

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 10, 1857.

### Selected Poetry.

(From The Atlantic Monthly.)

#### THE WIND AND THE STREAM.

A brook came stealing from the ground;  
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam  
Among the herbs that hung around  
The borders of that winding stream,—  
A pretty stream, a placid stream,  
A softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,  
Light as the whispers of a dream;  
He put the overhanging grasses by,  
And gaily stooped to kiss the stream,—  
The pretty stream, the flattered stream,  
The shy, yet unreluctant stream.

The water, as the wind passed o'er,  
Shot upward many a glancing beam,  
Dimpled and quivered more and more,  
And tripped along a livelier stream,—  
The flattered stream, the simpering stream,  
The fond, delighted, silly stream.

Away the airy wanderer flew  
To where the fields with blossoms teem,  
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,  
And left alone that little stream,—  
The flattered stream, the cheated stream,  
The sad, forsaken, lonely stream.

That careless wind no more came back;  
He wanders yet the fields, I deem;  
But on its melancholy track  
Complaining went that little stream,—  
The cheated stream, the hopeless stream,  
The ever murmuring, moaning stream.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Chinese Foot-Cramping.

While the badge of the man is in the head, that of gentility in the woman is in the foot. One of the earliest inquiries of a foreigner, when he visits that monster curiosity-shop—"the flowery land"—is a neat this point; and any newcomer from the West, be he ever so modest, is sure to watch the pedicels of the first Chinese beauty or ugly he meets. But, should he bring up in the Southern waters of China, the impression (common throughout Christendom) that the stunted foot is universal among Chinese women is at once broken. The Canton boatmen, who are most expert at the oar, are the earliest to hail your approach to the shores, and they show by their naked feet that they find it more convenient to suffer this member to grow to its natural size. And generally speaking, the female domestics of the Canton province preferred this freedom of nature. With truth too, it may be averred, that among the lower classes, the popularity of this objectionable fashion is often but local. Thus, in Chusan and Ningpo, where I resided for eighteen months, in 1842 and 1843, I can scarcely recall a single instance of a natural-sized foot among the women, even the maid servants. But a subsequent residence in the North, particularly my travels through the interior of the Canton, Kiangse, and Chihkiang provinces, daily brot instances of females to whom the undistorted foot seemed indispensable for the sake of livelihood.

But, as it is an error to say that the cramped foot is universal in China, it is no less a mistake to state, what I have seen in print, that only parents of the wealthier sort can afford to let their daughters the luxury of small feet. The streets and houses, in every town accessible to foreigners, abundantly testify how this fashion is mimicked by all classes. Even among the poor, who are likely to appreciate the value of preserving it in its natural size, there is another mode of calculating the profit and loss of the bandaged foot. When their daughters are given in marriage, "the golden lilies" (as their delicate feet are politely called) come in as a matter of no trifling pecuniary consideration. It is not at all improbable that many who have submitted to the torture till marriage, have felt it absolutely necessary to unloose the bandages and set themselves free, to assist their husbands in the garden or in the fields, &c. Yet, it is unquestionable, that among the lower orders too, as well as the richer, the custom is popular and fashionable. In gangs of female beggars which have passed me in the streets of some of our cities, I have seen those whose bodies were covered with rags and vermin, but whose feet bound as tightly and squeezed to as minute dimensions as you might witness in any wealthy family. Not unusually, what to your eye seems a foot duly bound and bandaged, is all sham, and got up for the sake of aping respectability. A nurse in the family in her evolutions by day, will sport quasi-cramped feet; but, when suddenly called up at midnight, will expose feet of ordinary and unimpaired dimensions. The pretence is admirably kept up, in some instances, by wearing short stiffs, with small wooden feet in elegantly embroidered shoes. The writer has seen the part of a Chinese actress played, one of whose chief attractions was a remarkably small and elegant foot. The gait, the manner were entirely feminine. However, it turned out to be nothing but imitation to the very feet—all performed by a youth!

Some Europeans, I see, who conceive that there is no species of monstrosity but what must be laid at the door of the Tartar conquerors, boldly assert that the cramped foot was introduced by them 200 years since, when they mounted the throne of China. There is not the slightest foundation, however, for such an assertion. The written accounts of the natives in tracing this custom, go much further back than 200 years. One author ascribes its origin to an infamous woman, Tankey, who lived a. c. 1,100. She was empress at the time. Having been born with club-foot, she, by her marvellous influence over her husband, induced him to adopt her form of foot as the model of beauty, and to enforce, by imperial

edict, the compression of the feet of female infants down to this imperial standard. Others are of opinion that the detestable custom arose 1,700 years after her, or a. d. 600. According to them, the then reigning monarch Yang-tse, ordered a pet concubine to bandage her foot. On the sole of her shoe he had stroyed the Lotus flower; and each step this royal mistress took, she left on the grounds a print of the Lotus or water-lily. On this account, these ladies are complimented as "golden lilies." But another account maintains that the fashion owes its existence to a whim of Le-yuh, a licentious and tyrannical prince of the Tang dynasty, who held his court at Nanking about a. d. 910. It seems that one day as he was amusing himself, the thought struck him he might improve the appearance of the feet of a choice favorite in his harem by bandaging the instep, and raising it into an arch, in his imagery something resembling the new moon. How a resemblance was effected it is difficult to imagine. Nevertheless, the courtiers were so taken with admiration of this contortion, that the novel form was immediately introduced into their families.

During the anarchy that prevailed at the opening of the present dynasty, a notorious robber-chief, who had a particular detestation of the club-foot of Chinese women, chopped off the feet of a large number of females and raised a vast pile of them. But the manes of those injured women are described not as crying for vengeance upon the bandit chief, but upon the head of that unpopular and unlucky Prince Le-yuh, whom they regard as the real occasion of their sufferings. Heaven is represented as responding to the appeal of these unfortunates by sentencing the tyrant to make 1,000,000 pair of shoes for the women of China with his own fingers.

Generally, the result of such binding is, that four of the toes are bent under the sole, the big toe only being left free, and the instep is forced up into a bulge. Accordingly the walk of "the little-footed celestials" is a short and quick step, with a swinging of the arms—precisely as in walking on one's heels. The Chinese compare this to the waving of a willow before a gentle breeze! Frequently, to support themselves in walking, these "waving willows" use an umbrella, make a walking stick of an attendant, or lean upon the shoulder of a respectful grandson. It cannot be doubted that cases of gangrene have occurred from such severe compression of the foot; and loss of both feet, or of life, and other evils, might be detailed as arising out of this pernicious form of fashion. But, from all I have seen, I incline to the opinion that the injurious effects of life and health from this tortuous position, are not so certain as has been imagined.—*Life in China.*

**A SIBERIAN WINTER.**—A traveller in Siberia during the winter, is so enveloped in furs that he can scarcely move; and under the thick fur hood, which is fastened to the bear skin collar and covers the whole face, one can only draw in as it were by stealth a little of the external air, which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling in the throat and lungs. The distance from one halting place to another takes about ten hours, during which time the traveller must continue on horseback, as the cumbersome dress makes it insupportable to wade through the snow.—The poor horses suffer at least as much as their riders, for besides the general effect of the cold they are tormented by the ice, forming in their nostrils and stopping their breathing. When the icy ground is not covered by snow their hoofs often burst from the effects of the cold. The caravan is also surrounded by a thick cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies which produce this effect, but even the snow smokes. The evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air and cause a constant slight noise, resembling the sound of torn satin or silk.—Even the reindeer seeks the forest to protect himself from the intensity of the cold. In the Tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as close as possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this quite motionless. Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still leaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a lone line of thin vapor; marking the trace of its solitary flight. The thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with loud sound, which in these deserts, fall on the ear like the signal gun at sea; large masses of rocks are torn from their ancient sites; and the ground in the Tundras and in the Rocky valleys crack, forming wide yawning fissures, from which the waters, which were beneath the surface, rise giving off a cloud of vapor, and become immediately changed into ice. The effect of this degree of cold extends beyond the earth. The beauty of the deep solar star, so often and so justly praised, disappears in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of the cold produces.—The stars still glisten in the firmament, but their brilliancy is dimmed.—[Travels in the North.]

**LORENZO DOW.**—On one occasion he took the liberty, while preaching to denounce a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander, and an imprisonment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got out of limbo, he announced that, in spite of his (in his opinion) unjust punishment, he should preach, at a given time, a sermon about "another rich man." The populace were greatly excited, and a crowded house greeted his appearance. With great solemnity he opened the Bible, and read—"And there was another rich man who died and went to—." Then stopped short, and seemed to be suddenly impressed. He continued—"Brethren, I shall not mention the place which this man went to, for fear he has relatives in this congregation, who will sue me for defamation of character." The effect on the assembled multitude was irresistible, and he made the impression permanent by taking another text, and never alluding to the subject again.

### THE RETURN OF THE NIAGARA.

The arrival of the Niagara will revive the interest in the telegraphic scheme lately nearly extinct. A new expedition will sail with the spring, and, in view of this, an analysis of the cause of the recent failure, and the chances of future success, is not inappropriate.

The first cause of the failure was the change of plan, by which a beginning was made at the eastern terminus instead of in the middle of the ocean. By starting in mid-Atlantic the difficulties of the enterprise are gradually overcome as the vessels near the shore. The cable is laid from deep water into shoal, ascending, instead of descending, the mountain sides that divide the deep from the shoal water—a material advantage.

The immediate cause of the loss of the cable was the injudicious application of the brakes while the Niagara was in motion, the responsibility of which rest on the engineering department. Those on board agree that the brakes were suddenly applied, without stopping the ship, bringing the immense strain, caused by her motion while in a heavy sea, to bear upon the cable, which parted instantaneously. That it was not parted by its own weight is evident, for supposing the depth to have been double what it really was, and the cable suspended not in water but in open air, the strain would not have tested its sustaining power by one third. A distinguished person on board, intimately connected with the telegraph company, affirms that the process of laying the cable was going on as successfully at the time of the rupture as previously.

It has been insinuated that the loss is partly attributable to the currents, but their deflecting power must have been very trifling; for over that very spot the hemp sounding line of the Arctic, weighing fifty pounds to one hundred fathoms, sunk to the bottom, even without the assistance of any weight—a phenomenon that could only have happened in still water. This was confirmed by the Cyclops' soundings, immediately after the parting of the cable, when her line sank undisturbed by any current to a depth of two thousand fathoms.

If the loss of the cable was not occasioned by either the strain, by its weight, or by a current, but simply by the miscalculation of those on board, to decide on whom the onus of responsibility falls becomes a delicate task, which we will not attempt. It is enough to affirm that it cannot be traced any of our officers, the entire care of the cable lying wholly beyond their province, and resting with the company's engineers in charge of Mr. Bright.—There is a discrepancy in that gentleman's official account and the affirmations of those on board, on the very material point whether he was or was not at the brake at the time.

Aside from this, the responsibility of the loss of the cable rests in no small degree with those who advised the adoption of the present apparatus for checking the paying-out of the cable. Before the sailing of the expedition, the London Times devoted a whole column to show that it was too cumbersome and heavy for the management of a slender wire not thicker than a man's finger. Other experiments have proved this. On the steamer Arctic, a sounding cable, as heavy when suspended in the water as the Atlantic cable, is managed with a single drum six feet long with all the ease of a spool of thread. The truth of this is now felt by the company, who have resolved to abandon it and substitute a lighter arrangement for the coming season at the cost of £7,500.

Although the loss of the cable can in no way be attributed to either the Niagara or her officers, still it is a source of regret that it occurred on board of our vessel. She is, doubtless, the most suitable vessel afloat for that special purpose. The disposition of the cable was faultless neither causing her to pitch nor liable itself to kink as it uncoiled itself from the immense mounds. It will be remembered that this tendency to twist in paying out was considered by many as a difficulty that no ingenuity could overcome. The experience of the Niagara shows that, if properly stowed, this sort of danger does not exist.

Of the plans of the coming year we have been able to learn something. Under whatever management the attempt is made, the plan of starting in the middle of the ocean will be observed. The reason of the change of plan was the knowledge that if any rupture had occurred after the parting of the ships, it could not have been known from which vessel to attempt to repair the damage; but the practical difficulties of reeling in the cable are so great that this imaginary advantage has been given over.

The amount of available cable will next year be increased to 3,000 miles, or double the distance from Trinity Bay to Valentia, to allow for the slack line needed as an offset against the inequalities of the bottom, the deflections of the currents, and the general waste inseparable from the laying of these submarine cables. Whatever remains will be useful for the secondary submarine lines from the head of Piacentia Bay to Nova Scotia—a distance of some 600 miles.

It is to be presumed from the fact of the expensive machinery connected with the laying of the cable being still on board, that the Niagara will be again used for telegraphic purposes during the coming year. The action of the Secretary, however, is immaterial to the success of the scheme, as the English government has offered the loan of another vessel in her place, should ours, from motives of economy, decline. It is to be hoped that national generosity will prevent the entire surrender of the whole enterprise into British hands.

In laying the cable from the middle of the ocean, the Agamemnon should take the eastern and the Niagara the western part of the line, the difference in the speed and power of the two vessels being about an offset against the force of the winds and easterly currents.—If the work is to commence from either side, the western would be preferable, owing to the direction of the currents and the winds.

One of the most serious causes of danger in laying the cable, is the event of a gale.

Naval authorities at home have suggested that in such an event the only chance of saving the cable would be by attaching to it Maullia hawsers, then passing this over the bow, the further end of the hawser being sufficiently submerged to create an amount of friction in the water that would moor the ship, assisted by her steam power. The immense power of a single rope to bear such an enormous strain, by reason of the friction of the water, has been shown in the deep sea sounding experiments of the Arctic, where the steamer was, as it were, moored in a heavy sea by a wire line 10,000 feet long, and weighing 1,700 lbs.

The New Foundland fisherman know this, and ride out heavy gales on the banks, dependent on their tiny anchors, but on the holding power of several hundred fathoms of line.

In event of the breaking of the machinery either of the telegraph ships in a gale, the only hope is to drift away, veering out the cable just fast enough to prevent its breaking.—This contingency, however is not to be expected if the proper season of the year is selected.

Experience shows that the latter part of June is the time when the ships should meet in the middle of the Atlantic, when the days are in their greatest length, and the nights are illumined by the full moon. This year the attempt was made too late, and the absence of this unintermitted light was, probably, among other reasons, the cause of the loss of the cable.

Any person at all conversant with the changes of the North Atlantic can prophesy the character of the weather at this season, for several days in advance, with considerable certainty, so as to time the exact moment when the laying of the cable should commence. The time from the separation of the ships to the landing of the cable at either terminus should not exceed six days, involving a speed of between five and six knots. The chances of bad weather, during these six days, are not one in five hundred. The Dolphin, engaged in making deep-sea soundings on the Plateau during the entire summer, did not experience a day that would have impeded the laying of the cable until the middle of August.

Another important point, is that a sufficient number of vessels should be in attendance as tenders, both with the steamers laying the cable, and at either terminus of the route.

After the cable is once laid, the most serious causes of danger will be in the in-shore portions of the route, where ice, or the anchors of vessels, or other disturbing causes from the surface, could injure it. During the past summer, a thorough survey of the American side has been made by Capt. Berrymen, developing the fact that that spot had been chosen where all along our whole coast these dangers exist in the least degree. The cable passes in the deep water to the north of the Grand Banks. The entrance to Trinity Bay is easy, the depth immense, nearly 200 fathoms, and the bottom of a character ensuring the protection of a cable. The exact point of landing is in Bull's Arm, a bay admirably suited—sheltered and deep.

The details of similar surveys made on the Irish coasts we have not learned, but are assured that the landing offers no difficulties; the bottom is of hard sand, gradually shelving—the coast bold and easily made.

The cable is considered by the company as being all they could wish. Still we are of opinion that another form could have been adopted with advantage. A specimen was made at the Coast Survey Office, in which the conducting wires, forty-nine in number, gave the strength and consistency to the cable. In the present one the telegraphic wire may be parted without a rupture of the whole cable. The insulating medium was of India-rubber and sulphur.

**DEATH IN LIFE.**—The following is from an article by Oliver Holmes, in the last number of the North American Review:

"If the reader of this paper live another year, his self-conscious principle will have migrated from one tenement to another, the raw materials of which even are not yet put together. A portion of that body of his which is to be well ripen in the corn of his next harvest. Another portion of his future person he will purchase for him, headed up in the form of certain barrels of potatoes. A third fraction is yet to be gathered in the Southern rice field. The limbs with which he is then to walk, will be clad with flesh borrowed from the tenants of many stalls and pastures now unconscious of their doom. The very organs of speech, with which he is to talk so wisely, plead so eloquently, or speak so effectively, must first serve his humble brethren to bleat, to bellow, and for all the various utterances of barn-yard life."

A letter was lately found, in which one friend spoke so freely of another that it led to an irreconcilable quarrel. "I am surprised," observed W., "that such bitter hostility should arise out of so trivial a cause." "I am not at all," replied J., "it is quite natural; for a friend becomes a feud if you drop a letter."

**SLIGHTLY SO.**—A man was once relating a story of being on a locomotive that struck a cow standing on the track, and threw her several rods into the field, where she lit squarely upon her feet, with her head towards the train, and strange to tell, she wasn't hurt a mite.—"But didn't she look scared?" inquired a listener. "Well, I don't know whether she was scared or not, but she looked a good deal discouraged."

**CONUNDRUM.**—Why are the profits of a drinking saloon like the purchases made nowadays at some of our fashionable dry goods establishments? Because they are bar gains.

**LOUIS XVI.** asked Count Mahony if he understood Italian. "Yes, please your Majesty," answered the Count "if it is spoken in Irish."

**PECULIARITIES OF GUTTA PERCHA.**—In its crude state or in combination with other materials, gutta percha may be heated and reheated to the consistency of thin paste, without injury to its future manufacture, while India rubber, if but once treated in the same manner will be destroyed and unfit for further use. Gutta percha is not dissolved by fatty substances; indeed one application of it is for oil vessels, while India rubber is soon dissolved by coming in contact with fatty substances, as is well known. Gutta percha is a non-conductor of cold, heat, and electricity, and its natural state is non-elastic, and with little or no flexibility; India rubber, on the contrary, is a conductor of heat, cold, and electricity, and by nature highly elastic and flexible. The specific gravity of gutta percha is much less than that of India rubber—in proportion as 100 of gutta percha is to 150 of India rubber, and is of much finer quality, and a far better conductor of sound. Fabrics wrought of India rubber require a separate varnish to give them a polish, but the gutta percha possesses a nature of inherent polish, equal in lustre to varnish. When it is quite pure the color of gutta percha is of a grayish white. It has a greasy feel with a peculiar leathery smell. It is not affected by boiling alcohol, but dissolves readily in boiling spirits of turpentine, also in naphtha and coal tar.—The gutta is highly inflammable: a strip cut off takes light and burns with a bright flame, emitting sparks and dropping a black residuum in the manner of sealing wax, which in its combustion it very much resembles. But the special peculiarity of this substance is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 150 degrees, Fahrenheit, it becomes soft and plastic, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon.

**FREEMASONRY IN RUSSIA.**—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says:

"The last striking innovation that has been made on Russian prejudices and religious feelings by the reforming spirit of the present Emperor, is the toleration accorded by him to Freemasonry in Russia. The society of Freemasons has hitherto been strictly prohibited from constituting itself on the soil of Holy Russia; the employees of the state were always required to bind themselves never to belong to it; and the Greek Church has an anathema upon it. For more than half a year however, "lodges" have been forming in the interior of the empire, and entering into correspondence with other lodges in foreign countries, and there are indications of different kinds that this phenomenon in the Russian State is far from unwelcome to the powers that be. Two results are, as it would seem, expected from the benevolent working of this society, viz—a better spirit on the part of the various government functionaries, and a greater willingness to co-operate in the gigantic task the government has entered upon of converting serfdom into a free relation of land owner and tenant. I believe I shall not be far wrong in imputing this change of tactics toward the "Society of the Free and Accepted Masons" on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to the influence of his uncle, the Prince of Prussia, who has for many years belonged to it, in spite of the disinclination of the King, his brother, towards it.

**DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH.**—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually, and argues from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and loss of fertility of the earth, are to be attributed to this circumstance.—No credit has heretofore been given to the tradition of Ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people have formerly said the sun's disc was about four times as large as we now see it; for they estimate the apparent diameter of the sun as double that which it is in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continual diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun according to the best observations for several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only one-eighth part of the warmth that we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth; and it will then be covered with eternal ice, in the manner as we now see the plains of the north; where the elephant formerly lived and have neither spring nor autumn.

**MARRIED LIFE** has its trials and sorrows.—Temper may prove incompatible, and call for forbearance. Fortune may be chary of its favors, and enforce self denial. Children may be ungrateful, and sting the poor heart that has pilloved them. Sickness may come and haunt a household for years. But ask the poor man, struggling along with his debts, and the weary woman, toiling early and late, accomplishing the ruin of all her beauty and buoyancy, if they would be placed apart could competence be given them, and all their trials brought to an end. The answer would be—"There is something sweeter in this companionship of suffering than anything the world can offer from its storehouse of joys outside of it, and something which would make even severer trials than ours only iron bands to draw us more firmly together."

**TWO QUAKERS** in Vermont had a dispute; they wished to fight, but it was against their principles; they grasped one another; one threw, and sat on the back of the other, and squeezing his head in the mud, said: "On thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." The other, however began to deal blows against his opponent's head, saying: "It is written, the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

**Q. U. A. Y.**—Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some quiet spot where hoops are worn no more?—Some lone and silent dell, some island or some cave, where women can walk three abreast along the village path? The loud winds hissed around my face, and sneaking answered, "nary place."

**THE SPHYNX.**—Near the Pyramids, more wonderful and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt, there sits the lovely Sphynx. Comely the creature is, but its comeliness is not of this world; the once worshipped beast is a deformity, and a monster to this generation, and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mould of beauty—some mould of beauty now forgotten—forgotten, because that Greece drew forth Clytemera from the flashing foam of the Aegean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly wreathed lip should stand for the sign and the main condition of loveliness, through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the older world; and Christian girls of Coptic blood, will look on you with the sad, serious gaze, and kiss your charitable hand with the big, pouting lips of the very Sphynx.

Laugh and mock if you will at the worship of stone idols, but mark ye this, ye breakers of images, that in one regard, the stone idol fears awful semblance of Delity—unchangeableness in the midst of change—the same seeming will and intent forever and ever-inexorable! Upon ancient dynasties of Ethiopian and Egyptian Kings—upon Greek and Roman, upon Arab and Ottoman conquerors—upon Napoleon dreaming of an Eastern Empire—upon battle and pestilence—upon the ceaseless misery of the Egyptian race—upon keened-eyed travelers—Herodotus yesterday, and Warburton to-day—upon all, and more, this unworshiped sphynx has watched, and watched like a Providence with the same earnest eyes, and the same sad, tranquil mien. And we, we shall die, and Islam will wither away; and the Englishman, leaning far over to hold his loved India, will plant a firm foot on the banks of the Nile, and sit in the seats of the faithful; and still that sleepless rock will be watching and watching the work of the new, busy race, with those same sad, earnest eyes, and the same tranquil mien everlasting. You dare not mock at the Sphynx.—*Eothen.*

**ANSWERS OF THE ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH.**

—I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by a cashier of the Bank of England. "Once upon a time, then on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the bank could not make the balance come right by just £100. This is a serious matter in that little establishment; I do not mean the cash, but the mistake in arithmetic: for it occasions a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes through the whole night. A hue and cry was of course made after this £100, as if the old lady of Threadneedle street, would be in the Gazette for want of it. Luckily on the Sunday morning a clerk felt a suspicion of the truth that through his mind quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier on Monday morning that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race—lightning against steam!—Instantly the wires asked, "whether such a vessel had left the harbor?" "Just weighing anchor" was the answer. "Stop her," frantically shouted the electric telegraph. It was done. "Have upon deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully." They were weighed; and one—the delinquent—was found heavier by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns than it ought to be. "Let her go," said the mysterious telegraph. The West India folks were debited with just £100 more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage by an hour. Now that is what may be called "doing business."—*Letters of R. E. H. Greyson.*

**TRUE CHRISTIANITY.**—Whoever truly worships, pouring out the prayer, not of interest or fear, nor chiefly of personal gratitude, but of aspiration, reverence and trust, feels irresistibly assured that he is yielding to no weakness, but is falling into the attitude congenial to higher natures. Can it be denied that the deep sense of God is a haunting accompaniment to the deepest and grandest man? that however it may co-exist with weakness and exempt itself without forfeiture to certain stormy force, it was ever inseparable from the large and balanced soul, the spring at once of tenderness and strength. What ever is wise, or strong, or loving enough in this world to outlast the changes of human admiration, will be found to have the tincture of intense faith.—The natures which have affected the fate of mankind, have done so by giving them a Christ! And in each nation the highest man, whether in thought or action, Socrates, Scipio, Dante, Luther, Pascal, Cromwell and Newton, have not attained their great dimensions, without bearing a divine secret in their souls; they have been men of trust and prayer; and, familiar with Infinite Presence, having attained the stature which throws so great a shadow over history. Take away from these minds their religion, reduce the philosophers among them to their dialect and mathematics, the generals to their strategy, the poet to his fill in epic fiction; suppose them to think, to act, to sing, for secular profit and entertainment, and not for truth and justice, dear eternally to God, and do you not cut out the very pith of their genius and character? Be assured all visible greatness of minds grows in looking at an invisible which is greater.

**Q. U. A. Y.**—Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some quiet spot where hoops are worn no more?—Some lone and silent dell, some island or some cave, where women can walk three abreast along the village path? The loud winds hissed around my face, and sneaking answered, "nary place."