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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1863.

## Selected Poetry.

### THE WAR CHANT.

Thousands and thousands—thousands of mortals—  
Gazes for slaughter, rush to Death's portals!  
Cries on cohorts—advancing, advancing—  
Military steadily—cavalry prancing—  
March round the serried ranks merrily dancing!  
March all thoughts of home—think but of glory!  
Hope that you may become famous in story!  
Tide of your bosom, father or mother,  
Children and sweethearts, sister and brother—  
Fought—and all feeling of tenderness smother.  
Forward! then, onward!—onward and steadily!  
Look to your chief's command, readily, readily!  
Quick! march! and onward! shoulder arms! halt there!  
Sound arms, warriors! wait the assault there!  
Look to your weapons well; see there's no fault there!  
These for an instant! true courage is lowly  
In spirit, exalting thoughts that are holy!  
Kneel to your maker, then: offer a prayer to  
The March of Battles, and solemnly swear to  
Comer—or welcome the death you're heir to!  
Hark! the shrill trumpet's blast signals for the battle!  
Hundreds of brazen throats roar the death rattle!  
Wounded, in agony, mangled and gory,  
The dead and the dying, youthful and hoary—  
As they fell let them lie—bathed in their glory!  
Wives, now husbandless, weeping at home there—  
Children, now fatherless, over the foam there;  
Brothers and sisters then muse on words spoken—  
May a patriot's heart torn up and broken—  
Woe to the strife sender! woe for this token!  
God send the Prince of Peace come on earth here!  
Grant that this tumult cease—grant that the death here  
Of Right and of Justice may soon be supplied us;  
Charity which loved blessedly guide us!

## Miscellaneous.

### Women Warriors.

Among the ancients, the most celebrated warriors of accredited existence were the Helvetian ladies. Cæsar, in his commentaries on the Gallic war, is profuse in his praises of the military achievements of those fair dames. In more than one instance has the invincible legions of Rome gallantly turned their backs to the hostile wooing of the fair ones of Switzerland. Horace and Lucan also ascribe their countrymen of a like breach of good manners towards the warlike wives of the ancient Britons, whose queen, according to the testimony of Tacitus, led their armies to battle. Indeed, the current of history discloses the generally received opinion that women are naturally feebly and unparticipating. Among endless instances which might be cited to prove that women are as capable of high and heroic feeling as men, may be mentioned that of the Lacedæmonian mother, when she presented her son with his shield, enjoyed him to return with it, or upon it; and that of the Iroquois women of the North American tribes, who, when informed of the death of their husbands in warfare, inquired "how they died!" whether bravely fighting the foe, or the less honorable death of mortality.  
But warrior women are not the anomalies only of ancient times; they appear, also, in modern history. The time and manners, of chivalry, by bringing the great enterprises and adventures of heroism into fashion and repute, inspired the female sex with a similar taste.—Women were then seen in the midst of camps and armies and participating in all their dangers and disasters, and hardships and privations. During the crusade, also, animated, by the conjoint enthusiasm of religion and valor, women often performed the most romantic and chivalrous exploits, and joyously died, with arms in their hands, by the side of their lovers or husbands.  
In Europe there has been instances of delicate and gentle-hearted women attacking and defending fortifications, commanding armies, and obtaining victories. Such among other instances, were the heroic Joan of Arc, "the Maid of Orleans," the celebrated Joan of Monfort, and the celebrated Margaret of Anjou. In England the instances of female prowess and military exploit have been conspicuous.—Boadicea, or, as the heroic and illustrious queen of the Iceni is otherwise called, Boudicca resisted the legions of Rome in the fiercest and most deadly conflicts in which that great empire was ever engaged. Etheldreda, the eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, commanded armies, gained victories, and performed other warlike exploits. England owed its deliverance from the tyrannical yoke of the Danes, of Jadhith, the stepmother of Alfred. The skill and prudence displayed in military affairs by Philippa, queen of Edward Third, is celebrated in the chronicles and memoirs of the time, which abound, also, with numerous instances of similar qualifications possessed by females, both English and foreign. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heroism and warlike spirit of the fair sex, when invoked in the cause of religion and patriotism, were eminently conspicuous in Hungary, the Islands of the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, resisting the aggression of the Turks. History also furnishes many splendid instances of female devotion in the defence of country and religion in the mediæval ages.  
Neither is modern history prolific in the exhibition of female heroism and martial performances. In recent times instances have occurred of lady warriors and female campaigners. In the French revolution and Peninsular war, these were of no rare occurrence in the French armies. In the revolution of '89, the women of Paris were the foremost actors, not only as the attendants on the wounded, but as actual combatants on the attacks on the Bastille and the Tuilleries, and other events arising out of the revolutionary movement, they had an equal share with the male populace in the perils and horrors of the day. Indeed, the crisis of the revolution was precipitated by the females who marched on Versailles to bring back the King of France to Paris. Subse-

quent events were prolific in instances of female courage and martial bearing. During the campaign of the army of Republican France, under Danton, on the Sambre and the Meuse, in 1793, Theophile and Felicité Fernig, the daughters of the commandant of the National Guard of Mortagne shared equally all the dangers and privations of that campaign; at the battles of Jemappes they fought at the head of Philippe Egalite's (subsequently King of the French), columns; and had in the previous battles of Volmy braved all the terrors of the ceaseless cannonade of that noisiest battle on record. But it has been in Spain—the land of love and romance—that female patriotism and courage have shone the most resplendent in the recent warfare.

During the Spanish war of Independence in the Peninsula, at the sieges of Saragossa, Gerona, Valencia, and Tortosa, the female inhabitants of those cities enrolled themselves into companies, headed and commanded by ladies of rank for the purpose of attending the wounded and aiding and animating their countrymen in their efforts against the enemy. In the performance of those duties, the delicate and fragile fair ones of Saragossa were seen incessantly and fearlessly exposing themselves to imminent danger from the tremendous fire of shot and shell. Some took a more active part, and fought side by side with their husbands, brothers and fathers. The name of one of those heroines acquired imperishable renown.

Augustine Saragossa, a handsome young woman of humble birth, coming on the third day of the siege with provisions to the battery that had suffered most terribly from the enemy's fire, found every man belonging to it killed. For a moment every one hesitated to rescue the guns. Augustine, undaunted, sprang over the dead and dying, and snatching a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, fired off a twenty-pounder; and then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Her courage struck shame into the hearts of the men who had shrunk from taking the place of the slain; her generous enthusiasm animated with fresh courage all who beheld it. The battery was instantly manned, and the fire being renewed with increased vigor, the French were repulsed at all points with great loss.

Neither was this an isolated deed of heroism of that brave girl, who is canonized in the annals of history by the appellation of "The Maid of Saragossa." Visiting a battery in which her husband held the command, and observing the artillerymen so discouraged by his fall that the battery was on the point of falling into the hands of the enemy, she addressed the troops in animated tones, and by her inspiring eloquence so rallied them that they not only repulsed the enemy, but in a successful sortie beat them from the walls. In the course of the glorious struggle by her country for national honor and independence, she was rewarded as a testimony of her country's approbation of her patriotic devotion, with a field officer's commission.

The comtessa Barita at Saragossa, and Dona Lucia Johanna de Fitz-zaldit, Dona Maria Mariangela Vivern, and Dona Maria Centi, of the divisions of St. Narcis, St. Dathy, and St. Ustia, at Gerona have occurred an enduring celebrity in the execution of their commands, and the display of their heroic patriotism in their efforts to frustrate the designs of the foe of their country, to spoil it of its honor and nationality. Also during that glorious struggle for independence women were frequently seen in the ranks of the guerrilla bands, fighting among the foremost.

TO MAKE POTATO STARCH.—Starch made from the common potato furnishes an excellent substitute for arrowroot, as a wholesome nutritious food for infants. It also makes a good cheap pudding for the table, if cooked like sago; and as it has not the medicinal properties of arrowroot, it is much to be preferred as an article of daily food, except for children who are subject to diarrhoea or summer complaint. The process of making the starch is simple and the time required so short: as to put it into the power of every one having the means at hand. Wash any quantity of potatoes perfectly clean, and grate them into a tub half full of clean cold water; stir it up well; let it settle, then pour off the foul water; put the grated potatoes into a fine wire or coarse hair sieve; plunge it into another tub of clean cold water, and wash the starch through the meshes of the sieve and throw the residue aside—or wash it again if any starch remain in the punice; let it settle again, and repeat this process until the water comes off clear; scrape from the top any remains of the punice; then take the starch out, put it on dishes to dry in a warm room, and it will be fit for use immediately. When wanted for use, mix as much as may be needed in cold water, and stir it into boiling milk, or water if preferred, and it requires no further cooking. It also makes a stiff and beautiful starch for clearing thin muslin and laces.

PHYSIOLOGY OF SWIMMING.—The medical authorities of the French army especially recommend that men inclined to diseases of the chest should be continually made to swim. The following are the effects (which M. le Docteur Dudon attributes to swimming) on the organs of respiration:—"A swimmer wishing to proceed from one place to another, is obliged to deploy his arms and legs to cut through the liquid, and to beat the water with them to sustain himself. It is the chest, as being the central point of sustentation, that every movement of the limbs responds. This irradiation of the movements to the chest, far from being hurtful to it, is beneficial; for, according to a sacred principle of physiology, the more an organ is put into action the more vigor and aptitude it will gain to perform its functions. Applying this principle to natation, it will easily be conceived how the membranes of the chest of a swimmer acquire development—the pulmonary tissues firmness, tone and energy."

## Message from Gov. Curtin.

HISTORY OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE STATE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, April 15, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In taking leave of you at the close of the session, I think it proper under existing circumstances, to go beyond the usual formalities.

The partiality of my fellow citizens placed me in the office which I now hold, at a period of great public distraction, which soon culminated in the breaking out of the rebellion, which is still raging. The country had so long slumbered in unbroken tranquility that we had in this State almost forgotten the possibility of any violation of our domestic peace. Even our militia laws had been suffered to fall into disuse, and were reduced to a merely permissive organization of a few unformed volunteer companies in various parts of the State. The whole mind of our people was directed to peaceful and industrious pursuits. Conscious themselves of no intention to injure the rights or interests of others, or in any way to violate the Constitution under which we had thriven, they were unable to realize the designs of wicked and abandoned men, even after they had been publicly and boastfully proclaimed. Although for many months war had been actually levied against the United States in South Carolina and elsewhere, it is a fact that the people of this Commonwealth were first startled into a sense of the common danger by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Legislature was then in session and immediately made such provision as was at that moment deemed necessary; but, shortly after its adjournment, events having rapidly advanced, and the Capital of the country being in apparent danger, I deemed it necessary to convene it again early in May, 1861, to adopt measures for placing the State on a footing adequate to the emergency. This was promptly and cheerfully done. Five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars had been appropriated at the regular session for military purposes, and to that sum was then added authority to borrow three millions of dollars (\$3,000,000). This loan, notwithstanding the depressed finances of the country, and the alarm and distrust then prevailing, was promptly taken by our own citizens, at par; and, and at the suggestion of the Executive, laws were passed for organizing our military forces, and especially for immediately raising and supporting, at the expense of the State, a body of fifteen thousand men, called the Reserve Corps, to be ready for immediate service when required.

The Government of the United States had called out seventy-five thousand militia to serve for three months, of which the quota of Pennsylvania was immediately furnished. The Reserve Corps was raised, equipped and disciplined by the State, and contributed largely, under Providence, in saving Washington after that first disaster at Bull Run, and from that time we continued to add regiment after regiment as the services of the country required.

From the first movement to the present hour, the loyalty and indomitable spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania have been exhibited in every way and on every occasion; they have flocked to the standard of their country in her hour of peril, and have borne it victoriously on battlefields from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky to the far South and Southwest; they have never faltered for a moment. It has been my pride to occupy a position which enabled me to become familiar with all their patriotism and self-devotion, and to guide their efforts. Posterity will do them full justice. Every requisition of the General Government has been promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of the cause has been enacted without delay, and Pennsylvania is entitled to be ranked first among the States that have been throughout unflinching in their determination to subdue the sacrilegious wretches who are endeavoring to destroy the last Temple of Liberty.

The State has not been insensible to the sacrifices which her sons have made. No effort has been spared by her authorities to secure their comfort and welfare. Under legislative provisions to that effect, her sick and wounded have been followed and cared for, and, when practicable, brought home to be nursed by their friends; and the bodies of the slain, when possible, have been returned for burial in the soil of the State. The contributions of her citizens, in supplies of luxuries and comforts, for all of her volunteers, have been almost boundless, and nothing has been omitted that could encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their holy duty. They have left upon every march and in every camp, however desolate their immediate surroundings, that the eyes and hearts of the loved ones at home were upon and with them.

The result is that Pennsylvania is actually in a position on which it is my duty to congratulate you, as her representative. Notwithstanding the immense drain of her population, her industry is thriving at home, and so far as it may not be hurt by causes over which she has no control, must continue to prosper. Her finances were never in a more healthy condition—her people were never in better heart.

That the labors, anxieties and responsibilities of her Executive have been great and harassing, I need not say. I have given to them my nights and days, with, I trust, a single eye to the public welfare. I claim no special merit in this. I would have been unworthy to be called a man had I done otherwise. If I am proud of the result, it is that I am proud of the people who have effected it. To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is henceforth to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism and the martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down

as to render me unable to fulfill the duties of my position. It is to be added, that as the approaching season will probably be the most eventful period in the history of the country, I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties, if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle.

Under these circumstances, it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position, at the expiration of my present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer.

As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing that fact.

In taking leave of you, I may be permitted to say that as Governor of the Commonwealth, I have given, as was my duty, and shall continue to give an active and earnest support to the Government of the United States in its effort to suppress the existing rebellion. As a private citizen, I shall continue heartily to uphold the President and his administration as the only means by which that result can be attained—or in other words, the country can be saved. I give this as my deliberate opinion, and shall openly, candidly and zealously act in accordance with it.

Of the warm-hearted friends, to whom I owe so much, and of the people of the Commonwealth, who, regardless of party, have never tired of cheering my toils and anxieties by tokens of their generous confidence and approval, I cannot speak with composure. I can do no more than express to them the deepest, truest and most heartfelt gratitude.

Hoping that you may safely return to your homes and families after your public labors, and with the best wishes for your individual welfare and happiness, I now bid you farewell.

A. G. CURTIN.

CHICORY.—Chicory has been considerably cultivated the past season in some portions of Western Canada, as a substitute for coffee.—The roots are dug the first autumn after sowing, cleaned and partially dried, or cut up at once and kiln-dried for market. The manufacturers cut up the roots in small pieces, roast them, and grind them to powder between fluted rollers. The tops are also acceptable food to cows and sheep. Its leaves, blanched, are sold in the markets of the Netherlands, very early in the spring, as salad—long before lettuce are to be had. The roots are taken upon the approach of winter, and packed in cellophane in alternate layers of sand, so as to form ridges, with the crowns of the plants on the surface of the ridge. Here, if the frost be excluded, they soon send out leaves in such abundance as to afford a supply of salad during the winter. If light be excluded the leaves are perfectly blanched, and in this state are known under the name of *Barbe de Capucin*. The plant is not without its faults. If all the roots are not taken from the ground at the first season, it springs up and spreads like a thistle the next. It is also very exhaustive of the soil.

The following story is old but good, and Mr. Fillmore often relates it:—President Fillmore, upon his elevation to the Presidential chair, was obliged, in conformity with his new station, to purchase a carriage and horses. The horses were soon obtained, and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, offered to dispose of his fine coach, which was accordingly sent to the new president for his inspection. Irish Jimmy, the White House coachman, was on hand when Mr. Fillmore called at the stable to inspect it; and wishing an opinion from Jimmy as to the fitness of the coach, asked him if he thought it fine enough.

"Och, it's a fine coach, your honor," said Jimmy.

"But, is it good enough, Jimmy?" said the president.

Jimmy, with a doubtful scratch of the head answered again in the same manner; when Mr. Fillmore, wanting a positive answer, said:

"Jimmy, do you think a second-hand carriage would do for a President?"

"Och," said Jimmy, "Remember your honor's a second-hand President—an' sure 'tis just right."

The president took the coach.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRLS.—Anthony Trollope, in his new book on America, thus speaks of our school girls:—"I do not know any contrast that would be more surprising to an Englishman, up to that moment ignorant of the matter, than that which he would find by visiting, first of all, a free school in London and then a free school in New York. The female pupil at a free school in London, as a rule, is either a ragged paper or a charity girl; if not degraded, at least stigmatized by the badges and dress of the charity. We Englishmen know well the type of each, and have a fairly correct idea of the amount of education which is imparted to them! We see the result afterwards when the same girls become our servants and the wives of our grocers and porters. The female pupil at a free school in New York is neither a pauper nor a charity girl. She is dressed with the utmost decency. She is perfectly clean.—In speaking to her you cannot in any degree guess whether her father has a dollar a day or three thousand dollars a year; nor will you be able to guess by the manner in which her associates treat her. As regards her own manner to you, it is always the same as though her father were, in all respects, your equal."

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?"  
"Easy enough," said Billy. "I suppose so, but how?"  
"I guess you'd have lost yourn if it had been where mine was."  
"That don't answer my question."  
"Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off, or else steal the trap."

Ten companies of Infantry are to be raised in Illinois to protect the state from hostile aggression.

## Resolutions of the 171st Penn'a. Militia.

At a meeting of the Officers and men of the 171st Regt. Penn'a. Militia, at Camp, near Newburn, N. C., April 1st, 1863, presided over by Col. Everard Bierer, a committee consisting of Lieut. Col. Humphrey, Major R. C. Cox, Surgeon Theo. B. Lashells, Chaplain N. B. Critchfield, Quartermaster I. J. Post, Capt. Amsbury, McClellan and Bierer, and Lieut. Wood, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, our government, the wisest and best ever devised by the wisdom of man, is now struggling for the perpetuity of its glorious institutions, for the God given right so dear to every true American heart, the great principles of Human Freedom; and, Whereas, we hear with feelings of disappointment and indignation, the howl of partisan spirit, and the open avowals of insidious demagogues that endanger our National Safety, and embarrass our Federal and State authorities; and we hear of "sympathizers" at home and their hired correspondents in the Army—the aiders and abettors of this unholy rebellion—circulating the foul slander that the Drafted men of Pennsylvania are disloyal, disaffected, and opposed to further prosecution of the war—

Therefore, Resolved, That the Confederate States left the Union without any just cause, and that no terms of Peace, other than the unconditional surrender and return of the Traitors to their allegiance, should be offered by our Government.

Resolved, That having left our peaceful homes, the hearthstones of our fathers, our wives, and our children, we are determined to defend the interests of our Country, support its claims and uphold its war policy, until the emblem of our national power and greatness shall represent every State and Territory of the Union, and every Traitor, North or South, yield allegiance to the will of the people.

Resolved, That this Regiment, composed of Republicans and Democrats, [but no croakers or Copperheads,] will oppose not only here, but at the "ballot box," any man who does not heartily sustain in this war, the old-fashioned doctrine of all true Patriots, "No terms with Traitors," but submission to the rightful authority of the Government.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with "War parties in time of Peace, or Peace parties in time of war," because in our past history they have always given "aid and comfort" to our enemies, and in the present instance they are both the apologist and supporters of the traitors in their treason.

Resolved, That we spurn with contempt all propositions made by northern Copperheads, that we ought to approach armed traitors with terms of compromise or offers of peace; because the only honorable compromise that we can make with them, is that they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance as loyal citizens.

Resolved, That the opinion prevalent in the Northern States, that the drafted men from the hills and valleys of the old Keystone State are becoming demoralized and will not fight, is false and slanderous, and is no doubt the malicious publications of those Northern traitors who are too cowardly to strike us in the light of day, and face to face.

Resolved, That we are willing to bear our full proportion of the sacrifices which our country demands in this crisis, from any good citizen, and we are utterly opposed to any policy or party which counsels either "negotiation, the withdrawing of our armies, or an armistice preparatory thereto," so long as an armed traitor to the Federal Government remains in the land.

Resolved, That our present State Executive, Gov. A. G. Curtin, deserves the thanks of all true patriots, for the energy and patriotism which he has displayed in raising, arming and equipping the troops sent forth by the old Commonwealth at her country's call, and especially for his efforts to have the sick and wounded returned to hospitals within the State and to their homes until fit for duty.

We offer our honest and earnest support to the Executive, the army, and the loyal people of the country in crushing out the unholy power that renders this the darkest day of our national existence. The power that fills our land with mourning, death and carnage, and glories in the blood and triumph over the graves of men to whom principle and the honor of their country is dearer than life. Trusting in the power and justice of an Eternal God, we offer ourselves with the thousands of our armies, to the war that will result in the downfall of Treason, whether in the North or in the South and the establishment of peace, liberty and equality in a united and glorious Republic.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the different counties representing this Regiment.

E. BIERER,  
Chairman.

W. R. HULL, Asst. Surgeon,  
S. D. STURGIS, Adjutant,  
SAMUEL LOVE, Lieut.

Secretaries.

SET HIM AGAIN.—A very worthy fisherman named Grizzle, was drowned some time since, and all search for his body proved unavailing. After it had been in the water about a month it was discovered floating on the surface, and taken to the shore; whereupon Mr. Smith was dispatched to convey the intelligence to the much afflicted widow.

"Well, Mrs. Grizzle, we have found Mr. Grizzle's body."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, we have; the jury has set on it, and found it full of eels?"

"You don't say Mr. Grizzle's body is full of eels?"

"Yes, it is; and we want to know what you will have done with it?"

"How many eels do you think there is in him?"

"Why, about a bushel."

"Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house and set him again."

## Mining under the Sea.

Mining can hardly be a pleasant occupation. The absence of sun and natural light, the dripping sides of the shaft, the danger of explosion from the fire-damp, of the fall of jutting rocks and numerous other perils, invest it with vague terrors to active imaginations. But when the shafts run under the sea, and the swell of the ocean is distinctly audible, it must suggest many fears to the diligent miners.—The following graphic description is taken from an English paper:—

"We are now four hundred yards out under the bottom of the sea and twenty feet below the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet below us men are at work, and there are galleries deeper yet below that. The extraordinary position down the face of the cliff, of the engines and other works on the surface, at Bottallie, is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines under the earth, but under the sea. Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep strict silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-colored garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with a flame burning on our heads and darkness enveloping our limbs, he must certainly have imagined, without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a cava-cave of gnomes.

"After listening a few minutes a distant and unearthly noise becomes faintly audible—a long, low, mysterious moaning that never changes, that is felt on the ear as well as heard by it, a sound that might proceed from some incalculable distance—from some far invisible height—a sound unlike anything that is heard on the upper ground, in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely mournful and still, so ghostly and impressive when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively not of communicating to each other the strange awe and astonishment which it has inspired in us from the very first.

"At last the miner speaks again and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation, so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their height, when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; it roars heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labor—all ascend to the surface to breathe the upper air and stand on firm earth; dreading—though no catastrophe has ever happened yet—that the sea will break in on them if they remain in the cavern below.

"Hearing this, we got up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand upright in the position we now occupy; and flaring our candles hither and thither in the darkness, can see the bright, pure copper streaming through the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ooze, of the most lustrous green color, traversed by a natural network of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the salt water percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spurts out furiously in thin continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug, of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole there, and that plug is all that we have to keep out the sea!

"Immense wealth of metal is contained in the roofs of this gallery throughout its entire length, but will always remain untouched; the miners dare not take it, for it is part (and a great part) of the rock which is their only protection against the sea, and which has been so far worked away here that its thickness is limited to an average of three feet only between the water and the gallery in which we now stand. No one knows what might be the consequence of another day's labor with the pick-axe on any part of it."

THE LAND OF CONTRARIES.—In Australia the north is the hot wind, and the south the cool; the westerly wind the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious. It is summer with the colony when it is winter here, and the barometer is considered to rise before bad weather, and to fall before good. The swans are black and the eagles are white; the mole lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; the kangaroo (an animal between the deer and the squirrel), has five claws on his fore paws, three talons on his hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on his tail. There is a bird (melliphaga) which has a broom in his mouth instead of a tongue. The cod is found in the rivers, and the perch in the sea; the valleys are cold, and the mountain tops warm. The nettle is a lofty tree, and the poplar a dwarfish shrub; the pears are of wood, with the stalk at the broad end; the cherry grows with the stone outside. The fields are fenced with mahogany, the humblest house is fitted-up with cedar, and myrtle plants are burnt for fuel. The trees are without fruit, their flowers without scent, and the birds without song. Such is the land of Australia!

Mrs. Matilda Maggs has a fresh shingle at her shop door in one of the Eastern cities wit this announcement:—  
"Notice—I at got sum nu articles for sail such as crackers, kaudis, kups, sorcers, and many other articles to numerous to menshun, al celling cheap."

A brother editor tells us that when he was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace he was requested by the jailor to give the prison a puff.

What quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas and dinner parties? White kids.