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TOWANDA:

Chursdan Morning, Januarn 1, 1857.

Selected Poetry.

THE LIGHT AT HOME. The light at home! how bright it beams When evening shadows 'round us fall; And from the lattice far it gleams, To love, and re t, and comfort call. When wearied with the toils of day, And strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way, Where loving lips will lisp our name

Around the light at home. When through the dark and stormy night, The wayward wanderer homeward hies, How cheering is that twinkling light, Which through the forest gloom he spies It is the light at home ; he feels That loving hearts will greet him there, And softly through his bosom steals The joy and love that banish care

The light at home! whene'r at last It greets the seaman through the storm, He feels no more the chilling blast That beats upon his manly form. Long years upon the sea have fled, Since Mary gave her parting kiss, But the sad tears which she then shed Will now be paid with ranturous bliss Around the light at home.

Around the light at home.

The light at home ! how still and sweet It peeps from yonder cottage door-The weary laborer to greet-When the rough toils of day are o'er. Sad is the soul that does not know The blessings that its beams impart, The cheerful hopes and joys that flow, And lighten up the heaviest heart Around the light at home.

Miscellaneous.

BUYING OUT A PEDLAR.

FROM PORTER'S "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

Everybody on the western water knows Charley D---; at least his acquaintances think

Charley is a little fast; travels the river eight months in the year, and has sometimes or draw-poker, "just for the amusement of his fellow passengers, nothing else." To those who know Charley, it is unnecessary to add. that he very generally succeeds in "amusing"

But to our story. One sweltering August day, Churley was traveling on one of the dusty sgony a little too high." But to our story. One sweltering August State of Hoosier. Choked with dust, half melted with the heat, jaded with a hard-trotting horse, that would insist the state of the state of Hoosier. Too much the state of th ting horse, that would insist upon waltzing around every black stump at the road-side and with not a grocery upon the whole line of the twelve dollarsh—come now, 'low me little broroad, our traveler was of course in a most be- fit."

would not be able to sleep that night. The on- dollars, ly question was, who it should be, and that was soon answered.

A short turn of the road brought him suddealy upon a Jew pedlar, whose pack of jewelry was temptingly displayed at the road-side, and who was chaffering with a young Hoosier for the sale of a breast-pin, and assuring his enstomer "'pon his onner," that the article in worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation.

Charley was dressed a la Hoosier, and a dust from his brow. sharper eye than the Jew's might have readily taken him for what he seemed to be, an unsophisticated denizen of the very ruralest (vide ebster, next edition) of the rural districts. Reining up his horse, he cast an admiring the Jew with a pleasant smile. glance at the glittering treasures of the ped-

"Why, old feller, you must be right from Californy," said Charley. "I did n't think there was that much real gold in all Hoo-

"Dere nowsh young man, do you hear dat? Dersh a shentleman ash knowsh golt, hear vot

This was addressed to the Hoosier, who had ast expressed some vague doubt as to the pu-

ity of the metal Charley got off his horse, hitched him to a

spread pack, seemed lost in some abstruse men-

The Hoosier proved rather a slow customer present or prospective, and the Jew had began suspect as much, so he turned his attention to his new game.

"Vot can I sells you to-day, my goot frent, pair of ear rings vor your sweet-'ait, or a nice mont ring vor 'er finger ?"

"Diamond! why that's what they cut glass with, ain't it ?" said Charley.

The Jew entered into a lengthened history the diamond and it's uses, embracing some facts not yet generally known to the scientific

'And is all these things pure gold ?" asked

Yesh, yesh, all de very besht-uo jewelers folt, but right from Californy."

What might you ask a feller for this ?" It was a pin of magnificent proportions, an of painted glass about three inches by set in a flimsy rim of washed metal, and forth for the Indian market something near from it.

Vell, my frent, scein' its you, I'll sell it Zay vive dollars, datsh two dollars dan I solt von to de governor's vife for

Charley stuck it on his shirt bosom, but when spoke of wearing it to charch next Sunday, the old Jew opened his eyes slightly, and

Article after article was priced by Charley,

and expatiated upon by the Jew. "Well, old feller," said Charley at length, 'them's all very well for retail prices ; but how much will you knock off for wholesale?"

Vat you meansh, my frent, by wholesale?" " I want to buy you out and go into the business myself."

The Jew looked at him for a full minute before he answered. He was taking his measure,

and he thought he had it. Taking Charley confidentially by the arm, and leading him out of hearing of the Hoosier,

"Vell, now, my goot frent, I will tell you jusht-how it ish. I have been in dish bishness jusht three yearsh, and I have made all so much monish as I vant. I only vant to shell out my shtock and quit de bishness, and live upon my farm in Ohio, de resht of my life .-My goot frent, I vill sell my shewelry to you so sheap as you cannot buy it in New-York. Yyou shall have it vor jusht vot it cosht me in de old country. I shall sharge you nossing vor ze carriage, and nossing for ze duties."

"Well, that's fair enough, at any rate," said Charley, "but how am I to know what they

"Oh, my goot frent, you vill take my vort vor dat, I knowsh," said the Jew with an air of half-injured innocence.

It was now Charley's turn to take the Jew's measure; and after a look, which the latter sustained with a placid smile of virtuous confidence, he said-

"Well, old hoss, you hev got an uncommon honest face, that's a fact. Give us your hand; I could take your word for a load of corn, with out measurin' it, any day; you'il hev to do the calculatin', for I sin't got no lernin'." The Jew took another long uneasy look at

his customer, but the stolid simplicity with which the latter met his gaze, was too much for his penetration, and he sat down beside the pack to make an inventory of its contents. "Just the cost in the old country, remember,

"Yesh-yesh, jusht de cosht; nossing vor ze duties or carriage."

The Jew drew forth a greasy memorandum book, and opening at a blank page, spread it upon his knee preparatory to taking an "account of stock," as the merchants say.

The first thing taken up for appreisement was a flas'y watch chain, which the Jew ventured to value at ten dollars.

"Cheap as dirt," said Charley : "couldn't be made for twice the money in this country. The Jew winced; he had evidently lost five been known to engage in a quiet game of brag, dollars by not saying fifteen, and he determined to make it up on the next article, which proved be a breast pin of even more imposing proportions than the one which had first captivated Charley's fancy, and the jew boldly put it down at fifteen dollars.

"My goot frent, you vill ruin me-say

Somebody had to be victimized, or Charley conquered, and the pin was put down at twelve Two long mortal hours, did the Jew per-

spire over his task. The sun seemed to have been gotten up especially for the occasion, and never shone half as intensely before, while the wind brought the dust from all points of the compass at once.

At last, the inventory was completed, and footed up some sine hundred and odd dollars. question was the very counterpart of the pin The Jew rolled the pack up, and for the hundredth time wiped the mingled perspiration and

"Well, what about the leather contraption that you carry 'em in-you'll throw that in I s'pose, won't you?" 'Vell, vell, I s'posh I musht do dat,"

"How much did you say it all comes to?" "Nine hundred and vorty doo dollarsh and

You must throw off the two dollars and fifty cents, and call it even nine hundred and

forty."
"Vell, vell, ve vont shtand upon drifles-it shall be ash you say, my frent.'

"All right, then, old feller; have you got pen and ink about you?"

Vot vor you vant pen and ink, frent?" "I want to give you my note for the money." "Your note? Vot vor I shall vant your nee-corner, and sitting down by the out- note? I vant your monish, not your note; I

don't know you. there's no advantage on either side. Besides, The truth was, he had not a cent of money, that's the way I always trade. I was willing to take your word for the cost of the things, and it's darned strange if you can't take my and Indiana alone. Presuming that the pronote for the money.'

The Jew fairly danced with rage. stand to your bargain ?"

'No -no-no," screamed the infuriated Jew. give me my monish, and you shall have ze goodsh."

"Young man," said Charley, turning to the Hoosier, "can you tell me where I can find a justice of the peace in this neighborhood?"

"Daddy" happened to be a justice of the peace, and the young man gave very explicit directions how to find his house, about two miles further on; and mounting his horse, Charley rode off, vowing that if there was any law in the land, he would see whether a man about the tenth century, when nobles took the could make a fair bargain and then back out

The young Hoosier is prepared to make his affidavit, that the oaths and curses in which the Jew sought to relieve his overcharged feelings for the next hour, actually killed two young birch saplings that stood near.

"Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all the old Jew opened his eyes slightly, and other States?" "Certainly not, my child; when he put on the traces, they commenced drawing him. When last seen, the artist was place, where only his fire-works could be expected best way is to keep out.

Manufacture of Whiskey in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has now become the greatest whiskey market in the world, and the Ohio valley the greatest whiskey producing region on the face of the earth, and therefore it may be worth while to devote an article to this subject. But few people, comparatively, have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the extent of the business in the United States, or of the modus operandi of consional. verting corn into whiskey. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that a prejudice exists against the business. Although the visitor at "Porkopolis," as some call Cincinnati, may be ignorant of the existence of huge distilleries around the city, the huge columns of in some cases every day and night in the week, the acres of hog pens and the contaminated atmosphere soon make him acquainted with this

Notwithstanding the fact that little is known outside of those immediately interested in the been as favorably affected by modern improvements as any other. The latter have vastly

A great dearth of funds made him more shy therefore be said to have attained as near a hausted itself in this line.

ceived upon visiting one of the extensive distilleries in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Steam cask. is made to perform nearly all the labor. men are employed, and they do little else than ed the Doctor. look at the machinery as it performs the work. The distillery that we propose to notice parkeeper, "but he has gone somewhere now." ticularly is situated convenient to the Miami canal. A railroad connects the distillery with this canal, whence the supplies of corn are ob- the door, and thought would be back before tained. The latter is transferred from canal long. The man remained hid, and the old boats into large boxes set upon cars, and thus Doctor waited a long time. At last he went conveyed to a huge bin where stocks are kept. out. Shortly after Mr .--- himself went This bin is also connected by railroad with the out, and was just stepping upon his wagon, distillery, and the corn on being conveyed from when the Doctor durted at him from a doordistillery, and the corn on being conveyed.

the former to the latter is thrown into the hopthe former to the latter is thrown into the hopthe former to the latter is thrown into the hopway.

"Well, Mr.——," said he, "you needn't
That note has been paid corn being shelled, is carried by elevators to up these six months, and I have been trying the second story of the building and emptied to see you that I might pay you back twenty into the hoppers of mills, by which it is ground, dollars that you over-paid me." and the meal deposited in the first story. The cobs are taken by machinery from the sheller and thrown in the vicinity of the boilers, where they are used for fuel.

The meal, as it is ground, is carried by elethence it is conveyed to the back part of the establishment and deposited in large tanks on the first floor. Here the distillers make what they call mash. The "cooking" is performed entirely by steam. From these tanks the mash is drawn off into other tanks of equal dimensions, situated on either side, where it goes atter is about thirty feet high and five or six feet in diameter. The mash is boiled in the lower part of this still, and the steam escapes the still with the worm. The latter is set in a large cistern filled with cold water, and here the steam is condensed, and from this worm the whiskey is drawn in the lower story, and thence it is run into a cistern in the "whiskey." house," where it is barrelled and made ready for market. What remains in the still after extracting the whiskey is called "still slop." This is drawn off into tanks which stand out of doors, and it is upon this that distillery hogs are fed. This is, in brief, the process of manufacturing whiskey. It is a simple and rapid one. It requires on an average about four days to convert the corn into whiskey, and a distiller's capital is therefore turned over once every week-corn and whiskey being both cash articles The quantity of corn consumed in this distillery is about one thousand bushels per day, from which about four thousand galons of whiskey is produced. This gives for this single establishment a consumption of 320,000 bushels of corn per annum, and a pro-

duction of 1,240,000 gallons of whiskey. There are other distilleries in this vicinity, the capacities of which are severally two or " Neither do I know you," said Charley, " so | three times greater than the one we have described. The quantity sold in Cincinnati yearly is nine million gallons. This is not more than one-half the aggregate production of Ohio duction is eighteen million gallons, and we find that the consumption of corn to be four 'Well, old feller." said Charley, during a and a half million bushels, to produce which temporary lull in the storm, "are you going to requires a million and a quarter acres of good land. It is probable the production of whiskey in the Ohio valley is fifty million gallons per annum, involving a consumption of twelve and a half million bushels of corn, the average value of which is five million dollars.

> The Jews had no surnames, nor had the early Greeks and Romans. Latterly the Romans used three names; the firs. corresponding to our Christian name, the second the class or rank name, and the third the family name. Modern surnames began to be used name of their estates; middle class sons of their fathers, as Johnson, Thompson, &c., and others of trades, as Smith, Cooper, Tailor, &c. Fancy names also were given to foundlings, and nicknames became surnames.

An artist of our acquaintance drew a horse and cart so naturally the other day, that | mined to adopt it for her busband, and wrote

Dodging a Dun .- Some can scent a dun at any distance, and can dodge him effectively .-It is a knack acquired by long experience. If expert, the dunned stands a slim chance of es-

cape.

We heard a story the other dap of old Dr. G., of Portsmouth, which is to the point, as

Dr. G. was a man of great integrity and worth, and his business habits were on the square, exacting every thing that was his own and paying every man his due. He held a note against a gentleman of Hampton for some considerable amount, and wherever he met him black smoke that roll up night and day, and the Doctor was ready, note in hand, for the payment of an instalment. It became at last an agonizing dread with the debtor about meeting the Doctor, particularly at the time when troubled with a disease known in the financial parlance as "shorts." But whenever he met him the Doctor's dun would be anticipated by business, of the various improvements, connnec- his debtor's movement for his pocket-book, and ted with the distillation of liquor, no branch of frequent payments were made without seeing business has drawn more heavily upon the in- the note at all. He knew that the Doctor ventive genius of the age than this, and it has was honest and that it would be all right, and

increased the capacities of distilleries, and en-larged the margin for profits, by increasing the the town his eyes wandered in all directions to relative yield of grain, and improving the qual-ity of the article produced. Distilleries may possible. He succeeded for awhile, and outgeneraled the old man several times : but fate point of perfection as it seems possible to bring does not always favor the brave, and the them, inventive genius having apparently ex- Doctor from a distant position saw his victim tie his horse to a post and enter a store. He This certainly would be the impression remade all the haste he could, and entered the

" Didn't I see Mr .-- come in here ?" ask-

"He did come in here, sir," said the shop-

grains from the cob with great rapidity. The dodge me any more. That note has been paid

A CROCODILE AND SERPENT FIGHT .- A Writer in Merry's Museum thus describes a fight which he witnessed between a bon constrictor and a crocodile in Java: "It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake, fed by remains bad, and the air cells in your langs in-fields of Louisiana, from the frozen lakes that vators into the upper part of the building, and a crocodile in Java : "It was one mornone of the rills from the mountains. The waters were clear as crystal, and everything could be seen to the very bottom. Stretching its ate, and then you die. Give the lungs room limbs close over this pond, was a gigantic teak tree, and in its thick, shining, evergreen leaves lay a huge boa, in an easy coil, taking his through the cooling process, and receives the morning nap. Above him was a powerful ape, yeast. In the latter tanks the mash remains of the baboon species, a leering race of scamps, right hereafter," said George. worked by the yeast. Here it frequently spoils his position, saw a crocodile in the water, risin consequence of bad yeast or unfavorable ing to the top, exactly beneath the coil of the weather, but when no accident of this kind serpent. Quick as thought, he jumped plump happens, it is drawn off and run into still. The upon the snake, which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape saved himself by clinging to the limb of a tree, but a battle royal commenced in the water. The through a pipe connecting the upper end of serpent, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions. Winding his folds round and round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hinder legs, and by his contractions made the scales and bones of the monster crack. The water was speedily tinged with the blood of both combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over; neither being able to gain a decided advantage. All this time, the cause of the mischief was in a state of the highest ecstacy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, came several times close to the scene of the fight, shook the limbs of the tree, uttered a yell, and again frisked about. At the end of ten minutes a ilence began to come over the scene. The folds of the serpent began to be relaxed, and though they were trembling along the back. the head hone lifeless in the water. The cro codile was also still, and though only the spines of the back were visible, it was evident that he too was dead. The monkey now perched himself on the lower limbs of the tree, close to the dead bodies, and amused himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. This seemed to be adding insult to injury. One of my companions was standing at a short dis tance, and taking a stone from the edge of the lake, hurled it at the ape. He was totally un- driving on at the rate of "two forty." prepared, and as it struck him on the head, he was instantly toppled over, and fell mon the crocodile. A few bounds, however, brought him ashore, and taking to the tree, he speedily disappeared among the thick branches.'

> An Irish officer, not very conversant with law terms, was lately tried for an alleged assault. As the jury were coming to be sworn, assault. As the jury were coming to be sworn, by him, he cried with horror, "Say, stranger, the judge, addressing the major, told him that tell me, oh lordy! has the thing lit?" if there were were any among them to whom he had any objection, that was the time to challenge them. "I thank your lordship," said stand up. "Tibbets, what is life?" the gallant prisoner, "but with your lordship's permission, I'll defer that ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the piper of Leinster, I'il challenge every mother's son of them, and have 'em out too.

"On the tomb of Purcell, the musician, in Westminster Abbey, it is set forth that "Purcell is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be excelled."

The widow of a celebrated pyrotecnician was so pleased with this epitaph, that she deter-

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF JOHN HANCOCK. -One who saw John Hancock in June, 1782, relates that he had the appearance of advancthe dun, however, by his experience, becomes ed age. He had been repeatedly and severely afflicted with gout, probably owing in part to his custom of drinking punch—a common practice in high circles in those days. As recollected at this time, Hancock was nearly six regards amateur dunning; for there is a wide difference between the amateur and the profes-His manners were very gracious, of the old Island, is a safe anchorage, and the arrivals of style—a dignified complaisance. His face had vessels average about three a day. The anbeen very handsome. Dress was adapted quite chorage is secure at all seasons, the accessible as much to the ornamental as useful. Gentle-nature of the harbor needing no pilot; the men wore wigs when abroad, and commonly ever constant trade-wind blowing a fair breeze caps when at home; at this time, about noon, for the homeward bound, hospital free to sea-Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, with- men of all nations, a regulating time ball the in which was one of fine linen. The latter was abundant supply of the finest water in the turned up over the lower edge of the velvet world, flowing from more than two hundred one two or three inches. He wore a blue springs, and the dispatch that all ships receive, damask gown lined with silk, a white embroi- seldom being detained more than twenty-four

> to have a tankard of punch made in the morn- Longwood House, where the Emperor died ing, and placed in a cooler when the season re- Both places have changed. He says: quired it. At this visit Hancock took from Longwood House is in the last stages of the cooler, standing on the hearth, a full tank- rapid decay, and is now used as a granary, ard, and drank first himself, and then offered while the sleeping room where the conquerer it to those present. His equipage was splen- lay is now a stable. The room in which he did, and such as is not customary at this day. died is filled with grain and agricultural im-His apparel was sumptuously embroidered with plements, while the flowers and pretty garden gold, silver, lace, and other decorations fashionable among men of fortune at that period; away. The new house erected by the Engand he rode, especially on public occasions, lish Government for his residence, still remains with six beautiful bay horses, attended by ser- in perfect repair, and occupied by the Lessee vants in livery. He wore a scarlet coat, with of the five hundred acres of Longwood farm. ruffles on the sleeves, which soon became the The Tomb, ensconced in a lovely valley about prevailing fashion.

my son !" said a lady to her son, George, who had formed a wretched habit of bending whenever he sat down to read. His mother had told him that he could not breathe right un-The Doctor said he was not in a hurry, and could wait as well as not; he saw his horse at over he would, in spite of all his mother could

> "Sit upright, master George !" cried his teacher, as George bent over his copy book at school. " If you don't sit upright, like master Charles, you will ruin your health and possibly die of consumption."

This startled George. So after school he

said to his teacher :-

"That I will, George," replied his teacher. There is an element in the air called oxygen, which is necessary to make your blood circu-late, and to help it purify itself by throwing off what is called carbon. When you stoop you thin ridge of ice-covered rocks from streams cannot take in a sufficient quantity of air to that flow into the Arctic Ocean, or from bowers

to inspire plenty of air, and you will not be injured by study. Do you understand the matter, now, George ?"

"I think I do, sir, and I will try to sit up-

" 'Some years ago,' writes a Southern correspondent, 'when a sermon was considered morning, three ministers of different denominations held a meeting together. It was customary for every minister, after preaching, to whence the Delaware and Susquebanna hasten 'call' for members. The first took for his text away to meet the rising of the sun. In the the words of Peter, 'I go a fishing.' He spurs of the Allegheny it has saluted the springs preached about two hours; then called for members, but received none, and sat down .-The second remarked, that as he followed his mighty Suskashawn as he hurried on his cheerbrother, he would take the words following for his text : 'I also go with thee.' He likewise preached a long discourse-called for members, the fountains of the Platte overlook the cra-(as it is 'called') and sat down. The third, ters of the extinct volcanoes of Utah. It has who was in favor of short sermons, arose, and remarked that he would follow the example of Alexander, and has carried a richer commerce his brother; and he chose for his text, And than all the rivers tributary to imperial Rome. they toiled all night, and caught nothing! He |- Louisville Journal. rather 'had 'em !'

consternation the fiery monster caused as he ton county, of this state, he told the following ploughed his way through the world, over the anecdote concerning a local preacher in his nills and far away. They are quite as great a novelty in some parts of the country as will suppress his name : At a social meeting they were hereabouts twenty-five years ago .- of his fellow church-members, among other In Georgia, a short time since, a boy from the things, each was relating his causes for joy and woods was at the depot when the train was on sorrow, when Rev Mr. - said : 'In my the track, and as he was gazing in stupid family of children, I have much cause of joy, wonder at the fixins, and wandering in the and also much to distress me. There's my son cars, the whistle shrieked its unearthly sound, and in a moment more the whole thing was my son Bill, he's an audacious scamp. He left

stop it! I ain't a gwine!" and bursting open on him; and when I last heard on him, he the door, he stood on the platform between the cars. Just then the train was crossing a playing deep and cavernous looking gorge on trestlework, and seeing the trees and fields far be- Ain't he sister?' Yes, brother, he is, and no low him, the frightened booby fell on the mistake !" floor and fainted away. Presently he came to, and looking up at the conductor, who stood

consists of money, a horse, and a fashionable first thing in the morning. When the master wife." "Good! Next: What is death?" went into the yard next morning, the first "A paymaster who settles everybody's debts, thing he saw was a number of sheaves placed and gives them tombstones as receipts in full round the pump; he asked Pat what he had of all demands." "What is poverty?" "The been doing that for. "Why, faith, yer houreward of merit Genius generally receives from or, I have given him no more than his allowadiscriminating public." "What is religion?" ance, for he gives more milk than all the cown "Doing unto others just as you please, with- put together." out allowing them a return of the compliment." What is fame ?" " A six line puff in a newspaper while living, and your fortune to your enemies when dead."

St. HELENA.-George W. Kimbell, Esq., the American Consul at St. Helena, comingnicates some interesting facts about the Island of St. He'ena. Instead of being a "lone barren isle," he represents it as one of the most beautiful, in the romantic wilderness of its scenery, with green valleys and wooded knolls, and says its 7,000 inhabitants breathe the dered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, hours, will ever as now, make it a favorite rewith silk stockings and red morocco slippers. sort for ships from the eastern world. Men-It was a general practice in genteel families tion is made of the tomb of Napoleon, and of

a mile and a half from Longwood, from which the body was removed in 1840 to France, is a Sir Upright - "Sit upright! sit upright, single vault walled in with stone, and encircled by an iron railing, over which droops the sacred willow. A roof of canvass protects the vault from rain, into which the visitor descends by steps. Just at hand is a spring of delicious water from which Napoleon drew his supply daily, carried by Chinese servants to his house -and here beneath the willow was his favorite retreat, and the spot of his choice for burial Thousands of visitors every year still make a pilgrimage to these historic grounds, though empty of their greatness and former beauty.

Source of the Mississippi .- Lift a bucket Please sir explain to me how bending over of water from the Mississippi at New Orleans when I sit can cause me to have the consump-tion?"

Tease sir explain to me now bending over and ask yourself a question, "From whence came it?" and the answer may be, From the sandy deserts of New Mexico, from the pine hills of Carolina, from the cotton fields of gem the bosom of Minnesota and Wisconsin, or from the sunny fountains that gush up from the flowery plains at Alabama and Tennessee, from the lake bound peninsula of Michigan, from the hill sides of waving grain in Pennsyl vania and New-York, from the tobacco fields

of Virginia and Maryland. It may be part of those mighty volumes that roll their never tiring waves through Iowa and Missouri, through Illinois, Indian and Ohio. through Kentucky and Arkansas, Mississippi hort that continued less than two hours, and and Texas. It is a part of the ten thousand meeting' often held till the small hours in the little rills that come hymning their way from that mountain range wherein arise the Columbia and Colerado of the West, or of those from of the Roanoke and the Saluda, and far beyond the Black Hills it has locked arms with the less journey to Hudson's Bay. The springs of Connewango listen to the roar of Niagara, and fertilized a country greater than the empire of

* A few days since,' writes welcome When railroads were a new institution, 'J. D. E.,' of St. Louis, 'in company with one was a frequent amusement to observe the of the best of his race, and a resident of Chapsection, who, being a veritable personage, I -, a good, reverent, dutiful boy; but there's his poer old gray-headed father many a day "Oh, lordy!" screamed the boy, "stop it, ago, and it's been a long time since I've heard was 'way up to the Galeners, a raftin' saw-logs, playing "seven up," and hoss-racing; but, thank the Lord, he's makin' money by the trip!

An extensive dairyman at Glasgew made a rule of giving his cows a sheaf of corn each on New Year's morning, and on one occasion, the evening before, he gave orders to First class in Oriental philosophy will his cowkeeper, who was an Irishman, to be and up. "Tibbets, what is life?" "Life sure to give each cow the sheaf of corn the

> A gentleman observing a servant girl. who was left-handed, placing the knives and forks on the dipper-table in the same awkward position, remarked to her that she was laying them left-banded. "Ob, indade !" said she, "so I have! Ba pleased, sir, to help me to