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### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 25, 1858.

## Original Poetry.

"HARRY HERMON" TO "ELLA MAY."

MR. EDITOR :- The advertisement of "ELLA MAY" g. EDITOR: —In a control of the cont

Thou whose fair form imagination brings In angelic beauty, (lacking only the wings.) With "dark eyes" flashing love's entrancing light Around my pillow in the gloom of night ;-Thou fair congenial spirit who, like me Tossed on the waves of life's tempestuous sea, Would gain some part of the matrimonial rest-O, how I long to clasp thee to my breast! Lonely I've spent my thirty years of life A charming, handsome man, without a wife, Oft have I sought to change my wretched state, But, Oh! how useless to contend with fate! Whene'er I found a girl to suit my mind How strange to tell-she did'nt seem inclined ! My form is tall and stately-my blue eyes, Mild and benignant as the azure skies, They never flash with fury or with ire (They're rather too much buttermilk for fire,) And "Jupiter's ambrosial locks" could ne'er In golden glory with my own compare. I am a poet-that's my occupation,

And, should my fame be sounded throughout creation Remember, if your're Mrs. Hermon, you Will share the laurels of your husband too. My goodness is exceeding-I would give Beautiful rules how other folks should live : With eloquence such lofty morals teach,

Sometimes I almost think I'm called to preach. Now, angel Ella, if I only find You dutiful, controllable, and kind: Both spirited and gentle-wise and witty Scorning those dainty airs that spoil the pretty; Child-like in innocence-yet shrewd and keen, Always amusing-quiet and serene, With each opposing quality of mind Consistently, harmoniously combined. Fear not, you may with certainty and pride Aspire to be the red-haired poet's bride. HARRY HERMON.

### Bradford County Teachers' Association.

TROY. Nov. 12, 1858.

TOWANDA, November 12. Association met in the public school house and was called to order by the President, W.

Prof. D. CRAFT, chairman of the business committee, reported the order of business to be observed at this meeting. The Association then adjourned till half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Association met pursuant to adjournment at half-past one o'clock, and after an ancouncement of the order of business by the President, was opened with singing by the choir. The minutes were then read and approved.

Prof. D. CRAFT next offered the following

resolutions: Resolved. That after the word "Provided," of section list of the School Law, which is: "That the County Superintendent may annul any certificate given by him or his predecessors in office, when he shall think proper, by giving at least ten days previous notice thereof in writing to the teacher holding it, and to the directors and conrollers of the district, in which he or she may be emcloved," should be repealed.

Resolved. That males and females should be educated as the sense school and it a the same extent.

n the same school, and to the same extent.

The first resolution was taken up and discussed at considerable length on both sides; the affirmative was sustained by Messrs. D. CRAFT, W. T. DAVIS and O. S. DEAN; the resolution was opposed by P. D. Morrow, Dr. BLISS, G. D. MONTANYE, and J. G. B. BAB-

Some of the principal considerations advanced by the affirmative were, that it was granting too much power to one man, and that this power might, from prejudice, or from personal considerations, be abused in annulling some teachers' certificate from unworthy motives and sending them from their places of employment disgraced before the world: some instances of such abuse were cited.

On the other hand it was strongly urged, that it was necessary that such a power should be vested somewhere and that it could not be left in better hands than in those of the County Superintendent. It was also argued that as a salutary check upon the Superintendent were he disposed to act unjustly.

The President then called on Mr. Chubbuck, D. CRAFT and Dr. BLISS to give their several methods of teaching English Grammar, which of rendering the study practical by applying it sation; they also spoke favorably of the oral method in imparting instruction in this branch. past six P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The Association was called to order at halfpast six o'clock by the President, and was

opened with singing by the choir. The resolution relative to compelling parents and guardians to send those under their charge to school, was then taken up and the debate was opened by D. CRAFT; C. R. COBURN, Rev. J. FOSTER and Rev. D. COOK followed in the

The order of business then arrested the debate and after the choir had performed an appropriate piece, the President introduced Miss ELIZABETH TIDD to the audience, who read an

Mrs. L. L. LAMOREUX followed with an able and entertaining dissertation. Subject-Unrest and Rest

The choir here enlivened the exercises with music, and the Presidentithen introduced the Lecturer, Mr. E. GUYER, who entertained the audience with an instructive address.

Subject - The Tendency of the Times. The speaker discussed at large the important question of "whether the moral and religtain and increase the purity of our institutions." | port ?"

He maintained an affirmative position, showing the superiority of the American Commonwealth to all the oriental republics. He based his conclusions upon arguments drawn from the improved religious condition of our country and

from the improved social condition of woman. The Association then adjourned to meet on Saturday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION. Association convened at half-past eight o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Secretary and with singing by the choir.

The resolution of C. R. Coburn, which was laid over from last evening was then taken up and debated with considerable spirit by NA THAN TIDD, D. CRAFT, O. S. DEAN and P. D. MORROW.

The discussion was here briefly interrupted in order to appoint a committee to report a list of candidates for the several offices of the Association. Committee-D. CRAFT, D. COOK, P D. Morrow, Miss Mary Lewis and Augus- in the arduous task of governing pupils. The TA LYON. A motion was, at the same time, made and carried that the election of officers as neglect, abuse, or properly cherish this God take place immediately after the report of the

The committee then retired and C. R. Co-BURN resumed the debate and continued till 10. 40. A. M., when the committee of nominations reported the following names for officers of the the hand of classic art has cunningly cheated Association for the ensuing year:

President-O. J. CHUBBUCK, of Orwell. 1st V. Pres't .- J. G.B. BABCOCK, of Windham 3rd Vice Pres't .- C. H. PHELPS, of Athens. Sec. & Treas .- O.S. DEAN, of Towards. Cor. Sec -C. R. Coburn, of Towarda.

A committee was appointed to solicit new members which reported ten names.

A motion was then made by E. Guyer, that the officers be elected by the casting vote of the President. The motion was carried and those who were nominated by the committee were elected to the offices to which they were severally nominated.

The Association then listened to an excellent address from the retiring President, W. T. DAVIS.

Subject.—History.
On motion of O. F. Young a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. H. L. LAMOREUX and Miss E. Tidd for their able essays, and also to Mr. E. GUYER for his entertaining and instruct-

On motion of C. R. Coburn, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. W. T. Davis for his valuable address and for the praiseworthy manner in which he has served the interests of the Association as President

during the past year. Moved and carried that when this Association adjourn it adjourn to meet at Windham. A declamation by Mr. Thomas Wilmor, of Towarda, was next listened to by the Association. The speaker displayed good taste in the selection of his speech and delivered it in a

manner highly creditable to himself. A vote of thanks was tendered him by the Association for his eloquent speech.

In the absence of the Treasurer

which report was accepted. On motion of P. D. Morrow, the Secretary was instructed to record the minutes of last

year, and to bring in his bill for the same. The committee for obtaining new members reported \$1 initiation fees. Yearly dues were also received to the amount of \$2.65.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the choir of the Presbyterian Church, which was under the direction of W. C. BOGART, Esq., enlivened the exercises of the session with suitable music.

The roll was then called, and after a prayer by the Rev. J. FOSTER, the Association adjourned to meet at Windham, on the second Friday and Saturday of February.

O. S. DEAN, Rec. Sec.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EPIDEMIC .- The New Orleans Delta relates the following, as one of the incidents of the vellow fever epidemic in that city: A boy was discovered in the morning lying in the grass of Claiborne street, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man who had the feelings of kindness strongly developed went to him, shook him by the the fear of being removed from office would act | shoulder, and asked him what he was doing "Waiting for God to come for me," said he. "What do you mean?" said the gen-The debate then continued till four o'clock tleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the when it was arrested by the order of business. answer and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidences of the fever. "God sent for mother and father and little brother," said he, "and took them they did. They all agreed as to the necessity away to his home, up in the sky : and mother told me, when she was sick, that God would to the correction of errors in common conver- take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything; and so I came out here, and have been looking so long up in the sky for Association then adjourned to meet at half- God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he?-Mother never told me a lie." "Yes, my lad," said the man," overcome with emotion, " he has sent me to take care of you."

> "I say mister," said one Yankee to another, how come your eyes so crooked !" "My eyes? Why sitting between two girls and trying to look at both of them at the same

> A Morner was hugging and kissing a fouryear old, when she exclaimed, " Charley what makes you so sweet?" Charley thought a moment, and having been taught that he was made of the dust of the ground, replied, with a rosy smile, "I think, mother, God must have put a little sugar with the dust, don't you?"

> "OLD AGE is coming on me rapidly," as the urchin said when stealing apples from an old man's garden, and saw the owner, coming cowhide in hand.

Some one inquires, in the name of Mrs. Partington: "Why can't the Captain of a vessel lous element in our country will prove itself keep a memorandum of the weight of his anadequate to overcome immorality, and to main- chor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves

#### REFLECTION.

[An Essay read before the Teachers' Institute at Canton, by Miss Calphurna Rockwell, published by vote of the Institute.]

Reflection is the basis of all purely intellectual efforts; genius without it is like a balloon tion is the mind indebted for its solid theories driven before the wind, is as fully valuable as into all departments of life; it makes the deep thinker, the close reasoner, the calm energetic loftiest heroism, gives to patriotism the power that commands and eventuates success. a wall of safety around our schools and happy is the teacher who can call it to his or her aid lawyer, physician, and divine are all successful given attribute. Let us call reflection a temple, place it in a grove full of pleasing and intricate labyrinths; we enter its dreamy halls and are charmed by sweet music. We move amid its winding passages, on each side of which time, and reality. There is sunset beauty gleaming over all, an inexpressibly sweet quietude breathed upon our souls; we no longer 2nd Vice Pres't .- NATHAN TIDD, of Granville seem of earth, earthy, our spirits expand and clothe these bodies, (wherein dwell infirmities) with light and grace. The soft shadows that float down the quaint old crevices start, grow tremulous, and surge into life.

The lips breathe thoughts that have burned into many a worshipping heart, the eyes are luminous with the fire of poetry, the brains, domes of intellect; we talk face to face with the dead past, and yet with the everlasting present; oh, in what a far off distance seems the great world then, its mighty stir and babel sounds fall melancholy upon our ears, refined and etherealized in the alembic of meditation, they chime like fairy bells, and melt into liquid music, to which, we set our thoughts and bid them give the joy to others they have impart-

Then there comes a time when wearied with this world's gare, sick of its strife, saddened with its heartlessness, we feel almost ready to despair! and when mental oppression seems crushing our better natures, we feel the touch wards we behold reflection, her angelic eyes full of pity and hope, her finger pointing heavreserved in the beautiful land where poor earthtired pilgrims rest forever, how we clasp her to the newly trusting heart, while heaven seems lovelier, and its bright inhabitants rearing a path of glory that shall bear our ransomed spirits into the very bosom of infinite holiness.

GERMAN BEDS-HOW THEY ARE MADE .-They are universally not more than 5 1-2 feet star, then another, to all time. Modern scilong and 3 1-2 feet wide. A double bed I have McWilliams, W. T. Davis read his report of never seen in Germany. The substratum is often our present visitor, though immensely wide the financial condition of the Association, of feathers, but more frequently, about the compared with our planetary proportions, is hotels, it is some sort of a mattrass placed straightened indeed compared with stellar disupon elastic springs. It is an affair of some tances. He had his tether in the attraction of difficulty for one of ordinary height to stretch the sun, as we have. He can travel, indeed. himself out a full length upon one of these beds. three hundred and fifty times further from the It can only be done diagonally, and is a feat sun than we can, and about twelve times furwhich requires considerable tact. The covering of the beds is often not much larger than discovered planet of our system; but even the bed itself, and always finds itself off at one

side or the other before morning. But the greatest peculiarity of a German bed consists of two or three immense feather and, marking a circle with a sixpence in one pillows, designed to elevate the head and corner of it, describe therein one solar system, shoulders to an angle of about 30 degrees, and and another appendage about 3 1-2 feet square or planets as small as he can by the aid of a and stuffed lightly with feathers, designed to magnifying glass. If the circumference of the cover the feet and lower part of the person .-Perhaps in winter this may be a comfortable arrangement, but I can testify in summer that it is intolerable. The first thing I generally do, after taking possession of my sleeping apartment, is to tumble all these feather mousters upon the floor. My large Highland shawl spread over the whole bed, thus cleared of its incumbrances, and tucked up all around, transforms it into something like comfort. I must however add in all honesty that beds and linen in German hotels are generally cleaner, and much better aired than in the United

not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for rate of 480 miles an hour. This only eight since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If | could not-and were it to travel onward in you cannot reason or persuade a man into the straight line, the lapse of a million years would truth, never attempt to force him into it. If find it still traveling half way between our sun love will not compel him, leave him to God, the Judge of all.—John Wesley.

of divers ills in this wise: He kissed the servant girl one morning, and got caught at it. Mrs. J. was set up in an instant. She forgot and somewhat more devious path than our own all her complaints, and the man of the house solid globe. declares that he has not had to pay a cent for help" since.

Somebody says a woman in politics is like a monkey in a china shop—she can do no good, and may do a good deal of harm. Rather than see woman turn statesmen, we would see them turn somersets. She is about as well calculated for one as the other, if not a great deal

EVERY dollar that circulates among us was coined from the sweat of honest life. Remember that, sir-snob, when you turn up your nose at a working man.

Norhing casts a denser cloud over the mind than discontent, rendering it more occupied about the evil that disquiets it than the means of removing it.

Lovers, whose only desire is to take long and romantic walks beneath the moon, are gard to Halley's Comet, its history for two not long in discovering, after marriage, that they cannot subsist on moonshine.

[From The London Times.] The Comet-What it has Seen-And what

is to be said about Comets in General. We are just parting with a visitor who, it is now placed beyond doubt, attracted great attention, and probably excited great alarm, at et now receding from our view passed on Monwithout ballast, at the mercy of the clouds, making mad and erratic flights, but seldom ago. As that is the certained minimum and and ago. As that is the certained minimum, and, on if it had any density at all comparable to our heavenward. To reflection more than cultiva- a very elaborate calculation, 2,495 years the maximum of the journey which the Comet and substantial facts. The loose chaff that is has done since his last appearance here, we know that it occurred during that period of of the kind in the history of these singular bodies. the thought that owes not its subsistence to history which is most interesting and best But, even if there no weight in a comet, it this faculty; it is equally useful when carried known to most of us. Englishmen know ancient history better than modern, and the affairs of Rome, Greece and the Eastern Empires betspeaker; it concentrates ideas, impels to the ter than those of any existing State. So we might feel almost at home with this Comet, and welcome it as an old friend. It might, at its last appearance terrified the Athenians into accepting the bloody code of Draco. It might have announced the destruction of Nineveh, or of Babylon, or the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnazzer. It might have been seen by the expedition which sailed around Africa, in the reign of Pharoah Necho. It might have from the sun, but directly towards the sun, and given interest to the foundation of the Pythian otherwise as some chance may direct. This games. Within the probable range of its last visitation, are comprehended the whole of those great events and personages that constitute what we call the history of Greece, from her early struggles with Asiatic despots to her sub-Power we have the whole period from Ancus old planets. They change. They approach. Martins and the destruction of Carthage to They return. They seem to have an office to choose from. Beyond a doubt, however, at some discharge in our system whereof we all partake. time or other in that period so familiar and dear | Some of them are old friends of the new ways; to most of us, precisely the same sign was seen in the skies. Among its spectators might no longer expect them to drown or burn the have been not only kings and conquerors fa- world. That is as Heaven decrees, and depends mous in history, but the so-called sages of Greece and even the prophets of the Holy Writ. Thales might have attempted to calculate its return, and Jeremiah might have tried to read its warning.

But how different the significance of the won-

drous sight at the two periods? Till modern

times the boldest conjecture never placed com-

ets so far as the moon; and the prevailing be-

lief was that they were rather meteoric than celestial bodies. Thus they were described as hanging over a doomed city, and marking the very site of a Divine visitation. They were naturally compared to a flashing scimeter, or the burning brand. The very expression is. that a comet blazed in the sky. We are not of a soft hand on our temples, and looking up- aware that it occurred to astronomers till two or three centuries ago that comets returned, the variety of their appearance produced by the enward, as she bids us muse upon the glories different places of the earth in its orbit being quite enough to to baffle any attempt to identify them. No sooner was it found that comets are in fact planetary bodies, revolving round the sun by the same law as ourselves, than speculators ran into the other extremes, and fondly hoped that they might be links between this system and some one, or might even wander through the universe, visiting first one ence, however, establishes that the range ther from Neptune, the most distant and last this does not carry him one-thousandth part of the distance of the nearest fixed star. Let any one take a half sheet of note paper drawing the orbits of the earth and the inferisixpence stands for the orbit of Neptune, then an oval filling the page will fairly represent the orbit of our comet; and if the paper be laid on the pavement under the west door of S: Paul's, the length of that edifice will adequate ly represent the distance of the nearest fixed star. That the comet should take more than 2 000 years to travel round the page of note pa per we have supposed, is explained by its great diminution of speed as it recedes from the sun As its perihelion, or as we have seen it move lately, it has traveled 127,000 miles an hour. or more than twice as fast as the earth, whose motion is about a thousand miles a minute. At its aphelion, however, or its greatest distance NOBLE SENTIMENTS .- Condemn no man for from the sun, the comet is a very slow body sailing along, as if doubted to return, at the himself. Let every man use his own judgment, times the speed of a railway express. At this pace, even if the comet could wholly shake off the attraction of the sun-which it certainly any other, or from any other to our own .-A WAGGISH husband recently cured his wife | There is every reason to believe they belong to us, and are only planets of a lighter material, less settled construction, more eccentric orbits

> Comets are the very crux of astronomers Every scientific ball has its own difficulties policy its crisis; history its mysteries; medicines its incurable diseases; surgery its deadly operations; life itself great trials. But a comet seems to combine in one all the difficult problems of observation and calculation. Though t cannot move by the same laws as our own planets, yet the ellipse is so immense and the course homeward towards the sun so straight, that it is necessary to make the false assump tion of a parabolic motion. The true ellipse, however, ascertained, the difficulty does not cease; for the comet is so disturbed by the attraction of the planets near which it successfully passes that the orbit of one day is contraby the orbit of the next-curve, velocity, period, distance, all changing from hour to hour. Even when we know, as we do with reother elements of its orbit for all that time,

still at every fresh return the comet suffers planetary disturbances which affect it forever. But the material, the construction, and the internal history of comets are still inscrutable .-The utmost observation and research have failed to discover any weight in them. The comday within nine million miles from Venus, and own would have effected the orbit of that planet in an appreciable degree. Were that found to be the case, it would be the first fact might still be of a very opaque matter. It is, however, by no means certain that the very nucleus can intercept, the light of a small telescopic star. Yet in this light, transparent substance, is the source of the immense tail, which in some comets has been a hundred millions, and in the present instance not less than forty millions of miles long. It is the seat of the most extraordinary changes and the most violent eruptions, throwing out columns of luminous matter many millions of miles long, in a few hours, not only in the usual direction away comet has exhibited the average of such transformations, as yet entirely escaping all the resources of glass and of figures. But if there is more difficulty and mystery in these bodies, there is also more promise. There is more jugation by Rome. In the annals of the late chance of new discoveries here than in the solid some are strangers. Both are welcome. We on no chance comet-stroke. It is hardly possible to look at them without saying that they replenish, and perhaps vivify, the subtle medium through which they diffuse their bright prospects, and which offers a certain resistance to their motion. As to danger of collision, of blighting showers, or pernicious breath, it is as nothing compared to the thousand and one chances on which mortal life depends. It always hangs on a thread, and that thread is not weakened to the amount of one fibre by all the

> ENGLAND DEMGRALIZED BY HER WEALTH .-The London Times, in a recent article, anticipates a difficulty in finding employment for the bullion which is flowing into the country-not because of the want of proper avenues for its use, but because men have lost confidence in one another. "As far," says the Times, " as the management of public enterprise is concerned, the country is without a character, and no man will trust to his neighbor." And it then proceeds to show that British capitalists have been so unfortunate in their foreign specula- lations concerning the solution of such enigmas. tions, that they are losing faith in them also:

million of Comets which a French philosopher

On this subject another English journal says : "If Britannia represent the wealth of the orld, she also typifies its absence amongst the great mass of the people, and we must candidly confess to a partiality in favor of less weath and its more equal diffusion. Extremes are rarely pleasant and the presence of enormous masses of capital in a few hands, seeking a profitable investment in all quarters to which the compass points, with great masses of human beings in all our large cities ill clothed, ill fed. ill housed, gaunt, consumptive, wretched creatures, willing to work, but unable to procure it without leaving their native land for far distant. possessions, is a spectacle upon which neither God nor man can look with pleasure. We drive from our shores the most productive of all capitals-human bones and muscle, to seek existence elsewhere, and enrich other lands by its developement and industry. There is a terrible significance in Goldsmith's couplet-

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

It is to be regretted, too, that while Britannia's capital is thus unanimously on the increase, scouring remote countries of profitable investment, the moral character of our speculators is rapidly going to the dogs. Our railways at home, gigantic undertakings, no doubt, representing nearly half the amount of the national debt, have enriched lawyers, engineers, contractors, and directors, but they have beggared an enormous number of respectable people, including widows, orphans, and feeble and aged men and women, whose all has been swallowed up in the vortex.

WARM BARN .- A cold and open, weatherboarded barn can easily be made warm by boarding them up on the inside and filling up space between the outside and inside weather boarding with straw or coarse refuse hay. And this can be done at a very trifling expense by and pungent vinegar, embalmed partly after such as cannot afford to build new barns or thoroughly repair their old ones. For a few ferred to the hungry stomach of a costermondollars worth of boards and nails, and a little ger, or becomes the luxurious repast of a sucwork, which you can do yourself, is all that cessful pickpocket .- Westminster Review. is necessary to prevent the ingress of the sharp winds, and cold, frosty air. And he who neglects or begrudges this, is unmerciful to his poor shivering beasts, who would soon tell tubes alongside of each other, like the tubes him of his want of mercy if they could.

"WHEN a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slights, but my old and shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to admiration. So, if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them, but it is nothing to me."

THE best description of weakness we have ever heard it contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she rave him some thin chicken broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more.

### Something About Oysters.

Look at an oyster! In that soft and gelatinous body lies a whole world of vitality and quiet enjoyment. Somebody has styled fossiliferous rocks "monuments of the felicity of past ages." An undisturbed oyster-bed is a concentration of happiness in the present. Dormant though the several creatures there congregated seem, each individual is leading the beautified existence of an Epicurean good. The world without, its cares and joys, its storms and calms, its passions, evil and good--all are indifferent to the unheeding oyster. Unobservant even of what passes in its immediate vicinity, its whole soul is concentrated in itself, yet not sluggishly and apatheteally, for its body is throbbing with life and enjoyment. The mighty ocean is subservient to its pleasures. The rolling waves waft fresh and choice food within its reach, and the flow of the current feeds it without requiring an effort. Each atom of water that comes in contact with it delicate gills evolves its imprisoned air, to freshen and invigorate the creature's pellucid blood.

Invisible to human eye, unless aided by the wonderful inventions of human science, countless millions of vitrating cilia are moving incessantly with synchronic beat on every fibre of each fringing leaflet Well might old Leewenhoek exclaim, when he looked through his microscope at the heart of a shell-fish. "The motion I saw in the small component parts of it was so incredibly great, that I could not be satisfied with that spectacle; and it is not in the mind of man to conceive all the motions which I beheld within the compass of a grain of sand." And yet the Dutch naturalist, unaided by the finer instruments of our time, beheld but a dim and misty indication of the exquisite ciliary apparatus by which these motions are effected .-How strange to reflect that all this elaborate and inimitable contrivance has been devised for the well being of a despised shell-fish! Nor is it merely in the working members of the creature that we find its wonders comprised .-There are portions of its frame which seem to serve no essential purpose in its economy, which might be omitted without disturbing the course of its daily duties, and yet so constant in their presence and position, that we cannot doubt their having had their places in the original plan according to which the organization of the mollusk was first put together. These are symbols of organs to be developed in creatures higher in the scale of being-antitypes, it may be, of limbs, and anticipations of undeveloped senses. These are the first draughts of parts to be made out in their details elsewhere, serving, however, an end by their presence, they are badges of relationship and affinity between one creature and another. In them the oyster eater and the oyster may find some common bond of sympathy and distant cousinhood. Had the disputations and need le-witted schoolmen known of these mysteries of vitality how vainly subtle would have been their specu-

But the life of a shell-fish is not of unvarv-

ing rest. Observe the phases of an individual oyster from moment of its earliest embryo-life. independent of maternal ties, to the consummation of its destiny, when the knife of fate shall sever its muscular cords and doom it to entombment in a living sepulchre. How starts it forth into the world of waters? Not, as unenlightened people believe, in the shapeof a minute, bivalved protected, grave, fixed, and steady oysterling. No; it enters upon its career all life and motion flitting about in the sea as gayly and lightly as a butterfly or a swallow skims through the air. Its first appearance is as a microscopic oyster cherub, with wing like lobes blanking a mouth and shoulders, unincumbered with inferior crural prolongation, it passes through a joyous and vivacious juveni'ity, skipping up and down as if in mockery of its heavy and immovable parents. Its voyages from oyster-bed to oyster-bed, and, if in so as to escape the watchful voracity of the thousand enemies that lie in wait or prowl about to prey upon youth and experience, at length having sowed its wild oats, settles down into a steady solid domestic oyster. It becomes the parent of fresh broods of ovster cherubs. As such it would live and die, leaving its shell, thickened through old age, to serve as its mongment throughout all time-a contribution towards the construction of a fresh geological epoch and a new layer of the earth's crustwere it not for the gluttony of man, who rending this sober citizen of the sea from his native bed, caries him unresisting to busy cities and the hum of crowds. If a handsome well shaped, and well flavored ovater he is introduced to the palaces of the rich and noble like a wit, or a philosopher, or a poet, to give additional relish to their sumptuous feasts; if a sturdy, thick backed, strong tasted individual, fate consigns him so the capac ous tub of thestreet fishmonger, from whence, dosed with coarse black pepper the fashion of an Egyptian King, he is trans-

HUMMING BIRDS' TONGUES .- The tongue of a humming bird is very curious. It has two of a double-barrelled gun. At the tip of the tongue the two tubes are a little separated, and their ends are snaped like spoons. The honey is spooned up, we may say, and it is drawn into the mouth through the long tubes of the tongue. But the bird uses its tongue another way. It catches insects with it, for it lives on these as well as honey. It catches them in this way; the two spoons grasp the insect like a pair of tongs, and the tongue bending, puts it into the bird's mouth. The tongue, then, of the humming bird, is not mere ly one instrument, but contains several instru ments together -two pumps, two spoons, and a pair of tongs.

The same ladies who would faint to see a man's shirt on a clothes line, will, in a waltz THERE is a man in town whose memory is so lovingly repose their heads upon the same short that it only reaches to his knees. Per garment when a man is in it, allowing him to thousand years, and can tell the period and consequence he had not paid for his last pair take liberties for which a country girl would box his ears till his cheeks tingled.