# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

THE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XXI.—NO. 28

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

#### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 8, 1860.

THE MEETING.

BITTER was the tale I dreaded, Grief of heart for evermore, When from years of weary travel, Landing on my native shore, I sought out the ancient village And the well-remembered door

Long it was since any tidings eached me wandering o'er the wave, And my soul for certain knowledge, Though it held a curse, did crave Though the melancholy answer Only echoed of the grave.

I had left three little children In the years of long ago-But past joy is present sorrow; Painfully the seasons flow-Who am I to be delivered From the broken hopes below?

I had left an angel woman Guardian of the tender three-Is she dead or is she living? Is her spirit true to me? Will I know that many winters Cannot change her constancy.

And I sought the well-loved cottage, Skirted by the poplar tall ; Waited by the garden-wicket; Listening to the waterfall; And I caught the pleasant odour Of the jasmine on the wall.

Then I entered, and she knew me, And sank fainting in my arms, On her face I saw imprinted Midnight watchings, pain, alarms, And her children clustered round me, Undivided, free from barms.

# Miscellancous.

Bread-M king in Spain.

Finding mysclf about two leagues from Seville, in that picturesque village of Alcade de Guadaira, but commonly called Alcade de los Panaderes-or bakers-as almost all the bread consumed in Seville is made there, I traveler who ever visited the south of Spain ever fails to remark, " How delicious the bread It is white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flavor is most delicious, the wheat is good and pure, and the bread is well kneaded.

self with the description of the process of ad-making, but went to the house of a baer, whose pretty wife and daughter I had it, seated on very low stools in the bressed, and always ornamented with natural lowers from their little garden in the back which they took out, a handful at a time, sortefective grain in another basket.

was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago. mule, which paces round and round with uniring patience, a bell being attached to his ck, which, as long as he is in movement, daty by the shout of "arre mula," from one within hearing. When ground, the eat is sifted through three sieves, the last th it; it is of a pale apricot color.

nd every night from their oven.

When the dough was made it was put in ke it immediately after it was kneaded.

the same, and so on successively, till all diately baked. The ovens are very large, and not heated by fires under them; but a a Weck. fam and thyme, which cover the hills in great ey heat the oven to an extent required; d as the bread gets baked the oven gets They knead the bread in Spain with such day. e that the palm of the hand and the secd joint of the baker's fingers are covered

they cannot work for more than two hours at a time. They can be heard from some distance, as they give a kind of guttural soundha-ha-as they work, which, they say, eases the chest. Our sailors have the same fancy when hoisting a sail.

I have kept a small loaf of Spanish bread for several months in a dry place, and then often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find immersed it in boiling water and rebaked it, and I can assure my readers that it was neither musty nor sour.—London paper.

#### Education in China.

The boys commence their studies at six or

seven years of age. In China there is no royal road to learning, but every boy, whatever his rank, takes the same class-book and submits to the same training. The school-room is a low shed, or a back room in some temple or some attic in some shop, where each boy is supplied with a table and a stool, and the teacher has a more elevated seat and a larger table. In the corner of the room is a tablet or picture of Confucius, before which each pupil prostrates himself on entering the room, and then makes his obesiance to his teacher. He then brings his book to the teacher, who repeats over a sentence or more to the pupil, and he goes to his place repeating the same at the top of his voice till he can repeat it from memory, when he returns to his teacher, and laying the book on the teacher's table, turns his back both book and teacher, and repeats his tesson. This is called backing his lesson.-In this way he goes through the volume till he can back the whole book; than another, then another, till be can back the list of the classics. The boys in the school, to the number of ten to twenty, each go through the same process, coming up in turn to back their lesson, and he that has a defective recitation receives a blow on the head from the master's ferule of bamboo and returns to his seat to perfect his lesson .-School teachers are usually unsuccessful candidates for the preferment and office, who, not having habits for business or a disposition to labor, turn pedagogues. They receive from each of the pupils a given sum, proportioned to the means of the parents, and varying from three to ten or twelve dollars a year from each pupil, and perhaps in addition an occasional

The schools are opened at early dawn, and determined to know how it was made. No the boys study till nine or ten o'clock, when they go to breakfast and after an hour or so return and study till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and then retire for the day. In winter they sometimes have a lesson in the

The first book is called the Trimetrical As practical demonstration is better than Classic, which all Chinese boys begin with hearsay or theory, I would not content my and which some of their commentators have called a passport into the regions of classical and historical literature. We should as soon whose pretty wife and daughter I had think of putting a copy of Young's Night stopped to look at, as they were sorting Thoughts into the hands of a beginner with the expectation of seeing him master it .rehof the house. It was a pretty picture ; These young celestials are not expected, however, to understand what they read, but simply to memorize, and occasionally write out some more simple character, and perhaps, after two owers from their little garden in the back or three years' reading and memorizing, they oand; their bright-colored neckerchiefs begin to study the sentiments of the author. olded in at the top, showing the neck; their bands of the december of the classics, but stindy long enough to master the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, which, although long enough to master the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics and long them. The course among them. The course among them. The classics are easily singled out from the throng at the close of his school, he was solicited to enough to master the classics, but been engaged in the basiness, we have lost of the classics and long them. The course among them. The classics are easily singled out from the throng at the close of his school, he was solicited to engage it for the ensuing when his newspaper subscription becomes use. mded by panniers filled with wheat, counts, and goin a little knowledge of mathematics, when their education is ended. Such ng it most expeditionsly, and throwing every boys-and they constitute no small portion of When this is done the wheat is ground be. school boys in China—us they grow up, retain tween two large circular stones, in the way it to explain the meaning of a page in any comthe sound of many characters, but are unable mon book. Three or four years of schooling rotary motion being given by a blindfolded forms the sum of their education, and that is insufficient to give any one a practical knowleige of the written language. - The China Mission, by W. Dean, D. D.

g so fine that only the pure flour can pass have. As to the quantity required, the prize A subscriber, after taking the paper for six fighter, who requires most, has thirty six oun- months or a year, leaves the country without bread is made of an evening; and ces per day, besides the innutritious portion giving the editor notice, and, after four or rouset I returned to the baker's and which everybody swallows at every meal. For five years have elapsed, he happens to meet thed his pretty wire first weigh the flour, women, twenty ounces may suffice, though a with the postmaster, who most magnanimously then mix it with only just sufficient water, larger allowance is better. Healthy working informs him that his subscriber has gone to ed with a little salt, to make it into dough, men ought to have fro n twenty-five to thirty very small quantity of leaven is added .- ounces. The greatest amount of nourishment Scripture says, "A little leaven leaveneth of both kinds is contained in flour, meat, powhole lump;" but in England, to avoid tatoes, and peas; milk, cheese, rice, and other trouble of kneading, they put as much grains, and sugar; while tea, coffee, and coen, or yeast, in one batch of household coa are of great value in their way. Such that the paper is not taken out' &c. end as in Spain would last them a week for are the materials; but they may be so treated six or eight donkey loads of bread they in the cooking as to waste what is most valuable, and preserve what is of the least con sequence. It is possible to manage the makicks, and carried on the donkey's backs to ing of a stew, so as to wash away the best oven in the center of the village, so as to qualities of the meat, and leave the vegetables hard, and drain away the thickening caus-On arriving there, the dough was divided ing a predominant taste of smoke and salt .-portions weighing three pounds each. When Miss Nightingale and her assistants uno long, narrow wooden tables on tressels dertook to cook in the Eastern hospitals, they then placed down the room, and, to my made a pint of thick arrowroot from one rise, about twenty men came in and ounce of the powder, while in the general ed themselves on one side of the tables. kitchen it took two ounces to make a pint of mp of dough was handed to the nearest, thin arrowcoot. It was the proper boiling of commenced kneading and knocking the water that made the difference here .ut, and then passed it to his neighbor, who Again, two ounces of rice were saved on every four puddings, when the nurse made the pudkneaded it, when it was as soft as new dings. Such incidents show that it is not ty, and ready for the oven. Of course, as enough to have the best materials for nourishas the first baker hands the loaf to his ment; they must be husbanded in the prepabor, another is given to him, and so on aration. It seemes probable that, by sensible he whole quantity of dough is kneaded conduct all around, everybody might command them all. The baker's wife and daughter enough of the best material for food; and it be them for the oven. Some of the loaves is certain that a small proportion of the wives divided into many smaller ones, and im- of Englishmen know how to do justice to the his mind when he saw him-he would wither food they buy .- Harriet Martineau, in Once

ith corns; and it so affects the chest that they fume the less they fret. Gentlemen who smoke say the more How the Lion woos his Bride.

Let us first sketch the story of the lion's life-beginning with his marriage, which takes place towards the end of January. He was first to seek his wife; but as the males are far more abundant than the females, who are a young lady pestered with the addresses of acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them does not succeed in disabling or driving away the others, madam, impatient and dissatisfied, leads them into the presence of an old lion, whose roar she has appreciated at a distance. The lovers fly to him with the temerity of youth and exasperation. The old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaws, smashes of the third. No sooner is the day won and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air as he roars, and then crouches by the side of his lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly.

When two adult lions are the rivals, the encounter it more serious. An Arab, perched it was exposed. It was, in truth, a picturesque in a tree one night, saw a lioness followed by a tawny lion, with full-grown mane; she lay down at the foot of the tree—the lion stopped on his path and seemed to listen. The Arab struck out an abrupt angle, and stretched itthen heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar gave its fringe of tenderer green to its spiky foriously. The distant lion was heard ap- foilage, and every returning autumn saw it proaching, and as he came nearer the lioness shed its cones into the stream below. Many a oared londer, which seemed to agitate her delicate fern sprang up and decayed around husband, for he marched toward her as if to its gnarled and fantastic root, single leaved and force her to be quiet, and then sprang back simple of form, like the scolependria of our to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant caverns and rock recesses, or fretted into many when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness arose as if to go towards tiles have perched among its boughs; the him; but her husband, guessing her inten-tion, bounded towards his rival. The two of gauze through the opening of its lesser crouched and sprang upon each other, rolling twigs; the tortoise and the lizard have hyberon the grass in the embrace of death. Their | nated during the chills of winter amid the holbones cracked, their flesh was torn, their cries of rage and agony rent the air, and all this of the minor features in a wild and picturesque time the lioness crouched and wagged her tail slowly in signs of satisfaction. When the at length, touched by decay, its upper branches combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she arose, smelt them, satisfied berself that they were dead, and trotted that came roaring adown the ravine, the mass off, quite regardless of the uncomplimentary

This, Gerard tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of milady; whereas the lion never quits his wife unless forced, and is quite a pattern of conjugal attention .- Westminster

## Newspaper Publishing.

A veteran editor, after an experience of a quarter of a century, gives his opinion of the amon honesty of mankind. Hear him:

rascality in the race, and if a man has any Geology." of its composition he is sure to exhibit it the year, if they wished to do so. Many is but one. here to day and in Texas or California tomorrow. Others belong to a class quite numorrow and the contagion plainness, placidity, and prosperity. The beis the teacher's true mission—he must not be
content with exercising an influence simply in

of death. Its administrations to the soul are merous, who write to the editors to send them tures inspires in the beholder confidence and papers, and they will pay when their crops or do something else; but pay-day never comes; and finally, after sending the paper for four or five years, it is ascertained that they never ARTICLES OF DIET .- The useful articles of were worth a snap! Another class of losses het are numerous, and the commonest we grows out of the negligence of postmasters. 'parts unknown,' and that, if he wishes to got any pay for his paper, he had better stop it ! or, after suffering the paper to come two or three years, he writes to the editor that, 'for the second or third time, he will inform him "These losses, and various others we might

refer to, absorb the profits of the business to such an extent as greatly to discourage those engaged in it.

"Although we have had our full share of non-paying subscribers, and have been worse swindled than any publisher we know, we take much pleasure in saying that we have on our books the names of many gentlemen. whose punctuality, through a long series of years, always paying in advance, entitles them to be rated as the 'salt of the earth.' Oh, for an increase of the number.

Occasionally some one long in arrears, moved by a tardy sense of justice, pays his these cases are so rare."

A good story was told us (Hartford Press) the other day about John Van Buren. He had taken some technical legal advantage, by which his opponent's client in an action was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of him. Happening to seen John one day at Downing's standing at the bar, getting outside of a dozen New York bays, he boldly A French writer has said that, to confronted the Prince, and, being a small man usion, are put into the oven and ignited. dream gloriously, you must act gloriously looked up at him flercely, and barst out.when awake; and to bring angels down to "Mr. Van Boren, is there any client so low as the bread gets baked the oven gets hold converse with you in your sleep, you and mean, or any case so nasty, that you won't They kneed the bread is never burned. must labor in the cause of virtue during the undertake to defend him in it? "I don't undertake to defend him in it? "I don't know," sald John, stopping to put away another oyster, then bending down and confidently drawling out his reply in the little man's ear, " What have you been doing ?"

#### A Vegetable Mummy.

Let us trace the history of a single pine tree of the Oolite, as indicated by its petrified remains. His gnarled and twisted trunk once anchored it roots amid the crannies of a presome nameless stream of the Oolite in what is principal of a neighboring academy, for a now the North Seotland. The rock which, three or four gallants, who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them of the lower old red sandstone, formed a number of the fishbeds of that system-heds that were charged then, as not with numerous fossils as strange and obsolete in the creation of the Oolite as in the creation which at present ex-It was a firm, indestructible stone, covered by a thip, barren soil; and the twisted rootlets of the pine, rejected and thrown backward from its more solid planes, had to penetrate inthe leg of the second, and tears out the eye to its narrow fissures for a straitened and meager subsistence.

The tree grew but slowly; in considerable more than half a century it had attained to a diameter of little more than ten inches, a foot over the soil; and its bent and twisted form gave evidence of the life of hardships to which rag of a tree, that for the first few feet twisted itself round like an overborne wrestler struggling to escape from under his enemy, and then self like a bent arm over the stream. The seasons passed over it ; every opening spring This continued for about an hour, a slim pinnate leaslet, like the minute maiden low of its roots ; for many years it formed one scene, on which human eye ne'er looked; and,

> way, and bearing fast jammed among its roots a fragment of the mass which we still find there, and from which we read a portion of its story, it was precipitated into the foaming torrent. Dancing on the eddies, or lingering amid the pools, or shooting, arrow like adown the rapids, it at length finds its way to the sea; and after sailing over beds of massive coral—the ponderous Isastre and more delicate

Thumnastrea-and after disturbing the Enallosaur and the Balemnite in their deep green haunts, it sinks, saturated with water, into a "We have tried the business for more than bed of aranaceous mud, to make its appearance a quarter of a century, and regret to say that after long ages, in the world of man-a marour estimate of the aggregate honesty of mankind has been considerably lowered.— ble mummy of the old Oolite forests—and to be curiously interrogated regarding its characteristic fulls increased the manking has been strongly discredited. But with this There is a great deal of latent, undeveloped ter and history.—Hugh Miller's "Popular on the conviction fully impressed, they were desirous made to this god, but they can only consist of

began to wither and bleach white in the winds

of heaven; when shaken by a sudden hurricane

of rock in which it had been anchored gave

customers, to make a man of moderate decourse a man of moderate decourse a moderate de sires rich! Many of those who owe us these them without a respectful, affectionate drawsmall amounts-from five to fifty dollars-are | ing thither, accompained with a sorrowful rerolling in wealth, and could pay any day in the year, if they wished to do so. Many others belong to the migratory tribe, who are

This is a simple fillustration of what a teacher may accomplish. Here was a double duty performed. The teacher taught the school, and at damned forever. It is the moral inebriation

attachment. But what is the secret of their universal

ower of the presence and their general thrift? Who ever knew a Quaker to be in a fidget or a fix-the awful fix of having "nary red?" They neither beg nor steal nor-we mean the "true blues"-cheat. The renegades, the half-and-half, the deserters, the impostors, and those who have been "hove overboard" neck and heels, we say nothing about. We are speaking of the stern and steady sort who have never been ashamed of their flag or drab.

The members of the Society of Friends have the kindly respect of all men-not the respect of fear, but that of love. When thus ? s because of their distinguished trait, that a consciousness of justness. They wrong no man; they allow no man to wrong them. Or if they do suffer wrong, it is for the sake of peace, but with a protest or a "testimony against it, lest they might seem to counive at evil and wrong doing.

When a man acts always from a sense of instness, there is a freedom from fear, a confidence, a feeling of repose which in time fixes on the whole character a calmness, a serenity, which is worth to its possessor more that gold. Hence there is a quiet in a Quaker, and a power too, in that quiet, which would rout a regiment of fussy people in any contest. The heart, the conscience, the features, the very gait of a Friend, all are quiet-the glorious quiet, which long-standing indebtedness. We regret that nothing can ever give but an habitual consciousness of an all-pervading rectitude of purpose. Thus it is that Friends do not fidget and fret and fritter their lives away, like the "World's people," as they call outsiders. English statis ties show that their average age is some fifteen years more than that of others. The great eecret then, of a long and successful life is to "Do justly."-Hall's Journal of Health.

> A man down East has invented a maquite a decent young man, and have enough left for two small puppies, a pair of leather of an educated mind. breeches, and a kettle of soft soap.

trial, for a certificate of his marriage, took beneath external nature, give their thoughts abstinence, at a time when I was sole his hat off, and exhibited a huge scar, which intercourse with higher intelligence, which constituent member of my own body, and that looked as though it had been made with a fire strengthess and consoles them, and of which I have adhered to it through all time, I owe shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

# Educational Department.

What the Teacher can Do.

A few years since, the trustees of a school district in central New York, applied to the teacher. On enquiry, the principal learned that they had recently built a new house, and were strongly desirous of improving their school; and as a means of doing so, had determined to secure the services of a competent teacher and as they did not expect to do so at their previous wages of ten and twelve dollars per month, they had resolved to pay fourteen or even sixteen dollars. The principal assured them that no such wages would secure the services of the best and most experienced teachers, but said that if they would say eighteen dollars per month, he would furnish them with a teacher, whose success he would warrant. This was finally agreed to, and a young man of but one winter's experience in teaching but whose success at that time, together with his known character, ability, and earnest devotion to whatever he engaged in, was sufficient to justify the strongest expectations of his future success, was sent to fulfill the engage-

Knowing that his friend and teacher had fully endorsed his success, he entered upon his labors with the determination that the confidence thus reposed in him should not be betrayed. He accordingly threw himself, as it were, into his work. He gave himself up wholly and unreservedly to his duties. He neither knew nor recognized any higher duties than thore which has vocation involved. His earnestness and enthusiasm soon communicated itelf to his pupils; they seemed imbued with a new life; they labored in conjunction with him ; they took home their books at night ; they talked of their teacher; they repeated his sayings, so different from the teachings to which they listened before; their zeal, earnestness, and enthusiasm in their studies, know no bounds; the parents caught the infection, and wondered at the change; they enquired of him in his visitations, while boarding round, how he acquired such an influence; he answered-and at the same time took opportunity to suggest new thoughts and ideas upon the subject of education; the interest despense the parents must see how these matters were conducted to produce results so unusual; they visited the school; found order and system to prevail, and labor to be the one idea of teacher and pupil ; they saw that the great effort of the teacher was not to get his pupils through books, but to imbue the minds of his pupils th the principles they contained; that he ought not so much to impart knowledge, as to develop mind ; that he deemed one principle, oroughly understood, better than twenty acts poorly appreciated in their bearings and applications. These were new thoughts to the cople, and presented in any other form than with the practical demonstration of their utility and truthfulness before them, would doubtless of becoming better informed upon the princi- wine, water, and vegetables." ples of education, which service the teacher cheerfully performed in his visitation and inlars per month, and board at one place. He to the wilderness of universal doubt

the same time taught the people, too; and this of the man in its incipient stages. Beware of the school room ;-he must be the exponent of those of sorrow. Break away from the first the great principles of education, and enlighten the public mind with regard to them. We thus see, also, that as soon as the public are properly informed, there is no lack of liberalion their part. Universally, the public are ound liberally supporting those measures which hey deem important. The difficulty lies in get ting them properly informed upon the subject and the reason why they are not properly in formed, is because teachers shirk from responsibility and labor in this matter; content to

earn only the scanty pittance they receive. Had the district above cited, been at the first called upon to pay thirty or even twenty five dollars per month, they would have scout ed the idea. - because they could not then esti which is ever and all-pervading, they act from mate the value of education by any such standard ;-but when they are made to see its value, and the difference between that which is specious and that which genuine, they readily offer to the extent of their means.

> Will not teachers impress themselves with this idea, and act accordingly? E. W. K.

CERRECT SPEAKING .- We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of sing good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The nger they live the more difficult the acquisition of good language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is, very properly, doomed to talk slang for

life. Money is not necessary to procure this education, every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads insteads of the slang which he hears ; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use-avoiding, at the same time, that pedantic chine to renovate old batchelors; he can make precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish

Au Irishman being asked, on a late city of God; and secret passages running deep drink, and then I made a resolution of total the laborers on the surface do not dream .- it to my mother."

NEW YEAR IN CHINA.—The following is an ecount of New Year's day in China: "The ecount of New Year's day in China: first of the Chinese year falls in the middle of the month of February, and is called at Yat-Youil. For some days preceeding, all business is suspended, and the people of all classes frequent the theaters, and indulge in good cheer. The authority of the mandarins is suspended during those days, which sometimes occasions disturbances. All disputes between parties, especially between creditors and debtors, are endeavored to be arranged amicably on the eve of the new year. The solemnities observed on the day itself are called Soon-Nin, and are the following: In the vicinity of each temple a large theater in bamboo is constructed for the performance of pieces in honor of local divinity; every house is decked out with new lanterns; the furniture of the house is, in part, renewed; red paper is stuck up at the door, and the inhabitants put on their best clothes. The popular belief is that a man would be poor all the year if he were not well dressed on New Year's day; and the poor, whose garments are shabby, do not hesitate even to pilfer in order to obtain something new. At midnight, loud detonations are heard everywhere, being caused by fire-works, which everybody lights up. In front of the houses of the mandarins, the fire-works are attached to long poles, and burn about ten minntes, causing successive detonations. The Chinese suppose that the use of fire-works renders the divinities propitious, and they employ them ou many solemn occasions. The Chinese pay each other visits of ceremony on the first of the year. A rich man to receive his friends places himself on a sofa in a large room newly decorated, and his servants, all wearing new clothes, are stationed round the room. The furniture, freshly polished, is covered with red colored stuffs. When the visitor arrives, the door is flung wide open, and the master of the house advances amidst beating of tomtoms to welcome him. The two acquaintances bow repeatedly to each other, and exchange compliments; when one them is of high rank, the compliments occupy sometimes ten minutes; afterwards tables are placed before each of them, and they drink one another's health in tea. Then they part, crying in a loud voice extravagant compliments. Festivities are kept up for ten days after the new year. The first is callek Kay Yat, ' the day of the birds,' and is destined to remind the people that birds form part of the fcod of man. The use of meat is rigorously abstained from, and the singular custom of removing bells and secreting brooms is observed, from the belief that those articles can occasion misfortunes. The second day is called Kov-Yat, the day of dogs-an animal which the Chinese reverence, though they eat its flesh. The third is Chen-Yat, the day of swine; the fourth, Yaong-Yat, the day of lambs; the fifth of cows, and the sixth of horses. The four other days are dedeated to Pont So, a divinity, who is supposed to have taught the Chinese the use of wheat, rice, and meat, the cultivation of peas and beans, and other useful arts. Offerings are

THE FIRST STEP. - The first step towards the abyss of infidelity is a doubting or skeptical state of mind in regard to some parts, or the whole of the Scriptures; the next is either inincreased rather than diminished success. ous state of the mind. Like moderate drinksymptoms of its deadly approach. Let not a a corrupt and unbelieving heart beguile these with the promises of a proud and vain philosophy. There is no safety in a cultivated intelect, nor in all the resources of a Christain edection, and the watchfulness and teaching of friends; no, not even under "the droppings" of the sanctuary. In the faith of Jesus only there is safety. Believe in him to the salva-tion of the soul, then will you "know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

> FOLLY OF PRIDE. - Take some quiet, sober noment of life, add together the two ideas of pride and man. Behold him, creature of a pan, stalking through infinite space in all the grandeur of littleness. Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul floats from his body like melody from the string ; day and night, like dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heavens, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and beneath. It this a creature to make for himself a crown of glory, to deny his own flesh, to mock his fellow, sprung from the dust to which both will rearn? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons, has be not been stopped by difficulties? When he acts, is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives, is he free from pain? When he dies, can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man : humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection .-

A Mother's Inflence .- How touching the tribute of the Hon. T. H. Benton to his moth. er's influence : " My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never touched it from that time to this, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. GREAT MEN stand like solitary towers in the was seven years of age, she asked me not to