ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

Thursday Alorning, Angust 20, 1837

## Selected Poetry.

#### THE LEVEL AND THE SQUARE. EY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

I.

We meet upon the LEVEL and we part upon the SQUARE. What words of precious meaning these words Masonic

Come, let us contemplate them, they are worthy of a tho't. With the highest and the lowest, and the rarest they are fraught. H.

We meet upon the LEVEL, tho' from every station come, The king from out his palace, and the poor man from his

For one must leave his diadem outside the Mason's door, And the other finds his true respect upon the checkered

We part upon the SQUARE, for the world must have its

We mingle with its multitude, or cold, unfriendly crew. But the influence of our gatherings in memory is green, And we long upon the LEVEL to renew the happy scene. IV.

There's a world where all are equal ;--we are hurrying toward it fast,

death are past. We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be

V We shall meet upon the LEVEL there but never thence

's a mansion-'its all ready for each trusting faithful the farthest corner of the room.

here's a mansion and a welcome, and a multitude is

Who have met upon the LEVEL and been tried upon the SOUTHER.

VI. Let us meet upon the LEVEL then, while laboring patient

let us meet and let us labor, tho' the labor be severe

heady in the western sky the signs bid us prepare to gather up our working-tools and part upon the SQUARE:

VII. Hands round, ye faithful Masons, form the bright frater-

e part upon the SQUARE below to meet in heaven again b, what words of precious meaning those words Masonin

"We meet upon the LEVEL and we part upon the SQUARE!

Miscellancons.

A GHOSTLY STORY. Scene in a French Chateau-night black

and stormy-circle of friends telling ghost received in the thigh. ew a man, " said an old gentleman. o for ten years had been occupied with an interminable law suit, on which depended the fortune and almost the honor of his family .-M. de T. was then forty years old. He was a mouth. dry man, a little bald, with intensely black eyes, and brave enough to fear nothing. To secure the success of the lawsuit, he required certain papers, without which he could do nothing He was almost certain of their exstence, but no search, however minute, had discovered where they were hidden. No trace seemed to exist of these papers, which contained incontestible proofs of his rights, and the nuocence of his canse. But M. de T. was not sleep near him." discouraged.

the portrait of the huntsman, who died in a fit as he entered his master's chamber. This picture represents the huntsman at a moment when wounded himself, he was killing a wild boar which had beaten down the master of the castle. The sky was black, and the scene was repsesented on the edge of a forest

on the border of a pond. The likeness of the huntsman in this picture came out in the most striking manner .--N. de T. never passed it without stopping to look at it. The face of the man seemed living, his eyes were full of fire. M. de T. had been sitting for two hours in

the chimney corner in a chair. The fire was dying out. The tapers on the table hardly served to illuminate the room, which was made more dark by violet colored curtains. It was cold and the rain pattered against the windows

"Hold," said M. de T., between the teeth, "it is the same kind of weather as it was the day when poor Claude was wounded in killing the boar."

He drew near the fire and began to arrange it. It was not extinguished ; he took a fag got and threw into the chimney. A thousand sparks arose but it did not blaze up. As he murmured the name of Claude in

low voice, many recollections of him came back to M. de T., who had grown up on the knees of the old huntsman.

"Ah," said he, striking his hand on the We shall meet upon the LEVEL there when the gates of marble, "if Claude were alive, he would tell me everything."

As he finished speaking, he heard a noise at the door, as of a key which some one was at | what what you saw when you were young .-To try the blocks we offer by his own unerring SQUARE. tempting to put into the lock. A hunting dog which he had with him lay down, and dragging himself on his belly, his nose on the floor, his hair bristled, his tail stiff, retired to

> M de T. thought some one in the castle was bringing him a letter.

"Come in," said he.

The door opened and Claude appeared ; the dog growled and hid himself under the folds of a curtain.

It was, indeed, Claude as he was represented in the picture, in a coat of green velvet, with great leathern gaiters, a game bag on The water and blood were there. his back, and his head uncovered. M. de T., jumped up and attempted to go forward.

The huntsman stretched out his arm and back heavily into his chair. He was opposite a mirror, and was frightened to see how pale be was.

Claude advanced a few steps and seated himself opposite to him. There was a cold atmosphere about the huntsman which penetrated M. de T., and he shuddered. He observed that the clothes were all drip-

ping with water, as on the day when under a have the remains of Claude transported to the rainy sky he had saved the life of his master. tombs where the Baron was interred. The

said the huntsman, " You called me," know what you want." M. de T., made a violent effort to regain his calmness, and become master of himself .--He tried to speak, but could not open his

Claude walked toward the door, and M. de T. followed him. He obeyed mechanically an impulse stronger than reason. He felt no other sensation than that of intolerable cold.

"This is all," said he, "now do not follow me-remember only what you have promised me He pushed the door by which he had entered, allowed it to turn on its hinges and disappeared. M. de T. listend for a few seconds to the sound of his footsteps, which grew distant slowly, and resounded heavily in the gallery and in the staircase. When they ceased, he was ceased with shiverings, and fell his whole length upon the floor.

When he awoke it was broad daylight .-The people of the house were near him. They placed him upon a sofa.

"We came in here an hour ago," said the servant to him, "and found you on the floor. The howlings of the dog drew us to the room. Here, sir, what has happened you ?"

"I do not know," said said M. de T. He still held in his hand the pocket book and letter. Everything came back to his mind. The same cold he had felt during the night, seized him in every limb. He ran into the Baron's room, the sealed box in the wall behind the wooden bar was open.

"Have you seen or heard nothing ?" said he to the people about him.

"Nothing." M. de T. related to them what had passed. The steward of the castle began to laugh .-" It's a dream or hallucination which ever you will," said he ; und in dreaming you recollect This is why you opened the hidden place .-All were there together, the letter and the pocket book. M. de T. turned around : "and

this game bag which was yesterday against the wall, and which is now on the floor ?" "It must have fallen down, see, the nail is gone "Oh," replied he, "I seem to see him now

seated on his chair before me, with his wet clothes and his wound." "This, then, that this chair is wet and cov-

ered with blood," said the servant. M. de T uttered a loud cry, and touched the chair .-

"Oh, God, how cold it is ! cried he drawing back his hand all wet and bloody. He ran into the gallery, almost mad with terror. The picture in which Claude had been made him a sign to be seated. M. de T. tell represented as he re-appeared was on the floor, one of the corners had fallen on the hearth of a chimney where there was a fire, and the frame was partially consumed. The face disappeared.

M. de T. crossed himself. He was seized with a fever. They put him

to bed. His strong constitution saved him .-As soon as he could walk his first care was to

The blood was flowing down the wound he had bodies were placed side by side, and M. de T. followed the coffin, all in black, and bare head-

ed.

Curious facts from History. The Chevalier D'Aubigne, who fled to England during the French Revolution of 1798. and for a while lived there, in a straightened manner, accumulated a fortune of eighty thousand francs by teaching the English fashionables how to mix salad. He visited his patrons in

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s carriage, attended hy a servant. The custom of setting at table to drink after dinner was over, was introduced by Margaret Atheling the Saxon Queen of Scotland. She was shocked to see the Scottish gentlemen

rising from the table before grace could be said, and offered a cup of choice wine to all who would remain. Fish did not become a popular article of diet in Greece until a comparatively late period, and there was a society against "cruelty to fish," by abstaining from devouring what was alleged to make the devourer ferocious and

inhuman. With Romans the mullet was prized above all other fish. It was served up six pounds in weight, and such a fish was worth worth three hundred dollars. It was cooked for the benefit and pleasure of the guests .-Turbot was next highest in estimation, and occasionally offending slaves were thrown into ponds to feed them.

The older Romans paid special honor to agriculture, as did the Jews. Their coin was stamped with symbols connected therewith .--The Greeks refreshed the mouths of their plowing oxen with wine. Charles the Ninth exempted from arrest for debt all persons engaged in the cultivation of the staple articles of

agriculture. Cortez went to Mexico in search of gold. but the first discovery he made was of chocolate. The monks were the earliest to adopt it, but the generous beverage was considered a wicked luxury for them, and they were warned against it. The moralists eagerly condemned it. The Spaniards, however, welcomed it with enthusiasm.

It is recorded that that Antony once re warded his cook with the gift of a city, for having prepared a repast which elicited the encomiums of Cleopatra.

An English dean, named Nowell, who flourished in the turbulent reign of Queen Mary, was the accidental inventor of bottle ale .-He was out fishing with the fresh drawn bey erage at his side, when intelligence reached him that his life was in danger. He threw down his fishing rod, buried his bottle of ale in the grass, and fied. Afterwards reclaiming his bottle, the cork flew out at the touch, and the dean was so delighted with the creamy condition of the ale, that he took good care thereafter to be supplied with the "same sort."

The stream and springs of water were great ly reverenced by some ancient nations. According to the popular belief of the Greeks. every stream, spring and fountain had its resi dent deity. The Egyptians grateful for the blessings derived from their beloved Nile, flung into it corn, sugar and fruit, as thank offergs. The Persians and Cappadocians raised altars beside streams, and paid adoration to never seen from our globe. No bodies of wa-The former they drank in witter as a stimulant.

New anecdote of Randolph.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, were both marked men, in their way, and both members of the House of Representatives in Congress, together. Mr. Randelph was a man of overbearing pride and great hauteur of demeanor, and one who could not, with any tolerable degree of good grace, brook opposition, and whose ire was roused to the least degree by defeat. Mr. Livermore had not been subject to the same degree of accidental and artificial stimulus of pride and arrogance ; but his spirit was scarcely more submissive than that of his lordly compeer. Above all things, he disdained to be trampled upon by an arrogant despotism, roused to the most impudent excess by the habit of domination in the daily relatious of life. Livermore had one day made a most subversive onset upon one of Randolph's favorite pieces of invective irony and playful slang, which he always delighted to deal out for the amusement of the House, and which consumed more time and afforded less light than ought to have been expected from a gentleman of such distinguished learning and ability as are, and always were, by common consent, accorded to the hero of Roanoke. Ban dolph turned upon Mr. Litermore with more than his ordinary measure of gall and bitterness ; among other things, calling him repeatedly, "the member from Vermont," a State at that time, of somewhat dubious estimate in the companionship of the original thirteen. Livmore, not a whit abashed, rose on the instant and did battie so effectually as utterly to demolish all Johnny's glittering soap bubles, all the time referring to him as "the worthy members from Rhode Island." He said he objected to that genfleman, even, privileged as he undoubtedly was, riding rough shed over the heads of his associates of the House with the imperturable coolness with which he swung along the streets in his coach and sir !

John arose and indignantly exclaimed as suming any such baronial airs as had been attributed to him by, by "the honorable member from New Hampshire ;" and at the top of his shricking voice declared he never drove more than than two, on any occasion. Said Livermore : "I repeat a coach and six

-two horses, two niggers, and two dogs !" This sudden expose of the usual retinue o Mr. Randolph, brought down the house in such hearty roars of laughter that he did not deem it prudent to enter into any more extended explanations on that occasion ; and he seldom afterward invited the strictures of Mr Livermore, whom he thenceforth denominated, "my excellent friend from New Hampshire."

#### Is the Moon Inhabited?

It has long been known that the moon re volves on its axis in the same way in which it fall very soon. revolves around the earth, and that it conse quently always presents nearly the same side towards the earth, while the opposite side is

### farmer's Department.

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Stumps and Stones.

wood Cup Race.

These are looked upon by many farmers as great pestilence. To heal the agiy feelings of these fortunate men; who happen to have any of these plagues about them, I propose to make a few propositions. First, I will say you are very lucky in having the very best fencing material on earth. To put these materials into fence will require some work and trouble ; but who, I ask, ever had anything good and durable that cost nothing? This is the case with all real valtable structures on the farm. I will venture to say, there is not a farm in Tioga County that is overstocked with stumps and stones for fences and building purposes. A stump fence; well built; and chinked with roots and stones, is worth more to a farmer than Bank Stock. The reasons are these; a stump fence is nearly as durable as the everlasting hills-no damage done by heaving of frost ; you never find it, in the spring, prostrated by the wind ; it is always there ; and let your unruly cattle or horses jamp over or get through it if they can. How many farmers who look upon these stumps and stones with a scowl-and when it comes night, they can't sleep expecting in the morning to find their crops half destroyed by unruly cattle. To these men I would say, go to work, and with your stumps and stones build a fence as it should be built, and your crops are as safe as if locked up in a barn. You may think this will be a tremendous job ; will tell you that the cost of stump fences is about one dollar per rod, when built in perfect style. I will give good surety, that money invested in palling stumps and putting them into fence, will be as profitable and as satisfactory in ten years, as the same amount of money invested in western land speculation. You may think they are the cause of hedges growing up-that they form a nest for briers. elders, etc., : but if you stand in fear of this,

will tell you that a stump-fence is easily moved one or two rods, if you have not thrown too much stone and rubbish between the stumps. This should be done during time of a drought then stumps are very light, in comparison to what they were when first put into fence. Stones are as valuable for fences and other buildings as stumps.' They make a good fence,

by laying a foundation 2 1-2 feet wide and 3 1-2 feet high. This should be staked and ridered the same as a common rail fence .--Before the stakes are set, plow three furrows on each side of the wall ; then, with a shovel proceed to bank up the fence on both sides. This helps to support the fence. All stone fences should stand north-and-south for the reason that if they stand east-and-west they will thaw out in the spring on the south side first, while the ground remains hard and frozen on the north side, and causes the fence to FARMER

THROWING STONES .- This is one of the worst

# Arthur Livermote, of New Hampshire and

"I will spend my fortune to the last sou, and my blood to the last drop," said he .--"After which, if I do not succeed, I will blow my brains out." He was a man to keep his

There was in the T. family a tragical story, which had never been cleared up. An old dead. man, the Baron de M., had died suddenly one ight. He was found dead and stiff in his Was this event the result of suicide or nurder ? No one knew. Some blackened opers were found in in the chimney. A secetary was open in the room, but it was one that the old man never used. The door was shat on the inside, and there was no trace of its being forced. One of the paper spoke of a will, by which M. de T. was made universal legatee of the Baron's fortune, but the will itself had not been found.

Meautime, as the end of the paper which escaped the flames was the anthentic writing the act of concealing a pocket-book in a box of Baron M., M. de T. was put in possession | cut out the thickness of the wall. The thought of the estate. Collateral heirs came forward and maintained that the Baron having destroyed the first will, some crime must have been committed. An old huntsman, who was in the coufidence of his master, would have been able to tell the truth about these documents which could not be found, and the existence of but he was absent from the castle on that fatal night, and on the day of his return died of at the very bottom." apoplexy on entering the room of his dead

Soon after came the lawsuit, the result of which M. de T. had been awaiting for ten

ottom, and in every corner. To be sure, he had done it twenty times before, without for- He added that his will was written, and that setting a closet or cabinet, or drawer, but per- it would be found in the hiding place where haps some article mislaid in the confusion, hight have escaped his search, and, moreover, out the situation of it. there was one thing he meant to try. He started, therefore, and reached T. on an even- ing, had evidently gone out with the intention ing in autumn.

For three days he gave himself up to the gotten it in consequence of absence of mind, to most minute researches, opening the abandon- which he was subject, and on returning home ed tranks and sounding the walls. He dis- he bad killed himself. covered nothing. M. de T. announced that he would leave the castle the next day ; they M. de T, who understood it all at once, lookleft him alone. He was in a spacious room at Claude. The huntsman's eyes had never which served as a library, and was near that quitted him, and he was enveloped in that in which the old man died. This library sep- pale light, which had the brilliancy and coldarated the bed room from the gallery, in which ness of snow, and made everything clear about hang several old paintings, and among others him.

"You are looking for papers," said the guard. "I can give them to you, but on one condition.

"Speak," said M. de T., painfully. He could have touched the huntsman with his hand, but the voice sounded very distant. You buried me in the village cemetery this was not right. During my life I was near my master, and when dead I ought to

'It is right," replied M. de T ; "I will do

what you desire. " Come then." M. de T., wished to rise ; with the first effort he got upon his feet, but his legs were

heavy as lead. Claude was already at the chamber where his master had been found

Are you coming ?" said the huntsman M. de T., followed, his footsteps sounding ike metal on the floor.

Claude pushed open the door and went in. A profound sigh heaved his bosom. A singular blast of cold struck M de T. on the face. The chamber was dark, but around Claude it

was light. The huntsman pointed to a basin for holding water suspended at the head of the bed. 'Look here," said he.

M. de T. struck his forehead. He remem bered a child to have surprised his uncle in came like lightning.

" Push at the bottom behind this bit of wood," said Claude.

M. de T. obeyed ; a spring snapped, the box opened, and he saw a pocket-book. "This is not all," continued the huntsman. stretching his arms along the wall on which which was established by the examinations, | was seen a set of huutsman's arms, "take this old game bag, look in one of its compartments,

> "A letter," cried M. de T. " Read it." said Claude.

M. de T. broke open the seal ; the letter was addressed to himself. It was dated on the same day the old Baron entered this chamber

One day he came to the resolution to return to die. He said in this letter that he was to the chatean of T. and search it from top to about killing himself to escape a sort of dark melancholy with which he was oppressed .-he kept his most valuable papers. He pointed

The Baron, who had passed the day in hunt-

of patting the letter in the mail ; he had for-

When he had finished reading the letter,

The night settled the lawsuit, which had lasted ten years ; but M. de T., during his the god whose existence was evinced by the ter nor clouds can be seen on the moon by the whole life was never cured of a sensation crystal element. The common people of Rome aid of the most powerful telescope, nor is the of inward cold which nothing could dissipate.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE .- We have on form er occasions alluded to the efforts of Philadel phia merchants to induce a portion of the trade of this section of the country to seek that market more than heretofore. It will be seen, by to our advertising columns, that some of the enterprising business men of that city are again asking the attention of our business men, and take this public manner to invite

them to come and see for themselves. The facilities of communication are quite qual with other eastern cities, and, as ready means of transit is the first necessity of business, it follows that, having such means, it requires but to be known to be appreciated by the public.

The buyer is always looking for the most advantageous market for him to buy iti; and when a new one is opened, must necessarily take the representation of others for his guide till such time as he can make a personal exa mination.

In th se days of comjetition, it behooves those having articles for sale to make it known ; the knowledge thus imparted being equally important to those wishing to buy and to the seller ; therefore, those who are at the trouble

and expense of setting forth such facts, are tion is her presence and her love. But I do deserving of the special attention of the buyer. Such facts are deserving the special attention of the buyer.

Philadelphia manufactures and merchants have, until lately, neglected to show the publie that their city is the greatest manufacturing mart in the country, the most favorably situated for trade, being more central, nearest by land to the interior business locations, and possessing good water communication to the ocean, advantages that greatly reduce cost of transportation in either direction.

The numerous Mechanic's, and other Fairs in this country and Europe, have frequently given testimony to the superior skill and taste

of Philadelphia Artisans, and the excellent great as the anomaly, every mother does not quality of their manufactures. Among them may be enumerated articles of Machinery, Hardware, Tools, Leather, Boots, and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, Chemicals, various kinds of Cotton and Woollen goods, Gas Fix- the one and the other ; for earth, with all its tures, &c., &c.

TRUTH .- All truth is from the same source

Hence he who will not receive truth unless he knows what attered it is like the man who refused to eat bread because he knows not who out by your correspondents. I have found dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about and in raised the wheat. As the sun's warmth slowly but surely melts down the icy mountains of the porth, so the light of truth will gradually level the custom bound institutions of man the weeds-in dry seasons, it is done with lit- as in an open vessel near the place where the balance to my youngest son Davis, the black-which are now hoary with the frost of benight- the difficulty-and the same rule and results nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmos- guard ; and should there be anything left, it ed ages.

A Printer has this in common with a Postman, he picks up letters and distributes, was a maiden who had pined away for love.

took of two. They were accounted peculiarly coarse people who consumed three. The Greeks.

In Rome milk was used as a cosmetic, and for baths as well as beverage. Five hundred asses supplied the bath and toilet vases of the Empress Poppæa, some dozen or two of the same animals were kept to to maintain the decaying strength of Francis I. of France.

Appropos of milk. Butter was not known either in Greece or Rome until comparatively late periods. The Greeks received it from Asia, and the Romans were taught its use by the Roman matrons. Ergs filled with salt, used to be eaten by

curious maidens, after a whole days fasting on St. Agnes' eve, in the belief that in the after dreams of the maid, her future husband would be revealed to her,

THE LORD'S PRAYER .- I know that my mother taught it me, for linked with each petiknew it not. With my first memories it has place. My mother and "Our Father which art in Heaven " have watched over me together with protecting care, united in their love. And though I have learned to know that my Saviour's love availeth more for me than mortal's can, yet still I feel my mother's as true, as constant to bless, far as its power as its power extends, and those dear names are linked all powerful. Thus it would seem that every heart should be given to Christ. But alas, teach her child to pray. Ab ! 'tis sad, yea, awful to know it. But those who have a mother who teaches of "Our Father," can never show enough gratitude and obedience, both to sunshine and its flowers, were but a gloomy waste without the hope of heaven.

STIRRING THE SOIL IN DRY WEATHER .- The advantages of constant culture are well brought and wherever there are offensive putrd gases hold good with our field cr ps.

The ancients were of opinion that Echo until nothing but her voice was left

drank to excess of water, both hot and cold. apparent direction of stars close to its edge changed by refraction as would be the case if an atmosphere enveloped the Moon. Hence The breakfast of a Greek soldier, taken at it has been infered by Whewell, the reputed dawn of day, consisted of bread soaked in anthor of a late work entitled " Of Plurality wine. Greek patricians sat down daily to of Worlds," that the moon has no atmosphere but one solid meal ; soldiers and plebians par- or water, and, consequently, no inhabitants. This inference is shown to be inconclusive by a recent discovery of the astronomer Han-Romans were in this respect similar to the sel, whose study of the incon's motion, continued for many years, has established the fact that the centre of gravity of the moon, instead of being like that of the earth, at the centre of figure, is beyond that centre, and farther from the side next to the earth than it is from the other side of the moon, therefore, is a vast expanded perturbance or mountain, seventy four miles high t and any fluid, whether air or water, would flow downwards from the nearer to the farther side of the moon, where, for aught we know, intelligent living beings may exist. The nearer side of the moon cannot be inhabited, at least by beings to whose existence air and water are essential, as it is the case with all terrestial animals.

The late celebrated mathematian, Guass, proposes as a means of settling the question, whether the moon is inhabited, that a huge monument should be erected on the stepp es of Siberia as a sign to the inhabitants of the moon in the hope that they might be induced to erect a similar signal to apprise as of their exnot remember when I cannot recall the time I istence. The discovery of Hansel shows that such an experiment could be attended with no success, in-as-much as the inhabitants of the moon, if there are any, being on the farther side, could never see a monument on the earth. It may not be uninteresting to add, that it has been discovered, within a few years, by means of long continued hourly observations with the barometer, that the moon exerts an appreciable influence on the pressure of the together in my memory forever. And how atmosphere ; and also by means of long concan any child that has had the love and the tinued magnetic observations that it exerts the prayer, scorn a Saviour's love, so like her's an influence on the declination of the magnetic needle .- Boston Courier.

> copperas, worth seven cents, dissolved in one dipping out the sand from the inside, and thus mart of water and poured down a privy, will settling them down till the top was even with effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest the water. Being under water, it would nevsmells. For water closets on board of ships er rot out, and the thickness of the staves and steamboats, about hotels and other public would prevent them from ever moving from places simple green copperas dissolved un- their place. It kept the sand out perfectly, der the bed, in anything that will hold water, the water came from the bottom, and after and thus render a hospital or other place for the the first six months, was as clear as the cryssick, free from unpleasent smells. For sinks tal fountain,

easier to grow garden crops in very dry, than a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, my beloved wife Bridget, the whole of my prowet seasons, by using the hoe freely. In wet rat or monse dies about the house and sends perty, real, personal and mixed. One half of seasons, it is almost impossible to keep down forth an offensive gas, place dissolved copper- the remainder to my oldest son Patrick, the FARMER. phere.

> By The less weight a race horse carries, the good with a human tongue.

practices a boy or man can be guilty of. In driving stock, you may see them continually throwing stones at something. Even harmless birds are stoned until they are frightened off into the thick woods, and some children and grown people have to be pelted occasionally. Any boy of little discernment can see how much pain they cause cattle many times by being hit with stones in the eves, on the horns, or on any other part. When a creature is hit with a small stone coming with little force, it causes the blood to settle under the skin ; this makes a sore place for some time, when hit on the eye, the sight is damaged, and many times entirely lost : and when hit on the horn, disease of the horn is the consequence many times.

The little feathered tribe are not allowed to sing in your shade trees or about your dwelling, but they must be frightened out of their senses, sometimes killed. This is a high handed crime, and the man or boy who does it, should be taken out behind the barn and flogged until his humanity is raised a little above the brute level. The Great Designer of all things thought proper to create these little songsters to enliven the drooping spirits of intelligent man and to procure their living by destroying many pests of the farm, such as apple-tree worms, cut worms in the garden, bugs, millers etc., and the man or boy who is continually at war with them, is standing decidedly in his own light.

Discing WELLS IN QUICKSAND-HOW TO MASE & CURB .- The following from the Michigan Farmer is a simple and ingenious method for the construction of the curb. When they came to the water, as always the case there on the openings, they found an abundance of quick sand. So to stop that out, they went to the woods and cut a white oak tree about three feet over, and cut off three feet of the butt then marked off about three inches thick around the outside, and split it off into pieces like stave bolts, careful to number them so as to set them up just as they grew; then took them home, set them up, hooped them together -having first champered off the ontside so as to sharpen the lower end, then let them down into the quicksand, a little at a time, being WORTH KNOWING .- One pound of green careful to keep them to their proper places,

> AN IRISH WILL -I leave and bequeath to goes to Terrance McCarty,

Seolding never did any body good. It quicker he runs ; and the same speed hobis, harts the child ; it hurts the parents ; it is evil, an I only evil, everywhere and always,