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## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, Inne 17, 1858.

Selected Poetry.

A RAIN DREAM

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

e strifes, these tumults of the noisy world, and, the coward, tracks his prey by stealth ength, the ruffian, glories in his guilt, the heart with sadness. Oh, my friend, serener mood we look upon iest aspects of the elements ne woods and fields! Let us awhile, ow wind is rolling up the storm, leave this maze of dusty streets, shaken by the importunate jar erce, and upon the darkening air m the shelter of our rural home.

s not awed that listens to the Rain, his voice before him? Mighty Rain! nd steeps are shrouded by thy mists; are gloomy with thy shade ; the pools r glimmer, and the silvery streams eins of lead at thy approach, ty Rain! already thou art here; oof is beaten by thy streams, thou passest, every glassy spring igh, and every leaf in all the woods d quivers. All the hill-tops slake est from thee; a thousand languishing fields, dfainting gardens are refreshed; and idle rivulets start to speed, h the graver murmur of the storm r light voices as they hurry on.

fill'st the circle of the atmosphere, there is no living thing abroad. d to wing the air, no beast to walk eld; the squirrel in the forest seeks low tree; the marmot of the field ampered to his den; the butterfly nder her broad leaf ; the insect crowds ake the sunshine populous, lie close mysterious shelters, whence the sun ammon them again. The mighty Rain the vast empire of the sky alone.

shut my eyes, and see, as in a dream, endly clouds drop down spring violets ammer columbines, and all the flowers tuft the woodland floor, or overarch streamlet ;-spiky grass for genial June, for the woods a deluge of fresh leaves.

see the myriad drops that slake the dust, ed in the glorious streams, or rolling blue lows on the lake or on the deep, earing navies. I behold them change reads of crystal as they sink in earth, eave its stains behind, to rise again asant nooks of verdure, where the child. ty with play, in both his little hands take the cool, clear water, raising it proudly will the water-lily ride imming pool, o'erlooking, like a queen, rcles of broad leaves. In lonely wastes, n next the sunshine makes them beautiful. plenished hollows of the rock.

Now slowly falls the dull blank night, and still, ough the starless hours, the mighty Rain es with perpetual sound the forest leaves. beats the matted grass, and still the earth the unstinted bounty of the clouds; aks for her cottage wells, her woodland brooks inks for the springing trout, the toiling bee, ad brooding bird ; drinks for her tender flowers, loaks, and all the herbage of her hills.

A melancholy sound is in the air. deep sigh in the distance, a shrill wail and my dwelling. 'Tis the wind of night : ely wanderer between earth and cloud, he black shadow and the chilly mist, ig the streaming mountain side, and through dripping woods, and o'er the plashy fields, ng and sorrowing still, like one who makes journey of life alone, and nowhere meets come or a friend, and still goes on larkness. Yet awhile, a little while. he shall toss the glittering leaves in play, dally with the flowers, and gaily lift nder herbs pressed low by weight of rain. drive, in joyous triumph, through the sky, lite clouds, the laggard remnants of the storm.

SUPERABUNDANT DELICACY -- The Detroit tertiser spins a tolerably good yarn upon We like moderation in all things, elf; don't fancy combatting with the stuignorant, or being victimized by the verlage of the over refined. The excessive deliacy of the young lady referred to, met with a proper rebnke. Here is the Advertiser's on of the affair:

MISS PRIM ROSE .- A story is told of a e young lady of peculiarly strong smelling on the Detroit and Milwaukee cars, other day, with Conductor Norris. At tiac, a gentleman well known to Norris, aboard, and took a seat immediately opte a nice, sensitive young lady. He was cted to the use of tobacco, and was enworing to break himself of the habit; so he an unlighted cigar in his mouth. When ! is came along to collect and examine tickthe young lady very pettishly requested to " have that man stop puffing his nasty gar, or put him out of the cars." "Why, ne," said Norris, blandly, "the cigar is ot lighted." "Well, it has been," she snapout, "and he has been puffing his nasty

moke in my face." Norris reached around, took the cigar from is friend's mouth, and presenting it to Mad-ine Squeamish quietly asked, "Which end it was lighted, madame?" There was a eral roar among the passengers, and the oung lady wilted."

Judge P., of Indiana, has his eccentries but an abler jurist can scarcely be found in the west. A young windy lawyer was once be judge. The lawyer talked beautifully, but didn't touch the points in the case. As he as about closing the judge asked him which "The defence, your honor !" eplied the astonished lawyer. "Then," said Judge P., "why the dence dont't you say so?"

Peep into a Turkish Harem.

BY MRS. SARAH BARCLAY JOHNSON.

The following interesting account of Miss Barclay's visit to the Turkish Harem will be read with interest. The accompanying article is from advance sheets of a new work by that lady, entitled " Hadji in Syria."

It was with no little pleasure that I accepted an invitation from the Bash Catib, whose office is next in rank to that of the Pacha, to spend a day with them. They had proved themselves true friends; but apart from this I had long been anxious to obtain a sight into harem life.

On entering the house I was greeted with the usual cry of welcome, "Ahlan Wassahlan," in which every occupant of the harem united. Even the s laves ran to the door clapping their hands, and making the noisiest manifestations of delight. Five minutes after I had taken my seat, fingans of office and pipes were handed in which I attempted to join them, but the effort proved a signal failure. The delicate coffee by no means exempt one from a burnt tongue, nor makes palatable the unsweetened beverage, for the charm of Turkish coffee (with some,) consists in its being boiling hot, and the absence of Sugar. The narghileh, so tempting to the eye, with its crystal urn and amber mouth-piece, was soon laid aside with disgust which I fear was hardly understood by my Turkish friends who so highly appreciate these luxuries that most of their time is devoted to

There is but one Turkish lady on my list of acquaintance who can boast of their ability taught to believe that they have no souls, they to read and write. Her presence afforded some variety to the trivial subjects generally discussed; for she not only possesses the rare accomplishments of reading and writing; but of black eyed-houris, varying from seventy to has improved them, and her conversation seventy thousand, to administer to his happishowed that she was conversant with the Koran ness. But notwithstanding this, these deprivand other text-books of Mahommedan faith .-In addition to this a pilgrimage to Mecca, and a hand ever ready to relieve the wants of the poor, have secured for her a wide-spread of their time to prayer. And their prayers al-

About noon, dinner was announced, not however, before each one had washed her hands and face, and observed the usual forms of a stool richly inlaid with pearl, and upon it from rose leaves and apricots, transparent jellies and soups composed of a variety of nuts .-Cucumbers scooped out and filled with rice and minced meat, a favorite dish, and another almost as popular, a bowl of minute cylinders of dough, dried in the sun, and then mixed in a sauce of butter and sugar. Cushions laid on for knives and forks! In their stead my only resort was a wooden spoon. The favorite wife, fingers, intended as a mark of great honor.

Having done full justice to our elegant little dinner, the luxurious divan was resumed, and amused at the great commotion by the sudden a warm discassion entered upon as to the man- entrance into the court of a Turk, while they ner of spending the afternoon. The bath was were enting with uncovered faces. The slaves proposed by some, but a dissenting voice was set up a loud scream, and terror struck ran in three hundred, where they are let out to work were intense, one arm being entirely disabled, bucklers to their lips, giving utterance to cries lady, gracefully reclined, in favor of music the mistresses themselves, it was actually dis only two meals per day. These prisoners are ated. He was engaged altogether two hours and dancing. A messenger was accordingly tressing to hear their painful cries—and such generally provided with wives or female com- and a half. Hopes, however, were indulged, monstrous herd had hesitated; soon it resumdispatched for tamborines and dancing women -for in the East dancing is considered far beneath any but the poorer class, who make it a trade, and charge a certain sum for their services on festive occasions. Their dancing consists in a few undulating movements of the body, not ungraceful, and accompanied by the castenet and the tamborine.

My European dress caused them as much amusement as their curious apparel afforded me, and they were not satisfied until we had exchanged costumes. A mirror was brought into requisition, in which they wonderingly surveyed the change wrought by the sport .-A large number had assembled to see the lady from the "new world," and they were very curious to know something about the manners and customs of my country. Great was their surprise on hearing of the liberty enjoyed by their Western sisters which, strange to say, although I used all the terms of enthusiasm my knowledge of Arabic could command, they did not seem at all to covet. They could not conceive of a woman possessing a soul. On asking one of them what would become of her after death, she replied "I shall be put under ground—nothing more." "And your husband," said I, " will he be doomed to the same fate?" "Oh, no," she sadly replied, "he will be taken above, and there enjoy all the delights of paradise."

Among them were some lovely Georgians profusely adorned with sparkling jewels and purest of Orient pearls. There were few pesides these with any pretensions of beauty Nearly all however, had the soft gazelle eye

so often apostrophized by poets. I left them, feeling more grateful than ever for the light I enjoyed, and the hope of blissful immortality, and ardently desiring to share with them my own glorious civil and religious privileges, which would at once release them from the leading cause of their degradationthe tyranny exercised over them by their husbands, who can put them away for any reason, every reason, and no assignable reason.

I can but feel emotions of the deepest indignation at the painful recollection of quite a pretty young girl, who was inhumanly divorced by her hard-hearted husband before either of them was twelve years of age, simply because he saw a more beautiful girl and was unfortunately able to buy her. Oh ! the inexpressible and by us inconceivable wretchedness flowing from this awful traffic in female flesh-the burning shame and the crying sin of Oriental laking a plea in a manslaughter case before life! Love, of course, is a plant that will thrive in no such soil. Indeed, it seems to be rather an exotic in the Orient at this day cul- nity of omitting duties. The lapse of indolence tivated only here and there as a mere pot is soft and imperceptible, because it is only a

> shall never forget the impression made on my change from rest to motion, from privation to as "moral insanity," in fact, but is none the mind when witnessing the anguish of a poor reality.

girl, as she went along weeping to the house of a brutal old monster, who had brought her for his pandemonium harem. Nor is it the father and husband alone who thus tyrannize over the degraded women of the east .-The authority of the brother in the event of the death of the father, even though the mother is still living is quite as absolute. He can beat them without mercy and impusity, and though he may be younger than his seven sisters, it is he alone that sells them to their heartless husbands, or in other words, the monster who will give the most for them.

Happily now, however, this is rather a rare case, owing to the ascendency of Frank influence. Indeed, the Orientals are extremely impressible by the example of their more civilzed neighbors. Several incidents may serve to illustrate this. On first arriving at Jerusalem the male portion of the family were always served first, when we were handed refreshments at their houses; but, seeing that we observed the very reverse order of things, they soon imitated our example. The veil has also often been stealthily drawn aside in imitation of our workmanship of the tiny cups containing the non-observance of a strange custom of smothering oneself. In cases of cruel treatment by their husbands, such as dashing any missile at them which may chance to lay in their way, beating them with sticks, and otherwise causing the blood to flow, our remonstrances have not unfrequently proven effectual.

As may be imagined the more sensitive of these maltreated creatures are thus rendered very miserable, even entreating for poison in some instances, to put an end to their existence as well as that of their cruel masters. It is well known that while Oriental women are are impressed with the idea that their husbands will revel in delight in the bowers of Paradise. where each will have a harem of any number ed creatures are very religious, so far as bodily exercise goes, strictly observing their many fasts and festivals, and devoting much though so complicated, lengthy, and fatiguing are not confined to their mosques or their homes; but whether visiting or on any excursion of pleasure, they no sooner hear the sonoprayer. A large round waiter was placed on rous voice of the muezzim, than their girdles sheets or mats are spread, their faces, arms, little dishes in endless variety were temptingly hands and feet bared, and they commence the displayed. Among them confections prepared intricate process of prayer. Not twice or thrice a day, but five times do, these deluded creatures go throught their genuflexion and prostrations, thus setting us an example, which prove not only a blessing to ourselves, but reflexly to them.

One day we had a visit from several of the the floor were substituted for chairs; but alas, harems of the nobility, numbering twenty ladies and half as many slaves, but although away and the queen of the harem, frequently handed for water, performed their ablutions, and each shutes into the vessels. me morsels of food with her own henna-tipped one immediately on the cry of the muezzim, devoutly prayed. Of course, their veils and heard from the seat of honor, where the chief every direction for their mistress' veils. As for he made a precipitate retreat amid their shouts of "Roohee! roohee!"-away! away!

Gratitude is one of their redeeming qualities! What will the ungrateful lady of the Occident think of her Oriental sisters abasing themselves to kiss the feet of a dispensor of medicimedical services he may have rendered them? I have seen a lady of the upper circles of Jerusalem society struggling to perform this too, in spite of an uncultived mind and soul. The education of Oriental woman is not only entirely neglected, but strongly reprobated by public sentiment-almost the sole arbiter of manners and customs in that country, if not in from the contempt and servitude in which she is held? Among rich and poor, in the faimily of the Effendi and Fellah, she is alike ignorant. Her accomplishments consist in being able to cook, arrange her turban gracefully, and administrate to the every whim of her doting husband! Odious as he must too often be, yet she has no other God than her husband and to gratify him with the strictest obedience is the most praiseworthy of all good works she can perform.

Love is ingenious in reasons, or at least in pretexts. Sometimes they are very flimsy ones. Every body remembers the young lady who assigned as a reason for gettting married. that she thought a wedding in the family would "amuse the children." Here is another little

humbug, equally specious. " Bridget," said a young lady to her servant Bridget Conley, "who was that you were talking with so long, at the gate, last night?" "Sure, no one but me eldest brother, ma'am,' replied, Bridget, with a flushed cheek. " Your brother, I didn't know you had a brother.— What is his name?" "Barney Octoolain. ma'am." "Indeed! how comes it that his name is not the same as yours?" "Troth, ma'am," replied Bridget, " he has been married once."

THE DANGERS OF INDOLENCE. - Indolence is infects are seldom reformed. Every other species of luxury operates upon some appetite that is quickly satiated, and requires some concurrence of art or accidence which every place will not supply; the desire of ease acts equally at all hours, and the longer it is indulin man's power; we can never want an opporThe Guano Trade.

An intelligent gentleman, who has been employed in loading a ship with guano at the Chincha Islands, on the coast of Peru, has communicated to us some interesting information with respect to the trade. He has been at the islands at three different times, and nearly six months in all. The last time he was there was in the fall and summer of 1856. He says that he found at times five hundred sail of vessels together, loading with guano, generally large ships. One ship was 4,200 tons vessels are now at the islands, loading for the United States, Spain, Portugal, France, and English and German ports. Some cargoes are sent to Constantinople and some to Russian ports in the Black Sea. This was before the war in the Crimea. The Russian trade will now open again, both from the Black Sea and the Baltic. Freights are high; £6 10s. are often paid per ton for Liverpool and Hampton Roads. Generally ten shillings more a ton freight is paid to Europe. At the rate which guano is now shipped from the Chincha Islands, t will be exhausted in six or eight years-not ton will be left. Twenty thousand tons are metimes removed in a single day.

These islands are about one hundred miles north from Callao. The longest of the group s two miles in length and a quarter of a mile wide, but contains only a small quantity of guano. The most northerly island is the smallst, being about a mile in length by half a mile n breadth. Guano on this island is two hunsand in number, who are employed in digging guano and loading the vessels. A task is given them each day, and if the gang fail to get out the given number of wagon loads, of two or days being added as wagon loads are want-

The Coolies are cheated into the belief that knowing Chinese, or Mandarins, ship them. Peru, and sells the cargo of living Chinese to the Peruvian government for his freight money. All this time the Chinamen are kept in irons and confined below in the hold of the ship .-The Peruvian government purchases the cargo lish captain a round sum for his care, diligence if imitated, to but a limited extent, would homes to be sent into the guano mines of Peru animal to be in a similar state, he resolved on for life, or for five or seven years, and to be held in bondage or peouage to pay their pas- jumped up and ran off. sage to the glorious land of the Meis.

The guano is hard and can only be broken up with the pick-axe. It is then broken and on alone. He then hastened to a farmer's from home, they sent their slaves to the well shovelled into the wagons, and rolled from the

the island without a pass, as they are guarded | could depend the search was soon given up, sheets were laid aside, and I was not a little by more than one hundred armed soldiers be- and the wounded man carried to his home. His

was their effect on the unfortunate intruder that panions, who have been permitted to go the two days before our informant left the locality. islands, and hire themselves out for work and prostitution. They are mostly Indians natives of the country. There is no fresh water on the carry a ton of fresh water there for every hun- power. dred tons burden of the ship. The oldest capnes, to show their appreciation of some slight tain in the fleet from each nation is appointed Commodore, and hoists his flag as such on his ship, where all disputes are settled. Indeed the municipal laws of the islands and the fleet

are decidedly of Yankee origin. The islands are about ten miles from the main land, and are composed of new red sandstone. The guano is not at all bird dung, but is largely composed of the mud of the ocean : this. Indeed, must not this necessarily result that brought from Peru, is so, at least. When body tries to burt him; what makes everyanchors are hoisted into the shin from the holding ground of the vessels along the Peruvian coasts, large quantities of mud, of a greenish white color, are brought up, and this mud, at her. At length he asked, "Aunty were when dried, makes guano equally good with the you always happy?" guano taken from the islands.

The birds and seals come upon the island when the people are not at work, but it does not appear that their dung or decayed bodies are more than a foot deep on any of the islands. Fish are taken in great abundance about these did before it was lifted up from the bottom of

birds or decomposed animals. Gibbs & Bright, of Liverpool, have a lease of the Guano Islands from the Peruvian government for five years, which expired in 1857 pays the Peruvian government about \$4 50 a ton for the privilege of taking all the guano of this bivalve is not to be found out by look from the islands, the government furnishes the men to dig the guano.

The ships that load at the islands are mostly ships chartered to carry a cargo, or are sent successive layers or plates overlapping each one of the vices from which those whom it once there by the owners to take away a cargo, other. These technically called "shoots," and bought of Gibbs & Bright, who have the entire monopoly of the trade.

GOOD AND EVIL .- It is curious to observe how good and evil are merely harmonious qualities. Thus health is the regular and harged is the more increased. To do nothing is monious function of every part of the physical organization, while illness is a morbid or irregular action. Doing good is the result of mental health, and in the same way, crime arises mere cessation of activity; but the return to from an inharmonions action of the mental or-While memory performs her functions, I diligence, is difficult, because it implies a gans. Wickedness of all kinds may be classed less deserving of punishment.

(From the Graham's Town (S.A.) Journal.) Perilous Adventure with a Tigress.

About a month ago, a man named Whitboy Stuart, residing at the Zwarts Ruggens, went out at daylight one morning in search of a horse, and while strolling about the neighborhome. On approaching the spot to which the sound directed him, he was startled to find and would, with the violence of the concussion, have knocked him to the ground, had in not been for the support he received from a small bush near him, which prevented him from fallback. Probably to this circumstance he is in-

Whitboy struck at the savage beast with the switch in his possession, but this fell from his hand. To preserve his face, he now assumed a pugilistic attitude, when the tigress seized being bitten in two. This done, he next seized takes the ordinary monuments of historical trahis opponent by the throat, and placed his dition or mere magnificence. knee on her neck. Fortunately, the dogs, though young, now harrassed the enraged antons each, a day, their bondage is continued a | imal, and thus kept its paws engaged. The enger period to make it up; so many months | man then drew his arm out of the jaws of the animal, but when he had almost extricated it, the stone fell out, and the animall seized his hand, which was so severely bitten as to be disthey are to be shipped from China to Califor- abled. With the other he now took the stone na and the gold diggings, and are further de- and battered the tigress' nose and teeth. In eived by the offer of a free passage. The this position, and in the greatest agony, he was two hours contending with his enemy. He The ship-master carries them to the coast of had a knife in his pocket, but the other hand having been rendered helpless, he could not open the blade. He now contrived by main strength to move himself and the tigress to the spot where the switch lay, about six yards off. The struggle of the two compatants became of living Coolies, paying the Yankee or Eng- quite terrific; the ground was trampled quite hard, and the spot covered with blood. Reand labor in stealing Chinamen from their duced to the last extremity, and believing the encouraging the dogs to attack her while he

After running for about three hundred yards, he looked around, and found the dogs coming house to request assistance. They visited the spot, and curiously examined the small clumps No person can go upon or come away from of trees, but having no dogs on which they by day, and at night shut up in their cells, with and the lower parts of his body severely lacerthat a sound constitution and powerful nerve would sustain him, and that he would ultimately recover from the injuries which must have islands, and each vessel is compelled by law to proved inevitably fatal to one of less physical

The conflict of Whitboy and the tigress will rank amongst the most marvellous adventures with beasts of prey in this country.

WHAT MADE AUNT MILLIE HAPPY .- "Why are you always happy, Aunt Millie?" asked little Jamie. Because everybody is good to me, Jamie

"Why is'nt every body good to my papa, aunty? He is always fretful; he says verybody try to cheat and vex my papa, aunty A shadow fell over Aunt Millie's face, and she became silent, Jamie stood still, looking

Aunt, Millie's work dropped from her hands

" No ! my dear boy. But, ten veers ago I left off speaking ill of everybody; and instead. I tried to see excellencies in all people's ideal may be high and complete, or it may be characters, and good in their conduct. Since islands, as are also seals, which come there in that time they have all treated me kindly. I large schools. See lious also abound. The do think the same people are better than they satisfied with himself, so that he never wishes composition taken from the islands, called gu- were when I saw only their shady side. Their to be wiser, better and more holy. Man never ano, is stratified, and lies in the same form it good is more positive than it was before I sought it-when I expected only evil of them. himself. This ideal which we project, as it Our informant says that a geological exam- the tendency to the good in others; as the sun \_\_this wisdom, goodness, and holiness, which ination of the islands will satisfy any man that shining on the cold, dark ground, makes it warm, we can aim to transfer our thought to our life the guano ships are bringing away from these | developing flowers and ripening fruit. I seek islands a very different thing from the dung of only good, and receive only good. Ought I ing him dissatisfied with his present attainnot to be happy, Jamie ?"-Life Illustrated.

THE process by which oysters make their shells is one of the most singular phenomena pilgrimage of temptations before they reach but hope to get their lease renewed. This house in natural science. A London oys:erman can the delectable mountains of tranquility, and tell the age of his flock to a nicety. The age find " rest for the soul, under the Tree of Life." ing in his mouth. It bears its age on its back Everybody who has handled an oyster shell must observe that it seemed as if composed of each of them marks a year's growth, so that by counting them, the year when the creature came into the world can at once be determined. Up to this time of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled over the other, so that the shell becomes more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which oyster shells have attained, the molin is capable, if left to its natural changes, unmolested of attaining a patriarchal age.

> The virtue of prosperity is temperance the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL, -The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of mon archs, with the cedar, and ivory, and even the great temple at Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity-himself, are gone; hood in which he resides, his attention was at but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. tract towards a bush, by the yelping of three Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City young dogs that had followed him from his not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethseda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns at that his canine companions had joined a beau- Persepolis are moule ering into dust; but its burden. Not less than three hundred sail of tifuly spotted tigress, that was lying on its cisterus and aqueducts remain to challenge our back, with which they appeared to be enjoying a admiration. The golden house of Nero is a very satisfactory romp. Upon perceiving the mass of ruins; Aqua Claudia still pours into man, the animal sprang to its feet, and Whit- Rome its 'impid stream. The temple of the boy, though a noted hunter, and an athletic, sun at Tadmor in the widerness has fallen; bold and active man retreated from the spot, but its fountain sparkles in its rays, as when being unarmed except with a small switch or thousands of worshipers thronged its lofty colstick. The tigress pursued him, and finding onnades. It may be that London will share that he lost ground, he resolved on wheeling the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to about and facing the animal which, with one mark its site save mounds of crumbling brickblow of its paw, tore away part of his cheek, work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should rise over the deep occean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash debted for his life, for with the tigress above him he would have been perfectly powerless. through the mist of antiquity, it will be that of the man who sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than glory, and linked memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying hold of his arm : with his other hand he then lustre from generation to generation, imparting dred and fifty feet deep. The island contains picked up a stone, which he placed in the jaws to works something of its own immortality a Chinese settlement of Coolies, about a though of the enraged brute to prevent his arms from and rescuing them from the ruin which overof the enraged brute to prevent his arms from and rescuing them from the ruin which over-

> ABOUT GARTERS .- A lady correspondent of the Milwaukie Wisconsin discusses the garter question with a familiarity with the subject to which few gentlemen can lay claim. We think

her argument settles the question. She says:
"You will take notice, (It will be quite as well to take your word-Devil,) that just above the knee there is no hollow or depression in which a garter could be retained, no projection on which it could be made to hold. The action of the muscles in walking would surely displace an elastic put there, as they project quite as far if not beyond the knee pan, and would therefore cause it to slide downwards until arrested by the swelling muscle that forms the calf of the leg. As legs were made before stockings, we can hardly suppose that this hollow was purposely for elastic, but whether it was or was not, we make use of it as the proper place to attach our garters to keep our stockings in place while on promenade. This is the only spot where garters can be retained with any comfort, the spot designated by Nature and made use of by ladies who have well formed limbs. Those women who resemble men in their shape may perhaps tie their garter above the knee, but they are exceptions to the general rule."

A HERD OF ELEPHANTS .- The elephants The Peravians send all their prisoners of our state for four weeks, having twice been came nearer and nearer. We discharged our state into the guano mines, say about two or attacked with the lock jaw. His sufferings rifles in the air, the Bedonius, applying the reverberating in the most terrific manner .-There was a moment of silence, as though the ed its course, and overwhelmed the spot we had just quitted like a torrent whose every drop should be a gigantic block of bas 1 .-The valley was too narrow for this huge procession of creatures pushing against each other with terrific snorts, and violent blows of trunks resounding from each other's hides. Their tread shook the earth, the upturned forests bowed beneath their feet, and enormous branch. es split with a terrible crash. The air whistled with the oscillations of the summit of the trees, the roosting birds were hurled from their perches like bullets from a sling. The hyena and jackall fled with yells of terror. The reports of our rifles might have been taken for signal guns half drowned in a storm. When we resumed our route next morning, our path was interrupted at each step by a fallen tree; enormous branches, hanging by strips, threat eued to fall on us at every instant. Wherever the gigantic herd had passed, the valley seemed devastated by the fury of a tempest .--Reminiscences of Travel in Abyssinia.

> EVERY man has at times in his mind the idea of what he should be, but it is not. The quite low and insufficient; yet in all men that reality seeks to improve. Perhaps no one is falls so low that he can see nothing higher than In some way tooking for it seemed to nurture were, out of ourselves, and seek to make real -has an action more less on each man, rend erments, and restless, unless he is becoming bet ter. With some men it takes the roses out of the cheek, and forces them to wander a long

> > Religiion is not a perpetual moping over good books. Religion is not even prayer, praise, holy ordinances-these are necessary to religion-no man can be religious without them. But religion is mainly and chiefly the glorifying of God amid the duties and trials of the world; the guiding our course amid the adverse winds and currents of temptations by the starlight of duty and the compass of divine truth; the bearing as manfully, wisely. courageously through for the honor of Christ, our great Leader, in the conflict of life .-

A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth en tered a menagerie, when the proprietor asked him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits