

HE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XIX.--- NO. 36

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TOWANDA:

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Selected Poetry.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.] AT SEA.

The night is made for cooling shade, For silence, and for sleep ; And when I was a child, I laid My hands upon my breast, and prayed, And sank to slumbers deep ; Childlike as then, I lie to-night, And watch my lonely cabin light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp Shows how the vessel reels : As o'er the deck the billows tramp. And all her timbers strain and cramp With every shock she feels, It starts and shudders, while it burns, And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low, It almost level lies ; And yet I know, while to and fro I watch the seeming pendule go With restless fall and rise. The steady shaft is still upright, Poising its little globe of light.

0 hand of God! O lamp of peace ! O promise of my soul !-Though weak, and tossed, and ill at ease, Amid the roar of smiting seas, The ship's convulsive roll, I own, with love and tender awe. Yon perfect type of faith and law !

A heavenly trust my spirit calms, My soul is filled with light : The ocean sings his solemn psalms. The wild winds chant : I cross my palms. Happy, as if, to-night, Under the cottage roof, again, heard the soothing summer-rain

Miscellaneous.

[Written for the Reporter.] GLEANINGS FROM OLD TIMES. OLD EPITAPHS-NC. I.

Tombstones are sometimes great flatterers read the following, one would think that e Virgin Queen of England was a saint; hisy now speaks very differently of her. In Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, is a letter thers, which shows her natural vanity of distion, she claims in it no beauty of face but ich strength of intellect; her environment s the secret of her greatness. The epitaph e given is taken from the church of St. allows the less.

If royal virtues ever crowned a Crown; If ever Mildness shined in Majesty; If ever Honor honoured true Renown; If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency; ver Princess put all Princes down Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity

Britains buried their dead here and there as please."- Scientific Americam. affection prompted, beside some gentle streamlet, or in the shaded uooks of the forest; they seem chiefly to have loved small eminences .-The stranger wandering over the fields and through the woods, would come upon some nameless grave ; its loneliness, to those uncultured and lonely men, may have been eminently interesting-a type of their life-a type of the silence, the mystery beyond the grave ; but however strong the associations, which rise to the mind from a nameless grave, the silent but peopled cemeteries, have a sweeter, a more chastening influence-we have baptised the latter with beautiful names, "City of the Si-lent." "City of the Dead." Often, in the long hazy afternoons of summer, have I lingered in one of those cemeteries ; there was one spot very dear to us, an old tomb, built of roughly hewn granite, shaded by thick fir trees--it was a retired spot. Few but those who loved to meditate ever passed through the narrow walk before it ; in it slept one of the old Puritans, long ago gathered to his fathers ; there, on the stone steps which led down from it, we rested-dreamed of the sleepers around ustalked of the dead and the living ; of the sunshine and the darkness; till the large black eyes of La Spirituelle would moisten with tears. She felt that her path was sloping downward into some such resting place. Like one who is to be among strangers, strives to forget her old home and love her new, she strove to love that silent land. Very tender are those recollections; very beautiful is her face in the

mirror of memory, seen through its mist of tears. E.

"The Salt, If You Please."

Everybody has a partiality for dinner, and one of the most frequent expressions at a dinner table is the one which forms our caption, and in order that onr readers may know some thing of the substance they are using, we will tell them a tew facts about salt. Salt is a chemical compound of twenty-three parts by weigt of a beautifully silver white, but soft metal, called sodium, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in 1807, and thirty-five parts of a pungent, yellowish green gas, called chlorine, discovered by Scheele in 1774-these two combined, form this, the most widely diffused and useful of any one compound in the world. It is found in the sea, and in the rocks, from which our principal supply comes. The most wonderful deposits are in Poland and Hungary, where it is quarried like a rock, one of the Polish mines having been worked since 1251. These Polish salt mines have heard the groan of many a poor captive, and have seen the last agonies of many Russia, or Poland, whichever happened to be in power at the time ; and once the offender, or fancied hindrance to some other person's advancement, was let down into the subterranean prison, he never saw the light of day again .-So salt has its history as well as science .-Other large deposits are found in Cheshire, England, where the water is forced down by pipes into the salt, and is again pumped up as brine, which is evaporated and the salt obtained. To such an extent has this been carried, that one town in the "salt county," as it is called, has scarcely an upright house in it, all the foundations having sunk with the ground, to fill up the cavity left by the extracted salt. In Virginia there are beds of salt, and the Salmon Mountains, in Oregon, are capable of affording large quantities of the same material. The brine springs of Salina and Syracuse, are well-known, and from about forty gallons of their brine, one bushel of salt is obtained .-There are also extensive salt springs in Ohio. The brine is pumped up from wells made in the rock, and into which it flows and runs into boilers. These boilers are large iron kettles set in brickwork, and when fires are lighted under them, the brine is quickly evaporated. The moment the brine begins to boil, it becomes turpid, from the compounds of lime that it contains, and which are soluble in cold, but not in hot water : these first sediments are taken out with ladles called "bittern ladles," and

ons there were no large towns in England, and | found by that ever mobile liquid. We fear we Remarks of Mr. Grow on the Homestead it in your power to secure that object, to a great of course no graveyards. I shall have some- should be accused of an attempt to put our thing to say, on that disputed question, as to readers in pickle, so we will stay our pen, hopthe existence of London when the Romans in- ing they will remember these bits of informavaded Britain, in a future article. The old tion when next they say. "The salt, if you

> KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH .- And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers and cunning workers in silver and gold and in wood and ivory and stone-veu, all who aided in working on the Temple of the Lord, and he said unto them :

"Sit you down at my table ; I have prepared a feast for all my chief-workers and artificers. Stretch forth your hands, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire ? Is not the most skill- | this one, has passed the Honse of Representaful artificer worthy of his honor ? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief-workmen the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber. Then Solomon, the King, was wroth and said: What manner of man art thou ?"

And the man answered and said "When men wish to honor me they call me Son of Forge : but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith ; and seeing that the toil of working in fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in truth thy servant desires no better." " But," said Solomon, " why came you thus

save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited ?" me to force my way; but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen after be secured in limited quantities to actual of the Temple were to dine with the King of

Israel !" Then, he who carved the cherubim said This fellow is no sculptor."

And he, who inlaid the roof with pure gold, said : "Neither is he workman in fine

metals." And he, who raised walls, said : "He is not a cutter of stone."

is not cunning in cedar wood ; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together." say, Son of the Forge, why should I not order

thee to be plucked by the beard with a scourge, and stoned to death with stones ?" When the Son of the Forge heard this he was in no sort dismayed ; but, advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wice, and said :

a brave man, for until lately, they were work- the workers in wood and gold and stone, have way that will best promote the general welfare. the world's history. all my servants." And he turned him around. and said to the chief of the carvers in stone : "Who made the tools with which you carve?" And he said : " The blacksmith. " And he said to the chief workers in wood: Who made the tools with which you hewed the trees of Lebanon, and formed them into pillars and roof for the Temple ?"

Bill.

In the House, January 26th, Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back, with a recom-mendation that it do pass a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

MR. GROW. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Early in the last session I introduced this bill. which provides for granting homesteads on the public domain, and I also introduced a bill to provide that hereafter the sales of the public and ennobling the race. The man whose days lands shall be confined to actual settlers for ten years after they have been surveyed. Those bills were both referred to the appropriate committees. Twice, during my term of service in Congress, a bill similar in all its provisions to

tives, and twice it has failed in the Senate. As the propriety of granting homesteads to actual

settlers on the public domain is a question that were seated, and the fatness of the land and has been very fully discussed in the House for the last eight years, and in which I have taken not a little part ;"I do not propose, therefore, to trespass now upon its attention longer than to enable me to make a single remark in explanation of the reason of my motion ; as I was engaged when the motion to refer was put, and

did not know that the report was made. In my judgment, the land policy of this country should be brought back to the principles of sound legislation on this subject, as laid down by General Jackson, in his message in 1842, that you should cease to look to the public lands as a source of frevenue, and that they rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none should be set apart and secured, in limited quantities, as homes for actual settlers. Believing that that should have been the policy in the life under very great disadvantages. Poverty "Please, ye, my Lord, I came rudely," re-plied the man ; "because thy servant obliged this Congress will restore the Government to

> settlers, instead of being left, as they now are, to be absorbed by the capital of the country

in a vast system of land monopoly. It is unnecessary, I trust, to argue with any gentleman on this floor that the deadliest, direst curse that can be inflicted on the new States or upon any country is a system of land monopoly. It palsies the arm of industry and paralyzes the energies of a nation. It has been tried in the And he, who made the roof cried out : "He Old World, and its fruits are written in the sighs and tears of its crushed millions. It has been tried there sufficiently long to satisfy the most skeptical that the condition of the new Then, said Solomon ; "What hast thon to States will be greatly improved if you will secure and guard the settlers forever against a system of land monopoly in the public domain. By securing the land to the actual settler, you will not only confer a blessing upon the new States, but will add in the most substantial manner to the greatness and glory of the Republic. By the Constitution, Congress is made "O King, live forever ! The chief men of a trustee of these lands, to administer them ina

said that I am not of them, and they have said How can this be done in any better way than truly, I am their superior, before they lived I by placing upon them actual settlers, who, by ver and take courage. You have the prospect was created. I am their master, and they are the cultivation of the soil, will develope its resources and convert the haunts of savage life into a home for civilized man, and "make the wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose?" By the present land system the settler is obliged to go far into the wilderness, or to pay to the spee does not consist in the multitude of things ulator, who has purchased from the Government the more desirable locations, four or five dollars per acre in advance upon the Government price of the land. What is the injury thus inflicted upon the labors of the country and the developments of its great interests? Under and by authority of your existing laws you permit to be extracted from its hard earnings four five, six, or eight dollars per acre, to be paid into the pocket of the speculator and non-resident landholder, to be squandered too often in

extent by securing to the actual settler a choice of home on the public domain. At present the public lands are opened in large quantities, to to be purchased by the speculator, who, of course, seeks the best locations in the newly surveyed districts, and the actual settlers are thus pressed further into the wilderness, unless they pay enhanced price. Secure to the actual settler those lands nearer to civilization, and leave to him his earnings, with which to sur round his home with comfort and make his fire side happy, and you will have overcome one of the greatest obstacles in elevating, purifying, are dragged out in procuring a morsel to sustain life, and whose last prayer, as he falls bro ken-hearted into his kennel of straw, is that he may never behold the light of another day, is a poor subject for the missionary of a purer

and better state of existence. "Go say to the raging sea, be still ; Bid the wild, lawless winds, obey thy will ; Preach to the storm, and reason with despair ; But tell not misery's son that life is fair."

If you would elevate and reform, begin with purifying the influences of the domestic fireside by first making it comfortable and happy. hope the motion to refer will be considered, and that this bill may be put upon its passage. I therefore move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union ; and upon that motion I demand the previous question.

Poverty Essential to Success.

If there is anything in the world which a young man ought to be more grateful for than another, it is the poverty which launches us in is one of the best tests of human quality. A triumph over it is like graduating with honors at Oxford or Cambridge. It demonstrates mental stamina. It is a certificate of worthy labor faithfully performed A young man who cannot stand this test is not good for anything. He can never rise to affluence or station. A young man who cannot feel his determination strengthened as the yoke of poverty presses upon him, and his energy rise with every difficulty which poverty throws in his way, had better never ecter the lists with the champions of self-reliance.

Poverty makes more than it ruins. It ruins only those who are destitute of sterling energy of character ; while it makes the fortunes of multitudes whom wealth would have ruined.

Now, if any young man with a good fortune, and in the possession of that which is commonly called an excellent opening in life, reads this paper, let him be warned in time. His advantages may be anything but what they seem ; they may turn out to be the bane of his life; the full pocket on the long run may be beaten by the empty purse, for money will never make a man, and never did in the whole course of

No, young man, if y

Elihn Burritt cultivated the manhood that was in him until his trede and his blacksmith's shop ceased to be useful to him, and he could get a living in a more congenial way. It is not necessary that you should be a learned blacksmith," but it is necessary that you should be superior to your occupation; and that to attain manhood be the great end of your struggle with the world.

Editor Dreaming on Wedding Cake.

A bachelor editor out West, who had received from the fair hand of a bride, a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience :

"We put it under the head of our pillow, and shut our eyes sweetly as an infant blessed with an easy conscience, and soon snored prodigiously. The god of dreams gently touched us, and presently, in fancy, we were married. Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest,' ringing in our ears every moment. Oh, that the dream had broken off here ! But no; some evil genins put it in the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner, just to please her lord.

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well, the pudding moment arrived, and a hugo slice obscured from sight the plate before us.

" My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this ?" "Yes, love ; ain't it nice ?"

"Glorious--the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life."

" Plum pudding, ducky," suggested my wife, "Oh, no, dearest, bread pudding; I was always fond of 'em.'

"Call that bread pudding ?" said my wife, while her lips slightly curled with contempt. " Certainly, my dear. Reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood House to know bread pudding, my love, by all means."

"Husband ! this is really to bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir !" and my pretty wife's brow flushed with excitement.

My love, my sweet, my dear love !" exclaimed we, soothingly, "do not get angry. I am sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding. " You mean, low wretch," fireely replied my

wife, in a higher tone, "you know it's plum pudding."

"Then, ma'am, it's so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the very meanest kind, at that.'

" It is plum pudding !" shricked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose. "Bread pudding !" grasped we, pluck to tha

last, and, and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg. "Plum pudding !" rose above the din, as I

had a distinct preception of two plates smashing across my head.

s, this was she, that in despight of Death, es still admired, adored Elizabeth. y daughters have done virtuously but thou ex-ellest them all."

In a book above her picture : "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion,

shall not be moved.

On the right side : " Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherlands' Relief, Heaven's Jem, Earth's joy, World's wonder, Nature's Chief."

On the left side :

Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor, Religion's Nurse, and Faith's Defendor. Queen Elizabeth dyed 24th March, 1602.

We may with reason suspect that the above s written before Elizabeth "came to finis rld of time."

Here is one on a worthy custom-house officer, tainly not written by his successor. What emarkable collection of epitaphs we should a have, if government officers should now those of their predecessors ! Imagine President in '60, writing an epitanh on the ent inhabitant of the White House !

Our Holt, (alas!) hat stint his hold, By Death called hence in Maste, Our Hoit, (alast) hat stint his hold, By Death called hence in Maste, Whose Christian name being *Christopher* With *Christ* is better plac't. In Santon born, of gentle Race, In London spent his Dayes ; A clerke that served in Custom House, In credit many Wayes, So that we lesse the Losse, Of this so deare a Friend, Where the mell while he was here

Whose life well, while he was here, Hath gained a better End."

The next is from a very old almanac : "Here lyeth the body of Sir John Calf, Three times Lord Mayor of London. Honor! Honor! Honor!"

a wag thus completed it :

"Oh Death more cruel than Fox, Did not let this Calf grow to be an Ox, That he might feed among the Thoras, And with his Brethren wear Horas, Horns! Horns! Horas!"

the writer of the following does not appear ave entertained a very high opinion of fhe ter sex." Those who believe in dreams, treasure this up as satisfactory evidence :

"Margarita a jewell. like a jewell, tost by sea and land. a bought by Him, who weares me on his hand. of thy coffin, mine of thy Funeral. If women all were like to thee

We men, for wifes, should happy be." From the church of St. Albans, in London he next:

"To Sir William Stone. As to the Earth, the Earth doth cover, So under this *Stone* lyes another, Sir William *Stone*, who long deceased, Ere the World's Love him released So much it loved him."

For brevity this, from St. Michael's is almost coualled :

"Here lyeth, wrapt in clay, The body of William Wray, I have no more to say."

The following is an example of a singular cies of epitaphs, at one time quite common Gr A

lite the capital letters of the first and last , with the fragments in the second, and we

"Gros anguis dirus tristi dulcedine pavit, Hos sanguis mirus Christi mulcedine lavit." The Saxons introduced into England the

the salt being next deposited from the brine, is carried away to drain and dry. The remaining liquid contains a great quantity of magnesia, in varions forms, and gives it the name of " bittern," from the taste peculiar to magnesia in every form.

" But how did this salt come into the rock ?" is the natural query, and the wonder seems greater when we recollect that salt beds are found is nearly every one of the strata composing the earth's crust This fact proves another, that as the majority of these salt-beds have come from lakes left in the hollows of the rocks by the recedence of the sea; the sea has through all the geologic ages, been as salt as it is to-day. Let us take the Great Salt Lake as an illustration, it being the largest salt lake in the world, but by no means the only one, as such inland masses of saline water are found over the whole earth, but as ours is the greatest in extent, it will form the best example .-is situated at an elevation of 4200 feet above the sea, on the Rocky Mountains, and has an area of 2000 square miles ; yet high as it is, once upon a time," as the story-books of our juvenility used to say, it was part of the sea, which retired, by the upheaval of the rocks, and that basin took its salt water up with it. Should this in time evaporate, and its salt become covered with mud and sand, and the land ture age, the people would be wondering how the salt got thore, little thinking that the Mor- happened.

mons had ever built a city on its shores when it was a great salt lake. There are also however, salt rocks taking their place in regular

tland. Indeed, up to the time of the Sax- or carried mechanically to the spot where now for it."

And he said : " The blacksmith." Then he said to the artificer in gold and ivory Who makes your instruments by which you work beautiful things for my Lord the King ?

And he said : "The blacksmith." Enough, enough, my good fellow," said

Solomon. "thou hast proved that I invited thee, and thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men-thou art more." So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and

blacksmiths have been honored ever since .--London Magazine.

Ivory. - The old books say -- in a story which without further explanation, is transmitted to most of tha new ones-that " a great part of the ivory imported is from the tucks of dead elephants," which are found lying in marshes aud jungles. We are not able to say how far this is true, but it seems impossible that it should remain much longer true, and we should lide to know the facts about this interesting matter. It is really interesting, because a supply of ivory, derived from dead material, must, at some time be exhausted, and the cessation or material reduction of the supply would compel a curious change in many manufactures, and many habits of life. Several years ago it was estimated that the consumption of ivory in English Sheffield alone, (where it was used for knife handles, and the like,) was equal to the tusks of twenty-two thousand elephants annually. Such a slaughter, if the ivory were derived from elephants killed for the purpose. would soon reduce the supply to a minimum. The chief supply from the tusks of dead animals-for the remains of the mamoth and other creatures, not elephants, furnished ivory tusks-is, we believe, from the Northern part of Eastern Siberia, where the tusks of the mam moth, and other animals, are found in large quantities. This is called "fossil ivory," although of course, it is not fossilized. The particulars of the course of this trade, and its resources, would be worth looking up.

OLD Squire J____, of Addison Co. Va., was famous for bringing to market a better article again be depressed ; then, at some distant fu- of cheese than any of his agricultural neighbors which occasioned a merchant to inquire how it

"I think I can tell you the secret of it." said the Squire. " You may have noticed that, when the milk stands a while in the pans, there geologic series with other rocks, interspersed is a thick kind of yellow scum that rises on the fold woes of the race ; but so far as it is withbetween red sandstone, magnesian and carboni- top of it. Now some women are so dreadful ferous strata ; these we can only account for, neat that they skim all this off, but my wife as we do for other stratified rocks, viz: that ain't so particklar, but stirs it all in together, on of burial in churchyards. So says they were deposited from their solution in water and r-e-a-ly I think the cheese is all the better of the race.

reckless and prodigal extravagance. Under the existing system, the actual settler gets his land in comparatively few cases at Gov- the greatest benefits to be reaped from great erment price ; but that is not the greatest evil he has encounter. By these lands being held of young men. They are taught that they must by non-residents, the actual settlers are of ne- help themselves-they get energy of character,

more difficult to have schools and churches, and of a foolish dependence on the wealth which to surround their homes with all the adjuncts their fathers or grandfathers have accumulated of a nobler and better civilization. Let the before them ; they are made to work, and work land system be so fixed that the actual settlers gives to their character that nobility and mancan take from the Government these lands as a homestead, by paying the expenses of the land office, or at the Government price, as preemptors, and they are secured thereby in the means of making compact settlements, opening and constructing public roads, and building school-houses and churches, and even railroads. and in supplying all the wants of a thriving people and growing civilization ; and you will require no grants of alternate sections to open gave you the advice never feel bound to give the wilderness. Four or five dollars per acre would amount to the sum of eighty or a hundred thousand dollars in each township that you take from the settler, under the operation of existing laws, and pay over to the speenlator. And this legislation you call just. It is depends on the manner in which you discharge of such legislation that the settler complains. Why not leave this large amount of earnings in his own hands, with which he may open the avenues of trade, surround his home with comfort, and rear his children honored and respected members of society?

In addition to the justice of securing to the actual settler a homestead in order thus most effectually to develope the material interests of the country, it is required by every dictate of humanity. If you would elevate the race, make it wiser and better ; the first and most imporfireside with comfort. It is in vain you atyou place within his reach the means for satisfying his present physical wants. I would not. however, have the Government converted into men. It cannot, I grant, alleviate the mani- has missed the true aim of life. They have each other .- Sc. Actisan. in its constitutional power, I would have it so administered that it should add as much as possi ble to the comfort, happiness, and welfare of

In the disposition of the public lands you have

of making your own way in the world. If you had plenty of money, ten chances to one it would spoil you for all useful purposes. Do you lack education ? Have you enjoyed but little schooling ? Remember that education which a man possesses. What can you do !that is the question which settles the matter for you. Do you know your business? Do you know men, and how to deal with them ? Has your mind, by any means whatsoever, received that discipline which gives to its action power and facility? If so, then you are more of a man, and ten times better educated, than the youth who has graduated at college, but who knows nothing of the practical business of life. And as to wealth, there are few men in the world less than thirty years of age, and unmarried who can afford to be rich. One of

financial disasters is the saving of a large crop cessity thrown further apart, thus making it and personal enterprise, and industry, in place hood which are not to be obtained without it In regard to the choice of a profsssion, every young man must consult his own inclina-If you adopt a trade or profession do tion. not be persuaded to resign it, unless you are perfectly satisfied that you are not adapted to Advice of all sorts you are certain to receive; but if you follow it, and it leads you into a profession that starves you, those who you any money. You have to take care of your own way of doing it; always remember that it is not your trade or profession which makes you respectable, but that respectability the duties devolving upon you.

Manhood, and profession or handicraft, are layers, all the trades or occupations of life .--

power of the soul, and every high spiritual not striven to be men, but to be lawyers, doctors, tradesmen or mechanics-they have misistence

"Bread pudding !" we groaned in rage, as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wings across the table, landed in madam's

" Plum pudding !" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had deposited the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest.

"Bread pudding forever !" shouted we, in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

" Plum pudding !" yelled the amiable spouse as, noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling on our head the dishes with no gentle hand. Then, in rapid succession followed the war-cries. "Plum pudding ! she shrieked with every dish.

"Bread pudding !" in smothered tones cama up from the pile. Then it was " Plum pudding in rapid succession, the last cries growing feebler and feebler, till, just as I can recollect, it. had grown to a whisper. " Plum pudding " resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down, when, thank heaven, we awoke, and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again."

THE REVOLUTION OF ASTRONOMY .- Among the interesting revelations made by Astronomy, is the fact that the analogy between Mars and the Earth is greater than between the earth and any other planet of the solar system .--Their dinrnal motion is nearly the same : the inclinations of their equators to the planes of their orbits, on which the seasons depend, are not very different from ours, when compared with the year of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. yourself in this world, and you had best choose The earth; however, appears to be the more forward of the two, since water would not remain fluid even at the equator of Mars, and acohol would freeze in his temperate zone. The force of gravity on his surface is about one-tenth greater than at the surface of the earth. A

body which weighs one pound at our equator entirely different things. God makes men, and would weigh only five ounces and six drachms men make lawyers, doctors, carpenters, brick- at that of Mars ; and were his course stopped, one hundred and twenty one days and ten hours The offices of men may be more or less import- would elapse before he dropped upon the sun. ant, and of higher or lower quality, but man- Should sentient beings exist there they see the hood is nobler than any, and distinct from all. sun's diameter less by one-third than we do ; A profession or trade is not the end of life ; it and, consequently, the degree of light and heat is an instrument taken into our hands by which they receive is less than that received by usin to gain a livelihood. Thoroughly acquired and the proportion of 4 to 9, or rather less than 1 assiduously followed, a trade is still to be held to 2-liable, however, to variations from the tant step in its advancement is to surround the at arms' length. It should not occupy the great eccentricity of his orbit. If their atmoswhole of his attention. So far from it, it should phere be as dense as is supposed, they probtempt to becken on the weary prilgrim of this be regarded only as a means for the develope- ably scarcely ever discern Moreary and Venus world to a higher existence, and aronse in his ment of manhood. The first object of living is which will appear to borrow of the solar rays ; bosom the nobler elements of his nature unless to obtain true manhood, the cultivation of every the earth and moon, however, will afford them a beautiful pair of planets, alternately changquality. Trade is beneath the man, and should ing places with each other under horned or be kept there. With this idea in your mind, focated phases, but never quite full, and not an almshouse to relieve all the distresses of look around you, and see how almost everybody more than a quarter of a degree distant from

> " How are you Smith ?' says Jones. Smith sed the chief end of life, and though they may pretended not to know him, and answered hesibecome influential in their professions, they tatingly, "Sir you have the advantage of me." have failed to make the right use of their ex- " I suppose so, and everybody has that's got amman sense