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TOWANDA:

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Selected Poetry.

WASTED TIME.

Alone in the dark and silent night, With the heavy thoughts of a vanished year, When evil deeds come back to sight, And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer; Alone with the spectres of the past, That come with the old year's dying chime There glooms one shadow dark and vast, The shadow of Wasted Time.

The chances of happiness cast away, The opportunities never sought, The good resolves that every day Have died in the impotence of thought; The slow advance and the backward step, In the rugged path we have striven to climb; How they furrow the brow and pale the lip, When we talk with Wasted Time.

Had we hoarded time as the miser's gold. Striving our meed to win, Through the summer's heat and the winter's cold Shrinking from nought that the world could do,

What are we now? what had we been

Fearing nought but the touch of crime, Laboring, struggling, all seasons through, And knowing no Wasted Time? Who shall recall the vanished years?

Who shall hold back this etbing tide That leaves us remorse, and shame, and tears, And washes away all things beside? Who shall give us the strength e'en now, To leave forever this holiday rime, To shake off this sloth from heart and brow, And battle with Wasted Time?

The years that pass come not again, The things that die no life renew ; But e'en from the rust of his cankering chain A golden truth is glimmering through; That to him who learns from errors past, And turns away with strength sublime And makes each year outdo the last, There is no Wasted Time

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE.

ASERMON By Rev. H. Grattan Guinness.

" Ask and it shall be given to you." MATH. vii .- 7. Prayer says one "moves the arm, that moves the world." What is this prayer?

Prayer is the burden of a sigh, The talling of a tear,
The upward glancing of the eye,
When none but God is nigh. Prayer is the human heart out-pouring itself into the heart of God. Prayer is the sinner speaking to the Saviour, the creature speaking with the Creator, the finite communing with the infinite; without prayer we should know nothing personally. My dear friends, I have a solemn subject to speak to you upon His strength will be made perfect in our weakness. This I have said is a solemn subject. for oh, how important is prayer. Without prayer we cannot be saved, prayer is the door that leadeth from earth to heaven-prayer is the ladder of light that stretcheth from the place where we sleep, as it were, here below penenth the shades of night, up to the very throne of God in glory, and angel-messengers ascend from us to God, and descend from God to us, bearing the blessings of our Heavenly Father's love. Prayer is the key that unlock eth the darkest dungeen, prayer is the hand that layeth hold of the everlasting covenant, and the arm of Jehovah's strength, and saith 'I will not let thee go except thou bless me. Prayer is the first accent the sinner uttereth in the ear of God. Saul of Tarsus had said many and many a prayer before he was converted, he used to stand sometimes at the corners of the streets praying, and men said, 'sure there is a very excellent man," but when be was struck down by light from Heaven, when in the loneliness of his chamber, he pour ed out his heart into the heart of the Infinite. -then God said "Behold! he prayeth." Sin ner thou canst not be saved without prayer .-Are thine eyes shut, and art thou blind by na ture? Well, there was a blind man literally, who came to Jesus, his eyes were never opened until he cried, "Jesus of Nazareth, have mercy upon me." We do not wonder at thine eyes being closed, because thou hast nev er said "have mercy upon me," we cannot be saveu without prayer, we may be saved without much else, but not without thishave heard of those being saved who never joined themselves to christian churches, or did any of those things which distinguish christians at the present day-but their souls have been humbled in the presence of the Infinite. Prayer is an important thing-you cannot live without it, christian. A plant may live with out light, but not without air. So the soul of man may live without light, without understanding a vast amount of what the scriptures

Prayer makes the darkened doubt withdraw, Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw. And Satan trembles when he sees The weakest saint upon his knees.

contain; he may live without a great deal of

spiritual light, but not without air. If he

lives without light, he will be pale, sickly, fee-

ble, blighted, and not good for much, but he

cannot live without prayer, which is the air of

the christian. Prayer is an important thing,

because you cannot be happy without it. Yes!

we thank God for it; men cannot tie and bind

these souls of ours, they have got wings un-

seen, they can take spiritual flight beyond the

ken of mortals. While the body is bound with

chains, the soul, winged by faith, and strength-

ened by the spirit of God, can leave the dull

way into the blue infinite above, leave earth

Thou caust not overcome without prayer .-

increase our faith."

not faint. Parent, hast thou an unbelieving son, who is going on the way to rain? Ah! I think my memory can tell of a mother who hell; but her prayers went up to Heaven for that child; the tears often fell from her eyes, for she prayed in intense carnestness and per-God, rescued! Ah! that child can remember when he stood on the water-washed deck of the vessel, staggering beneath the load of water on her deck, well nigh sunk, when her very and don't faint, and God will answer thee .-My friends, we must pray believingly, says the Book of God: "Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." You must pray in the name of Jesus. His name is sweet to the sin ner and sweet to God ; by it we meet with ac ceptance, and though thou wast guilty as Paul, whose hands were steeped in the blood of the martyr Stephen-though thou wast a traitor like Judas-we tell thee, if thou dost come in the name of Jesus, and ask for salvation, that prayer of thine will meet with acceptance, for there is one "who liveth to make ntercession for us."

Third-When to pray-pray in the early morning. In the morning the dew is lying upon the grass-by and by it is brushed off, and the hot sun makes it look withered. So, in the morning, when the sweet dew of the spirit, rests calmly, peacefully and sweetly upon the soul, then is the time to pray. The Lord Jesus prayed continually-one writing of Him, says, and says with truth-

"Cold mountains and the midnight air Witnessed the fervor of His prayer."

Would'st thou pray like him, pray often'then, you need often, you rest often, you breathe often, you labor often, you sin often, and you are tempted often, it is your duty to pray often ; pray without ceasing.

Fourth-When are we to pray? Pray in the Charen. I feel more and more, that there is very little prayer in the house of God compared with what people believe. It is hard to restrain wandering thoughts, it is hard to curb reverse of all facts and experience in the case a wandering spirit, but it must be curbed, you and we call attention to this question for the must stir up your flagging soul, and keep its affections upon the object of your petitions - | Calf-skin leather, instead of improving in qualpray in the bouse of God as well as in the ity with age, when made into boots, deteriotion, "and it shall be given you." That is dry ot eremacansis; and in the course of three his promise-you may expect to receive be- years it becomes as tender as a piece of brown cause God sees you -mark that. Let me tell paper. Dealers in boots and shoes experience thee for thy comfort, there never did roll from a considerable loss from this cause when such those eyes of thine one tear that was not seen articles are left on their hands for more than by the eye of Him who is infinite, and caught two years. This dry-rot, in calf-skin boots in the bottle of God. Saith David: "Thou first appears at the edge near the soles, in the dost put my tears in a bottle." There never form of a black glossy sweat, resembling varwas a prayer that came (I will not say from nish, and from thence it gradually proceeds thy lips) from thy heart, that did not ascend until the whole leather becomes rotten. on high, winged of God, and enter His very application of grease rather accelerates than bosom. And oftentimes has God answered arrests the progress of this decay; such leaththem, when thou didst not know it. Prayer er endures much longer when worn on the feet can do anything. What was it divided the then when laid aside in a dry situation, but waters of the Red Sea? Prayer! What whether this decay is caused by the grease used was it brought manna from heaven? Prayer! by the curriers, or is some peculiarity in the What was it opened the flinty rock and caused skin, is not known at present. Cow-skin and the waters to leap forth, to gush, gurgle and stream along the valleys? Prayer! What rapid deterioration, but all kinds of calf-skin, was it delivered the prophet Elijah in the hour of danger? Prayer! What was it delivered to it as the poorest qualities. This is a subject prison, pass through the rusty bars, cleave its and all its narrow things of darkness and mist er is mighty. Prayer unlocks, opens, and in order to discover some remedy for the evil.

At present the practical application of this information by purchasers of calf.skin boots and

Art thou weak, and utterly helpless, child of past. Will you rise with me for a moment to God, in thyself? Thou art, most surely thou the top of Mount Pisgah; it is not far to you Well then, learn that by prayer all thy if you have the wings of faith-if you have sufficiency is of God. There are two things not you cannot go at all. If you will stand I wish to notice from the text especially with me on the top of the mount, and gaze on Christ's direction, "Ask," and Christ's promise those "sweet fields beyond the flood," what "It shall be given you. And my dear friends, let the words spoken sink down into your hearts. First "Ask." I should like to speak sands of white-robed ones? "Yes," you say. to you about what to pray for, how to pray, Let me tell you one thing, there is not one of when to pray, and where to pray. First, what are we we to pray fer? Why, surely, those things that are the most needful. Let me has not had them answered. Now let me carspeak to you for a few moments as individuals. ry you, for a moment round the world. You Thou art, perhaps, a sinner, far from God; kneel perhaps on the Sabbath morning, and would thou become a child of his? Then thou must pray—and dost thou ask what must kneel—they are soon on sick beds, and from I pray for? Pray, my friend, as the Publican lonely ships that float over the mighty deep prayed, "God be merciful to me a sinner."—the voice of prayer doth ascend, from the cold Would'st thou be forgiven—pray for forgive-ness, pray for pardon through the blood of the Lamb. There are some here who are back—lonely dungeon, from many a crowded city the sliders—pray as David prayed, "Have mercy upon me, O God," (51st Psalm,)—pray thus, those millions of millions of prayers, and will upon me, O God," (51st Psalm,)—pray thus, and the Lord will answer.

Ah christian, a word with thee. We hardly know how to direct thee what to pray for, thou has so many things to ask. When you come to a great God, you ought to ask great the carth, and word answers those millions of millions of prayers, and will the refuse to answer thine? Surely not. I have another reason for thinking He will not God's firm promise—the earth shall tremble beneath the foot of Omnipotence, "the earth, and all that is in it shall be dissolved, the elethings. Ask little things of a Great God if ments shall melt with fervent heat," but God's you will, because, you are told "in everything by prayer and supplication, to make your requests known unto Him." I do not like the way some people have of bearing all their little weights, and carrying all their little burdens themselves; it is best to "cast your burdens on the Lord," He will bear them. Do you say ed beneath the weight of many a sin, cast what shall I pray for? Pray for more faith. down with his lips in the dust, lies there the Remember the words of the disciple, "Lord poor penitent sinner, he says, "Lord have mercy upon me a sinner." Now rise rapidly, Second-How are we to pray? Pray earn- rise like an arch-angel, aye, rise to heaven. estly. We say still further, pray perseceringly- Seest thou that great white throne on which do not give up. Now, you recollect the wo-man who applied to the unjust judge. But what says Christ? Does he say, take care, canst see His feet, thou canst behold His do not come to God with your prayers over and over again? No. "How much more" ed hands, thou canst catch his earnest gaze, He says "And shall not God avenge His own elect which cry day and night unto Him? saith Christ, "Father have mercy upon him," own elect which cry day and night unto Him? though He bear long with them." "Men ought always to pray," says Christ, and because they are wont to decline, He adds, "and "Father forgive his sins." Says God, "1 thou—"Lord forgive my sins." Saith Christ, "Father forgive his sins." Says God, "I will," and the deed is done. Look upon that upturned face now! Do you see the smile of joy that plays over those care-worn features had a reckless son, who was treading the path to . The burden has fallen into the tomb! the soul is washed in the blood of Christ. And now narken, sweet notes resound from the starry heavens above, and notes of music come thril severance, and that child was by the help of ling down from the abode of the blessed. It is the voice of angels, singing " worthy is the Lamb that was slain," another sinner has been redeemed by his blood. Behold that other sinner-there kneels a christian-you see that yards were dipped in the waves, he can rember the time when the vessel trembled bemember the time when the vessel trembled beneath the mighty shock, when the helmsman loosed the wheel, and all despaired, and he can think of the time when God, by his own pow man, and ashes sprinkled on his head: do you? this evening; I feel my own weakness We trust that when we are speaking, your hearts will be lifted up in prayer to God, that the spirit may be poured upon us, from on high—then indeed if our dependance is upon God, takes his harp, and strings it ! And now do O, my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thy sins, and healeth all the diseases, who saveth thy life from destruction and crowneth thee with loving kindness." Ah! you have it there! And how is all this?-Why Christ prays on high for David who prays below, and David below gets the blessing rom God above. My dear friends learn from his lessons to put in practice every day-pray believingly-pray in the name of Christpray for the Spirit, and know this, that thy prayers go not up to God naked, barren, filthy Nay, nay, ere they reach heaven Christ taketh them, He sprinkleth them with his own blood and then putteth them in the "vial full of odors which are the prayers of the saints,' and He poureth them out in the presence of God, His Father. And now brethren, it Christ still prays, and if God is unchanged what may you not hope for? for God has promised, "If ye ask, ye shall receive," and

> DEFECTS OF CALF-SKIN LEATHER. -- We have heard of persons purchasing several pairs of boots at once, in order to lay some of them away for long keeping, under the impression that leather when kept in a dry situation im proved in quality by age, like oil cloth. Upon inquiry we found that such notions are very generally entertained, but why this should be so we cannot imagine, for they are the very first time, we believe, as "a word of warning." closet. "Ask," says Christ, that is his directrates rapidly. It is subject to a species of ed Paul and Silas from the dangeon? Pray- deserving of practical scientific investigation hope and firmly trust, because He has answer- shoes is an easy matter-be careful not to buy ed already such thousands of prayers in times aged articles .- Scientific American.

His promise standeth sure.

Usefulness of Diamonds.

Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry—for rings and other arti-cles of personal adornment, and that they are really of no essential value whatever in the practical arts. This is a mistaken notion; they are used for a great number of purposes in the arts. Thus, for cutting the glass of our windows into proper size, no other substance can equal it, and it is exclusively used for this purpose. A natural edge, or point, as it is called, is used for this work, and thousands of such are annually required in our glass factories. Diamond points are also employed for engraving on carneliaus, amethysts, and other brilliants, and for the finer cutting on cameos

Being very hard, the diamond is also used in chronometers for the steps of pivots; and as it possesses high refractive with inferior dispersive power, and little longitudinal aberration, it has been successfully employed for the small deep lenses of single microscopes. The magnifying power of the dimond in proportion to that of plate glass, ground to a similar form, is as 8 to 3. For drawing minute lines on hard steel and glass, to make micrometers,

there is no substitute for the diamond point. The rough diamond is called bort, and the points used for glass-cuttings are fragments of the borts. Great care and skill are necessary in selecting the cutting points, because the diamond that cuts the glass most successfully has the cutting edges of the crystal placed exactly at right angles to each other, and passing through a point of intersection made by the crossing of the edges. A polished diamond, however perfect may be its edges, when present means the surface of the glass splinters in sed upon the surface of the glass, splinters it with the slightest pressure; but with the natural diamond the most accurate lines are produced on glass, and their surfaces are so ighly burnished that, it ruled close together, they decompose light, and afford the most beautiful prismatic appearance-all the colors of the rainbow flash from them as from the silery interior of a pearl oyster shell.

Diamonds are also employed for drill points to perforate rubies, and bore holes in drawplates for fine wire, and also for drilling in ard steel. Some inquiries have been made of us recently in regard to using them for dress ing millstone, as a substitute for steel picks .-We apprehend that they are altogether too expensive to be used for this purpose at present ; but if some of our inventors would make the discovery of manufacturing diamonds as cheaply as we make charcoal, which is of the same composition, we might be able to recommend them to our millers. The coke obtained from the interior of gas retorts in many cases is found so hard that it will cut glass; but as its point endures but for a short period, it cannot be made available as a substitute for the natural diamond for such purposes.

Customs of the Japanese.

In view of the anticipated presence of the Japanese embassy in Washington, the follow-from a correspondent a New York paper wili not be considered malapropos:

In the land of Brahma when two peopl quarrel about a piece of ground he who has most malignity, as well as fondness for his you hear his sweet strains? "Bless the Lord, family in him, takes a knife, walks deliberately to his neighbor's house, and planting himsel right before his door, maliciously cuts his own hroat. What, you may ask, does he gain by land inevitably becomes the properly of his family. A similar aberration of intellect prevails among the Japanese. Upon the leas possible provocation a gentleman will seize upon his sword and rip up his own bowels.— Very frequently whole families are ordered by the government to do this deed upon themelves, and they obey at once. The poor Japanese, if any one offers him indignity, must acrifice himself wherever he may happen to be, or else consent to live among his suicidal fellow-countrymen a disgraced and lost man. With a party proceeding one day on an

xcursion into the country we were followed

by two officers of the government who performed this duty under strict compulsion. Our American friends were thrown into a savage mood by the occurrence, and one of them turned back and closely confronted these officials. and took hold of one of them by the shoulders. turned his face towards the bamboo edifice. and gave him a slight push in that direction. The two Japanese persisted in coming on ; the Yankee took his man again by the shoulders, and performed with his heavy expedition boot a violent ceremony, which is usually consider ed anything but flattering or agreeable throughout the rest of the world, but in Japan was an insult that, we might safely aver, had never committed before, and which could only be avenged by death. Without, therefore, making the slightest attempt at retaliation on the body of his adversary, he unsheathed his chief sword, which, beautifu'ly burnished flashed for an instant in the sunlight. The Yankee, meanwhile, extricated his revolver from its hiding-place. It was needless, for at two strokes-two gentle slashes of that keen-edged weapon, performed in an instant one across the other like the letter X—he had disembowelled himself and fell a swiftly dying man. As he reached the ground he cast up his eyes at his adversary, and seeing him stand near, apparently with no intention of following his exmple, he expressed the most fearful agony we had ever beheld. We were all filled with dismay at this strange event, while the brother official surveyed us with threatening looks of the most intense horror. "He expects you to kill yourself in like manner and with the same sword," said the Sandwich Islander .-The American muttered out something to the effect that he was not such a fool. Meanwhile the distortions of the dying man were painful away, and, and went down on his knees beside the wounded body, and before he rose, a few seconds afterwards, the man was dead.

Because he never gives,

A DAY OF HEAVEN UPON EARTH .- O Sabbath !-needed for a world of innocencewithout thee what would be a world of sin! There would be no pause for consideration, no check to passion, no remission of toil, no balm for care! He who had withheld thee, would have forsaken the earth! Without thee, he had never given to us the Bible, the Gospel, the Spirit! We salute as thou comest to us in the name of the Lord-radiant in the sunshine of that dawn which broke over a nation's achieved work-marching downward in the track of time, a pillar of refreshing cloud and guiding flame interweaving with all thy light new beams of discovery and promise, until thou standest forth more fair than when reflected in the dews and imbibed by the flowers of Eden-more awful than when the trumpet rang of thee in Sinai ! The Christian Sab-bath! Like its Lord, it but rises in Christianity, and henceforth records the rising day. And never since the tomb of Jesus was burst open by him who revived and rose, has this day awakened but as the light of seven days, and with healing in its wings! Never has it unfolded without some witness and welcome. some song and salutation! It has been the coronation day of martyrs, and the feast day of saints! It has been from the first until now the sublime custom of the Church of God! Still the outgoings of its morning and its evening rejoice! It is a day of heaven upon earth! Life's sweetest calm, poverty's birthright, labor's only rest! Nothing has such a hoard of antiquity in it! Nothing contains in it such a history! Nothing draws along with it such a glory. Nurse of virtue, seal of truth! The household's richest patrimony, the nation's no-blest safe-guard! The pledge of peace, the fountain of intelligence, the strength of the law! The oracle of instruction, the ark of mercy! The patent of our manhood's spiritual greatness. The harbinger of our soul's sanctified perfection. The glory of religion, the watch-tower of immortality. The ladder set upon earth, and the top of it reacheth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and deseending upon it .- HAMILTON.

JOHN ROGERS AND HIS CEILDREN .- A corespondent in Lawrence sends to us the following extract copied from a work published in London in the year 1630, entitled "Annals of England, containing the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary. Written in Latin by the Right Hon, and Right Rev. Father in God, Francis, Lord Bishop of Hereford. Thus Englished, corrected and enlarged with the author's consent, by Morgan Godwyn." It corroborates the conclusion that John Rogers had ten children, according to the New England Primer :

"On the 4th of February, John Rogers, the protomartyr of those times, was burned at London. He was Tindall's companion, after whose death, fearing persecution, he would not returne into his countrey, but went with his wife to Wirtenberg, where, having attained to the Germane tongue, hee undertook the care of a certaine church there, which hee faithfully discharged, until, under King Edward, he was recalled from exile by Ridley, Bishop of London, made a Prebend of Pauls, and lecturer there. Queen Mary having attained to the Crowne, the Papists endeavored to affright him : and so to have once more forced him to a voluntary exile, commanding him not so much ner lived he a yeare, until at last, refusing to fly, he was imprisoned and condemned to fire, which cruel death (notwithstanding that he was to leave a wife and ten children) he did most constantly undergo."

SAGACITY OF THE ARCTIC FOX .- In a recent lecture upon his experience in Arctic life, Mr Rae said: "On the journey, I'saw a very curious incident of the sagacity of the Arctic fox Conscious that I was aiming at him, he tucked his tail between his legs cocked up his ears and endeavored to look as like a hare as possi ble, (which is an animal comparatively worth less.) Another fact of this kind occurred to me, whilst being detained at a particular place where our favorite amusement was trapping wild animals. Our mode of doing this with a spring gun connected with a bait, which when touched, produced the explosion. One instance showed us that a fox, either from observation of a companion's fate, or from hardearned experience, had gone up to the gun, bit off the cord connected with the bait, and, the danger being averted, went and ate the meat in undisturbed comfort. And it is a common occurrence for the fox to make trench up to the bait, seize it, and permit the charge to pass over his head.

SELECT COMPANY .- We have frequently heard the advatages of keeping a pig spoken of, but the slang terms of expression were hardly so convincing as the argument which came to our ears a few days since, while passing through one of the byways which is inhabited chiefly by the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle. A new sty had been built for the comfort and convenience of a shoat, the property of Bridget Mulrooy, and Bridget's neighbor, Ellen Flaherty had called in to inspect the premises, during the progress of which we happened to

"An illegant sty," said Ellen enthusiastically, "and the fine shoat-what comfort he'll be for ye when Patrick is away."

"Jim," said one youngster to another yer? I got up so early that I spent all of my money before breakfast. I didn't think the day was going to be so long."

PLEASURE, like onicksilver, is bright and shy, If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, and to look upon ; the other officer motioned us still glitters. We perhaps sieze it at last, and find it rank poison.

THE following is Aunt Betsey's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his an assortment of buttons, with crambs of bread, with why is a miser like seasoned timber? milk on the top and then he turns it over and candy, and a mixture of sand, pebbles and dirt skims the bottom." skims the bottom."

Pretoleum or Rock Oil.

Recent discoveries of large deposits of olum terra-oil of the earth-have been made in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and in Virginia. This subject has been long known, in one form or another. Petroleum-petros alai an, rock oil-oil of the earth, naphtha, senaka oil, asphaltum, bitumen, cardin oil,&c., are but different names for substantially the same thing in the form of naphtha, it is limpid and volatile, in that of asphaltum, often solid enough to break with a fracture, and to be employed as a paving for streets. The ancient Egyptians used it in embalming, under the name of mumia; and the Babylonians employed it in place of mortar, as a cement for their bricks. Hitherto it has been chiefly obtained in the regions of the dead sea, and in Persia, Italy, Sicily, and some of the West India Islands. It is essentially carbon and hydrogen, having from eighty to ninety per cent. of carbon, or sometimes the two, in equal proportions.

Deposits of this mineral having long been known to exist in the United States, but not until recently it has been put to little or no use except in small quantities, for medical purpose. Formerly it was much peddled about the country, in small bottles, and sold at the shops as a speciie for burns, scalds, rheumatism, &c., under the name of seneca oil. The oil springs in Cattarangus county, on the indian reservation, were known to the whites half a century ago or more and, in Morse's Gazetteer, published 40 years ago, we find it stated, that on the spring from which oil creek—now so famcus—takes its rise, "floats an oil, of which many gallons may be collected in a day." It is added that the oil "has

valuable medical properties." It was not, we believe, until, further down the Aleghany river, of which Oil creek is a branch at the village of Tarantum or Freeport, one of our modern miracles occurred, that much attention was turned to the subject, or the value of the article suspected. At that point, an old salt well, without known cause, underwent a sudden transformation, and commenced throwing up a substance which was not brine. For 17 years this well behaved as an honest well should, and contributed, in bountiful supplies of salt, to the substance and wealth of its owner. Now its pure waters came up alloyed with a greasy, brown matter, which threatened to render them valueless. Greatly annoyed, the proprietors submitted to the unrequited toil of exhausting this foreign substance from the brine, but it steadily increased upon them. Thus far they had cast it away as worthless. Now it occurred to them to subject it to an analysis, and ascertain its vuality. The result of this, and the experiments which followed, reconciled them to the vitiation of their water, for the new substance, without detriment to the brice, they ascertained they had reached another gift of at least equal value. It proved to be of very great purity. The produce of this well was introduced into this city about two years ago, under the name, after distillation, of carbon oil, and the demand for it soon outrun the supply. Though the yield is by no means so great as that of other wells since opened on Oil creek, none of them equal in purity and absence of color. The pro-

Large deposits of rock oil are also known to exist in Canada West, and from the abundance of the supply in these several localities, it would appear probably that immense vats of this liquid wealth underlie large tracts of land north and south of Lake Erie, extending, according to indications already noted, from a point between Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, to the neighborhood of Pittsburg. The yield of the wells, which are obtained by boring is truly astnishing. One of these, on Oil creek, is reported at 400 gallons daily; another at 500; another at 800; and the McClentock well at from 1,000 to 12, 00 gallons per day. The quality of the oil varies. The produce of one well is thin and fino -best fitted for burning; that of another, thick and dense, suiting it for machinery.

duce is from 150 to 200 gallons per day. It

is used only for illuminating purposes.

The smell of this oil is pungent, and no process has yet been discovered by which It can be removed. In some cases, indeed, the odor is so powerful asito render it almost unendurable. The oil obtained in the neighborhood of Ennis killen, Canada West, is of this character. There is a large tract of land in that vicinity, in various parts of which the soil itself is saturated with the oil. The proprietor has only to dig pits, when they fill without further tronble, and ontinue to fill as the liquid is removed. He offers to furnish 2,000 gallons per day if he can find a market. The difficulty in the way of this, however, is the extreme pungency of the article. Samples of the oil having been consigned to the house in this city, for reasons patent, they got it off their hands as soon as possible. The purchaser shipped a barrel of it to Illinois and in due time was advised by his con signee that it could weither be sold nor returned ; that nobody would buy it ; and that no transportation line recieve it; and that the arrival of the oil among them was furnishing the town with its chief subject of excitement .-New York Post.

WHAT A BOY'S POCKET CONTAINED .-- An urchin of seven summer's growth invited his mamma, the other day, to repair a slight accident to a pantaloon pocket, and to do this it ecame necessary to upset the contents thereof upon the floor, an inventory of which we proceeded to note down as follows:

India rubber, a bottle cork, an old gas burn er, one nine-pin, a part of an exploded fire cracker, an old match box, one old envelope, a bag of marbles, one hickory nut, a piece of silk cord, several pieces of twine strings, the lid of an old pill box, pieces of chestnut hull, a piece of tin, a piece of gingerbread, some pieces of fancy colored paper, two old nails, a small picture book, a slate pencil, a broken jew'sharp, the remains of a pocket handkerchief, a penny whistle, a piece of shoe string, two grains of corn, a pocket knife-handle, half a peach stone, two spotted chicken feathers, a piece of brick bat, a spinning top, a dead mouse