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### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 26, 1860.

## Selected Poetry.

THE TIME FOR PRAYER.

When is the time for prayer? With the first beams that light the morning sky, Ere for the toils of day thou dost prepare, Lift up thy thoughts on high ; Command thy loved ones to His watchful care ! Morn is the time for prayer !

And in the noontide hour, If worn by toil or sad cares oppressed ; Then unto God thy spirit's sorrow pour, And He will give thee rest ; Thy voice shall reach Him through the fields of air,-Noon is the time for prayer!

When the bright sun hath set,-Whilst eve's bright colors deck the skies ;---When with the loved at home, ag in thou'st met,---Then let thy prayer arise For those who in thy joy's and sorrows share ; Eve is the time for prayer !

And when the stars come forth,-When to the trusting heart sweet hopes are given, And the deep stillness gives birth To the pure dreams of Heaven,-

Kneel to thy God-ask strength, life's ills to bear :-Night is the time for prayer !

When is the time for prayer ? In every hour, while life is spared to thee -In crowds or solitude-in joy or care-Thy thoughts should heaven watd flee

At home-at morn and eve-with loved ones there. Bend thou the knee in prayer !



"Tobacco is the tomb of love," writes a modern novelist of high standing ; but, with every respect for his authority, I beg to say it was quite the contrary in my case.

Twenty-one years ago, I was sitting by my fireside, totting up innumerable pages of my bachelor's housekeeping book, taking exercise in arithmetic on long columns of " petty cash" -comprising items for carrots and bath-bricks, metal tacks and mutton chops-until, tired and wearied, I arrived at the sum total, and jerked the book on the mantle-piece. Nearly at the same time I placed my hand in the pocket of my dressing-gown, drew out a leather case, and lit a principe. Well, having lit the principe, I placed my feet on the fender and sighed, exhausted by the long job of domestic accounts. I was then in business-'twas a small wholesale business then, 'tis a large one now-vet-one mornings totting of carro's and bath-bricks, of metal-tacks and mutton-chops, would tire me a thousand times more than twenty-four hours of honest ledger-work I sighed, not from love, but from labor ; to tell the truth I had never been in love. Is this to go on forever! thought I, as I took my third who with her sister seemed to reflect her fath-

would result; and I certainly had not the slightest notion of involving myself in a personal collision with any one. Still the presentiment that it was not destined to be all a barren joke, pressed upon me. On Saturday the advertisement appeared, and I heard its style canvassed by all my friends, and it was jokingly suggested by more than one, that I

was the domestically destitute individual who put it forth. On Monday morning I sent a boy to the newspaper office for P. P.'s letters. I expected he might be followed by some curious and inquisitive persons ; so I told him on his way back to call at a bachelor neighbor's of mine for a book. The trick told. The lad was followed by some persons who never lost sight of him until they ran him to my friend's, and then went back and announced that he was the advertiser. I thus discharged in full one or two practical jokes which my neighbor had played upon me. The answers were of the usual character-several seeking to elicit my name, and still more suggesting places of meeting, where I was to exhibit myself with a bower in my button hole and a white handkerchief in my hand. One only looked like business. It was from a lady who proposed an interview in a neighboring city, about forty miles north. She said there was something so frank and straightforward in my advertisement, that she was convinced it was real, and she could rely npon my keeping her name secret, if after we met nothing came of the meeting. She would, therefore, see me at the -----, at -----, on a certain day, and if mutual approbation did not follow the interview, why there was no harm

done Most people would have put down this as a trop to give me a journey for nothing. I did not. A presentiment impelled me to accept and keep the engagement.

This was in the old coaching days, when a man had time to make an acquaintance in forty miles, not as now, when you are at your ourney's end before you have looked round your company in a railway carriage. There were but two insides-myself and a pleasant, talkative, elderly gentleman. Shy and timid in female society, I was yet esteemed and animated and agreeable enough amongst my own sex. We had no trouble, therefore, in making ourselves agreeable to one another ; so much so, that as the coach approached G ----, and the old gentleman learned that I meant to stop there that night, he asked me to waive ceremony and have a cup of tea with him after I had dined at my hotel. My "fair engagement" was not to come off till next day, and, as I liked the old geutleman, I accepted his offer.

After my plut of sherry, I brushed my hair and went in search of my coach companion and my promised cup of tea. I had no difficulty in finding him out, for he was a man of substance and some importance in the place. I was shown into the drawing-room. My old friend received me heartily, and introduced me to his wife and five daughters. " All spinsters, sir, young ladies, whom an undiscriminating world seems disposed to leave upon my hand .? whiff, and looked dreamily through the thin er's fun, "it is not for the want of puffing, for all your introductions are advertisements

### Swimming for Women.

As many persous are wishing to know how

ting of practice in genuine diving. The dress from under one of the nails, transmitted the is excellent for the purpose. It is made of a same to a microscopist, and printed the result light woolen fabric, which does not absorb much water. The trowsers are loose, and fas-

oue the limbs is to float, and to double ones'self up is to sink ; but it is not everybody who

knows that the quickest way of going to the bottom is to raise the arms above the head. This is precisely what women do when they fall out of a boat, or find themselves overboard in a shipwreck. Up go their arms in hog. their terror; and down they go to the bottom like a shot. This is the action used by divers who want to reach that point by the shortest way. From the ceiling of the Paris bath hangs a rope, which travels along on a sort of broad belt is attached to it. The belt is fastened easily about the pupil's waist, supporting her in the water, and leaving her at liberty to leave the action of the limbs in swimming She is made perfect in these, and must then ry her powers without support. To render er safe and preclude fear, the instructor (who is a master and not a mistress) walks along he edge, just before her, holding a pole within her reach, which she can grasp in an instant, if fatigued or alarmed. It does not follow that we must have swimming masters in England. 'The art is taught all along the rivers of Germany, and invariably by women in the women's baths. In that case the dress is less elaborate, and there is more freedom and simplicity in the practice. It is a remarkable sight when the master is followed by 10 or 20 upils, his pole reminding one of the magnet hich brings swans or fishes to the bread in a asin of water, in the old fashion way which together. astonishes children. The second pupil has a

the water, it may be interesting to them to old trank, with all the hair worn off, than anyhear how the art is tanght at Paris. The wa- thing else, was sent to an eminent microscopist, ter is that of the Seine. This is the least to determine what it was. The microscopist agreeable circumstance in the case, as the wa- placed it in the "field," and pronounced it to ter of the Seine is quite as unfragrant in the be a piece of human skin-the skin of a fair Summer months as that of the Thames. man-covered with the hairs which grew on Whether it is purified on entering the bath, I the naked parts of the body. Now, the frag-do not know. Let us hope it is. The bath ment had been taken from under a nail on an is moored in the river, and the space occupied old church door, in Yorkshire, where, just one by water is 120 feet in length; a course long thousand years ago, the skin of a Danish rob enough to afford room for all the exercises ber, who had committed sacrilege, and been connected with swimming. A wooden plat-form, three or four feet under water, reaches to about the middle of the width of the bath; had long ago destroyed all traces of this and this is for the use of children, and mere Danish Marsyas; but the tradition remained bathers who do not swim. The other half is in full force, when some one more anxious than of a considerable depth in the middle, admit- the rest, scraped away a portion of the door

Under the Microscope.

Some years ago a minute bit of nondescript

as we have given it. Another time microscopy was made to play tened at the ankles. The upper dress, also even a more important part as evidence. In a loose, extends to the knee, and is belted round certain late murder, where the victim had had the waist, and closed at the neck. It is just his throat cut, through both shirt and neckeras decent a dress as English ladies used to chief, the prisoner attempted to explain away wear when Bath was called "The Bith," and the presence of blood on a knife which was when wigged gentlemen and powdered ladies assumed to have been the instrument of murused to wade about in full trim, and chat in der, by saying that he had cut some raw beef the water. The first step in the process of teaching is to make the pupils understand how The knife, with the blood upon its blade and with it, and forgotten to wipe it afterwards to keep on the surface, and how to sink to the shaft, was sent to a microscopist. and the folbottom. Most people know that to spread lowing was the chain of facts which he educed from it :

The stain was blood.

2. It was not the blood of dead flesh, but of a living body, for it had congulated where it was found. 3. It was not the blood of an ox, sheep or

It was human blood.

5. Among the blood were mixed certain egetable fibers. 6. They were cotton fibers, agreeing with

those of the murdered man's shirt and neckcrane. Where this rope touches the water a er chief, which had both been cut through. 7. Therh were present, also, numerous tes-

selated epithelial cells. That is, the cells of the mucous membrane called epithelial cells) were tesselated, or disposed like the stones of a pavement, which proved that they came from the lining of the roat. For the mucous membrane hning the throat is composed of tesselated cells; that covering the roof of the tongue of column cells, or cell arranged in tall cones or evlinders; and that lining the viscera is ciliated, or carrying small waving hairs at the tips. Thus, the microscope revealed beyond doubt that this knife had cut the throat of a living body which throat had been protected by a certain cotton fabric. The evidence tallied so exactly with the actual and supposed coudition of things, that it was held to be conclusive, and the murderer was hung. Without the micro scope he might have escaped punishment al-

The human hair is a singularly beautiful hand on the shoulder of the first, and swims thing to look at under the microscope. It is shoulders of the second; and so on, looking made of successive layers, or overlaying cells, lke a shoal of mermuids. When so thoroughand most infinitely twisted paper cone. The edges are serrated with shallow saw-like teeth: 10 will it is perfectly translucent, and marked with a not have reached the water at the foot of the solely to confound the folly of modern skep-great many transverse lines, exceedingly irreg-chasm, it will only have been lost to human ticism.—Boston Investigator. like homan hairs than any other animal's; but npon it, and may be seen presently swimming the sinuous lines are finer and closer, and no with one hand, and with the other cating their saw teeth are visible at the edges. The finer hairs of the horse and ass have the overlap-ing plates about as close as in the human ping plates about as close as in the human hair, but they are strikingly different in the atrangement of the medulla or pith.

things, but they hold the parts of large build ings together ; a word, a look, a smile, a frown -all are little things, but powerful for good girls can be taught the use of their limbs in something, looking more like a fragment of an or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt-it's a promise, redeem it-it's a shilling, hand it over-you know not what important events hang upon it. Keep your word sacredly-keep it to your children; they will mara it sooner than any in Mesopotamia now as did three thousand one else ; and the effects will probably be as years ago. There are still the lodges in the lasting as life .--- MIND THE LITTLE THINGS.

#### [From the Times' Calcutta Correspondent.] A Waterfall six times the depth of Miagara.

Did any of your readers ever hear of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Honore? If not, they will probably read a description which has just appeared, with some pleasure. It is curious that a fall six times the depth of Niagara should remain almost unknown. From the village of Gairsoppa reached by a river of the same name the writer was carried for twelve miles up the Malimunch pass, and reached the Falls bunga low about three and a half hours after leaving the top of the pass :

" An ampitheatre of woods, and a river about 500 yards wide, rushing and boiling to a certain point, where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an unceasing, deafening roar, must first be imagined. Leaving the bungalow on the Madras side of the river, and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tedionsly overy slippery rocks, until you reach a point, where a rock about the size of a man's body juts out over a precipical Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before yon, two out of the four principal falls; these two are called the "Great Fall" and the "Rocket." The one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps 50 yards across which falls massively and apparently slaggishly into the chasm below ; and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in sucessive sprays over successive points of rock till it falls into the same chasm. The chasm s at least 900 feet in depth.six times the depth of the Niagara falls, which are about 150 fee and perhaps a quarter to half a mile in width These are the first two fails to be visited. Then move a little below your first position and you will observe first a turgid, boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, running and steaming down into the same chasm,---this is the third fall, the "Roarer. and then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest, and most gracefull of all ; being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like transparent ilver face over a smooth surface of polished rock in this same chasam ; this is " La Dame First, one king erected a palace, around which Blanche," and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal. But to not confine yourself to any one place in orer to viewing these falls. Scramble everywhere you can, and get as many views as you can of them, and you will be muable to decide apon which is the most beautiful. And do you and covering together an extent of ground want to have a faint idea of the depth of the which would otherwise be incredible. The chasm into which the glorious waters fall ?- light thrown on Scripture; the confirmation Take out your watch and drop as large a piece afforded to the Bible, by these recent discorof rock as you can hold from your viewing place ; it is perfectly translucent, and marked with a sight of the piece of rock, and then even it will baried, had been allowed to be disinterred sight; or watch the blue pigeons wheeling and circling is and out the Great Fall within the chasm, and looking like sparrows in size have the experiences of sick rooms all written liest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still smooth as WHAT FAMILY GOVERMENT IS -- It is not to glass and sluggish as a Hollander, and proceed dealened by the noise, and awe-struck by the And when they have been in fault, it is not grandeur of the scene and by the visible pressonal injury that you have chanced to suffer in rainbow of many and brilliant bues which spans

ANCIENT ASSYRIA AND THE BIBLE .- The discoveries of Layard at Nineveh, theugh cdrious and instructive in all respects, are most important for the light they throw on Scripture. In reading the narrative of the bold explorer, we seem to be transported back to the days of the Hebrew prophet, for substantially the same manners and customs prevail eucamber gardene, which Isaiah describes ; the oxen still tread out the corn ; the vessels of buirushes may still be seen ; and the wild asses of the desert, so poetically alluded to in Job, still watch the traveller from a distance, pause for him to draw near, and then gallop away to the shadowy horizon. To realize the Old Testament, Layard shou'd be read. That aucient portion of the Bible ceases to be the din, far-off record it has heretofore appeared; light gleams all along its pages ; its actors live and move before us; we become ourselves sharers in the story; and the past, for the

moment, is viviled into the present. The confirmation of the truth of Scripture. derived from the sculptures of Nineveh, is not less remarkable. The bass-reliefs on the walls of the palaces, now just restored to light, after being entombed for nearly two thousand years, verify perpetually the Hebrew Bible. There is still to be seen the wild ball in the net, mentioned in Isaiah ; the Babylonian princes in vermilion, with dycd attire on their heads, described by Ezekiel ; and warriors bringing the heads of their enemies in caskets, to cast them down at the palace gates, as was done with the heads of the seventy sons of Ahab. There, too, are painted shields hung on the walls of besieged towns, as we are told by the Jewish prophet he beheld at Tyre. There are the forts built over against the beleaguered city ; the king placing his foot on the neck of the captive princes ; and the idols of the conquered carried away by the victors; precisely as described by Hosea and other sacred authors. There are also the Assyrian gods, still the same as when their portrait was drawn five and twenty centuries ago-cut from the trees of the forest, decked with silver and gold, fastened with nails, and clothed with purple and blue. The very star to which Amos allades is yet on those palace wails, above the horned cap of the idol, though the worshippers have been dead for thousands of years, and though the wild beasts, as predicted, have long made their lairs there,

Even the enormous circumference which Jonah gives to the walls of Nineveh is fully corroborated. The three day's journey of the prophet is still required to make the circuit of the great ruins on the east bank of the Tigris -for the people of Mcsopotamia built their cities as the Hindoos still construct theirs. grew up a town ; then a new monarch built one, for fresh air, on the verge of the open country, whither soon followed another town ; and this process was repeated till several contiguous cities were decaying and being crected, all passed, however, under the general name, eries at Nineveh is so remarkable that it al-

print of the capture of Gibralter which hung over the chimney piece. Am I to spend my prime in totting up parsnips, and computing carrots, and comptrolling washing bills ? sighed again, and in the act, off flew the button of my neck-band, as though some superior power had seasonably sent the accident to remind me of my helplessness.

smoke as it ascended between me and a large

The button settled the business ; though as it slipped down inside my shirt, and passed with its mother o' pearl coldness over my heart, it for a moment threatened to chill my matrithonial resolution. I pitied my own lonely state, and pity, we know, is akin to love. But how was the matter to be accomplished ?---Most men of my nge would already have adjusted their inclination to some object so that having made up their mind and counted the cost, little more would have remained to have been done than to decide upon the day, and hold upon the license. This, however, was hot the case with me. I had been to much becanied to be idle or too indolent too devote the time or make the effort to "form an attachment." It was through no disinclination or difficulty to be pleased ; for had any young lady of moderately agreeable powers taken the trouble, she might have married me long ere then I should have even been grateful to her for taking the trouble of my hands ; but I was too bashful to adopt the initiative.

I was a bashful man. This weakness came from the same cause as my Uncle Toby'snamely, a want of acquaintance with female society, which want arose from another cause in my case-namely, too close an application to business.

Accordingly I thought of an advertisement; yet with no practical design of doing business, but, as I persuaded, for a joke. So I scratched with a pencil on the back of a letter, the following :

WANTED A WIFE - None but principals need apply. The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six and twenty and tired of single life, he thinks he can settle down to married life. As men go, he believes he has a moderate share of temper, and want of time is his only feason for having fecourse fore an opportunity, as I least over the frame, to the newspapers. He has enough means for to whisper : hiffiself and a second party, and is willing to treat at dnce. He is quite aware that a great tions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders. If he finds a man hardy enough to make sport of his affections, he will thrash him-if a wordan, he to G--- on a fool's errand; pever meaning, will forgive her. He has a heart for the sin- of course to keep the engagement. cere, a horsewhip for the impertinent. In either case, all applications will be promptly attended to, if addressad to P. P., to the of happy !" fice of this paper.

away my principe with a vague glee and an- shoulder as I write. ticipation of something coming out of it. 1

At the mention of the last word, I felt a little discomposed, and almost regretted my engagement for the next day, when that very night, perhaps, my providential opportunity had arrived.

I need not trouble my readers with all our sayings and doings during tea; suffice it to say, that I found them a very pleasant, friendly family, and was surprised to find I forgot all my shyness and timidity, encouraged by their good tempered ease and conversation .--They did not inquire whether I was married or single, for where there were five unmated daughters, the question might seem invidious. I, however, in the freedom of the moment, volunteered the information of my bachelorhood ; I thought I had no sooner communited the fact than the girls passed round a could swim .- Once a week glance of arch intelligence from one to the other. I cannot tell you how odd I felt at the and confusion, as a suspicion crossed my mind; and helped, I felt, to color my cheek. Presently, however, the eldest, with an air of indifference which cost her au effort asked where webs there? If you want to ruin your sons, I was staying:

embarrassment.

It was with diffeulty they restrained a laugh : they bit their lips, and I had no longer any suspicion -- I was certain. So, after having bling houses and reckless degradation. Young some music, when I rose to depart I mustered courage, as I bid them good bye, to say aside to the eldest :

"Shall P P. consider this the interview ?" perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let A blush of conscious guilt, I should rather the fire burn brightly at night, and make the say indicence, told me I had sent my random arrow to the right quarter; so 1 pressed the that parents so perfectly understand. Dow't matter no further at that moment, but I did repress the buoyant spirits of your children ; ling and cheerful obedience to the will of the her hand

made their appearance. "Then," thought I. brushing my hair and adjusting my cravat, since the mountain will not come to Mahom-Mahomet must go to the mountain ;" so I walked across to my old friends. The young ladies were all in. The eldest was engaged in some embroidery at the window. I had there-

"S. S. is not punctual."

The crimson in her face and neck was now army have proved, by experiments in Africa, many attempts to convert his honest atten- so deep, that a skeptic himself would no long- that soldiers wearing the beard are much less er doubt. I ueed say no more ; that evening in her father's garden, she confessed that she is conceded that it is a protection from the disand her sisters had conspired to bring me up eases of the throat and longs. It is asserted "Then," said I, "since you designed to ancy much longer. It may be argued that

take me in, you must consent to make me lemales do not suffer more than males.

I felt proud of my composition, and puffed second daughter, who is now looking over my What did the Greator give the lords of crea-

had no very great ides that anything but fan | your mamma, and she has kept her word." I shaving the head as the chin."

ly at ease to amuse themselves for a long in the water, the ladies sometimes grow hungry ; and then is seen another remarkable sight, not quite so pretty. They rush from the bath to a confectioner's shop, which opens lunch, completely at ease. After learning the art in fresh water, it is easy enough to swim in the sea, from the density of the water, and s arcely possible to sink A woman who knows how to float is safe for many hours in the sea, as far as keeping on the surface is concerned. Among breakers or sharks, or in , extreme cold, the peril is not of drowning simply. The simple peril of drowning might be reduced to something very small if everybody

FUN AT HEME --- Don't be afraid of a little moment. My sensation was between pleasure fun at home, good people ! Don't shut on simply to punish them on account of the per- ence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets ; and your hearts, lest a hearty langh consequence, unattended by inconvenience to the foot of the chasm." should shake down some of the musty old coblet them think that all mirth and social enjoy-"At the --- hotel," I answered with some ment must be left on the threshold without, noise ; to call him by hard names, which o when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat and

drink in, the work is begun that ends in gampeople must have fun and relaxation some- child in the wold, and destined for the galwhere; if they do not find it at their own lows. hearthstones, it will be suogth in other, and

half an hour of merriment round the lamp and I remained in at my hotel next day, until firelight of a home blots out the remembrance an hour after the appointed time, but no one of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safe-guard they can take Father in Heaven.

> ence of a bright little domestic sanctum .-Life Hlustraled. BEARDS -I have seen it stated somewhere

the nerves and muscles of the face and eves. and allowing the beard to grow strengthens the eye. It is said that surgeons in the French ; liable to diseases of the eve, and it is general

that in countries where it is the custom to wear the beard, the eve retains its luster and brillifrom diseases of the eve, etc., but it must be admit-

And what did she say, papa ?" asks my ted that they are less exposed to the elements; shoulder as I write. "Why, you little goose, she promised to be the barbers. There is just as much sense in

watch children with suspicious eye, to frown to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to at the merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, to a point where you will see them all at a giance suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould and then descending as near as you can to the them into melancholy little models of octogen- foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, arian gravity.

ourself without retuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with angry words ; to stun him with a deafening not express his misdeeds ; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied with passionate vehemence that he is the worst ,

But it is to watch anxiously to the first the earliest works of selfishness ; to repress the parent, as the best preparation for a future al- and lakes. In this case the summer's heat

It is to runish a fault because it is a fault : because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether suffer a disastrous change. it may or may not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others.

It is to reprove with calmness and compo sure, and not with angry irritation ; in a few this law is modified. We find than when watinfallibly do as you say:

manil neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.-Religious Herald.

A BEAUTIFUL NATURAL LAW. - No finer proof provident legislation and henevolent design, of God. No chemistry has revealed to us the the arragement of the laws of nature, can be work of these living crucibles. The relation named, says the Boston Transcript, than is offered by the method by which ice is forme 1. a fault of tenfold enormity ; or to declare By a law of the physical universe water coude of supporting an existence independent of neses and grows heavier, and as it becomes these conditions, but now so tenderly attached chilled at the surface sinks to the lottom un- even to the action of a muscle, or the condider influence of cold. Whenever the temperature is not below forty degrees, the coldest isings of sin, and to repress them ; to contract water is found at the bottom part of a vessel in the earthly mould to make the wondrons or stream. Numberless go.d effects are prowould begin at the bottom of ponds, streams, egiance to the requirements of the civil magis- would not do away the effects of the winter This great mystery, revelation itself has not trate, and the laws of the great Ruler and air, and in process of time every northern river disclosed ; it does not tell how the immortal would become concealed and useless for navigation, the polar waters would become solid fields of ice, and the temperature of the world

skill of Infinite benevolence more exquisite, and ritual powers. And many a shallow doubt suggest to us palpably the Creator's wisdom, and feeble skepticism have been dissipated in words, fitly chosen, and not with a torrent of er reaches a few degrees of the freezing point ing. In the midst of health, we do not get abuse; to punish as often as you threaten instead of continuing to condense, if the cold down to the facts of what we are. There isa and threaten only when you intend and can re- increases, it suddenly expands, even beyond its sort of grossness in our life, which coaceals member to perform ; to say what yon mean, and temperate density. The heavy cold strata the finer springs of being ; and it is not until which had sink to the bottom rise again to the veil is lifted by some defangement in our It is to govern your family as in the sight surface and expand still further when they physical powers, that we clearly discern that of him who gave you anthority, who will re- freeze, so that the ice is lighter than its ele- there are any other powers at all. It is the ward your strict fidelity with such blessings as meat and must always float. In this way, mysterious relation between ourselves and our he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your cri- though all the beneficial results of contraction material powers, which sickness reveals, that are preserved, every bad effect is obtiated .-- makes the hours of a weary convalescence fre-Thus by the sudden reversal of a law, at a cer- quently more fall of thoughts than whole years tain point, in favor of the interests and com- of ordinary life. The break between the body Limits Taixes .- Springs are little things, fort of mankind, dangers that might prove a and the mind seem to be gradually coming tobut they are sources of large streams ; a helm final barrier against commerce are averted, and gether, and we feel our dependency upon is a little thing, but it governs the course of the temperature of the globe is distributed in causes which we cannot comprehend ; and nathe ship ; a bridlebit is a little thing, but, see its present moderate alternations and health-its use and power ; sails and pegs are little ful variety.

before you even lose most seems as if that ancient city, after being

THE MYSTERY OF SICKNESS .-- If we could out in a manner which should approach justice to the subject, embracing all ranks of human life and condition, from those who suffer in the midst of laxery, to those who languish in the neglected places of earth ; if all the glimpses of light and shade which pass before the eyes of those wearied sons and daughters, could be pictured, 'twould make a literature of more than Miltonie grandedr. The vast inagination of Shakespear would be over-arched by the reality of human thought and feeling, as the flight of an eagle is encompassed beneath the bending heavens.

One of the most obvious reflections, perhaps, in respect to sickness, is its profound mystery. Its effects are palpable and plain : but the mode of its operation -the precise how

-is as inexplicable as the darkest providence which all these powers sustain to the mind, to that spiritual essence which we believe capable tion of the brain-all this is unfathomable. The mortal and the immortal are so blended mixture man, that the soul, capable of life in material forces; of ropes and pulleys, and wheels and levers, and fire and and water. becomes disenthralled ; and the great apostle rests simply in this : "We shall be changed." But the absence of health, in those who are disposed to contemplate, brings them face to

But, as it to remedy this evil, and make the face with this combination of material and spithe presence of this awful mystery of our bedies anew the powers of life and thought,

with them into the world is the unseen inflathat there is an intimate connection between