ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TOWANDA:

Charsday Morning, December 3, 1857.

Selected Doetry.

SONG OF A GUARDIAN SPIRIT.

Oh! droop not thou, my gentle earthly love,

I bore through death, to brighter lands above,

Our suffering love through long devoted years,

It was not vain, the hallowed and the tried,

Still, still, though viewless, hovering by thy side,

From our own paths, from Love's attesting bowers,

Not lone when by our favorite streams thou weepest ;

Murmurs of the thoughts the holiest and the deepest,

Not lone when mournfully some strain awaking

Not lone when upwards in fond visions turning

From thy soft eyes the sudden tears are breaking,

Thou seek'st my home where solemn stars are burning

Though still the o'ershadowning veil hath bound thee,

My home is near thee, loved one, and around thee,

In the deep hush of midnight's whispering hours

Mine still to be

My thoughts of thee !

Our mingled prayer,

Went with me here !

It was not vain.

I watch again !

I am not gone ;

Thou art alone !

The stream whose tone

We too have known

Of things long past !

Thy dreamy glance,

In nights expanse.

Where'er thou art :

Oh, trust my heart !

Let faith be given

Silent and fast !

Yes! the deep memory of our holy tears,

THE

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XVIII.-NO. 26.

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

How to Tell.

ore, gold, a thousand things expressly for man, and is manufacturing them still. But we have enough. Great and benificent art thou, oh nature.-Baltimore Sun.

The Influence of Science on Business Men

The great mass of the business people of the world in such an active, bustling age as our own, when the acquisition of money seems to be the great object of all, regard scientific pursuits as bordering a little on the insane .--Who is more dreaded than a poor inventor, with a patent right in his pocket, obtained after years of study, and at the sacrifice of every comfort? What a deaf ear is turned to his theory and his explanations? What profound nonsense does it appear to too many to be contriving "cut offs" for steam engines, spikes, and chairs for railways, cylinder presses for newspapers, hot air furnaces, gas light and cooking apparatus for our homes ! Did not the world exist without these ? Is it any better than it was two thousand years ago 1 What is the good of continually building otservatories and gazing at the stars? What crazy people are these chemists, perpetually attempting to analyze everything !- these geologists running about and knocking stones to pieces with their bammers ! Why do they not set themselves down to some honest everyday employment, and earn their living as oth-

er people do ? This is the kind of remark one hears every day, and which makes the unhappy votaries of science indignant at mankind. Why should I work hard with my own hands, and such fellows get along with clear brains, asks many an inconsiderate, yet good hearted man, who does not favor the inequalities of life. This is a one-sided view, however, and can-

not be justly taken. To no class is the world more indebted than to what are called scientific men. These are the most efficient friends of humanity, and to their exertions we owe nearly all our comforts and our prosperity.

What would we do without the steam enful power at work upon the globe, that enato cross oceans with the greatest swiftness and

a well near our Atlantic sea-coast, threw out a sort of greenish sand, mixed with bits of sea mine shafts, and do the work of hundreds of shells, which strangely puzzled them. The next year the owner of the farm was surprised men in a minute. to find that wherever his green dirt had been

What could we do without the incessant devise new forms of motion, and to make it applicable to every variety of labor.

How could we travel so swiftly over our iron roads, if the minutest parts of their fix- though it is some what open to the charge of tures were not accurately considered and sci- bluntness, we have no hesitation in pressing it entifically arranged. What would a railroad upon the attention of our lady readers. train do on a curve unless carefully laid down,

Here is but a "bit of advice" to young ladies, setting forth how they may know whether a young gallant is really " courting " them, or only paying them "polite attentions." The confounding the one with the other has been the source of very much trouble, both before and since the era of Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Burdell .

A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it. He can't help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a kind heart, reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to. She sees the admiration ; is flattered ; begins soon to love ; expects as to decide that she will choose a "white satin under that gauze," &c., at the very moment that the gallant she half loves is popping the question to another damsel ten miles off !

Now the difficulty lies in not precisely understanding the difference between " polite attentions" and the tender manifestions of love. Admiring a beautiful girl, and wishing to make a wife of her, are not always the same thing : and therefore it is necessary that the damsel should be on the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid her by handsome and fashionable young gentlemen belong.

First, then, if a young man greets you in a loud, free and hearty tone ; if he knows precisely where to put his hands ; if he stares you straight in the eye, with his mouth wide open ; if he turns his back to you to speak to another ; if he tells you who made his coat ; if he squeezes your hand ; if he eats heartily in your presence ; if he fails to talk very kindly to your mother ; if, in short, he sneezes when you are singing, criticises your curls, or fails to be foolish fifty times every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world ! He only admires you, let him say what he will to the contrary.

On the other hand, if he be merry with everybody else, but quiet with you ; if he be anxious to see your tea is sufficiently sweetened, and your dear person well wrapped up when gine, which converts water into the most use you go out into the cold ; if he talks very low and never looks you steadily in the eye ; if bles us to travel thousands of miles in a day, his cheeks are red and his nose only blushes, it is enough. If he romps with your sister, certainty, to set millions of spindles at work sighs like a pair of old bellows, looks solemn to create the fabrics which we wear, to shape when you are addressed by another gentleman, our implements of husbandry, hammer out our and in fact is the most still, awkward, stupid, weapons of defence, lift our coal from the yet anxious of all your male friends, you may go ahead and make the poor fellow too happy for his skin to hold him

Young ladies ! keep your hearts in a case vigilance of the inventors in detail, who are of good leather, or some other tough substance, continually contriving how to economize the until the right one is found beyond a doubt, power, to lessen the friction of machinery, to after which you can go on and love and " court " and be married and happy, without the least of trouble.

LET ME BE OUICKLY RICH. The prayer of most young men is, "Let me be quickly rich." Few seeem satisfied to become so by the once honored mode of industry and economy practiced by our ancestors. Of the thousands who make the effort few become quickly rich, and fewer remain so. But the story of those who prove successful, with

BRADFORD REPORTER.

fabulous additions, spreads with telegraphic speed, inflames the minds of the excitable and often many others, and they long to become quickly rich. Forgetting, or not regarding the fate of the unsuccessful, their whole energies are directed to the rapid accumulation of a fortune. They vainly imagine that the possome tender avowal; and perhaps gets so far session of wealth, and hving in a style common with many who have suddenly acquired it, confer happiness without alloy, although experience has everywhere demonstrated the fallacy of all such expectations. Man is so constituted that employment is necessary for his health and happiness. He who devotes his energies to business to secure a livelihood

is far happier than him whose employment is caring for and protecting wealth, while no system of measuring merit can prove the latter more honorable or noble. A false and highly injurious notion is widely pervading the public mind, that honor and happiness flow from wealth, and that the want

of it indicates dishonor and misery. This fallacious theory has led to more misfortune, suffering and disgrace than wealth ever prevented. It induces men to engage in the wildest adventures, and to hazard, not only their own accumulated earnings but those of others as far as subject to their control ; while not one in a his credit." hundred proves successful. The effort to be come quickly rich is the cause of the frauds upon merchants by their clerks, and many of their customers, and upon banks and corporations by their officers and employees. They are not content to follow the path trod by Astor, Girard, and others, and rise to fortune by industry and pursuit of business, directed with skill and intelligence. They forget that Astor commenced his commercial career by carrying his stock upon his back, exchanging it for furs and that regular business skillfully managed conducted him to his immense fortune. They do not remember that Girard. from a cabin boy on a vessel, became first a small ship grocer, and by unremitting attention and great sagacity, accumulated his millions. They only recollect them as millionaires. They wish to approach, or rival them in their accumulations without subjecting themselves to the toil, physical and mental, necessary to ac-complish the result desired. Girard once made a remark which is worthy of much reflection.

A young man had been offered a salary up but a limited sum after paying his expenses. Girard replied—" I labor far harder than you, We consider this advice so sensible, that almy victuals and clothes." Out of his millions will lift half a hundred weight. all he enjoyed was comprised in these two COOLNESS .- Sam Slick tells a good story items. Men are most happy when constantengineer. How would newspapers be so cheap about an overgrown hulk of a Yankee boy who ly engaged in business, and are most likely to perform all the duties of good citizens in the most acceptable manner. Of course they are gratified if it proves successful, so that it may guard them and their families against want .-If well and skilfully conducted, most kinds of business leads to independence and competence which tend to happiness ; whereas the mere possession of wealth, except with the sordid misers, never confers happiness on mankind. Those who become suddenly rich lose all the pleasure and reputation derived from conduct ing a successful business. One lucky adventure will lead to new hazards, and often occasions a total loss of the fruits on the first sn. cess. Among all who engage in mercantile business, not three in a hundred are computed to die rich. Among those who seek to become quickly rich, probably not one in a thousand dies so. Of the thousands in California who suddenly became apparently wealthy, or reputed so, very few are not even comfortably off. The rich men there usually become so by the slow process of regular business. Of the thonsands who have been suddenly made rich by stock and other Wall street operations, few in deed close their career with wealth. Among the numerous " operators " in land and other property, where a regular business course is not pursued, but a limited number ever come out with property, much less large fortunes. We hear much of those who in all these matters succeed, but lose sight of the infinitely greater number who fail and fall into obscuri ty. That father confers the greatest benefit on his son who educates him to some regular and respectable employment, and encourages him to happiness and a reasonable share of wealth. The son who devotes his time and talents to such employment may rationally expect a far greater share of respectability and happiness than can be derived from fortune not actually earned and accumulated but quickly from one lucky move out of scores of unsuccessful ones. He who prays to be made quickly rich, if his prayer proves favorably answered, will fail in his greater object of becoming honorably distinguished and personally happy .-

THE PRINTER'S DOLLARS .- The printer's dollars ! Where are they ? We'll suppose one Thames, a laughable incident occurred, which of them is in somebody's pocket in Philadel- is thus related by one who was in the engageohia, another is in Boston, a third in New ment :

York, a fourth in Baltimore, while a fifth is resting securely in some city or town of the West. A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered all over the town, all over the country, mile upon mile apart, how shall they be gathered ?

The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer, the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him in carrying on business, each have their demands, unfortunately hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered in, and very patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become very bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered, distant dollars, something like this :

"Dollars, halves, quarters, and all manner of fraction into which ye are divided, collect yourselves, and come yourselves, and come home-you are wanted ! Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become your proprietor, gather in such force, and demand with so good reason your appearance at his counter, that nothing short of a sight at you will appease them. Collect yourselves. for, valuable as you are in the aggregate, singly you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in single silent file, that the printer may form you into battalions, and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate

BANK NOTE PAPER .- A Bank of England ote has some peculiar and interesting characteristics of manufacture, the paper being distinguished white, such as neither sold in the thinness and transparency, qualities which prevent any of the printed part of the note washed out by turpentine, or removed by a knife, unless a hole is made in the place thus practiced on ; by its characteristic feel, a peculiar crispness and toughness, by which those accustomed to handle it distinguish the true notes instantly ; the wire or water mark, which is produced on the paper when in a state of pulp and which is easily distinguished from a mark stamped on the paper is completed ; the three ' deckle' edges-the mold contains two notes placed lengthwise, which are separated by a knife at a future stage of the process, this deckle or wooden frame of the paper mould of un-cut paper, and this edging being caused when the paper is in a state of pulp, precludes any successful imitation after the paper is made ing 1" To his surprise the lines opened right and which he thought too small, as he could lay also by the strength of the paper, which is made from new linen and cotton. In its " wa-

A BATTLE INCIDENT .- A the battle of the

The British General had formed his men in open order, with their cannon pointing down the road by which the Americans were advancing. General Harrison immediately took advantage of this and ordered Colonel Johnson's mounted regiment to charge at speed by heads of companies-so as to expose the least possible front-pass through the open intervals, and form in the rear of the British forces .---This movement was brilliantly executed by the battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. James Johnson, his brother Col. R. M. Johnson, at the same time charging the Indiana

with the other battalion. It happened that in one of the companies under James Johnson's command, there was a huge, brawny fellow, named Lamb ; he weighed about 230 pounds, was a brave man, and as good humored as big-brave men proverbially are. Lamb had broken down his Kentucky horse by his great weight, and was mounted instead, upon a short, stout, wild Canadian pony, from whose sides his long limbs depended almost to the ground, while his bulky frame towered high above the beast-loooking not unlike an overgrown boy astride of a rough

When the charge was made, Lamb's pony took fright and broke into a run. Lamb pulled until the bit broke in the animal's mouth. and all command was lost. The little pony stretched himself out to the work, dashde out of the ranks, soon out-stripped the file leaders and pushed on in advance of the company .---Lamb was no longer master of his horse or himself, and he was in a quandary. If he rolled off his horse he would be trampled to death by his friends ; if the horse rushed upon the enemy with him, so far ahead of the rest, he shops or used for any other purpose ; by its must be killed. Either way, death seemed inevitable; and to use his expression, he thought "he'd jist say something they could tell his friends in Kentucky, when they went home?

He stuck both heels into the pony's flanks and urged him to the utmost speed. On they drove, some fifty yards in front of the leading file, Lamb's gigantic person swaying from side to side, and his legs swinging in a most portentous fashion-the Canadian "pulling foot" all he knew how, his tail straight, his nostrils distended, his ears pinned back, and his eyes flashing from under their shaggy foretop, with all the spite and spleen of a born devil. Just as he got within a stride or two producing the peculiar effect seen on the edges of the British, Lamb flcurished his rifle and roared out in a voice of thunder : "Clear the way, G----d d----n you ! for I'm com-

left, and he passed through unhurt. So great ter leaf," or unsized condition, a bank note was their astonishment at the strange apparihaving all this property to manage and take will support thirty-six pounds ; and when one tion of such a horse, and such a rider, moving care of, and all I shall ever have out of it is grain of size has been diffused through it, it upon them with such velocity, that they opened mechanically at his word of command and

They are from Heaven Miscellaneous. Marl, Coal, &c .- The Forethought of Nature. A long while ago, some laborers, in digging

Hear my low voice, nor deem thyself forsaken, To the still tones that oft our being awaken-

the astonishing national advantages of this century commenced demanding an exhaustless supply of fuel for manufacturers, chance rerealed, high up among the stony and barren mountains of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, anthracite and bituminous coal. At he present day, millions of acres which otherwise would be unproductive, yield up their fos sil wood to warm our parlors, cook our dinners, drive our steamboats, propel our locomotives, and turn our cotton mills.

washed by the rains, the vegetation was unn-

sually rich. Such was the first discovery of

marl, a fertilizer which has already regenerat-

ed whole counties of New Jersey, and which

when it comes into more extensive use, will

make thousands of exhausted fields in the East

Not less accidental was the discovery of

oal. Just when our great cities began to ex-

e a scarcity of wood for fires, just when

rival the rich bottom lands of the West.

We owe both marl and coal to the provi lent forethought of nature countless years ago. For marl is but the decayed remains of marine animals, and derives its fertilizing properties chiefly from the lime, which forms a principal ingredient of shells. Far back in some remote geological era, untold centuries before man had been created the waves of a shallow sea washed the localities where we now dig up our marl, depositing there, precisely as the ocean does in similar places now, the shells and dead bodies of tiny marine animals. Year y year, generation by generation, age by age, ese deposits went on. At last, some change n the shore, such as the opening or shutting f an inlet, the closing up of a river, or the udden denudation of a bank, stopped the acumulation ; the deposit ceased ; sand or other soil began to cover them ; in time they disappeared from sight; trees began to grow among them ; new and strange animals roved through these woods ; men finally came upon he scene. But thousands of years passed, and the red Indian had long given way to the white American before these marine deposits were brought to light and used to fertilize our fields as marl. Nature was patient and could wait. She could foresee and was content .---Before man was created she laid up in her store-houses under ground the manure with which he was to raise his bread when a dense population and exhausted soil should make orn difficult to get.

And so with coal. In another remote geo gical epoch, also before man trod the earth, vast pine trees covered the globe, growing rankly everywhere as reeds in a jungle. Age by age they germinated, shot upwards, shed r cones, lived out their centuries, died and Age by age others grew in their places, and in turn perished and fell, till they lay piled, one above another, like grass which the mower has cut. Then came a different geological epoch. The pine forests became swamps the swamps bogs, the bogs were succeeded by solid earth ; and all this while, nature, in her secret alembic under ground, was converting the submerged trees into coal. The mighty arboniferous era, which we have described, had for its chief purpose the providing fuel for civilized man. Millions of years before a human being lived upon this globe, nature, aware not only of his coming but of his fature needs, made ready for his wants.

ctified.

tly of

quart

Rod"

at an of the on of s ANE,

deposit s, with lundred ough of

odal

We might follow out this thought and furhish other illustrations. We might show how, now that our cedar forests are becoming scarce, rails and shingles are made from primeval ees, dug out of swamps, where the tempests prostrated them thousands of years ago. We might demonstrate that nature, long ages fince, began to manufacture diamonds, irou

having a constant relation to its radius existing in the mind, and reduced to practice by the and so abundant but for such admirable con- was sent to the wood pile by his father one trivances as those of Hoe. We take up a pa- cold, winter evening, for a "back log" for per which costs us two cents, and do not cou- the kitchen fire. The youth went out, but inider what years of toil and study it has re- stead of bringing in a good substantial log, quired to produce it. How should we get our only brought a thin little stick-or "brail linners without coal ranges, or live comforta- as the Pennsylvanian Germans say. His fably through our cold winters without hot air ther immediately gave him a good whipping, furnaces and the economical use of heat ?- and sent him after another log. But the How could we light our dwellings so cheaply and brilliantly without the ingenious preparation of gas? How could we find our way

from port to port, without a knowledge of the stars, the variation of the magnetic needle, the direction of the currents, and the soundings of the deep sea line ? How would we know what fertilizers to apply to worn out soils, how to stimulate the growth of plants but for the labors of the agricultural chemists? What food to prefer for our sustenance, what quietly said : remedies to apply to our disordered frames, but for the analytical ? What erumbling edifices, for." what insecure marine structures would we not erect, but for the labors of the geologist ?-How little would we know of nature or ourselves, but for the unflagging, yet almost unonored labors of scientific men ?

The world two thousand years ago, no doubt was a very respectable world in its way, but | ited : it was chaos, compared to what it is now .-Houses without roofs, dwellings without carpets, food without variety, people without fice in the State, was once in the employ of a books, without shoes, without hats, without farmer in Western New York. Among other shirts, may have been very brave, very companionable, very good and very heroic ; but a One evening the cows and boy "came missmechanic of the present day, with the ordinay success of modern life, is better fed, housed, lothed, and instructed than the greatest prince saw the name of his cowboy over the door of of ancient times, with all their barbaric gold and silver. Yes, better off in all respects than He walked in and found his boy in the counteven Queen Bess, of a more modern era, whose apartments were strewed with straw, and who and then broke out with, "Hallo, Len, have wore silk stockings as a curiosity.

Science is eminently practical. It is at the bottom of all our rational and healthy enjoyments, it is the foundation upon which all our modern improvements have been erected. The press of our day begins to recognize this truth, n the care it takes to chronicle every advance they make. Let us then regard with respect these men of science, the friends of our race and our country, and give them the place in our esteem they so richly deserve. Money is certainly the prevailing, the almost insane desire of the day, but let us not forget those who help us make it, and of which too commonly they obtain but a small share for themselves.

CLOUDS .- If it were possible to pass through ife without clouds, it is likely that we should complain of too much light. As it is, the clouds nance from those better characters who have appear to come, at certain periods of our exis-

ry with them so many loves that have been so chiefly by the new phiosophers ; who, while right romances to our imagination, so many friends that seemed as though they were born | are, in fact, slily endeavoring to destroy Christo walk with us through the whole length of tianity itself, by discountenancing, under the many preachers pitch on a key so variant from our days, so many dreams of peace, and proud plausible pretence of free inquiry, all attention ambitious thoughts of winning fame, that we whatever to the religious education of our ronth. secome sadder, if not wiser men.

youth having his "dander" roused, left the house, went to Boston and shipped on a vessel which made a voyage of several years.

In course of time the youth came back and started home on foot. It was winter, and just such an evening as the one on which he left home. So, remembering his father's order, the young man picked up a huge log, and staggering into the house, threw it down on the hearth before his astonished father and mother, and

"Father, here's that back log you sent me

The old gentleman, not to be outdone in coolness, replied, with a touch of severity : Well ! you've been a darned long time about

We were reminded of this story by the following, which we find floating about uncred-

" A certain distinguished citizen of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, who has filled the highest ofthings it was his duty to " bring in the cows." ing." Some years after the farmer was passing down East Water street, Milwaukie, and one of the largest hardware houses in the West. ing-room. He stared a moment on the truant you found them cows yet ?" One can imagine what followed-a mutual recognition. It is said the old farmer was pacified without a breach of the peace."

AN INFIDEL TRICK .--- It has been the fashion of our late innovators in philosophy, who have written some of the most brilliant and popular treatises on education, to decry the practice of early instilling religious knowledge into the minds of children. It has been alleged, that it is of the utmost importance to the cause of truth, that the mind of man should be kept free from prepossessions ; and in particular, that every one should be left to form such judgment on religious subjects as may seem best

to his own reason in maturer years. This sentiment has received some co wished, on the fairest principle, to encourage tence, somewhat too loweringly upon us. The free inquiry in religion ; but it has been push-hope, the joy of youth, as they glide away, car- ed to the blameable excess here censured, they profess only an ingenuous zeal for truth.

THE "BIBLE TWANG."-Once upon a time an elderly Scotch woman gave her grandson the newspaper to read, telling him to read aloud. The only reading aloud the boy had been much in the babit of hearing was at the parish kirk, and he began to read in the extract tone in which he had so often heard the minister read. The good lady was shocked at the boys profanity, and giving him a box on the ear, exclaimed-" What ! dost thou read

the newspaper with the Bible twang !" Many a minister has a twang or tone for the pulpit that he never uses in conversation. If lawyer at the bar should address the Jury in a preaching tone, he would make them langh when he wished to make them weep. Preaching would be far more efficient in the ordinary tone, such as used between man and man ; but their natural voice that they would not be re-cognized unless they could be seen.-N.Y. Theyrow

spurious stuff now in circulation. In some rades securing the prisoners. respects we are a heedless people, and have yet something to learn from the old nations of Europe. - Scientific American.

STARTLING CALCULATION .- If a tobacco chewer chews fifty years and consumes each day of that period two inches of solid plug, he will consume 6,475 feet, or nearly a mile and a quar- the wild turkey and some other birds. The ter in lenghth of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, costing two thousand tricians. The nautilus is a navigator. He and ninety-four dollars ! Plug Ugly, sure raises and lowers his sails-casts and weighs enough ! By the same process of reasoning, if a man ejects one pint of saliva per day for Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The fifty years the total would swell into two thousand three hundred gallons ; quite a respectable lake, and almost large enough to float the great Eastern in ! Truly, there are several He does not only build houses, but constructs things we never dream of in our philosophy. Whether these interesting statics will diminish ants maintain a regular standing army. Wasps sale of the the juicy weed we are not able to are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are sav.

There are at least three million of energetic co chewer consumes in fifty years two thorsand of six thousand millions of dollars, the annual dancer. interest would be four hundred and twenty millions, and the interest each second would be thirteen dollars.

The number of rail-cars of ships that the tobacco would load, we will leave to some of our young readers : but will merely state that accord ng to the estimate quantity of saliva ejec ted by each tobacco chewer, the whole amount discharged by three million Americans, would be a hundred million hogsheads. This would be more than enough to fill the Erie canal its whole length, three times ; or a similar canal more than a thousand miles long. Engineer Barrett ascertained that about twenty millions cubic feet of water poured into the great Falls of Niagra every minute ; yet enormous as is this amount, the estimated quantity of American tobacco saliva would keep this great cataan hour.

If the Yankees were compelled to manufaca bitter and poisoncus weed, it would no doubt be regarded as a tyranny infinitely worse, than exercised by George III., or any modern European despct.

w, was about to marry a rich old widower. he filled the excavation with powder, but being; Her friends wished to know why she wanted afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to to marry him. She replied, "For pure love ; it, lighted it, and then ran to get out of the I love the ground (meaning the farm, proba- way. bly) on which he walks, and the very house

in which he lives."-There was a platonic love for you ! There is none of your school-girl romance in that

Praver is a sovereign remedy for sac- pidity ?" ness, for it lifteth up the soul to God, who is our only joy and ecusolation.

If a little more care was taken by our State let him pass. So soon as he gained the rear Government in regard to what sort of paper of their position, Lamb rolled on the grass. should be used in the printing of bank notes, and suffered his pony to go on his own road. the people would suffer much less from the A few minutes more and he was with his com-

> CURIOUS FACTS .- Bees are geometricians .-The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible insterstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called a nine killer is an arithmetician. Also the crow. torpedo, the ray and the electric eel, are elecanchor, and performs other nautical feats .-beaver is an architect, builder and wood-cutter. He cats down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer .-aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman .---

With a chip or a piece of bark for a boat, and chewers in the United States. If one tobac- his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others, are hunters. dollars worth of tobacco, then the three millions The black bear and heron are fishermen. The will do in the same time the handy little sum ants are day laborers. The monkey is a rope,

THE SHADOWS OF CHILDREN -Nothing seems to weigh down their buoyant spirits long, misfortunes may fall to their lot, but the shadows it casts upon their life-path are as feeting as the clouds that come and go in an April sky. Their future, perchance, appear dark to others but to their fearless gaze it looms ap brilliant and beautiful as the walls of a fairy palace. There is no tear which a mother's gentle hand, cannot wipe away, no wound that a mother's kiss cannot heal, no anguish which the sweet murmuring of her soft, low voice carnot soothe. The warm generous impulse of their natures have not been fettered and cramped by the cold formalities of the world : they have not yet learned to veil a hollow b'art with fals; smiles ract in full action for more than two thirds of or hide the basest purposes beneach honeved words. Neither are they constantly on the alert to search or t the farits and follies with ture all this from their months by means of Argus eye ; bu the coatrary, they experience that blesse a charity which " thinketh no evil,"

Ser An irishman who was troubled with the 'oothache, determined to have an old offender extracted but there being no dentist near, A young and beautiful, but poor wid- he resolved to do the job himself, whereupon

> A Good RETORT .- "You are very stupid. Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years eld. "You are a donkey, and what do they do to care him of his sta-

"Why they feed him more, and kick him less " said the nrehin.