

The Extension of the Chenango on to the North Branch.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Resolutions which we already published requiring the Canal Board to order a survey and make estimates of the probable expenses of connecting the Chenango Canal with the North Branch at Athens, also to estimate the amount of revenue which the Canals of this State would in all probability derive from said connection—and which having passed the Senate previously, passed the House with almost an unanimous vote on Friday last. This is a step highly important. To our mind it secures the connection and all the consequent advantages to this region of country. There is not, we believe, another county in the whole State that has received as few favors from the Legislature as old Tioga, and now when a good beginning has been made, we hope that the landed proprietors of this section will bestir themselves. Officers appointed by the Canal Board will soon pass, in performance of their duty, down this Valley. Being comparative strangers, its resources and its necessities must be, to a great or less extent, unknown, and we hope we have citizens among us sufficiently public spirited to receive those who may be sent on, and to point out to them all which may be advantageous they should know.

Wood, as a fuel, at least along the line of the Railroad, must soon become too dear for use, and the coal of Pennsylvania must be our only resource. The necessity of having a direct thoroughfare by which we can gain an unfailing supply is evident, and cannot be considered of too great importance. Everything, therefore, that may tend to secure this important result should be attended to by not only the citizens of this county, but by the citizens of the other counties whose interests equal ours. The expenditure of \$600,000 along this Valley is not to be despised by any class of our citizens. The Hon. Geo. W. Bradford, the Senator from this District, and the Hon. David Rees, our Member of Assembly, deserve well from their constituents. They have labored faithfully and secured all that could be asked during the late session. Should the officers appointed by the Canal Board to survey, make, as we are convinced they must, a favorable report, with just faithful representatives as Dr. Bradford and Mr. Rees, we are convinced that by this time next year, a Bill will be passed, and the waters of the Chenango will soon commingle with the waters of the North Branch, and the coal now smothering in the breast of the mountains of Pennsylvania will smile in our grates and warm and cheer the long days and nights of coming Winters.—Owego Times.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BETHANY.—Saturday evening last, a little after ten o'clock, the cupola of the large University building was discovered to be on fire, and despite all efforts the flames soon spread throughout the upper part of the building and then gradually worked their way down to the lower rooms, until the main building and the expansive wings were in a blaze. There were about ninety students in attendance at the school, and most of the members had rooms in the building, but fortunately, several of them had not retired when the alarm was given, and they were thus enabled to render to the sleepers more efficient aid in making their escape from the building and in saving clothes and furniture, than they could have done had the fire broke out a few hours later. Prof. Stoddard, the Principal, was engaged at the time giving instructions to some of his assistant teachers, and therefore was present at the most important moment, to superintend the removal of property, and to pacify and assist the students in the midst of the excitement. In his anxiety to see that every student was safely out of the building and the time taken to examine personally every room, he neglected his own property too long, and when he returned to the library, his books and private papers were on fire, and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to save them.—Wayne Co. Herald.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.—The Washington Intelligencer says that information has been received at the Department of the Interior confirming the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of HENRY I. DODGE, United States agent for the Navajo Indian in New Mexico, who has been missing for some time past. Major KENNEDY, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles south of the Zana, towards the headwaters of the Gila river. It is stated that so soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1,000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder. The victim of this cruel act is the son of the Hon. HENRY DODGE, the venerable ex-senator of Wisconsin.

NATIONAL SINS.—A friend who heard a sermon preached by Rev. George London recently, says he referred to the subject of national sins something in this way: Suppose the President does wrong, is that a national sin? No; that is the President's sin. Suppose Congress passes an iniquitous law and the President approves it, is that a national sin? No; that is the sin of Congress and the President. But suppose, after such a law is enacted and sanctioned by the President, the people do sanction and sustain it, then it becomes a national sin. Beware, my friends how you give your sanction to wicked laws, and thus help to bring upon our country the penalty of national sins.

THE NEW CENT.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the authority of Col. Snowden, director of the U. S. mint, that in about three weeks time this much desired coin will be distributed to the public. About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out. Col. S., also states that since the establishment of the United States mint no less than 1800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been lost, converted into "washers" for machinery, or otherwise taken out of circulation.

THE THREE INSTANCES IN WHICH MR. BUCHANAN HAS REWARDED HIS NATIONAL WHIG SUPPORTERS, are James B. Clay, appointed to the chairmanship to Berlin, which, however, he declined; William B. Reed, appointed Minister to China, and Mr. Reacher, of North Carolina, appointed Governor of New Mexico. Mr. Reacher has served as a Whig member of Congress.

MONEY DIGGERS IN ROXBURY.—For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Ragles street, near Barker street, Roxbury, and digging for hidden treasures. The spot is near a creek, and long before the mill-dam was built small vessels passed up and down, and near this place is supposed the famous Capt. Kidd buried some of his money. Within the last four weeks, a party of three persons have visited the place and dug for the money, and on Wednesday night last, five persons proceeded to the field, and their proceedings were witnessed by police officer and several others.—The first one was engaged in digging a ring around a large tree, (where it is supposed the money lies,) and would throw each shovelful of dirt from the place very carefully, so that if the "gold came out he could see it." The second was occupied in bailing water out of the hole; the third person had run a very long iron-rod down into the place where the first person was digging, and he sat upon the bank with his foot upon the rod, and as the proceeded he would drive it still further into the ground. The fourth also sat upon the bank and held in his hand a so-called "charm rod," or, as the officer calls it, a "bob," it being a long piece of rattan, which had a heavy substance on the end of it, that kept it in a continual motion; this person kept up the operation of "bobbing" over the hole, until they stopped their work for the night. The fifth person appeared to be a waiter upon the rod and did his work by signs, as they were not allowed to speak on the ground, as it would dispel the charm, and the money would immediately "move away."

These deluded persons continued digging from 11 o'clock Wednesday night until 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Their operations in digging have not thus far, probably been very successful, as they agreed to handsomely remunerate the officers (if they got any money,) if they would watch around the place and keep off the evil-disposed persons. The officers have as yet received none of the profits, and the chance is that they will not get any. Some evenings since two women came to the place, in company with three men, apparently to do the talking. From them it was learned that a fortune teller had told them of the money and of the manner in which they should proceed to find it, and accordingly they had done so. These persons are Americans, and it is somewhat surprising that they can be so foolishly misled by the trickeries of a humbugging fortune teller.—Boston Traveller.

The Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Pawnee seems imminent. Several families have been murdered, others wounded, and a number of women taken captive by the Sioux. Troops are in pursuit, and the frontier inhabitants are collected in temporary forts, and in a state of starvation. The poor soldiers and fortified inhabitants, as well as the Indians, will have a most miserable time of it. In Northern Iowa, as our readers have already been informed, there has been wholesale slaughter of white settlers by the same savages. At last accounts the troops were in pursuit of the offenders, and peace and safety had been restored to the alarmed residents in the region of Spirit Lake. By way of St. Louis we have a report that great excitement exists at Platte, at the mouth of the Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians having driven out a number of settlers at Salt Creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing of several Indians and one white man. Thirteen Indians were captured. Gen. Thayer of Omaha City had raised a party of volunteers to protect the settlers.

TERRIBLE FALL.—While the mail train from Petersburg was crossing the bridge over James river on Friday morning, the cars received a sudden jerk when about midway across, and one of the passengers, a gentleman from South Carolina, named Sullivan, was imprudently standing upon one of the platforms, fell from his position, and rolled over the edge of the bridge. He was of course precipitated into the river beneath, a distance of about seventy feet, and it was naturally supposed that he had been instantly killed by striking upon some of the numerous rocks which obstruct the channel of the river; but, most wonderful to relate, he escaped without a broken bone. He miraculously alighted in about six feet water, face upwards, and after floundering about for some time, was rescued by a fisherman who fortunately happened to be visiting some traps in the vicinity. Mr. Sullivan was safely brought to shore near the Steel Works, and though his nervous system received a severe shock, it was discovered that he had received no serious external injury by the fall.—Richmond Whig.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—The Peterson Guardian of Monday says that "The family of Mr. Hoyer, who has been mixed up in the pearl search from the beginning, have been placed in comfortable circumstances. Last week Mr. Hoyer pocketed \$300 from his searchings. The latest pearl yet found was the one ruined by boiling. The man tried to boil the clams first, and afterward attempted to fry them tender. The pearl was meanwhile rotting through the heating process, and was of course destroyed, although \$25 was paid for it as a curiosity on account of its size. It was of perfect shape and evidently of great beauty. The next largest was that found by young Quackbush, which has been sent to Paris by Tiffany or Ball, Black & Co., both of which firms have been anxious to secure these pearls. Last week quite a number of persons from New York went on the grounds searching for pearls without success; while one of our Paterson men went behind them and found one which readily brought \$100. But the proprietors of the grounds have forbidden trespassers, the mussels have mostly disappeared from the vicinity, and we believe the pearl fishery will soon be at an end. The most unfortunate fact is the destruction of the largest and most perfect specimen by the boiling as above.—Mr. Laverack declares it could not have been worth less than \$35,000, and it would have been the pearl Kohinoor of the world.

Reader! look at it!—The only proslavery murderer (Hayes) ever arrested in Kansas, was released on straw bail; and the Judge (Leconte) who has released him is retained in power by the U. S. Senate and by Buchanan. Gov. Geary witnessed the murder, and pronounces it one of the most cold blooded he ever knew; and for his solitary attempt to punish a Ruffian, he is threatened with assassination, and really driven out of his office for want of the promised assistance to do justice.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA; Thursday Morning, April 30, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance, if not in advance, Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. MILLEWARD, of Philadelphia. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co. JAMES VELECH, of Fayette County.

MR. WILMOT AND THE TARIFF.

A persistent effort is now being made by the Democratic press, aided by such of the Know Nothing sheets as have pro-slavery proclivities, to excite the prejudices of a portion of the voters of the State against Mr. Wilmot on account of the Tariff question. For this purpose he is denounced by papers which have always been Free Trade, as hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania. In proof of these allegations, his vote for the Tariff of 1842, is frequently referred to.

We have no intention to enter into any defence of the vote given at that time for a modification of the Tariff of 1842. It will be enough for every candid man to know that in so acting, he expressed the wishes of his constituency, and acted in accordance with the convictions of his own judgment, often expressed and well understood by the people who elected him. To have done less, would have been to prove faithless to his often promulgated principles, and in defiance of the views and wishes of his constituents.

But the charge that he is hostile to the great interests of Pennsylvania, predicated upon his action in 1842, is so unjust and untrue, and so flatly contradicted by the history of the Tariff bill of that year, that we cannot allow it to pass by. The best refutation we can give to the calumny, is contained in a letter written by Mr. Wilmot two years since to Hon. B. LAPHORTE, which gives a full history of the part taken by himself and the Pennsylvania delegation in the passage of the Tariff act, and his anxiety to secure for the interests of Pennsylvania adequate protection.

Time has since demonstrated the sagacity of Mr. Wilmot at that time. If there is any measure of his public life upon which he can confidently appeal to the judgment of the people of this State, it is the very course he took in 1842 upon the reduction of the Tariff.—Public opinion at that time clearly and irresistibly demanded a modification of some of the details of the Tariff of 1842. The Pennsylvania delegation, instead of presenting the interests of Pennsylvania, as worthy of National consideration, saw fit to stand by the Tariff of 1842, and to resist its modification in the slightest manner. Mr. Wilmot believed that law to be unjust and onerous in many of its provisions, and was pledged to its modification, but at the same time was extremely anxious that the great interests of Pennsylvania should be well provided for. To effect this, it was only necessary to cut loose from the "lords of the loom." The Pennsylvania delegation, honestly no doubt, refused to let Pennsylvania interests stand upon their own merits. How has Pennsylvania been rewarded by her pertinacity in claiming "protection" for the manufacturers of the East. Why, in spite of the tariff of 1842, those very manufacturers, for which Pennsylvania interests were sacrificed, have flourished, and now ask for no legislative favors except to buy and sell where they can to the best advantage. During the present year the tariff has again undergone revision and the protective principle has had no advocates in Congress. It has been the anxiety of every section to fix the details of the late law so as to effect favorably their interests. Massachusetts stands in no fear of foreign competition. All she asks is the privilege of procuring the raw material without paying duty.—From a high protective Tariff, she is now almost literally, a free-trade, or at least low tariff, State. Her capitalists have no Quixotic design of favoring high duties on the protective principle to benefit the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. Such legislation as benefits her capitalists and manufacturers, she seeks to obtain, and her representatives very properly vote for, without regard to the effect it may have upon the interests of Pennsylvania.

If the course recommended by Mr. Wilmot in 1842 had been pursued, the great interests of Pennsylvania would now be recognized as of National importance, and be beyond the danger of political revolutions. The statesmanlike views expressed in a speech made by him in the House, on the 1st of July, 1846, will at once arrest the attention of every reader. The soundness of his position will now be universally conceded.

But in the great anxiety to retain the tariff of 1842, other counsels prevailed, and the interests of Pennsylvania were linked with those of minor importance. The great interests of Pennsylvania are of sufficient magnitude to become of National importance, and should be made above all political or other considerations. It should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian to see our resources developed, our industrial pursuits stimulated, and such an impetus given to the development of our natural advantages as will place Pennsylvania in the front rank of States.

Below will be found the letter referred to. Its statements are abundantly sustained by contemporaneous history. It is a conclusive answer to the charges now brought against, and taken in connexion with the late action upon the same subject shows clearly the wisdom of Mr. Wilmot's course, and that it was the true policy for the interests of the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1856.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.—Dear Sir:—Your friends here will bring your name before the Legislature in connection with the office of United States Senator. The main objection to your name is an impression entertained by many that you are unfriendly to the great interests of our State.

We should be glad to see you here, but if you cannot visit Harrisburg before the election, please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abroad in regard to your views on this point. The main objection to your name is an impression entertained by many that you are unfriendly to the great interests of our State.

My DEAR SIR:—Your favor came to hand last evening. I do not think I shall be at Harrisburg. The week vacation between my course in Congress, and the meeting of the county, leaves me but little time to make the acquaintance of gentlemen now assembled at the Capitol. Again if no difficulties were in the way, I am reluctant to show myself at Harrisburg at this time. Not that I am indifferent to the issue of the Senatorial election; but I do not wish to appear as a selfish and ambitious aspirant for the place. I have not, as you will know, been eager for Senatorial honors, nor have I in any way manifested an instrumental in making myself a candidate. The connection of my name with the office of Senator is the result of the late senatorial election, in the policy of which I have no personal position, on one or the other of the important issues upon which that election turned, and not through any vanity or scheming of my own. To visit Harrisburg in respect to the tariff question, is to me a matter of course, and I should be glad to see you here, but if you cannot visit Harrisburg before the election, please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abroad in regard to your views on this point.

It is a matter of course, and I should be glad to see you here, but if you cannot visit Harrisburg before the election, please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abroad in regard to your views on this point.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN SCHOOL DIRECTORS: Permit me once more to call your attention to the Convention which meets on Monday next. Not for the purpose of urging the claims of any person for the office of County Superintendent, for such is furthermost from our purpose, but to awaken your attention, and if possible excite your interest, in the duties then incumbent upon you. We believe it is a settled fact, that this office of County Superintendent is to remain at least until it has had a fair trial. It has also been so arranged by the Common School Department that the salary that officer receives does not affect the appropriation to the several school districts. This being the case, every man should be willing that the utility of the office should be fairly tested.—Other considerations should be merged in a general desire to so fill the office for the coming three years, that if the officer can be of any benefit to the schools of the County, his usefulness may be shown.

If we had any preference amongst the many very worthy persons we have heard named in connexion with the office, we should not indicate it, because ours is a political journal, and it will be a sad day indeed when political prejudices are allowed to interfere with the cause of Common Schools. We trust that everything like politics will be carefully and promptly avoided in the Convention, and the Directors be animated by the single desire to ascertain who is best fitted to discharge the onerous and highly responsible duties of the post. Anything like an attempt to make a partisan matter of the election, would produce a state of things similar to such as have existed for the last two years, and paralyze the efforts and destroy the efficiency of the most capable officer. If, on the contrary, as we have no doubt will be the case, the action of the Convention is such as to show clearly that the only anxiety is to secure the services of the most proper person for the office, we believe that the people of the county will be willing to aid the efforts of the Superintendent, and though they may hold different opinions in regard to the utility of the office itself, will be desirous that it shall be fairly and thoroughly tested. We look upon the Convention of next Monday as of the greatest importance to the Common Schools and to the cause of Education. It is the duty of every Director to be present, and it should be his care to exercise the prerogative then granted him with the utmost care and judgment. Select the best man in the County for Superintendent—give him a liberal salary, that he may devote all his time to the duties of his office—and in three years we can safely and correctly decide whether or not his efforts have advanced the standard of our Common Schools.

The New York papers publish a telegraphic despatch dated at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, which says— "A new political combination has just been developed. The disappointed Democracy and the straightened Americans are uniting on Governor Geary. A Committee has called upon Geary, and he has agreed to accept their nomination. Great excitement prevails among the politicians."

We very much doubt if there be any truth in this statement. Gov. Geary we trust, has too much sense to enter with any such arrangement.

NEW LICENSE LAW IN NEW YORK.—The Legislature of New York has passed a new law for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. It creates a Board of Excise in each county, to grant licenses. No storekeeper licensed allowed to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. No liquor to be sold to Minors, or persons complained of as habitual drunkards. No sales of liquors on Sunday, and every petition for license must be signed by at least twenty respectable freeholders.

H. L. SHAW of this place, has been appointed by the Post-Master General, route agent on the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Mr. Shaw is a graduate of the Reporter office, and therefore abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of the post.

The Hon. John G. Montgomery, Congressman elected from Twelfth District, Pennsylvania, died Friday morning, at Danville, from National Hotel disease contracted during the inauguration at Washington.

F. B. SINGLETON, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, on the person of A. Slater, at Montrose, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The bill separating the office of the Superintendent of Common Schools from the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth has finally passed both Houses.

NATHANIEL BANKS, father of the Hon. J. P. Banks, Speaker of the last House, died at his residence in Waltham, Mass., on the 25th inst., aged 74 years.

WAGON ROADS TO THE PACIFIC.—The wagon roads to California, the pioneers of the Pacific railroads, will be built under the supervision of Commissioners, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The southern road proceeds from Memphis, Tenn., through southern Arkansas to El Paso, Texas, thence through the Gadsden purchase to the mouth of the Gila, thence to San Diego on the coast. The work upon this route will be placed under the superintendence of Maj. FEN. McCULLOH, renowned in the border wars. The northern route from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, will be confided to the direction of Maj. NOBLES, who discovered the pass through the Rocky Mountains, which bears his name. It will run, says the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, through the South Pass, thence to Honey Lake, nearly at the base of the Sierra Nevada, and will cross the mountains near the source of American Fork of the Sacramento. A branch of this northern road will be constructed from Fort Ridgely, in Minnesota, to the South Pass, the surveys for which have already been commenced by Maj. NOBLES. The appropriations for the three roads amount to \$550,000 which of course will be insufficient for their completion. The cost of each principal road will no doubt exceed a million of dollars, to place it in tolerable traveling order, and a large sum will be required for annual repairs. Working parties immediately organized under the charge of the Commissioners. An Engineer, Surveyor, and Chief Clerk, will be designated for each expedition. It is the design that each of these officials shall act as a check upon the other in the disbursements necessary in the progress of the work.

W. H. Hutter Esq., the editor of the Eastern Argus, has been appointed Post Master at Eastern, Pa.

MARRIED, On the morning of the 15th, by the Rev. J. G. Sibley, Mr. BENJAMIN C. FORTNER to Miss JERUSA HOOGLITTLE, all of Orwell.

DECEASED, On the 16th inst., by C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Mr. HERMON BRIDGES to Miss MARTHA A. MURRAY, all of Pa.

DECEASED, In this borough, on Sunday, 26th instant, LOUIS HAW, aged 69 years.

At Merrells, April 20th, Mrs. POLLY LEWIS, aged 67 years, and 5 months.

Mrs. Lewis' parents were from Brookfield, Fairfield Co., Conn. They moved to Stevensville, on the Wyalusing, eight miles above its mouth, where she was born November 23, 1793, the same year that her parents arrived. It may be worthy of remark, that there were no roads, no carriages, and best beasts of burden. Hence the goods were conveyed in a canoe up the creek, and by reason of some obstructions this vessel was upset and the goods submerged. The old family Bible was carefully dried, and the leaves smoothed with a smoothing iron, by the pious old grandfather.

It is fitting when such a relic of pioneer life departs, to make a moment on the labors of that time when Wilkes Barre was the county seat, and the nearest grist-mill was three miles away, and the day school in the log school house, and the best teachers labored for six dollars a month, and boarded themselves. In such paucity of privies, with out the church or sabbath school, and with only an occasional discourse from an itinerant, it would of course be expected that the youth would gain but a very limited scholastic training.

With our present facilities, through the press, and the progress of improvement, we wonder how our fathers and grandfathers obtained so much of the substantial and the valuable in education, despite their meagre opportunities. With the Bible and psalm book, and with some old volumes of sermons and memoirs, and with teaching from Heaven, she came to a womanhood of more than ordinary usefulness, piety and love. (An interesting historical fact, in this connection, is, that one of the itinerants of that period was Rev. Mr. Day, the father of him that was President of Yale College.)

December 3, 1812, she was married by Rev. Mr. Rizer to Justice Lewis, by whom she had eleven children, three of whom went before, and eight survive to manhood. As a wife and mother she took the first place, and stood in the first rank, as all her acquaintances abundantly testify. Her skill in these relations aptly suggests to our minds the words of inspiration descriptive of the virtuous woman:—"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the breath of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her works praise her in the gates."—of the piety of public confession. She was exemplarily governed by the "law of kindness." Her industry and disinterestedness, her Christian usefulness continued to the last moment of her life. She was ever careful and thoughtful of others, though negligent of self and personal comfort. This her piety was homely and quiet, rather than ostentatious and attractive.