OVE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 1, 1859.

Selected Poetry.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

LAYING DOWN THE KINGDOM.

BY J. R. ORTON.

So Thomas is going to get married,

He said it himself, and he never Deceived or joked me in his life.

To bring home a bride, a young wife,

When William got married it gave me

No thought of regret or surprise ;

To live in the light of her eyes.

It cost but a sigh and a tear.

But Thomas, my staff and my eldest.

So proud, like the oak, to surrender

Seemed never to care for the girls.

At last to soft eyes and soft curls !

Since John died-six years ago Christmas-

Our Thomas-he's always the same-With more than the strength of his father

Has stayed up the house and the name.

Ah me ! tears will come ; they are needed ;

For my old eyes, indeed, must be blind.

I need more repose, more fresh air ;

Ah me! He may think so ; he brings me

So a daughter he'll bring me to lighten

I never once thought he could marry,

So kingly, so firm and so kind-

He tells me I'm getting so aged,

My burthen of labor and care.

A mistress, it must be, instead.

The sceptre must pass to another,

And I to my grave, or my bed.

I yield her my empire forever ;

But, hold !- It is well. O my Father !

Help me to subdue my proud heart,

I have reigned like a queen ; but 'tis over ;

And another of right takes the part.

And. Thomas, I'll love all that's thing

Thy chosen shall have all her honors,

As I've always had all of mine.

Come hither, my little man, Tommy,

Her pearls hung about her again.

Not Papa, Uncle Will, nor Aunt Clara-

Ever gave me one half of the pleasure

Of these little sproutlings of Tom's.

Which always are cured with a song.

They know where to find a consoler ;

They climb Grandma's knee for a cover,

And always find peace on her breast.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Common School Journal]

As little birds fly to their nest.

Come hither, my rosebud, my Jane !

You are Grandmama's darlings and treasures

So grand and so sweet when she comes---

They have kisses and cheer in the morning ;

They have kisses and cheer all day long ;

And their sports, and their griefs so alarming,

For the boy seemed just made for a woman-

And when Clara was wed to the Southron-

Though Clara, my daughter, was dear-

And removed to the far Rappahannosk,

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XX .-- NO. 26.

The Burning Mine of Schuylkill County.

In company with a friend, we recently paid

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

Living on Stilts.

Did the reader ever observe the motions of an aspiring juvenile mounted on wooden con- a visit to that great cariosity of the Anthracite tinnations of his rather short legs ? Did you coal region, the burning mine. It is located in ever observe how pertinaciously he risks a what is known as the "jugular vein" of the bloody nose and bruised limbs for the satisfac- Broad Mountain, near the village of Conl tien of stalking awkwardly about some three Castle. The scenery around this mining villor four feet above the ground? That boy is age is strikingly grand and beautiful. Wherthe type of the future man. He may throw ever the eye may turn, the smoke of stenm away his deal-board and leather supporters engines can be seen ascending, while their deep when he is old enough to play billiards or "run pulsations break the stillness of the giant with the machine," but the chances are that he will continue to use stilts all his life ; that is to say, that he will always endeavor to be higher in the esteem of others than he deserves. Towards the close of a long life of bitter experience he many acquire the good sense to kick off his stilts and walk among men with his own natural gait. Now and then, too, we find a man who acts and talks naturally, and who has no disposition to be esteemed better, wiser or richer than he is. But the greater part of the world, dissatisfied with a just estimation, are continually striving to appear and be thought better than they are.

That writer who is endeavoring to magnify a triffing subject by long winded essays, or who expresses his ideas in the words of "fearful length and thundering sound" instead of of the plain simple and natural language to which he is most accustomed, and which is the only kind to attract the favorable notice of men of common sense-that writer is on stilts, and there will never be any comfort to him or satisfaction to his readers until he comes down to the common level. Turgid, heavy, dul! and obscure, his essays cost him more labor than if prepared in a simpler style without being of much benefit to his readers. There are those of that class who seem to spend their whole time in ransacking the dictionary for words of phurous coating of a yellowish-red hue. The imposing sound.

The young man who receives all he earns. yet whose income is limited, but who wishes to appear to have an abundance and to keep pace with the extravagant and speadthrift olly of the wealthy of his age, is on stilts. He must appear a little higher in the world than he is entitled to, and therefore must spend more money than he has earned. His pride keeps his pocket empty, and prevents him from resorting to such rational and innocent pleasures as are within his reach. His position is consequently as painful as it is awkward and un uatural. Throw away your stilts, young friend-cultivate pleasures which are not expensive-live within your income, and you will purer atmosphere. be much better and much happier for it !

are all on stilts-run mad with notions of gen- a light near a prop, which caught fire, and tility-forever desirous of creating for themselves a peculiar circle, and of excluding the and since then has been burning incessantly. great mass of mankind from it-a pecrage of How much coal has been consumed in this rags—an aristocracy of gloves, cravats, laces and jewelry. Of the wild mazes which the vo-certainly many thousands of tons have been taries of folly dance through, that of the peo- accessary to feed the devouring element. A ple who are on stilts of fashion is the most absurd. The love of finery chokes out all worked. Several times the fire has communithat is good in their hearts-they become iden- cated to this vein, but it has always been extified with their garments-they are laced and tinguished by filling the mine with water. At starched into nonenities-wholesome natural present there are no signs of fire in the lower feelings, vigorous thought, generous emotions, vein, and the miners work without any diffilofty impulses are all swallowed up in show, Squalid poverty has nothing half so pitiful as think, however, that the labor of digging coal he state of those whose souls are all taken up near six hundred feet below the eart iend and hates his enemy, walks on this earth | Mining Record. a head and shoulders taller than the dandy on his stilts of fashion, for he is twice as much a march of those who chase this ever-changing phantom fashion. Their heads are raise! above the sphere of affection and of rational All the noble traits of the charenjoyment. acter in them have been replaced by dillettanism and snobbery. Taste they may indeed

mountains. A hundred little brooks and rivalets make music in the deep gorges and over the shining pebbles. Immensestructures built of timber and blackened by the coal dust, tell of the enterprise of the operators; while the dusky countenances of the toil-worn miners

bear witness to their industry. Leaving the high road which passes through the village, we wended our way up along the mountain gorge to the burning mine. A wellworn path indicated the locality of the curiosity we were in search of, and following this we soon came within range of the sickening ordors which rise from the hidden fire. After climbing with some difficulty from the gorge to the summit of the mountain spur, beneath which which the devouring element rages, we came to the direct evidences of the magnitude of this subterranean fire. Immense holes were formed in the mountain, funnel shaped and about twenty feet in depth, where the surface of the earth had caved in upon the cavity formed by the fire. Those extend in a line from the entrance to the mine a distance of several hundred yards, and present a most singular appearance. Around them the trees are killed by the vapors which continually arise in the form of steam from the hidden laboratory .---The rocks and pebbles are colored with a sulearth over the mine is loose and porous, being apparently disintegrated by the continual action of the hot air and steam which arises from the fire below and by thrusting a stick into it the

vapor will at once burst out. We cannot describe the sickening odor of this vapor. It is sulphurous, and there is a damp, stifling efflavia abont it which is very nauseating. The steam which rises through the earth is only moderately warm, owing to the great depth of the fire. We lingered around the external evidences of this wonderful subterranean combustion until we were sickened by its breath, and the odor of it hung about us for hours after we had reached a

This burning mine was first ignited in the Fashion-loving and fashion-following people winter of 1838. One of the watchmen placed soon the fire was communicated to the coal, with pomp, parade, show, style, fashion and with a fire of twenty years' standing, covering eclat. The wild Indian that hunts his game acres of ground, above their heads, was not for food, adores the Great Spirit, loves his the most agreeable occupation in the world,---

to the Secretary of the board for correction, and the warrant withheld until they come back again. It is in vain to hope for statistics that shall be worth the printing, unless this mode

confined to obscure rural districts, with directors of limited education, but some of the most striking examples have come from the hands of respectable lawyers and merchants, whose business habits and skill in arithmetic, as illustrated by their school reports, would not command much higher figures than 3 or 4,

Directors should bear in mind that the district report cannot be made out until the schools have closed for the year. The report embraces the whole year, and not a part of it; and as it is the official history of what the schools have been and done, for that period, the record cannot be truthfully made up, until after the schools have finished their work.

its certificate and report, the County Superpunctual than others.

The principal cause of the imperfect district reports, is the carelessness of the Secretary in keeping the minutes and accounts of the There is no justification for this neg-Board. lect, for the Secretary can be paid for his ser-vices; and if he is not, when he accepts the office, he accepts its whole duties, absolutely and without reserve, and should either perform them or resign. With this timely notice that a bungling report will not procure the State appropriation, it is hoped that the respective Secretaries will take pains to keep their accounts and records in an intelligible and accurate manner. so that neither they nor their successors in office will have any difficulty in making out the annual report, from the recorded and documentary evidence in possession of the Board.

four months' certificates and district reports for the current school year, are not printed yet, but will be within a short time, -as soon as the statistical tables of the past year are finished, and the detailed examination of the last year's reports has been completed, and it has been ascertained what modifications of the form, or additional instructions muy be necessary. Superintendents will be duly notified by mail.

for Teacher's Monthly Reports, will be furnished to Teachers by the Secretary of the of his county, (C S. L. & D., page 21, No. 61.)

Teacher's Statistics: The "Recapitulation" on the back of the Teacher's Monthly Report, morning, passengers will breakfast at Baltiis intended to secure greater accuracy in the

of procedure be adopted.

The shabby reports complained of are not

if presented at a teachers examination.

One district is not dependent upon another Therefore when any district has transmitted intendent will immediately mail them to the Department, without waiting for other districts ; the school term in some districts being only four or five months, while in others it is eight or ten, and some directors are more

Blank District Reports : The blanks for the

Teacher's Sheets : The new style of blanks Board. If he have none, he will apply to the County Superintendent, who is charged by law, with the duty of supplying the School Boards

A correspondent joins issue with us on the

question-to whom is the world indebted for the system of Railwayism ? We have claimed the credit of that development for George Stephenson upon the following grounds :

Railwayism.

As early as the reign of Charles the Second way-leaves (which would now be called railroads), were in use in that part of England called Northumberland, chiefly in connection with the coal-mines near the town of Newcastleupon-Tyne. A century later they were described by Arthur Young, who noted that which so much eased the traction, that one be seen in operation in our streets every day. The Passenger Railroad Cars owe their facilities and success to it.

The wagon roads were not confined to the North of England. They were to be seen in other countries, until the length of the lines part of Scotland, and in connection with col- may be counted by thousands of miles. ieries at Whitehaven, Sheffield, Longborough, Derby' and Coalbrookedale. Cast iron rails were first used over a century ago, at Whitehaven. By degrees, great economy in horse power was obtained. Numerous projectors carriages along the rails : some by rails, some

by the application of steam-power on the highpressure principle. Over two hundred years ago, one Solomon

period, others got the idea that carriages might be propelled along ordinary highways, was the practicel person who gave Railway by this same motive power. In 1763, a Frenchman named Cugnot exhibited a steam carriage before Marshal Saxe, which, when set in motion, went forward with so much force that it knocked down a wall which stood in its way. Dr. Smiles says, in his excellent Life of George Stephenson, " An American invector, named Oliver Evans, was also occupied with the same idea, for, in 1772, he invented a steam-

carriage, to travel on common roads, and in 1787 he obtained from the State of Maryland the exclusive right to make and use steam carriages. His invention, however, never came into practical use."

This, our correspondent informs us, is a mis take. Mr. Evans invented and constructed a high pressure steam locomotive capable of good work upon iron railroads, (practically had it running in the streets of Philadelphia,) and, as early as 1809, vainly endeavored to organize a company to make a railroad from Philadelphia to New York. He clearly saw what might be, though he did not anticipate the full extent. In 1813, Mr. Evans wrote as follows : "The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines, from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly, fifteen or twenty miles an hour. A carriage will set out at Washington in the

more, dive at Philadelphia, and sup at New statistics of the schools. The "average daily York the same day. To accomplish this, two attendance of pupils," means the average num- sets of railways will be laid so nearly level as submission to those circumstances is also but ber of scholars attending daily during the not in any place to deviate more than two de-

Mr. Stephenson constructed the Hetton Railway, eight miles in length, near Sunderland and each of his engines, at four miles an hour speed, drew after it a train of seventeen wagons, weighing about sixty-four tons. At the same time he was constructing the Stocktor and Darlington Railway, twelve miles long

which was opened for traffic in September 1825 -the locomotives running upon it sometimes at the speed of twelve miles an hour, and tak ing passengers as well as drawing coals. The material and pecuntary success of this

BRADFORD REPORTER.

railway was sufficient to encourage the monied men of Manchester and Liverpool, to construct pieces of wood were let into the roads for the a line between these two great commercial the wheels of the coal-wagons to run upon, towns, the execution of which was entrusted to George Stephenson, who accomplished it amid horse was able to draw, with ease, fifty or six-ty bushels of coal. The same principle may the 15th of November, 1830, the line was opened. The Rocket, Stephenson's prize locomotive, had actually run 35 miles in an hour. This properly commenced railwayism in England, which immediately radiated over this and

George Stephenson, who had been working at Railwayism for over twenty years, who was the man whose ability and perseverance suc cessfully completed it, who did what others talked of, and who improved the old wooden suggested plans for impelling wagons or other tramway into the malleable iron railway, must be looked upon as the person to whom the world is indebted for the system of Railwayism. Mr. Evans invented the high-pressure en-

gine ; but, with worse luck, he made nothing de Caus was imprisoned in the Bicetre, at Paris of it, did nothing with it. The principles of as a madman, one of his out-of-the-way points his discovery were speedily appropriated by other persons-by Stephenson himself among navigated and carriages moved. At a later them-but he was a generation or two too soon, George Stephenson, no one can doubt, travelling to England, and to the world.

> SECRET OF UNHAPPY HOMES .- Why goes forth that man this Saturday evening from the roof under which his children live? Why turns he from the engaging little attempts to detain him, and roughly moves them away, while he loves them dearly? Why sits another by his fire, sullen, discontented, unwilling to speak the kindly word, while his heart is yearning for converse and enjoyment? Why flies the cruel speech to her for whom the bosom's strongest affection is nourished; And why, searching into deep depths, why does man be-

ome so often a tyrant, so often a criminal, in his home? Truth has to be told; but oh ! listen to it kindly, for it is hard to tell. It is because woman does not truly appreciate her mission in domestic life. Under the present conditions of existence, she has become weighed down by cares. As a wife she is different to what she was as a mistress. She is ever em ployed in drudgery for children and household. She neglects her dress, she forgets her manners. Her husband sees the change, does not perhaps find sufficient excuse for it from the condition she labors under. He flies to the tavern and billiard tables; and she increases n sourcess and asperity as she increases in years. That much of this is owing to the present circumstances of social life is true ; but that much of it is chargeable to a sad

To Directors.

State Appropriation: The 36th section of the general school (C. S. L. & D. page 18.) authorizes the State Superintendent (but only on certain important conditions) to issue his warrant for the State appropriation to the several school districts. It is in the following words, viz :

SECTION 36. That as soon as the schools of any district have been kept open and in op eration at least four months subsequent to the first Monday in June preceding, the presinent of the board of directors, or controllers, shall certify the same under oath or affirmation, together with the name of the districtrs treasurer and his post office address, to the county superintendent, who shall immediately forward the same to the Superintendent of Common Schools, who upon the receipt of the same shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the whole amount such district is entitled to receive from the annual State appropriation : Provided That said board of diretors or controllers shall have made REPORT of the condition of the schools in their districts, as directed in the twenty-third section of this act : And provided also. That the foregoing certificate shall have been transmitted to the Superintendent of Common Schools within the school year for which the warrant is to be issued.

These plain, clear provisions of the law, must be complied with hereafter. The four the school year, and the annual report of the board of directors must be received at the Deers. partment, before the warrant for the State appropriation can be issued. There is no hardolutely necessary to the proper and success- offered. ful administration of the system. It is true that some directors-whose promptness and fidelity in this respect are worthy of the highest commendation-make out their report in due form and in due time, after having received the appropriation; but as a general thing there is so much negligence as to time in forwarding the annual report, and so much carelessness and inaccuracy in preparing it, that in self-defence the Department can no longer extend the indulgence heretofore granted, and which seemed in some degree proper while act of 1854, and the changes which it made in the workings of the system.

County Superintendents are instructed not to mail the four months' certificates to the Department, unless accompanied by the district examine both documents carefully to see that examined, and if found correct, the school

grees from a horizontal line, made of wood or Teacher's Wages : Economy is always a iron, on smooth parts of broken stone or bractive to their husbands, and more holy in commendable virtue in School Directors, pro-vided it be the genuine article, and not blind that they may pass each other in different di-great regularity in time- a great simplicit parsimony. But the last place to economize rections, and travel by night as well as by

osing vastly more than they hope to gain by stage boats." In 1784 Mr. Symington, who made experithe operation. Skillful and successful teachers ments on steam navigation-though Fulton evenings at home pass away very differently are entitled to full compensation and can fairmost undoubtedly must be considered the inly earn it ; and if it cannot be had, they will as a matter of course go where they can get ventor of steamboats, seeing that he was acit, or quit the business ; while half price teachtually the first person who did run a vessel by ers are a dear bargain although it only takes steam upon the water, for a distance-conhalf as much money to pay them. To be sure, structed a steam-carriage to run on common roads. In the same year William Murdock. the district has paid out less cash, but what is paid is lost, for the teacher could not earn it, assistant of James Watt, made a steam-locoand the pupils have spent their time without motive, on the high-pressure principle, which being benefitted, and quite likely will after- actually ran eway with him. In 1802, Richwards have to unlearn what they did attempt | chard Trevethick patented a similar invention, to acquire A low priced teacher is not a checp with the improvement of moving a piston by teacher, and it is a great misfortune that this the elasticity of steam against the pressure fact is not more generally understood. Penn- only of the atmosphere, and actually ran it, eylvania loses a large per centage of her best on ordinary roads, from Cornwall to Loudon. teachers, because they are properly compensa- He subsequently made several improvements. ted at home. Some of the western counties In 1813 Mr. Blackett, a northern colliery have been deprived, this fall, of many of their owner, who made a great many experiments most worthy teachers, because of the large re- on adapting steam locomotives to railway duction in the wages offered; and wherever | travelling, discovered that the weight of the this has been the case, the schools will go engine would of itself produce sufficient adbackward more during the coming winter, than he he in to enable it to drag after it.on a smooth they could go forward in two winters in the tram road, the requisite number of wagons, in hands of good teachers. Even "hard times" all kinds of weather. This was a great step months' certificate must be transmitted within and the "frost" are no justification for the in advance.

employment of low priced, incompetent teach-About the same time, George Stephenson, Teacher's examinations can not build up then a man with little education, was engine the system, so long as those who merit and re- wright of the collieries at Killingworth, near ceive first class certificates, are driven out of Newcastle, and desired to save expense by a hip in these legal requirements, and they are the schools by the inadequate compensation more economical haulage of the coal from the pits to the side of the river Tyne. The keep

There is another crying evil, and it is this : of horses was costly, and he wished to use au Paying fair wages to inferior teachers, that engine on the tram road to supersede them .should not be paid to any but good teachers. He made himself acquainted with the principle The wages should always be graduated to the and working of Trevethick's and other steam qualifications of teachers. Pay a good teacher, locomotives within reach, and set to work to good wages; and if you must put up with an make one of his own-combining, embodying, inferior teacher, cut down the wages, unti he and improving the good points of the others. qualifies himself, or a better one can be had, Lord Ravensworth, who had a large coal and then raise the wages accordingly. But property in the vicinity, authorized him to condon't cut the throat of the school system by struct an engine at his cost. He put smooth paying good wages to good and bad teachers wheels upon his locomotive, and his engine, alike, indiscriminately, for it is only offering after ten months labor upon it, made its first school officers were getting accustomed to the a premium for incompetency. School Direc- trip in July, 1814, drawing eight loaded cartors are the back bone of the school system. riages of thirty tons' weight at four miles an They have more power and responsibility hour, and continuing in regular work for some

than all the other officers of the system put time. In the following year, Stephenson intogether. And this is right; but they can vented the steam-blast, which doubled the only "magnify their office" and uphold the power of the engine. Practically, that was report ; and they are particularly requested to system, by looking at their duty in its true the commencement of the Railway system, light, and then faithfully performing it, with Other improvements followed, and, without they are properly made out, and the different the same practical shrewdness and sound much original invention, but great adaptive items correct. After the certificate and report judgment that they would exhibit in the man-skill, George Stephenson, in 1815, had proreach the Department, they will be carefully agement of their own private business affairs. duced the type of the present locomotive en-The principle is the same, the policy the same, gine. Still it was, not yet capable of being warrant will be immediately made out and and the results cannot be otherwise than emi- worked, on the colliery tram-ways, at a cheapmailed to the Treasurer to the district ; but nently beneficial ; while the contrary policy er rate than horses worked. He had to imif not properly filed up, they will be returned must, every where and always, prove disastrous. prove the railroad itself. At last, in 1822,

too true. It is more or less in the power of woman to make their domes great regulari'y in time-a great simplicity in ress-a more determined adherence to that is in teacher's wages, and directors cannot day; and the passengers will sleep in these which is right in one's own eyes, rather than practice the virtue in this direction, without stages as comfortably as they now do in steam that which is well thought of in the eves of others-an orderly apportioning of various periods for different occupations,-would make

to what, in the great majority of cuses they are now doing.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.-Once two ninisters of the gospel were conversing on extemporaneous preaching.

"Well," said the old divine, waxing warm, you are ruining yourself by writing your serons and reading them off. Your congrega ion cannot become interested in your preach ng; and if you were called upon to preach unexpectedly, unless you could get hold of an sermon, you would be completely confused. The young divine used all his eloquence but vain, to convince the old gentleman that the written sermon expressed his own thoughts and feelings, and, if called upon, he could preach extemporaneously. "As we are of the same faith." said the

dung minister, "suppose you try me next Sabbath morning. On ascending the pulpit you can hand me a text from any part of the Bible, and I will convince you that I can preach without having looked at the text beore I stood up. Likewise, I must be allowed the same privilege with you, and see who will make the best of it."

The idea seemed to delight the old gentleman, and it was immediately agreed upon. The following Sabbath, on mounting the pulpit, his senior brother handed him a slip of paper, on which was written : "And the ass opened his mouth and spake ;" from which he preached a glorious sermon, chaining the at ention of his delighted hearers, and charming his old friend with his eloquence.

In the afternoon, the young brother, who was sitting below the pulpit, handed his slip. After rising and opening the Bible, the old man looked sadly around-" Am I not thine ass ?" Pausing a few minutes, he ran his fingers through his hair, straightened his collar, blew his nose like the last trump, and read alond-"Am I not thine ass?" Another nause, in which a deadly silence reigned. After reading the thire time-" Am I not thine ass?" -he looked over the pulpit at his friend, and in a doletal voice, said-"I think I am, Broth-

Bor If you want an ignoramus to respect ou, dress to death, and wear a watch soal about the size of a brick-bat.

er ?

A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems dozen voices at once "Why, Sardean, of an age of pain.

have, but it is a taste which gives its possessors no genuine pleasure. Refined they may be, but in the process of refinement their native excellencies have been destroyed.

Equally to be pitied are those who are raised upon literary stilts-who have imposed upon themselves, and who are sword to main tain the reputation of "well-read people. The task they assume, compels them to read or glance over every new book, although not one in twenty, is worth a thought, leaving no room for originality. They are compulsory book worms, with little pleasure, except what they derive from the gratification of a child-

ish vanity-of no other use to the world but to serve as walking catalogues. In short, a large propertion of our people

are raised upon stilts of some kind or another, above nature, above usefulness, above enjoyment. The examples we have presented, are sufficient to convey our meaning. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that any great improvement will soon take place, but it must be plain to all who will think. that mankind can never begin to fulfill their proper sphere, or to attain to any great excellence, until they begin to follow nature-until they become willing to be taken for precisely what they are. When men act out their real dispositions, and cease to set a fictitious value upon themselves, when they are satisfied with simple justice, and are contented to occupy only the space in public estimation to which they are entitled-then, and not till then, will the era of true pleasure and real excellence begin. The great business of life, with too large a class, is to keep up appearances-to keep themselves balanced on their stilts. Let them come down to their true level and they will find more genuine pleasure in the real life of truth and naturalness, in one month, than can be found in a dozen years of a life of affectation.

No situation is so exposed to perils and evils as that of one who has to conduct others, unless he himself has God for his guide.

That was a borrible affair-the murder of Dean, and the sealing up of his remains in a tip box ! "What Dean ?" asked a half course."

MEDICAL USE OF SALT .-- In many cases of san Still, awkward and unsafe is the stilt disordered stomach, a teaspoonfull of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed choic, and a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water -drink it and go to bed ; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive receiving who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow the swallowing-if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will immediately restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added ; and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the eck, and a cool apartment procured if possi-In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies fail Dr. Ruch found two spoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

In case of bite from a mad dog, wash the port with strong Ir no for an hour, then bind on some salt with a rag.

In tootl a h ., warm salt and water held to the part and renewed two or three times will relieve in most cases. If the gums be affect ted, wash the mouth with brine ; if the teet be covered with tartar wash them twice a da with salt and water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine and drink it also twice a day until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in the food in a moderate degree, and aids digestion ; but salt meat is injurious if used too much .- Scientific American.

A barn filled with tobacco, oats and wheat, belonging to Andrew Mathorn of this village, was destroyed by fire with all its contents at Big Flats on Friday night. The contents belonged to Mr Geo. Tenbrok of Big Flats. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. No usurance. The fire was undoubtedly kindled by the torch of an incendiary. Similar deredations have been committed in, and about Big Flats for some time past. It is ardently oped that these black hearted villians will be peedily smult out and brought to justice ere any more destruction flow from their ruinous hands - Elmica Advertiser.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The engine No. 117, attached to a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, exploded about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, three miles West of Susquehanna, seriously injuring Nathan Whitney, engineer, H. Veasey, fireman, and Fred. Bowers and S. Harrison, brakemen.

