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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 10, 1859.

Selected Boetry. A FARMER'S SONG.

We envy not the princely man, In city or in town, Who wonders whether pupkin vines Run up the hill or down ; We care not for his marble halls, Nor yet his heaps of gold, We would not own his sordid heart

For all his wealth thrice told, We are the favored ones of earth, We breathe pure air each morn, We sow-we reap the golden grain-We gather in the corn ; We toil-we live on what we carn, And more than this we do. We hear of starving millions round,

And gladly feed them, too. The lawyer lives on princely fees, Yet drags a weary life ; He never knows a peaceful hour-His atmosphere is strife. The merchant thumbs his yard-stick o'er-Grows haggard at his toil; He's not the man God meant him for-Why don't he till the soil ?

The doctor plods through storm and cold, Plods at his patient's will; When dead and gone he plods again To get his lengthy bill, The printer, (bless his noble soul), He grasps the mighty earth, And stamps it on our welcome sheet, To cheer the farmer's hearth.

And honor of the press Two noble instruments of toil, With each a power to bless. The bone and nerve of this fast age, True wealth of human kind-One tills the ever generous Earth, The other tills the mind.

New England Farmer.

LIVE FOT SOMETHING.

Live for something, be not idle-Look about the for employ! Sit not down to useless dreaming-Labor is the sweetest joy. Folded hands are ever weary, Selfish hearts are never gay, Life for thee hath many duties-Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway ! Gentle words and cheering smiles, Better are than gold and silver, With their grief dispelling wiles, As the pleasant sunshine falleth, Ever on the grateful earth, So let sympathy and kindness Gladden well the darkened hearth

Hearts there are oppressed and weary; Drop the tear of sympathy, Whisper words of hope and comfort, Give, and thy reward shall be, Joy unto thy soul returning, From this perfect fountain head, Freely, as thou freely givest, Shall the grateful light be shed.

The Bible Confirmed by an Egyptian Seal at Nineveh.

On the temple walls of ancient Egypt, among the figures of men and gods and many historical records, there frequently occur certain oblong parallelograms with rounded corners, enclosing various hieroglyphics. These cartouches, as they are called, often stand over the image of some king, and being deciphered are found to contain his name, titles ect., and seem to be somewhat like she coat of arms or the royal signet of modern princes. Each king has a cartouche of his own, and in some cases these kings are indentified with kings known to us through history. Among these are Shishak, 2 Chr. 12; 1-6, Tirhakah, 2 Kings 19, Pharaohnech, 2 Kings 23: 39-35, and Sabaco II or So. 2 Kings 17: 4, mentioned in Bible history. This last king So, was of the Ethiopian or twenty-fifth dynasty and his cartouche is well known to the student of Egyptain antiquites

Egypt lay at a distance from Assyria, and an army from the one country could not reach the other without going through the Jewish territory, or traversing vast and almost impassable deserts. Yet the Bible informs us that at one period these two nations were frequently in conflict with each other. Thus we find Assyrian armies in Egypt, Isa. 20, and an Egyptian army on the border of Assyria, Jer. 46:2; and the Jews were involved in the strifes of these powerful neighbors. King Josiah was defeated and slain by an Egyptian army on its march against Assyria. Hoshea, King of Iseral, made a treaty with So, King of Egypt, to help him throw off the yoke of Shalmanser, King of Assyria; but the result was an Assyrian invasion and the first great captivity of the Kingdom of Iseral. This So. or Sabaco II, was succeeded by Tirbakah in Egypt, and Shalmaneser in Assyrian by Sennacherib, and hostilties existed during both reigns, 2 Kings 19:9, war alternating with peace—the campaign followed by the treaty. But who could have hoped to find any new verification of these statements of Scripture after a lapse of 2,500 years !

Yet this has been done. In the mound of Konyunjik recently explored on the site of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria, are found the remains of a palace built, as its own records inform us, by Sennacherib. One of its chambers would seem to have been a ball of records, for it contained a large number of pieces of fine blay bearing the impression of seals Such clay was used in those days as sealing wax, is used now, in sealing important documents, and manuscripts have been found in Egypt with these clay seals still attached to One of these pieces of clay in Sennacherib's palace, presents us with two seals, one a royal signet of Assyria, and the other the well-known cartouche of Sabaco, or So, King of Egypt, just as it stands on the Egyptian a treaty between the monarchs had been de coming hard.

posited here, and furnishing an unexpected confirmation of the Bible history. The document itself, and the cord by which it was attached to the seal have long since turned to dust, but seal with its double impress, though buried for ages, has come to light, and is now in the British Museum. The two Kings affixed their seals to a document which has perished like themselves; but in their act the, hand of the Most High affixed an additional seal to His holy word, wich is true and abideth forever .- Amer. Messenger.

PASSAGES FROM RECENT DISCOURSES BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER .- A man's religious connections should be a part of himself not like a harness which you can take off from the horse and lay it aside for a while and then put it on again when you wish to, but like a finds his patient physically perfectly well, but, man's lungs, which you can't take out of the

True religion takes care not only of a man's working life, but also of his leisure and rest. It takes care not only of his solemn hours, but of his mirthfulness. It takes care of the whole man. My children when they are sleeping in their cribs, are just as much my children as at other times: just as much mine in their sports as in their labors. And God is not a harder Father than we are. We are always His children-we can go to our rest, or even to our amusements, without feeling that we are doing that which is not worthy of our religion.

There is nothing which hurts the moral tone of the mind more than doing things which go against our conscience, even in immaterial mat-

Don't take the Bible and say, "I don't want to read it, but I suppose I must," nor your hymn book and say, "I don't want to sing, but I guess I had better"—don't say, "I don't want to pray, but I will, and keep praying till I do feel like it." I am in the habit of likening the Saviour in my thoughts to some great and noble friend-don't you suppose, if you went to the door of such a friend and said to him, "I did not want to see you a bit to day, but I was afraid you would feel hurt if I did not come, and would treat me accordingly," that he would say, "If you don't want to see me, I am where I met 'Old Scratch,' who invited me to sure I don't want to see you ;" and do you suppose that God is less delicate to friendship gaged in different occupations; some playing than an earthly friend?

I don't suppose a man would sin unpardonably if he did not read the Bible any for a whole bly if he did not read the Bible any for a whole day. I don't believe God sits watching every man, and saying, "There! he has not read the the four quarters of his kingdom that they Bible for twenty-four hours! Put that down all should go to bed-"for," said he, "Sally against him !" And we ought not to read the Bible for fear of an accounting. We carry in the Bible God's sweetest messages of cheer to us. If there is anything noble and delicate and tender anywhere, it is to be found in the Bible. And ought we so to define such messages as these by a perfunctory reading of We should carry them as we carry letters from our dearest frinds, and read them whenever the mood calls for us to do so; read them again and again, and if we found that we had forget a sentence or a word, go back and read it over again, and so get them by

I think the grim particularity and proud avorable to the growth of christian character. Prosperity ought not to build us up on sto We ought to grow softer, like fruit beneath its ripening sun.

As gold is found but here and there upon earth, so it is with love in human life, meet it a little in the hearts of children, and in our households; but it is here and there a scale of gold and a whole continent of dirt.

I hear men say: "The way to love God is to love and do good to our fellow-men, and this is all that is necessary;" but I am sure that I should not want my children to love me in that way. Suppose I should hear my children saying: "Now, the way for us to love our father is just to be kind to each oth-Well, that would be part of it, no doubt: but don't you suppose there is something in my heart which would ery out: "Love me, too, oh! my children." And it is the glory of God's heart that he wants to be loved himself -Free Press.

How the Pyramids are Built .- A corresondent suggests that the mode by which the stones used in building the pyramids of Egypt were raised to their places was by piling up mmense inclined planes of sand, up which the blocks were pushed on rollers. The statement, often repeated, on high authority, that the pyramids were built before the Egyptians accquired the art of hieroglyphics, proves, on closer examination, to be erroneous. The few hieroglyphics, however, which they do contain do not convey that full knowledge of the state of the arts among them, at the time the pyramids were constructed, which is to be learned from the writings and pictures in their tombs and temples, in regard to the state of their arts at a subsequent period. But we have the less valuable authority of Herodotus, that the blocks of stone were lifted from one course to the other, up the steps of the pyramid. Remains of Cheops' grand causeway, for transporting the blocks querried from the rocks on the east bank, are still seen leading up to the great pyramid from the plane-a shapeless ridge of ruinous masonry and sand. According to Herodotas, it was 1,000 yards long, 48 feet high, was adorned with figuers of animals, and was a work of ten years. Some of the stones used for the coping over the passages, are seven feet thick, and more than seventeen feet long. Lifting these stones up the sides of a pyramid 450 feet high, was certainly a work of great labor, but as a feat of engineering, it was mere child's play compared with some of the triumphs of modern science and skill-for instance, lifting the Menia bridge on its piers, or raising one end, and placing on to its pedestal, the monstrous monolith which adorns the city of St. Petersburg.

The human heart, like a feather-bed must be roughly handled, well shaken, and exmonuments; thus showing the probability that posed to a variety of turns, to prevent its be-

An Eccentric Doctor and his Patient.

Of all the professions, trades or occupations that engage the minds of men, that of physicians is the most diversified. In locating he has to find out the constitution of those he is called upon to visit, for it is frequently the case that success may be owing more to a deep and thorough knowledge of the constitution applications. As an illustration of this, we will relate an anecdote of one of our old phy- in short, he was offered a pardon on a most primary meetings, or on days of elections, with sicians, who if he finds physic will not cure, tries other means, as the case may require.

Dr. D- had long been the attending physician of a lady considerably past her teens, and affected with certain disorders incident to a want of occupation and the care of a family. She sends for the doctor in season and out season : he rushes at a two forty pace and sad and lonely, and of course afflicted with the blues. All that he can do is to administer a tincture with a few drops of peppermint, and the patient is well for a day.

On one occasion-a cold blusterous nightthe doctor had just turned in wrapping himself snugly in his blanket, with the hope of a quiet sleep, when a loud rap aroused him.

Who is sick," inquired the doctor. "Miss Sallie Strickland, sir; she is most dead ; expect she'll die before you get there.' "I'll be along," says the doctor; exclaiming to himself, "that Miss Sally! I'll try to

eure her this time." The doctor plods along through mud and mire, cold and rain, studying his application. When he arrives at the dwelling of Miss Sally, he finds her, as usual, in rather a depressed state of mind.

"Doctor," she said, feebly, "I expect to die every moment; I am very low. Can you do anything for me !" The doctor feels her pulse; nothing the matter-merely wanted company. The doc-

tor becomes communicative : "Miss Sally, I was having a terrible dream when your servant awoke me.'

"What is it ?" she eagerly inquired : "I dreamed I was dead," continued the doctor, "and descended into the lower regions, view his dominions. The inmates were encards, others swindling their neighbors; in fine all the pursuits they followed during their Strickland will be here directly, and there'll be no sleep in my regions for a month.

The doctor's speedy departure was increased to flight by the sight of a broomstick flourishing actively in his rear; but the remedy was effectual.

LITTLE THINGS .- Springs are little things, but they are the scource of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but mark how evenly it gov erns the course of the largest ship that ever floated the waters; pegs and nails are little things, but they hold together the large parts propriety of our eastern manners is very un- wealth, and yet it expresses the universe, for it is a thought of love clothed in a form beauty; an angry word, a jealous thought, a frown-all these are little things, but powerful for evil, and are helping to fill the penitentiaries and prisons, with those who have merely carried the same passions and feelings further than we have. Mind the little things.

> ome notion of their own superiority of wisom or authority, are so in the habit of idenifying their opinions and prejudice with the ecree of Heaven, that they cannot but look ipon all who call them in question as wicked enemies of God and incendiories in society They do not doubt that the almighty thinks precisely as they do; and expect that their views will be received with the deference due to an infailible relation. These people do not combat opinious, they ery out against them; they do not respond to arguments, they arraign their authorities; they do not seek to young hopeful. conviet ; and look upon error not as a thing to be overcome, but to be punished in the person of its believer

Success .- Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady and cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task; that when the time comes he may be equal to the occasion. The then asked: talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved. It is very indiscreet and troublesome ambition that cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be looking in the face of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say, to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.

Some persons are always noting signs, a few of which we will interpret: To hear a death-watch, denotes there is a little insect near you. A ringing in your ear denotes that you have taken cold. To see strange sights or hear dismal sounds is a sign there is something to cause them, or that your head or nervous system is disordered. To have fright ful dreams, is a sign that you ate too much supper. To see an apparition, or to be beare feverish, or lacking common sense.

ward on his hauds and knees over the frozen

"Why don't you get up, Mr. Bisbee ?" Why don't you get up and walk ?" said his neighbor "I w-w-w-would, b-b-b-bat it's so mighty thin here that I'm airaid I shall b-b-b-reak abie if the Philistine's head was as soft as

bridges in Ghent, stands two large brazen imtinguished mark of admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incident:

Some favorable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence, under certain provisions; of pure political institutions.

True, the fair band of woman deposits no vote in the ballot-box. She takes no part in eruel and barbarous condition—namely that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his she has the sacred right of petition. She may In the first place, let a man's income be ever life by means so fatal and detestable. This is be heard appealing to the Legislative body not to be wondered at; for let us hope, for for redress of the wrongs done her; or of the the honor of our nature, that there are very grievances she suffers. Question, as some few sons who would not have spurned with ab- may, the expediency of her ever exercising

of his son's preservation. means of recovering his life and liberty; he little for this country? How many hearts lifted the axe-but as it was about to fall, his were cheered in the Senate Chamber; what arm sunk nerveless, and the axe dropped from | courage was infused on the battle-field by the his hand! Had he had as many lives as hairs mother, companion, sister and daughter, among he could have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again conceive, much less In these latter days, what is to give integriperpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, every-thing vanished before the dearer interests of true glory to the nation? It must be done filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck, in part by woman. Let her be educated, and and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, above all let her educate herself in intelligence, My father ! my father ! we die together !" and then called for another executioner to fulfil the sentence of the law.

Hard must their hearts indeed be-bereft of every sentiment of virtue, every sensation spectators of such a scene. A sudden peal of involuntary applause, mixed with groans and sighs, rent the air. The execution was suspended; and on a simple report of the trans-High rewards and honors were conferred on ing the various secretions, is another essential the son; and finally those two admirable requisite for the production and maintenance brazen images were raised to commemorate a of good health. None can neglect this rule transaction so honorable to human nature, and with impunity; but a sedentary life is certaintransmit it to the instruction and emulation of ly-not so detirmental to those who live on vegetprosperity. The statue represents the son in able diet. Unless sufficient oxygen be supthe very act of letting fall the axe.

SETTLED.—The old perplexing query, "How many children had John Rogers?" has at last cellor Walworth said it was sixty six years since he left the town of Bozarah. He named the original settlers of Norwich, Dr. Theoy. 'nine small children and one at the breast." with her ten children, which are hers and mine, and I would comfort her somewhat."

BETTER FIGHT THAN TO RUN .- " That which thou hast to do, do it with all thy might," There is a sort of people who through said a clergyman to his son one morning "So I did, this morning," said Bill, with an

enthusiastic gleam in his eye.

"Ah! what was it, darling ?" and the father's fingers ran through his offspring's curls. "Why, I walloped Jack Edwards," said the oung hopeful, "till he yelled like blazes.-

The father looked unhappy, while he explained that the precent did not apply to any act like that, and concluded mildly with :--'You should not have done that my child.'

Then he'd have walloped me," replied the Better," said the sire, "for you to have

fled from the wrath to come." "Yes, but," replied the hopeful, by way a clincher, "Jack can run twice as fast as I

up his pen, and endeavored to compose himself.

WASN'T ACQUAINTED .- Two drunken fellows were walking along in the rain. The drunkest

"Dick (hic) does er rain (hic)!" " In course it rains," said Dick.

searcher of truth under difficulties. "Dick, I say D(hick) tell me does-er rain?" "Johnney," said Dick solemn'y, " I'm afraid yer drunk; in course it's raining."

In a few minutes Johnny was again troubled with doubts, and sought to solve them. " Dick, seems-er me (hic) ser-goin (hic) er-

Dick, exasperated-" Johnney, ver a fool. Don't yer see it is a raining'. Can't you feel it rainin' Johnney ?" "Johnney- Scuse me D(hic). I aint

much acquainted in this town (hic).

A SOFT ANSWER BUT HARD .- A gay young fellow of a deistical turn, travelling in a stage company by attempting to ridicule the Scrip-Before the days of teetotalers, a neigh-or of Mr. Bisbee saw the gentleman at an strongly urging the improbability of a youth early hour of the day, crawling slowly home- like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink into the giant's foreliead; On this he appealed to the company, and in particular to an elderly quakar, who sat silent in one corner of the carriage. "Indeed, friend," replied he, " I do not think it improble enough left to make two small suppose, a jair the rach and the poor ; but in the owar -

AFFECTING INCIDENT. On one of the many Female Influence. The influence of woman is felt beyond the circle of her own fireages of father and son, who obtained this dis- side in the well-being of her country. If this sex contributes so largely as we have affirmed, to the progress of civilization and refinement, Both the father and son were, for some of then it can be no little aid they afford, by fully up to the amount of their income, if infence against the State, condemned to die. their character and exertions, to the support

horrence life sustained on a condition so hor- this privilege, she has still greater influence, a rid and unnatural. The son, though inflexible, far greater one than the exercising of this was at length overcome by the tears and en- right can be given her, over the destinies of him that, at all events, his (the father's) life ington. Peruse the biography of the wife of was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest | that sainted patriot. Study the character of possible consolation for him in his last moments | the elder Mrs. Adams, or the wife of Hanto think that in his death he was an instrument cock, and the long list of females, who lived and toiled in the period of the Revolution. The youth consented to adopt the horrible | Could they do nothing-did they accomplish

grace and holiness, and we have no fear of conflicts abroad, or perils at home. The little watchman shut in the security of a glazed frame does not more surely save the ship amid darkness and storm, than does she who, at of humanity-who could could stand insensible the quiet fireside, exert the influence which she may for her country, or son, husband and

EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR .- Moderate exction to the authorities, both were pardoned. ereise in the open air, for the purpose of assistplied to the lungs by daily exercise in the ope THE NUMBER OF JOHN ROGERS'S CHILDREN removed in sufficient quantity for the mainten-- Smith's Iruits and Farinacea.

A QUAKER'S REBUKE .- A young fop, of an nfidel turn, while traveling in a stage-roach, sought to display his smartness by attempting to pick flaws in the parratives of Scripture .-After trying to show the inconsistency and improbability of several events described in the Bible he referred to the life of Nebuchad nezzar, and argued that it was utterly absord and impossible for a man to so far to forget his human instincts, and eat grass like a beast .-Having stated his views, he asked the opinion of the passengers, and, among the rest, of a The old man sighed, went to his study took grave-looking Quaker, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation. "Verily friend," answered the Quaker, " I see no improbability in the story, if he was as great an ass as thou."

A GENERATION.—A generation is the inter- say." val of time elapsed between the birth of a fater and the birth of a son, and was generally used The answer was apparently satisfactory, and in computing considerable periods of time both Smith that it broke out even on the most they proceeded several rods further, when the in sacred and profane history. The interval solemn occasions. When bidding farewell to question was again propounded by the anxious of a generation is consequently of uncertain a chrgyman who was just starting on a chrislength, and depends on the standard of human tian mission to one of the Cannibal Islands, life, and whether the generations are recorded the Reverent punster, squeezing his hand, by eldest, middle, or younger sons. Thirty- said : " My friend, I hope you will agree with three years have usually been allowed as the the man who cats you. length of a generation or three generations or every one hundred years, -- Nichla's Chronlogy of History.

Comparative anatomy illustrates forci bly the uniformity of works of nature. We were walking on the shore of Staten Island with a gentleman who had paid some attention to this science, and observing a little bone on the beach, we asked him if he could tell to what animal it belonged. He looked at it without picking it up, and replied, "Yes, that witched, is an incontestible evidence that you coach to London forced his sentiments on the is the inside lower bone of the right fore-leg of a dog." Agassiz made a drawing of a fish from a single scale, and afterwards, when the fish was found, the drawing proved to be a very good likeness.

> Boy A man down east has invented a mathine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a make quite a decent vomiz map, and have I soup al (e ? corra ti - corred erre eff: la I peasant, are alike undistinguished; mirrig a

ECONOMY.-We have but a faint notion of economy in this country, and there are few persons who seem able to exercise its spirit in their mode of living. As a general thing, young people, clerks, and the like, calculate to live deed they do not out-run its limits and become involved in debt. So with married men, of humble means; they calculate to spend about as much as they get, and often find themselves involved in debts they cannot liquidate. Now

In the first place, let a man's income be ever so small, he should calculate to save a little, and to lay it by, if only five or ten dollars a year. This will be sure to keep him from running in debt, and as soon as he finds that he has a sum of mnney saved, there is a natural incentive to add to that amount, and thus unwittingly, as it were, he begins to accumulate. treaties of a fond father, who represented to her country. Think of the mother of Wash. This operation once commenced, he will be surprised to see how fast his means improve; and then the slow but sure increase of principal by the accumulation of interest is a matter of clear gain. In this relation our own style of saving banks, and new five cent saving banks, are accomplishing a work of great good being practical suggestions to the people that cannot fail of their influence.

Never purchase any article of dress or luxury untill you can pay cash for it; this is a most important rule to observe, and the credit system, in fact, has done quite as much to ruin debtors as creditors. A vast number of little expenses (but large in the aggregate) would be saved if one always paid the money for the same at the time of purchase, in place of having it charged. Pay as you go, is a golden rule, and it is true economy.

Many a poor man could build a house over his head and own it, with the price of the cigars and tabacco be has used, to say nothing of the worse than useless "drinks" of beer and bad spirits, in which from time to time he has allowed himself to indulge. Avoid any habit, however simple it may be at the outset, which involves unnecessary expense; one leads to another, and all together will empty your purse, and sap the marrow of your physical strength. It is not so much what a man's income may be, as it is what he spends, that graduates his means. Strive then to adopt the true principal of economy, and you have the secret of independence.

Marriage is to a woman at once he happiest and the saddest event of her life ; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the been definitely and historically settled. At the late celebration in Norwich, Chancellor Walworth spoke to the sentiment relative to the first settlers of the town as follows: "Chan- tissue, it is nevertheless not strong enough to she has hitherto depended for comfort, for af-

hilus Rogers among them, fifth in descent place in those delicate and important vessels part every embryo feeling and thought, the which compose it; as well as in the large vines | brother who has played with her, turns the The Chancellor settled the long-pending dispute about the number of John's children of the heart. One of the chief conditions of the heart the long small children and the counselled, and the younger tissue to the heart. One of the chief conditions of the heart tions of the body, in that generally ill state of mother and the playmate, all are to be forsakof the largest buildings; that memento is a little thing, and cost but little of the world's wealth, and yet it expresses the universe, for wealth, and yet it expresses the universe, for address from John to the gavernment, in which was a passing to this effect: "I would that warrow, the stomach, the ganglionic system, the untrodden path before her; buoyed up by worthy wife might come to see me; she has the liver, bowels, and all the organs concerned the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond in the nutrition of the body. When the sys and greateful adieu to the life that is past, and tem, therefore, undebilitated by disease, will turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipaadmit a good supply of oxygen by muscular tions of the happiness to come. Then woe to exercise, it is the best means of diminishing the man who can blight such fair hope-who the amount of vinous blood, and (in conjunc- can treacherously lure such a heart from its tion with a legitimate supply of proper food) peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection of increasing the amount of arterial blood; tion at home—who can, coward like, break and in proportion as the latter preponderates the illusions that have won her, and destroy over the former, shall we possess health and the confidence that love had inspired. Woe muscular strength, as well as clasticity of mind. to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and says of moral discipline in which she has been purtured, and yet make no effort to supply their place ; for on him be the responsibility of her errors-on him who has first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed er, with a weakened spirit and unsatisfied heart, to the wild storm and wily temptations

> SENSIBLE ADVICE.-Let all young men, looking out for wives, follow the council we give below. It will save them a world of trouble: "If ever you marry," said my uncle, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the work of her house; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash herself before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to

So exuberant was the wit of Sidney

An Irishman, who had lain sick a long ime, was one day met by the parish priest, when the following conversation took place: Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered-but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Gch, no, your reverence, it was the ther chap I was afraid uv," replied Pat.

Brother Amindab, a stiff Quaker, on ecciving from a "worldly man" a blow on his face, turned the other cheek, to which a similar salute was applied. "Friend," said Amindab, "Scripture injunction being now satisfied, I will proceed to administer to thee a little wholesome correction :" and he did,

The sea is the largest cemetry, and its chine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a slumbers sleep without a monument. All good sized, fat, greasy old bachelor, he can graveyards in other lands, show some symbol of leather breeches, and a small kertile of soft leter, the kings the chown, the prince, and the