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ANE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

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Selected Poetry. INDIAN SUMMER

There is a time, just when the frost Prepares to pave old Winter's way, When Autumn, in a reverie lost, The mellow daytime dreams away ; When Summer comes, in musing mind To gaze once more on hill and dell. To mark how many sheaves they bind, And see if all are ripened well.

With balmy breath she whispers low. The dying flowers look up and give Their sweetest incense, ere they go, For her who made their beauties live She enters 'neath the woodland's shade ; Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf, And bear it gently where are laid The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last, old Autumn, rising, takes Again his sceptre and his throne ; With boisterous hand the tree he shakes Intent on gathering all his own. Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain, And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim. Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain, And smiles to think it's all for him.

AUTUMN

BY LONGFELLOW.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now Its mellow richness on the clustered trees, And, from a beaker full of richest dyes, Pouring new glory on the autumn woods, And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds. Morn, on the mountain, like a summer bird, Lifts up the purple wing ; and in the vales The gentle wind-a sweet and passionate wooer-Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life Within the solemn woods of ash deep-crimsoned, And silver beech, and maple vellow-leaved .-Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down By the way-side a-weary. Through the trees The golden robin moves ; the purple finch, That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds .-A winter bird,-comes with its plaintive whistle. And pecks by the witch-hazel; whilst aloud, From cottage roofs, the warbling blue-bird sings; And merrily, with oft-repeated stroke, Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail

Miscellaneous. BULWER ON THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

A few weeks ago Sir E. Bulwer Lytton de for several years represented in Parliament, on an outline of the history of the Babylonian,

erful and dramatic description of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:

"Six years after the birth of our Lord, Juunder subordinate governors, the most famous of whom was Pontius Pilate. These governors became so oppressive that the Jews broke Christ, Jerusalem was finally beseiged by Titos, afterwards Emperor of Rome. No tragedy on the stage has the same scenes of ap palling terror as are to be found in the history tions at the deadliest war with each otherall the elements of civil hatred had broke loose citizens-brother slew brother-the granaries were set on fire-famine wasted those whom the sword did not slay. In the midst of these before the walls of Jerusalem. Then for a common foe; they were again the gallant counthis triumph was brief; the ferocity of the ill fated Jews soon again wasted itself on each other. And Titus marched on-encamped his armies close by the walls-and from the heights mournful glance at Jerusalem, as it then was hold porticos of numberless columns of por- were mute. phyry, marble and alabaster; gates adorned with gold and silver, among which was the wonderful gate called the Beautiful. Further on, through a vast arch, was the sacred portal which admitted into the interior of the temple itseif-all sheeted over with gold, and overhung by a vine tree of gold, the branches of which were as large as a man. The roof of the temple, even on the outside, was set over with golden spikes, to prevent the birds settling there and defiling the holy dome. At a

distance, the whole temple looked like a mount

of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles. But

alas! the veil of that temple had been rent by

an inexpiable crime, and the Lord of Hosts

did not fight with Israel. But the enemy is

thundering at the wall. All around the city

city was entered -the temple itself was stormed. Famine in the meanwhile had made such havoe, that the beseiged were more like spectres than living men; they devoured the belts of their swords, the sandals to their feet .-Even nature itself so perished away, that a mother devoured her own infant; fulfilling the awful words of the warlike prophet who had first led the Jews towards the land of promise -"The tender and delicate woman amongst you, who would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness-her eye shall be evil toward her young one and the children that she shall a ledge, from which, as he judged by appear bear, for she shall eat them for want of all ances, two or three avenues led off in different things, secretly, in the seige and straitness wherewith thine enemy shall distress thee at top, a cataract from the side of the abyss, and thy gates." Still, as if the foe and famine was as he descended by the side of the falling wanot scourge enough, citizens smote and mur- ter and in the midst of the spray, he felt some dered each other as they met in the waypicture of the fall of Jerusalem. And now the and ninety feet from the top. He found it altemple was on fire, the Jews rushing through most circular, about eighteen feet in diameter, flames to perish amidst its ruins It was a with a small opening at one point, leading to calm summer night-the 10th of August; the a fine chamber of no great extent. He found gigantic blaze of fire-the roofs of cedar of immense size, vastly larger than was ever the lurid atmosphere all was carnage and slaughter; the echoes of shrieks and yells rang Ohves. Amongst the smoking ruins, and over partly up, intending to stop on the way and piles of dead, Titus planted the standard of Rome. Thus were fulfilled the last avenging about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. prophecies-thus perished Jerusalem. In that dreadful day, men still were living who might have heard the warning voice of him they cru- ing the end of the rope in his hand, he incau shall come upon this generation. * * * O of his reach. The situation was a fearful one, Jerusalem, Jerulasem, thou that killest the and his friends above could do nothing for him. prophets and ston st them that are sent unto Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of

A COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT. -- A correspondent of the New York Independent thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth:

Calvary.'

would occupy one of our largest counties .-The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference, and contains livered a lecture in Lincoln, which city he has three thousand acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green-houses, etc., is the early history of Eastern nations. He gave twenty five acres. There are thirty greenhouses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Greek and Jew- We went into three or four containing nothing ish nations, and closed with the following pow- but pine-apples, ripe; others contained nothing but melons and encumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures fifty one feet in width, and fifteen feet in height, and bears one dea and Samaria became a Roman province, thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape-houses, five or six in all, are six hundred feet long, and such grapes! We saw pine-apples weighing ten or fifteen out into rebellion; and seventy years after pounds each. One green-house had only figs; another only mushrooms. But what shall be said of the great conservatory filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of of this seige. The city itself was rent by fac- ground, is one hundred feet high, of oval shape and cost \$500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which are in all six miles -the streets were slippery with the blood of in length. The apparatus consumes six hundred tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar-cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and in short civil massacres, the Roman armies appeared every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm trees are from fifty to sixty short time the rival factions united against the feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath is carried in pipes under ground trymen of David and Joshua-they sallied to an outlet in the woods. The coal is brought forth and scattered the eagles of Rome. But in a tunnel six hundred yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of two hundred and seventy-five feet.

THE WONDERS OF LIGHT .- Not only does the Roman general gazed with awe on the light fly from the grand "ruler of the day," strength and splendor of the city of Jehovah. with a velocity which is a million and a half Let us here pause-and take, ourselves, a times greater than the speed of a cannon ball, but it darts from every reflecting surface with The city was fortified by a triple wall save on a like velocity, and reaches the tender strucone side, where it was protected by deep and ture of the eye so gently, that, as it falls upon impassable ravines. These walls, of the most the little curtain of nerves which is there spread solid masonry, were guarded by strong towers: to receive it, it imparts the most pleasing senopposite to the loftiest of these towers Titus sations, and tells its story of the outer world had encamped. From the height of that tower with a minuteness of detail and holiness of the sentinel might have seen stretched below truth. Philosophers once thought to weigh the whole of that fair territory of Judea, about to pass from the countrymen of David. With-cate balance, and suddenly let in upon it a in these walls was the palace of kings-its beam of light; the lever of the balance was roof of cedar, its doors of the rarest marbles, so delicately hung that the fluttering of a fly its chambers filled with the costlest tapestries, would have disturbed it. Everything prepared, and vessels of gold and silver. Groves and the grave men took their places, and with keen gardens gleaming with fountains, adorned with eyes watched the result. The sunbeam that statues of bronze, divided the courts of the was to decide the experiment had left the sun palace itself. But high above all, upon a pre- eight minutes prior, to pass the ordeal. It cipitous rock, rose the temple, fortified and had flown through ninety-five millions of miles adorned by Solomon. This temple was as of space in that short space of time, and it strong without as a citadel-within more shot upon the balance with unabated velocity. adorned than a palace. On entering, you be- But the lever moved not; and the philosphers

> Sense.-A rough common sense pervades the following, in which there is certainly more

> truth than poetry: Great men never swell. It is only threecent individuals who are salaried at the rate of two hundred dollars a year and dine on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs and flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow, and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person can ever mistake the spurious for the genuine article. The difference between the two is as great as that between a bottle of vinegar and a bottle of the pure juice of the grape.

Nothing elevates us so much as presence of arose immense machines, from which Titus a spirit similar, yet superior, to our own.

The Louisville Journal gives the following description of a descent into a hitherto unexplored abyss of frightful depth, at the supposed termination of the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave. The hero of the adventure, Mr. Wm. C. Prentice, determining to solve the mystery a few weeks since, was lowered into the pit by the means of a rope fastened around his body.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally, masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top he saw directions. About one hundred feet from the apprehension that his light would be extinfalse prophets ran howling through the streets guished, but his care prevented this. He was -every image of despair completes the ghastly landed at the bottom of the pit, one hundred whole hill on which stood the temple was one on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex. crashed-the golden pinnacles of the dome discovered in any other part of the Mammoth were like spikes of crimson flame. Through Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his back from the Hill of Zion and the Mount of friends, he at length asked them to pull him explore a cave that he had observed opening

Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exercion into it, and holdcified -- 'Verily I say unto you all, these things tiously let it go, and it swung apparently out thee, * * * behold your house is left unto his lamp, and by extending himself as far over you desolute!' And thus were the Hebrew the verge as possible without falling, he sucpeople scattered over the face of the earth, ceeded in securing the rope Fastening it to still retaining to this hour their mysterious rock, he followed the avenue one hundred and identity-still a living proof of those prophets fifty or two hundred yards, to a point where they had scorned or slain-still vainly awaiting that Messiah, whose divine mission was fulfilled eighteen centuries ago, upon Mount of this avenue, he helded an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit-but not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspending himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted "The domain of the Dake of Devonshire around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in

a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit, and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon he learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the was heard by the passers by, and the enemies timber over which it passed. Several moments of Barke, unappeased by his advancing years, more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and almost instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle belonging to himself. and then the party above though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Professor Wright, from over exertion and excitement, fainted, and for a time remained in-

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Mæistrom-the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon

TIMOUR AND THE FOOL .- The inhabitants of Neapolis, hearing of the approach of the conqueror, prepared to defend themselves with the kindness with which you have been pleased vigor, but Nasur counseled them to do nothing of the sort, but to trust to him alone, and his mediation with Timour. The people were doubtful of his success, but they vielded. Before proceeding to the camp of the beseiger, Nasur, who knew it was useless to approach the great chief without a present, considered what gift was likely to be most acceptable .-He resolved it should be fruit, but he hesitated between figs and quinces. "I will consult with my wife," said Nasur-ed-Deen; and he accordingly did so. The lady advised him to of gold and silver. But all these years, as he take quinces, as the larger fruit. "Very was looking for them he saw not that heaven good," said Nasur, "that being your opinion, I will take the figs." When he reached the foot of the throne of Tamerlane, he announced lock up from the mud and fifth in which he himself as the ambassador from the beleaguered citizens, and presented, as an offering of their homage, his trumpery basket of figs .--The chief burst into a rage, and ordered them | you walk along. to be flung at the head of the representative of the people of Jengi-Scheher. The courtiers pelted him with right good will; and each time he was struck, Nasur, who stood patient and immovable, gently exclaimed-"Now Allah be praised !" or, " Oh, the Prophet be thanked !" or, " Oh, admirable ! how can I be sufficiently grateful?" "What dost thou mean, fellow?" asked Timour; "we pelt you with figs, and you seem to enjoy it !" truly, great sir," replied Nasor; "1 gratefully enjoy the consequence of my own wit. My wife counseled me to bring quinces, but I chose to bring figs; and well that I did, for with figs you have only bruised me, but had I bro't quinces, you would have beaten my brains out." The ster: conqueror laughed aloud, and declared that, for the sake of one fool, he would spare all the fools in the city, male and female, them and their property. "Then," cried Nasur, the entire population is safe !" and he ran homeward to communicate the joyful intelligence .- Doran.

"WELL, how do you do to-day?" "Indeed, I am very ill," "What is the mat-

"I have a very painful sty." "O, that's all in your eye.

poured down mighty fragments of rock, and showers of stones. The walls gave way—the Daring Exploit in the Mammoth Cave. Edward Everett at the Great Horse Fair, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, being called upon for a speech, delivered one of great bean ty and eloquence, from which we select the following interesting incident in the Life of the tree" great Irishman, EDMUND BURKE :

However this may be, Sir, if there is any one who doubts that the horse-the animal that most concerns us on this occasion-is unsusceptible of the kindest feelings of our nature, I most interesting anecdote of Edmund Burke living in retirement on his farm at Beaconfields, the rumor went up to London that he had gone mad; and the fact that was stated in support of this rumor was that he went around his park | shipful of trees. kissing his cows and horses. A frie d, a man of rank and influence, hearing the story, and sought an interview with the view of ascertaining the truth of the rumor. Entering into conversation with him, Mr. Burke read to him some chapters from his " Letters on the Regicide." His friend immediately saw, that though the earthly tenement was verging back on its native dust, the lamp of reason and genius shone with undiminished lustre. He was accordingly more than satisfied as to the object of his coming down, and in a private interview with Mrs. Burke, told her what he had come for, and received from her this pathetic expla-Mr. Burke's only child, a beloved son, had not long before died, leaving behind him a favorite horse, the companion of his excursions and vigorous. This favorite animal was of course turned out by Mr. Burke, the father, into the park, with directions to all his servants that he should in every respect be treated as a privileged favorite. Mr. Burke, himself, of course, in his morning walks, would often stop

to caress the favorite animal On one occasion, as he was taking his morn ing walk through the park, he perceived the poor old animal at a distance, and noticed that he was recognized by him. The horse drew nearer and nearer to Mr. Burke, stopped, eyed him with the most pleading look of recognition which said as plainly as words could have said: · I have lost him too : and then the poor damb beast deliberately laid his head upon Mr. Burke's bosom ! Struck by the singularity of the occurrence, struck by the recollection of his son, whom he had never ceased to mourn with a grief that would not be comfo ted, overwhelmed by the tenderness of the animal, expressed in the mute eloquence of holy Nature's universal language, the illustrious statesman for a moment lost his self-possession, and clasping his arms around the neck of his son's favorite animal, lifted up that voice, which had caused the arches of Westminster Hall to echo the noblest strains that ever sounded within them, and wept aloud ! Sir, this wasseen, this by his failing health, by his domestic sorrows made it the ground of the charge of insarity. Burke is gone ; but, Sir, so help me Heaven, if I were called upon to designate the event or the period in Burke's life that would best sustain a charge of insanity, it would not be when in a gush of the noblest and purest feeling that ever stirred the human heart, he wept aloud on the neck of a dead son's favorite horse. But, Sir, it should rather be when, at the meridian of his fame, when the orb of his imperial genius rode highest in the heavens.

of the day, and, "Born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

amid the scoffs of cringing courtiers, and the

sneers of hireling patriots, he debased his glori-

ous powers to the scramblings and squabolings

Lond and prolonged cheering. Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I have only to renew my acknowledgment for to receive me, and to express my best wishes for the continued success of your most useful and patriotic undertaking. [Enthusiastic ap-

A FABLE .- A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along, he kept his eyes fixed steadily on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at different times a good amount was bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eves to sought the treasure; and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road in which to pick up money as

THE "OLD THEOLOGY" was probably never more forcibly presented than in the reply of a student at the recent examination of Andover Theological Seminary. Being asked 'In what sense did Christ die for all?' He answered, "He died for the elect, to provide a way of salvation, and for the non-elect that they might be more effectually damued."

Dr. Johnson has left it on the record, that as he was passing by a fishmonger who was skinning an eel alive, he heard him curse him because it would not lie still!

The Hull girls all sing. A friend lately from there, says they sang themselves to skep at night, and he never heard anything like it since he was benighted in swamp out West.

TAKING shelter from a shower in an umbrella shop, is the height of impudence.

age wherein they live, and illustrate the times. GRATITUDE is the music of the heart, when its chords are swept by the breeze of kindness.

Goop men are the stars and planets of the

THE man who plants a birch tree little knows what he is conferring on posterity.

ADVANTAGES OF TREES .- We do not know the author of the following beautiful and comprehensive notice of trees, but we think its pe rusal will cause many of our readers to invo untarily and heartily respond to the familiar

and popular song of "Woodman spare that

How beautiful, most beautiful of earth's orn aments are trees! Waving out on the hills and down in the valleys, in wild wood or orchard, or singly by the wayside, God's spirit and benizon seems to us ever present in trees. For think he would be convinced of his error by a their shade and shelter to man and brute; for the music the winds make among their leaves, In the decline of Mr. Burke's life, when he was and the birds in their branches; for the fruits and flowers they bear to delight the palate and the eye, and the fragance that goes out and upward from them forever, we are wor-

"Under his own vine and fig tree"-what more expressive of rest, independence and lorddeeming it of too much importance to be left | ship in the earth ! Well may the Arab rev uncorrected, hastened to Beaconsfield, and erence in the date-palm a God given source of sustenance. Dear to the Spaniard is the olive and to the Hindoo his banyan, wherein dwell the families of man, and the birds of heaven build their nests. Without trees what a desert place would be our earth-naked, parched. and hateful to the eye! Yet how many are thoughtless of the use and beauty of trees .-How many strike the axe idly or wantonly at their roots. Above all other things in the landscape we would deal gently with trees Most beautiful where and as God plants them, but beautiful even as planted by the poorest art of man, trees should be protected and pre-

If he is a benefactor who causes two blades of business and pleasure, when both were young of grass to grow where one grew before, how much greater is his beneficence who plants a tree in some waste place, to shelter and shade, to draw thither song birds, and to bear fruit for man Plant trees. O man, that hast waste land, and be careful of those that are planted.

> V., while hunting, lost his way and entered a vise him to return home, but thought he would miserable roadside inn for rest and refreshment. at least make the trial for a place. According-He noticed four men lying on a bed whose ly, he started out, and inquired from shop to countenances were by no means indicative of shop, but no one wanted the boy. At last, a good intentions. In fact they were thieves .- common grocer consented to take him, to do Charles asked for refreshments, but he had menial jobs about the store -to carry water scarcely swallowed a drep, when one of the and the like. The boy entered upon his duties. ill looking fellows got up and approached him humble as they were, with alacrity and hope. with the remark-"I dreamed you had a man- He summoned to his support principle and tle that would suit me to a T." and thereupon industry. What he did he did well, and he he appropriated the garment. "And I," said was content with his condition, till a broader the second fellow, following his comrade's ex- field should be opened. He was honest and ample, "dreamed you had a buff coat that active, studious of usefulness, ingenious in prowould fit me nicely." At the same time he moting the interests of his employer in various seized upon the buff coat. The third took his humble ways -in a word, filling the lowly hat, the fourth prepared to take a whistle sphere he occupied, as one who is "faithful in which the Emperor wore suspended from his a little." This was the secret of his success. neck by a gold chain. "Softly my friend," He was observed, and invited to a somewhat said Charles, "let me show you the use of this whistle." Accordingly he raised it to his lips, blew a shrill note, and the house was filled He began to be in demand for business of a with his armed retainers. "Here," said superior kind. It was found that he was ca-Charles, pointing to the ruffians, "are a set of pable of serving the dry goods dealer with skill fellows who dream whatever they want. It is and success my turn now. I have dreamed all these rascals worthy of a gibbet. Let the dream be realized instantly." The hint was taken, and poor mother;) he was engaged about neat without further dely or formality, the rascally quartette were swung up before the door, a and profitable to employers. He scorned the signal warning to all unprincipled psycholo- habits whichhave ruined so many clerks, drank

NATURAL CURIOSITIES .- In the Baltimore coal mines, near Wilesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa, the superintendent recently discovered the remains of a forest of trees, which had been imbedded in slate of rock, above the large vein. fragments of which, by a fall, had been detached and now lie in confusion-stumps, roots, limbs and impressions of bark, in the mine .-Among the curiosities are two large stumps, as perfect as if just drawn from the earth by a stump machine, the roots cut off where they had entered the ground, and the surface looking as if the bark has been taken off while the sap was running. In the rocks above can be traced the ends of the logs, from which the stumps have fallen, and in one place the body of the tree potrudes, the surface presenting the mpression of the bark.

HABITS OF SPIDERS. - The following curious fact is given on the authority of Mr. Spencer : Having placed a full-grown spider on a cane planted upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane several times and emount when it had arrived at the surface of the water. Suddenly he altogether lost sight of it, but in a few moments afterwards, to his great astonishment, he perceived it quietly pursuing its way on the other side of the stream. The spider having spun two threads along the cane, had cut one of them, which, carried by the wind, had become attached to some object on the bank, and so served the spider as a bridge across the water. It is supposed that spiders, when adult, always use similar means to cross water.

PURE AIR .- The Eclectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, in speaking on this subject, very properly remarks that it is not only ne cessary that men may have a sufficient air to breathe, but it is necessary to provide air for the apartment itself in which they live, as well as for the persons who inhale it. The influence of impure air is not only exercised upon persons through their breathing organs, but the surface of their bodies, their clothes, the walls of the apartment-in short, the free surfaces of everything in contact with the air of the place becomes more and more impure-a harbor of foulness, a means of impregnating every cubic foot of air with poison-unless the whole apartment has its atmospheric contents continuously changed, so that everything | carry a grist for me.' animate and inanimate is freshened by a constant supply of pure air.

Boy, did you let off that gun?" exclaimed

an enraged schoolmasser. " Yes, master."

"Well, what do you think I will do to you?" "Wby, let me off."

Principle and Industry.

In a great commercial community, the temptat ons to moral obliquity and practical dishonesty are so strong as to require great watchtulness on the part of the tempted to resist the allurements. Many have fallen. Many probably will hereafter fail, who would have stood firm, had they acted on principle. There is no guiding-star like principle for a young man to keep his eye on, while so many doleful meteors are dencing before his vision. Principle may have often to contend with formidable difficulties, and must frequently practice self denial. But great is its reward. Dexterity and deception may go around difficulties, or conceal them from view, but nothing is gained thereoy, not even the comfort of having striven well and of being invigorated in the process. Inherited wealth is not desirable to our young men who go into business. The poorest young man should not be discouraged. We know such an one, whose father was an indifferent countryman, taking little interest in the moral and intellectual progress of his children, and barely provided for their bodily wants. His son, a lad of fourteen or fifteen, was seized with a desire of being something. But he wore patched clothes, knew nothing of the world, had no apparent recommendation but his pov-erty and green as Really however, he had principle and industry. These were led on by resolution, and these scarcely-developed attributes were better to the youth than a "fortune." He resolved to try his hand in a commercial city, started on foot with his pack, and walked a hundred and fifty miles to "find work "-a thing almost always to be found in this happy country. The boy on arriving in this city, first directed his steps to the house of a citizen, who had some acquaintance with his father, or his father's friends. The gentleman was astonished at his temerity Finding him without letter of recommedation, without any specific plan, with little prospect of being acceptable to any one in the city, wearing, as THE DREAMERS AND THE EMPEROR -Charles he did, patched pantaloons, he was about to ad-

> All his patches had disappeared, (though he kept them privately, in remembrance of his work ; he made himself pleasant to customers, no liquors of any kind; visited no places of play; kept no guilty secrets; sought his female company openly among the pure and virtuous of the sex, and went to church on the Sabbath He began with principle, and principle grew into habit. He was sober, active, industrous. He could not conceal, though he sought not to display, his silent qualities. . Men in solid and extensive business made him large offers, and a noted firm even sought him in partnership. We need scarcely add that the poor boy, now a grown and married man, is among the wealthiest in one of our commercial cities, and more than this, a really useful citizen. As he adhered to principles, his principles have exalted and promoted him. As he " wielded the hand of the diligent," it hath "made him rich," in a sense beyond that of silver and gold. Let our young men ponder this example.-Hunt's Merchants' M. gazine.

> ALLIGTORS' NESTS. - They resemble haycocks four feet high, and five in diameter at their bases, being constructed with grass and herbage. First they deposit one layer of eggs on a floor of mortar, and having covered this with a second stratum of mud and herbage, eight inches thick, lay another set of eggs on that, and so on to the top, their being commonly from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. With their tails they then beat down round the nest the dense grass and reeds five feet high, to prevent the approach of unseen enemies.

> The female watches her eggs, until they are all hatched by the heat of the san, and then she takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsist-Dr. Lutzenburg, of New Orleans, told me that he once packed up one of these nests, with the eggs in a box for the museum of St. Petersburg, but was recommended, before he closed it, to see that there was no danger of he eggs being hatched on the voyage. pening one, a young alligator wallked out and was soon followed by the rest, about a hundred, which he fed in his house where they went up and down stairs whining and barking like young puppies .- Lyell, the Geologist.

A STITCH in time saves nine. If therefore you feel one in your side, be thankful, O friend. JONATHAN, where were you going yesterday,

ther. I saw you, going to the mill? Why, I was going to the mill, to be sure. Well, I wished I'd seen you, I'd got you to

THE woman who had a 'fellow feeling is her bosom' sued him for assault. Poor thing AGRICULTURAL Fair-Farmers' pretty daugh-

A wire full of truth, innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next to his