garments. The father of one family, believing his children ate man, concluded that the surest way to settle the difference between their household permanently, would be to chastise the head of the other family, although as yet, he had never seen him. He thereupon procured a raw-hide, and abruptly entering his neighbor's tenement, inquired in a threating tone, for the "man of the house. "I am here sir," said a personage of up-

Tin and its Various Uses.

Every child in the land knows what tin ware is, but the number of persons who have even seen a piece of pure tin, or are acquainted with its nature and various uses is not large. Tin or "stannum" is one of the ancient me tals, and was known to the old Egyptians and Hebrews. It is found in the state of an oxyd in various countries-Spain, Hungary, South America, and the Indian Archipelago, but most abundantly in Cornwall, England, from which place it was obtained by the Phœni-cians, when Tyre was mistress of the seas, and before Britain bore the impress of the Roman's heel. As a metal it has a white brilliant appearance, is very malleable, emits a crackling ound when bent, a peculiar odor when rubbed, and when cooled slowly from a molten state it crystalizes. The tin stone of Cornwall is found in veins associated with copper ore, in granite and slate rocks, hence it is called "mine tin." The oxyd of tin is also disseminated through the rocks in small crystals ;and in alluvial deposits it is called "stream tin." When tin ore is mixed with copperafter being roasted-it is treated with sulphuric acid, which dissolves the copper but not the tin. After it is washed, the ore-then called "black tin"-is ready for smelting. The common method of smelting the ore is in a reverberatory furnace with coal, the ore being mixed with powdered anthracite or charcoal .-When very pure metal is required the smelting or reducing is conducted in a small blast furnace, powdered charcoal being used to mix with the ore, also a very small quantity of lime as a flux. After the first smelting of the ore, it generally requires two other smelting operations to purify it for use. The refined and purest in it is that which is used in the manufacture of tin plate, the tin being used for this purpose in a molten state, and thin plates of iron dipped into it, just like dipping thin boards of wood into liquid varnish. The

metal plates for tinning are made of the best charcoal iron. All the oxyd or rust is first removed from them, when they are scoured bright, and kept in soft water ready to be dipped in the molten tin. The tin is melted in an iron pot over a fire, and its surface is covered with about four inches of molten tallow .---The prepared plates are dipped into this, and left to steep for an hour or more, when they are lifted out with tongs and placed on a rack. The plates generally have a surplus quantity of tin adhering to them when taken out of the first pot; this is removed by dipping them into a pot of molten tallow and brushed. Great care and experience are required in all the manipulations in order to cover the plates smoothly, and not have too thick or too thin a coating of tin. The covering of such an oxydizable metal as iron with tin like a varnish is one of the most useful qualiities this metal posessess, and renders it better adapted for making various vessels, such as our combridle bits, and many small articles of iron may ing at the same time his chin with a noise like be covered with tin, by first securing them to a grater. "It's a light baird; what d'yer remove the oxyd, then tripping them into the tax? Three cents for a light baird, ain't it?" molten tin. The metal is so ductile that it can rolled out into sheets of tin-foil as thin as writing paper. It is now much used for covering tobacco, for coarse gilding, for what is called 'silvering looking-glasses," and for bronze powders. Peroxyd of tin is used by jewellers s a polishing material; and fused with glass it forms a white opaque enamel. It is much used mixed with copper, to form various useful alloys of metal, such as gun metal, the specula for telescopes, the bearings for shafting, the bronze of statues, and was used by the ancients for swords, spear and armor ; and it is said these were tempered by a process now lost to the arts. Block tin is struck by the dies into various vessels for drinking, such as cups, tea and coffee pots, and mixed with a little copper to give it hardness it forms the beautiful "Brittannia ware." In the chemical arts tin is dissolved in acids, such as nitric and muriatic and seems a common mordant for some of the most brilliant colors printed on calicoes, and those dyed on wool and silk. The uses of tin are more various than those of any other metal, and it possesses very valuable properties. England is the greatest tin-producing country on the globe. She possesses the most abundant natural sources of this metal, and has long been the tinplate manufacturer of the world. The produce of the metal in Cornwall, is about 10,719 tuns per annum, but it is used for so many purposes that it is the source of a vast amount of wealth to Great Britain. We cover our houses with tin plate, and we manufacture vast quantities of it into vessels of every description for domestic use. We have iron mountains, and innumerable beds of copper and lead; we have the greatest coal-fields on this globe, and gold and silver exist abundantly in our hills and valleys. No country is so rich in minerals, but as yet no rich deposits of tin have been discoverd. We have some faith in the existence of this metal in our rocks, and that it will yet be obtained eels, where de graby runs down bofe sides of in considerable quantities. We pay four million | yer mouf. Yea, verily de day will cum when tin plate and sheets ; twenty three thousand dollars for tin foil ; seven hundred and twenty four thousand dollars for tin in pigs and bars, and forty-four thousand dollars for unspecified manufactures.

Gen. Jackson at a Methodist Conference

The Western Christian Advocate records the following interesting anecdote of Gen. Jackson. The scene of it was in the Tennes-see Annual Conference, held at Nashville, and to which he had been invited by a vote of the members, that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him :

"The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time for 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The Conference room being too small to accomodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the church es was substituted, and an hour before the time filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair in the alter, just before the pulpit. After prayers, the committee retired, and a minute after entered, conducting the man whom all delighted to honor. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar. The secretary was directed to call the names of the members of the Conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately after retiring to give place to the next.

"The ceremony had nearly been concluded, when the secretary read the name of Rev. and he came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuit or the frontier ; and though always at Conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat and said but little—that little, however, was always to the purpose. Mr. T---- came forward and was introduced to General Jackson. He turned his face towards the General, who said, "it seems to me that we have met before." The preacher, apparently embarrassed, said, "I was with you through the Creek campaign -one of your body guard at the battle of Horse-shoe-and fought under your command at New Orleans." The General rose slowly from his seat, and throwing his long, withered, bony arms around the preacher's neck, exclaimed : "We'll soon meet where the smoke of battle never rolls up its sulphurous incense !" Never before or since have I seen so many tears shed as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly-Every eye was moist with weeping. Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the drooping fight, and thundered in the rear of routed armies is silent forever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armor by, and gone home to his eternal rest."

THROW A LITTLE OF THAT IN .-- " Can you take off my baird here?" said a grave, tall,

" Yes." "Waal, go ahead, then."

been representative and senator in Congress -and had refused more offices, and higher, than he ever accepted. He refused cabinet said to have elected ; he refused a seat on the each of the federal Supreme Court ; herejeced instantly the nomination of 1844 for Vice-President of the United States, when that nomination was the election. He refused to be at in nomination for the Presidency. He reused to accept foreign missions.

He spent that time in declining office which thers did in winning it ; and of those he did scept, it might well be said they were "thrust" non him. Office, not greatness, was thrust on him. He was born great, above office, ad unwillingly descended to it; and only took for its burdens, and to satisfy an importunate raillery. blie demand. Mind, manners, morals, temhabits, united in him to form the charact that was perfect, both in public and private , and to give the example of a patriot citi--of a farmer statesman-of which we have in Cincinnatus and Cato, and seen in Mr. and some others of their stampd by nature-formed in no school : and thich the instances are so rare and long be-

s mind was clear and strong, his judgment , his elocution smooth and equable, his aking always addressed to the understand. and always enchaining the attention of who had minds to understand. Grave ing was his forte. Argumentation was is the line of his speech. He spoke to ad, not to the passions ; and would have isconcerted to see anybody laugh, or cry, aneously, in natural and proper order, ed in language of force and clearness ; all turally and easily conceived that an exate report, had all the correctness of a d composition. His manuscript had no a proof that his mind had none ; and he a neat compact hand, suitable to a clear id mind

ame into the Senate, in the beginning General Jackson's administration, and reluring that of Mr. Van Buren ; and ady and active part in all the great lose eventful times. The ablest of the opposition always had to an-; and when he answered them, they ed by their anxious concern, that the adwas upon them whose force they dread-Though taking his full part upon all yet finance was his particular departays chairman of that committee, when y was in power, and by the lucidity of ments making plain the most intricate d details. He had a just conception of Frence between the functions of the Fiof Ways and Meaus of the House-so

in the commercial or political capital of his state, where there would be demand and rethe career of honors in the state of New-York village lawyer, where there was neither, and pertinaciously refused to change his locality. In an outside county, on the extreme border of the state, taking its name of St. Lawrence, ppointments under his fast friend, Mr. Van from the river which washed its northern side and dividing the United States from British America-and in one of the smallest towns of that county, and in one of the least ambitious houses of that modest town, lived and died this patriot statesman-a good husband (he had no children)-a good neighbor-a kind relative-a fast friend-exact and punctual in eve ry daty, and the exemplification of every social and civic virtue.

His temper was gentle-his manners simple

and Calhoun, and on whose accents admiring

Senates hung : this man, his neat suit of broad-

cloth and fine linea exchanged for the laborer's

meadow, carrying the foremost row, and doing

THE SELLER SOLD .- An incident recently oc curred in a town on the Connecticut River, which illustrates the danger of practical joking, and served, at the time, its purpose of fun and

A certain barber happening in at a store, a clerk, who wished to play the barber a trick, offered him a bottle of bear's oil. The latter did not want it ; but being over-urged, took it and paid for it.

On his opening it, in his shop, the oil was ound to be lamp oil, with a very rank smell. Nothing was said of the shave which the clerk had practiced, and the barber shaved along as usual, until the matter had time to be forgot-

A few evenings since the clerk went into the barber's shop to be shaved preparatory to a ball. After the harvest of the thick beardy hin was reaped, the clerk straightened himself up and exclaimed, "Now slap on the oil !

A good handful was poured out, "slapped on," and rabbed in. A second followed, but beything he said. His thoughts evolved fore it could be rubbed in, the clerk 'smelt su'thn,' and leaped from the chair as if he had been shot, at the same time giving utterance to sundry expletives, coming under the cognizance raneous speech, or the first draught of an of the statute against profane swearing. The barber assured the enraged customer that he had put bear's oil on his head, and from the very bottle he had sold him. If it was poor oil, it was the clerk's fault.

There was no resisting this, and the matter vas settled by refunding the money paid for the bear's oil, and a champooning at the clerk's expense.

The clerk went to the ball, but the rank amp oil stuck to his hair, and the snuffs of those who came near to him, showed that the barber was wicked when he champooned

MORAL-Honesty is the best policy ; and lamp oil is by no means the best thing to make the course of pleasure run smooth.

1 Mind, John," said a father to his son, "If you go out into the yard you will wish you had stayed in the house." "Well, if I stay Committee of the Senate, and the Com- in the house, I shall wish I was out in the yard so where is the great difference, dad ?"

wards of six feet and weighing over two hundred, as he approached to learn the business of his neighbor. "Did I understand you, that you were the

gentleman of the house ?" " Yes, sir."

"Well, I-I just dropped in sir, to see if this was your raw-hide.'

OUR MINISTER AT PARIS .- The London corespondent of the N. Y. Morning Herald, in letter by the last steamer, tells the following

"A good joke of our Minister at Paris, Mr Mason, has come over here. He was at a court ball lately at the Tuileries, and his eye happened to light on the Charge d'Affaires of of Solouque, in France, a fine looking black.-Some one, observing his steady gaze, said :-"Well, Mr. Mason, what do you think of yonder blackee, in his embroidered coat ?"

"Think," replied Mr. Mason, still regarding the negro with the eye of a connoisseur, "why, clothes and all, I think that fellow is worth a thousand dollars.

Perhaps the story is true-and if it be, it only proves that our Republic is represented guard

Colloguy .- A friend of ours was passing into the entrance of Townsend Hall, the other night, from the street, when he was accosted by an Irishman, saying :--" An' what's that up stairs ?"

" An' how much is the commission fee ?" in quired Paddy.

"Twenty-five cents," responded our friend and cheap at that."

" Chape, is it-an' what sort of a thing do you see up there for the twenty-five

" A necromancer," said our friend, now get-

ting impatient. "A nager man, sir," scornfully repeated Paddy, "an' would yez pay twenty-five cints for seein' a nager man, sir ? Why I'll show you lot s of 'em for half the money-go along wid yez ;" and he went off reflecting on the folly of paying "twenty-five ciuts for seein' a nager man," instead of buying a gallon of whiskey with it .- Buffalo Republic.

Julius-Sam, did you eber notice what good place de berryin' ground would be for a hotel? Sam-De landlord could n't make much money out ob one dar. Julius-Why ? Kase, dar would be too many dead heads about it.

The beggar always finds one kind of

BROADBRIM'S JOKE .- A Quaker in Philadelphia, wanting to buy some oysters, requested the oysterman to leave two or three bushels at his house. " Pray, sir," said the oysterman, smartly, "what might your name be ?" " It might be Beelzebub-but it is not," replied Aminadab, as he smiled at his finger's ends.

13" "Hans, what is the matter ?" "De sorrel wagon has run away mit de green horse and broke de axel-tree of de prick house what stands by de corner lamb-bost across de telegraph.'

To Young LADIES .- She that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised if he turns out to be a "Lu-

While the barber was rasping three cents worth from his chin, his "sitter" saw an assistant putting cologne upon a customer's hair, through a quill in the cork of a bottle.

"Look o'here, squire," said the Yankee, "can't you squirt some o' that pepper sarse on to my head, tew? Say, can't you throw a little o' that in, for three cents?"

PICTURE OF LIFE .--- In youth we seem to be climbing a hill, at whose top eternal sunshine seems to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain the summit ! But when we have attained it, how different is the prospect on the other side ! We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us and look back with a wistful eve upon the flowery path we have passed, but may never more retrace. Life is a portentious cloud, fraught with thunder storm and rain ; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM .- The mass of the sun, is deduced by Laplace from the law of universal gravitation and the theory of central forces, is 354,936 times the sum of the masses of the earth and moon. The calculation of Prof. Encke has increased this to 355,499. This is 356,551 times the mass of the earth alone, and more than 700 times that of all the planets taken together. The system of planetary bodies revolving around the sun, consists, so far as known at present, of 41 primary planets, 20 satellites, 3 planetary rings, and about 800 comets.

100 A colored preacher eloquently told his good brethren they "would mount on weagle's ings, and sore to de land of catfich and seven hundred thousand dollars annually for you all will mount on de weagle's ings, and play upon de harp ob a thousan' strings !

"Sonny, who is your father ?"

" Mr. Jenkins."

" What Jenkins ?"

"Why, the Jenkins what kicked you yesterday for sassin' our servant girl."

It is unnecessary to say that the conversation stopped there.

GREAT FLUIDITY OF LANGUAGE.-Schoolmaster-" What are the three great requisites of penmanship ?"

Smart boy-" Legibilitiveness, despatchiveess, and skyrographicaldelusiveness. Master-"Good boy-take the medal !"

Ber" " Patrick, where is Bridget ?" "Inlade ma'am, she's fast aslape looking at the bread baking."

Mor A Western editor cautions his tall readers against kissing short women, as the habit has rendered him round shouldered.