The Independent Republican.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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William H. Cooper & Co., PANKERS, Successors to POST, COOPER & CO., Montre Pr., Office one door east from Posts Nore, Tempike Street Montroec, June 9, 1859.-17.

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H. GATTALL,
WIROLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, GRAIN,
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Will keep constantly on hand the least bloads of Flour, by the
Sack or handred harries, at the lowest market prices, also Sait by
the single Barrel or Load. All orders from Merchants and Dealer
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litice, and all kinds of Fameer produce in their season.
New Mitterd, Pa., March 30, 1868-19.

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Montroe, March 1, 1889.

MANUFACTURER of HARNES SADDLES, and TRUNKS, New Millord, Susquedanna County, Fa. New Millord, Jamusty 18, 1859-19

E. H. Rogers,

H. D. Bennett.

WATCH REFAIRER, buting wired for the past nine years with the most skillful workners, he feels considered that he can do the most sillful workners, he feels considered that he can do the most sillful in so short bettler. All nor assuranced to give satisfaction. Jewelry repaired nearly and one workness he transition of the second sillful in the satisfaction. Jewelry repaired nearly and one of his and Turnish Revenue he was the satisfaction. See the first second to the satisfaction of the satisfaction o

Wm. W. Smith & Co., CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURES. Reponded of Carrier Franciscus of furnished at pand were Rooms foot of Main Street, May 26, 1886-46

Hayden Brothers. W HOLESALE DEALERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, Watches, Jewelty, &c., New Millord, Strep. (to., Pa. 1984) Merchants and Pedius supplied at New York Jobbing Prices. New Millord, May, 1883, 17 William & William H. Jessup,

ORNETS AT LAW, Mostraise, I's. Practice in Susqui nna, Bradford Wayne, Wynning and Luzeroe counties.

Wm. H. Jessup,
TTORNET AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSUDER OF DEEDS for the state of New York, will stated
all business entrusted to him with promptoess and sfelity,
Office on Public Square, on a pied by Jion, William Signary. Bentley & Pitch.

A TTORNETS AT LAW, AND BOUNTY LAND AGENTS.-Office west of the Court House, Montrose, Pa. Albert Chamberlin A TTORNEY AT LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office over I. L. Post & Co.'s Store, Monthung Pa. A. Bushnell,

William N. Grover,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, 27 LOUIS, MISSON IA, the CIVIL COVERS of RECORD, and devices JOHN ELECTRIC LAWS. Business from abroad will entition, OFFICE No. 4 Chestnut Street. Mt Louis, December 22, 1850,-19

John W. Cobb. M. D.

Dr. A. Gifford.

Dr. G. Z. Dimock, PHYFICIAN AND SURGEON, has permanently located at Montrose, Susquehama county, Pa. OFFICE over Son's Store. Lodeings at Searie's Hotel.

Montrose, March 16, 1865.

Dr. Wm. L. Richardson Dr. E. F. Wilmot.

Dr. H. Smith.

C. D. Virgil,

SIDENT DENTIST, HORTROSE PA. Of at the Franklin Hotel. Room No. 2.

Keeler & Stoddard. DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, Leather and Findings, Maire at. first door below Searing Hotel, Montroet, Parvin

D FALER IN DRUGE, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Painte Olis, Dycastink, Variables, Window Glao, Laquire, Groothe-Inchery, Glassware, Wal Paper, Fauer Goods, Pewelry, Perturn Grand Lindruments, Tunese Clerks, Brunies, &c., and Agen at 10 of the most popular Patient Medicine, Mentrus, Pa. Chandler & Jessup. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Brady Made Chething, Greeceie Books and Stationery, etc., Public Avenue, Montmon, Pa.

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DEALER IN GROCEKIES, &c., at the a by Crane & Rogers, Montrose; Pa., MONTROSE, March 17, 1800,—15

News Office! YORK CITY ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., for sale at the Montrose Book Store by

Patronise those that advertise.

Independent Republican.

66 Freedom and right against slavery and wrong."

VOL. 5. }

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

Work and Rest.

WHAT have I yet to do ? Flowers that, opening new, Smile through the morning's dew, Droop in the sun, Neath the moon's scorehing glare, Silentness everywhere, Through the hot land. Yet must i labor still, All the day through— Striving with earnest will, Patient my place to fill, My work to do.

Long though my task may be, Cometh the end. God 'tis that helpeth me, His is the work, and he New strength will lend. He will direct my feet, Give me my portion meet; Firm in his promise sweet Trusting I'll stand.

Up, then, to work again! Go Is word is given, That note shall sow in vain, But find his riponed grain Garnered in Heaven, Larger the shadows fall, Night cometh on ; Low voices softly call, "Come, here is rest for all! Labor is done!"

For the Independent Republican. Staff-and-Satchel Lapers.

THE last few days of my time at home, before eaving on a tour of rehool visitations, were busily pent in answering letters to the number of fifteen or twenty, from different parts of the county, in examining, correcting, copying, and mailing to the State Department the Annual Reports and four nouths' Certificates recently received by me from the ownships which had not previously reported, and in rarious other necessary preparations. I had delayed nual Reports and four months' Certificates would be received. But in this I was disappointed, and those that were not received will, of course, be compelled to accept the alternative of awaiting my return, which will be somewhat hastened on their account. After closing the examinations of teachers, (Thomon, May 23,) I visited some of the schools in Harmony township, and paid "flying calls" to others. I learned that all of the schools of the District were in successful operation but one, and that one might be; but it being vituated on the old Belmont turnpike. near Comfort's Poud, some distance from the other settled portions of the town through which I passed, no one, of whom I inquired, knew anything in re-

I left-Thomson Centre at 3 o'clock, p. m., May 23, and took my course down the Starrucca Creek, in a portheast direction. The road, for the first two miles, quite good, much better than formerly, although it passes through the woods for nearly the whole distance. Large quantities of hemlock bark pass over this road every season to the tannery at Starrucca Village. Bark is a great source of income to the their whole dependence on that alone. Into many this region is very stony, at least most of it, and rities:

"Emerson looks like a refined farmer, Longfellow like a

On issuing from the woods, I found myself in Wayne county; and, leaving the Starrucca a short distance to the left, I soon came to the residence of udge Mumford, (one of the associate judges of that ounty, formerly,) which is very finely situated on the ank of a wild, rapid stream, which makes into the arrucca valley from the southeast. After crossing bridge over this stream, I turned to the left, and as fairly into the valley of Starucca, at the lower end of which is situated a village of the same name. The valley is from a quarter to half a mile in width, and upwards of a mile long. The road down this valley is generally wide, but very badly marred by ruts cut by the wheels of wagons laden heavily with imber and bark. The soil here is extremely fertile, eing a rich, sandy loam.

The most of the dwellings in the upper part of the ralley, above the main village, look forsaken and roe-begone, indeed. There is not a respectable resdence after passing Judge Mumford's till you reach the village, a distance of nearly a mile. There is one building formerly used as a tavern which looks decidedly Babylonic. After dark, a fruitful imaginaion could easily people it with evil divinities. Standing on the left is a rickety old grist-mill, whose creaking, grouning chorus falls most dolefully upon the ear. A little farther along, on the right, is the publie schoolhouse, planted in an excavation, and the bank on three sides is nearly or quite as high as the ouse itself. A queer place to locate a schoolhouse, hen so many better ones are close at hand. But I suppose land is more valuable than brains—than a ood education for a rapidly developing generation. the folks" came running joyously along, seeming in high glee. I asked them how they liked their teacher, and they replied, "first-rate," with a heartiness that led me to think they made no "mental reserva tions." I soon overlook the teacher, and recognized in her one of the most successful teachers of Susquehahna county, who had been induced by eight dolare a month and a strady boarding place to leave our county for Wayne. And she is not the only one that has done so, and probably not the only one that will do so in future for similar reasons. And our people stand coolly by and see this process of ruinous depletion go on, without applying the proper remedy. They seemingly choose to be obliged to

complain continually because they cannot obtain good, well qualified teachers to fill their schools. Young, inexperienced, and "unfil" teachers are imployed in the schools, and then the people coinplain because the pupils do not learn, and the schools do not improve. But some one asks why are such teschers employed? Because they will work chesp -well, not work, exactly, but will stay in the schoolhouse for the fewest coppers. The educating of the children is struck off to the lowest bidder. If good eachers could be employed as cheaply as poor ones, so pour ones would be employed. It is not the choice our people to have pour teachers, but they fix a Burns, were all uncommonly so. Sir Walmoney standard according to their appreciation of the value of education, and all who teach must suit fine head. Macaulsy is homely. Bulwer themselves to this standard. But some wordy flatterer, who seemingly cares little for the improvement of our schools, declares this a "libel on the silowed to differ, and covered with jewelry, intelligence of the people." Oh no, it is not, my he can but look like a simpleton. I might friend. It is merely the candid, honest truth, told in go on almost ad infinition-but after all, in plain English -- so plain that " he who runs may read;" proportion is this class any homelier than any and every intelligent man in the county, was has had other? sufficient thought upon the subject, knows it to be so. It was only last Summer that a teacher whom we

knew how to teach, or she would not have been called; they would not have accepted of an "unfit" one or a " medium" one at any price; they had too many such already. Neither is this a solitary caso-Some of our best female teachers have left our county during the past Spring, some to obtain \$200 a year, and others \$10 a month, and in all cases a steady boarding place. Now, the question is, why cannot there teachers earn as much for us as for anybody else? or why, when they have proven themselves good teachers, are they not retained to work for us at some rate? Because we cannot afford it, of

But do not misunderstand me. Do not say at once that I am in favor of an indiscriminate increase of teachers' wages. I am not. The trouble lies herowe do not discriminate between good and poor teachers. We pay the poor once about as much and in some cases more, than we do the good ones .-Many of those engaged in "keeping" school, if they had their just compensation, would starve in that business. So it is and ever has been. The poor workers are very much over paid, and the good ones are not half paid. What I wish is to have good teachers paid good wages, and poor ones, if we are obliged to employ them, (as we are many of them now in order to supply the schools with somebody that can go through with the cerenomy,) paid accord ing to what they carn, and not what the others have But I will not look at that side of the picture all the time. We have made much improvement in the last three years in regard to this matter. Some of the towns have adopted this plan of grading wages' wholly. The year just closed has been especially prollic of good results, in this particular. There is hardly any possibility of securing this state of things unless the directors employ the teachers. The proprietors of the different schools of a district can select the individual, but the directors, who are respon sible for the pay, should in all cases contract with the teachers of their district. The directors of nearly every district in the county, (there are two or three exceptions,) now very properly hire the teachers.-Three years ago there were but two or three Board of Directors that did so. Three years ago over one half of the seachers of the county that taught under the regulations (in part) of the School System, that were recognized by the directors, and paid from the public funds, were wholly unlicensed in any way by any authority acknowledged by the law. Now, at this date, I have not learned of one teaching under such circumstances. There are two or three cases where teachers, or those claiming to be, have gone into schools unlicensed, but they have already had, or soon will have, a notice of dismissal from the prop-

Thus the changes have gone on, and thus improve ments have been made, and all of it in the face of a merciles and determined opposition. Only reflect for a moment what might have been done if all the effort made against had been made in favor of the common schools. Susquehanna county to-day might almost have been a Common-School Paradise had hat been the case.

But time presses, and I shall be obliged to curtai the length of this "Paper." I cannot say all that I wish to in regard to my journey through Harmony without delaying this too long to reach you in time for your next issue.

APPEARANCE OF LITERARY CELEB-

A New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following accoun-

meditative and quiet. Longfeslow like a good-natured beef eater. Holmes like a eady-to-laugh little body, wishing only to be as funny as he can.' Everett seems only the graceful gentleman, who has been hand some. Beecher a ruddy, rollicking boy.-Bancroft a plain, negative looking man.-Whittier the most retiring Quaker. Bryant plain, serene looking man, dressed in gray. And thus I might name others. Not one these gentlemen can be called handsome, uness we except Beecher, who might be a deal In this respect they can bear no palm away from very intellectual women, who have always become very homely.-There is nothing in a dominant intellect, in continuous, far reaching, wearing thought, to favor the curves of beauty; --it consumes a greater quantity of tissue and fluids than it supplies. It dilates the eye, but deepens the ines, sharpens the bones, and often wears the nerves to a torturing quickness. So this is one reason why intellectual women should carry their quantum of ligliness.

Let us look at them as they pass. Mrs. Signumey, the grandmother of American female literature, in her prime (if we may believe her portrait) was quite, handsome.-Catherine Beecher is homely. Mrs. Beeche Stowe is so ordinary in looks she has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's "Biddy." M. Kirkland is a fat dowager. Mrs. E. F. Ellet looks like a washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was plain. Charlotte Cushman has a face as marked as Daniel Webster and quite as strong. So has Elizabeth Blackwell .-Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs Ann S. Stephens, heavy and coarse. Oakes Smith considered handsome. Julia Ward Howe has been a New York celle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia F. Welby was almost eautiful. Sarah J. Hale, in her young days, quite, unless her picture fibs. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, posessed beauty. If we cross the ocean we find Madame de Stael was a fright; but Hannah More was handsome; Elizabeth Fry, glorious; Letitia Langdon, pretty; Mrs. Hemans

woudrously lovely; Mary Howitt, fair and matronly; Mrs. Norton, really beautifulbut alas! she who has the largest brain of all, with as great a heart, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in physique is angular, and tho' she has magnificent eyes, her face is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had ook in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at British men of first-class craniums-Shakespeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnson was a monster of agliness; so were Goldsmith and Pope; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelly, Byron, Moore, Campbell, and ter Scott looked very ordinary in spite of his nearly hideous, slthough a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but I must be

A fellow found guilty of burglary paid eight dollars a mouth and board, had a call from | before Justice Day, in Ireland, observed that one of the southern counties of this State, at a malery his fate was singular, that he lost by Day of four hundred dollars for ten months. But she what he got by night,

Inspiration. BY JAMPE G. PERCIVAL. GLORIOUS CREATURES! Shapes of light!
Where are now those looks of power?
Where the eyes that glistened bright,
In my visionary hour?

Ye were fair, and ye were high; Far, too far away from earth; Shadowy pinions hovered nigh, When my fancy gave you birth.

I was in a trance of heaven: Spirits then would come and go: Where the eternal walls were riven, Rushed a dazzling overflow. I was then, on sounding wings, Borne along the living air;

All of bright and beautoous things, All of great and good, were the Not a sound, but seemed to tell Harmony and boly love; Every echo gently fell, Like an answer from abovo.

Then the soul assumed its reign;
Then it stood erect and bold;
All it sought so long in vain,
Then in torrents round it rolled.

With a full and sudden rush, Thought and light and knowledge came Like an instantaneous gush From the purest fount of flame.

Thick as atoms in the sun, Dancing in the dusty way,
Thousand sparkles seemed to run,
Meeting, mingling into day. Twas the spirit's jubilee; Passion sprang, and rent his chain,

Mounting into ecstasy, Bright and free from every stain. Visions, many as the stars, Glowing like a summer even Proud at victors on the cars, Heralded my way to heaven.

From the Bradford Argus.

The Moravian Indians.

the whites became acquainted with it-how long we know not. In 1742, the celebrated Count Zinzendorf visited the Wyoming Valley, and made application to the Indian Chiefs to visit the Indian villages, and instruct the natives in the doctrines of repentance and selvation, through the merits of the Savior. He was received with the kindness and politeness of refined society. Their answer to him was: "Brother, you have made a long journey over the seas, to preach the Gospel to the white people and the Indians; you did not know that we were here, and we knew nothing of you. This proceeds from above! Come therefore to us, both you and your brethren. We bid you welcome among us." The Moravians, of whom the Count was a leader, had made a settlement at Bethlehem on the Lehigh, and from that place were sending out their missionaries for the conversion of the Indians; and from thence the Rev. David Ziesbuger came to Wyalusing in 1763-now nearly a century ago. The Indians, seemingly prepared by a kind Providence, were ready and anxious to troubles arose from inimical Indians, and he fled to save his life, to Bethlehem, and on the return of more peaceful times in 1765, he returned to Wyalusing, accompanied by other Christian Indians from near Bethlehem; and after enduring hardships and sufferings untold, reached their new home in May, 1765. Here they went to work and built them up a village, on the lands formerly owned by Joseph Stalford, and now owned by Levi P. Stalford, Esq., grandson of the former owner, and Benj. Brown. The situation is a very pleasant one, on a second rise from the river, just above high water mark, and about two miles from the mouth of the Wyalusing creek. The village contained some forty or fifty well built houses after the English fashion, with chimneys and windows, and a street about eighty feet in width; their church was in the centre of the village, with

a bell—the first ever placed in a meeting house this side of the Blue Mountains. There they lived in peace some seven years, enjoying the blessing of the gospel .-I'ne remains or rums are nearly obliterated; he place where the old well was is still to selow, or down the river from the village. There was a more ancient place of interment higher up the river on a lower flat, where the river has washed away the banks, exposing the bones of those that were buried there.-The writer of this, between thirty and forty years ago, in company with others, saw many of those bones where the bank had been washed away. In 1828, Mr. John Stalford, the present owner of the land, found, in one lace, three skeletons lying parallel and close y each other; one a very large skeleton, and some of the bones in a good state of preservation. The bone from the shoulder o the elbow, when measured by a very tall man over six feet high, was four inches long-er than his. If this bone be any guide, this person when living must have been more

than eight feet high. At the head of these skeletons was placed brass kettle, with quite a number of small ones partly decayed, supposed to be of some animal, perhaps a raccoon or wood-chuck, for food for the dead man to eat on his journey, and a spoon parfly decayed.—About the same time Levi P. Stalford, Esq., found other skeletons, with an earthen crock placed at the head of the bones, filled in part with the same kind of bones, and prepared in the same manner as the other. This grave yard was supposed to be occupied long betianized Indians of whom we are speaking. But let us pause and look in upon these Christianized heathens, and see what the power of the religion of the Savior can make the wild children of the forest. There

they are, every person striving to earn their own living, and to educate themselves un-der the direction of their beloved teachers, who have left their own homes with all their ties and endearments, to teach the wild red man the way to Heaven and eternal happiness. Each person is striving not only to lay up treasure in Heaven, but to provide for his temporal wants. They built a hand. some little village of some forty or fifty houses in very good fashion for those times, and a pleasant meeting house; so they must have been very diligent and industrious,— dian, for even among them, arrow-making is Partington? Oh! any paradox church Medison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Taylor, Many interesting anecdotes are related by a distinct trade or profession, which many where the Gospel is dispensed with.

pecially of Job Gilloway, one of their Chieta. He understood the capacity of the material Job, by the settlers, was esteemed a perfect he wrought, and before striking the first blow, gentleman, as well as a Christian; but said he could make of his wife nothing but a the sculptor judges of the perfectness of a squaw. However, troublesome times were at hand. The Connecticut settlers had come and the Connecticut settlers had come ed and speculative antiquarians of the harden on, and the Mohawk Indiana had commenced; and the Mohawk Indiana had ing of copper, for the working of flint axes, because restless desirous perhaps to have spears, chisels and arrow-heads, vanished bearing that important art on which depends the commerced; and the Mohawk Indians had ing of copper, for the working of mint axes, become restless, desirous, perhaps to have something to say and do, while the others fore the simplest mechanical process. I felt were fighting. Under these discouraging that the world had been better served had tree driven the Missionaries and their friends advised a removal to the Ohio, and more!

pain they came to this conclusion, " none but There was another settlement of Moravians at Sheshequin, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Rothe, (said to be the father of the Rev. Mr. Robdes who afterwards was the Rev. Mr. Rhodes who afterwards was following sketch of his life, from the N. K. our appropriate was varied at Northmoreland. Luzerna County Courier, will not be without interest at this weak point. She can tell you whother that settled at Northmoreland, Luzerne County, who was said to have been born while on

who was said to have been born while on this journey.) These two settlements met at Wyalusing, and after again dedicating themselves to the Most High, and partaking of the Holy Communion on the 6th day of June 1772; on the 11th of June, all being ready, the Missionary in a few solemn words reminded them of the hany great favors and blessings received from God in this place, and then offering up praise and thank-sgiving to Him, with fervent supplication for his peace and protection on their journey. The company consisted of 241 persons; brother Etwain conducted those who went by land, and brother Rothe by water. The land party went over the mountains and down the Muncy creek, which they crased thirty-six times; but they did not fail attending to their daily worship of their Maker. The other party went down the Susquehanns to parties met. There they left their canoes and went over the mountains to what was Some inquiry having been lately made into the settlement of the Moravian Indians formerly settled in Wyslusing, and then called the Ohio, now the Alleghany river. In passing over the mountains, they suffer and through the revolutions of 1848-9 in Italy, and afforded a variety of scenes, of alknown by the name of Friedenshulten, or their way led through a trackless will ternate trial, success, and disaster, seldom ways had such a string of engagements with the women that she never found half an hour to listen to what any man-living would short history of that settlement. The ind- than all else, the rattlesnakes were so thick inus were settled in this county long before that they were constantly in danger of being bitten by them; and a great portion of their goods had to be carried on their backs. The children, too, had to be carried; some died under their sufferings—one poor cripple, 10 or 11 years old, whose mother had taken in s basket most of the way. On the Alleghany they made canoes and floated down the river, until, on the fifth of August, they came to Friedenstadt, now in Beaver county, where they found friends and fellow Chrisians under the teaching of the Rev. Mr. lesburger; here they rested until the next,

year, when they all removed to Muskingum what was the cause of all this? The Indians strove to live in peace with all. If a white man called on them he was fed and cared for free of charge, and so were the Indians treated in like manner; this called up a jealous feering between the whites and Iroquois Indwere friendly to the other. Ardent spirits that bane of the red man and curse of the white, began to be introduced among them. receive him. But his stay was not long- These, and the desire to live in peace, undoubtedly caused their removal. shall tell the sad fate that awaited these poor suffering Christianized Indians in their Historians seem very willing new home? to bury it in eternal oblivion; but there is a

record on high that will be read before an assembled world at the last great day. The author of Historical Recollections Pennsylvania, says: "The Historian willingly drops the curtain upon the scenes which they encountered in their new residence." Mr. Miner says, "The fate of these poor creatures at nearly the close of the Revolutionary War, I am glad it is not my painful duty to record." We may well say with Mr. Jefferson, "indeed I tremble for my Country when I think that God is just and that his justice will not always sleep. They were pursued to their new home in 1782, driven into their meeting.house, tied ogether, and while uniting in the praise of the Most High God, men, women, and children were committed to the fire and perished all together; and this, too, after the pro-

fessed Christian white people had taken two or three days to consult and consider upon e seen. The burying ground was situated it. But the heart sickens and the hand trembles while attempting to record this horrible tranzaction, and may God in His mercy forgive this nation for the sins we have commited against humanity, and shame forever WYALUSING. sbut our mouths.

> How the Indians Made Stone Arrow-heads. The heads of Indian arrows, spears, javeins, &c., often found in many parts of our continent, have been admired, but the process of forming them conjectured. The Hon Caleb Lvon, on a recent visit to California met with a party of Shasta, Indiana, and ascertained that they still used those weapons. which in most tribes have been superseded by rifles or at least by iron pointed arrows and spears. He found a man who could manufacture them, and saw him at work at all parts of the process. The description which Lyon wrote and communicated to the American Ethnological Society, through Dr. E. H. Davis, we copy below: The Shasta idian seated himself upon the floor, and layng the stone anvil upon his knee, which was of compact talcose slate, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts, then giving another blow to the fractured side he split off a slab some fourth of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against the anvil with the thumb and nger of his left hand, he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance. gradually assumed the required shape fter finishing the base of the arrow-head the whole being only little over an inch in length) he began striking gentler blows, every one of which I expected would break it in

deces. Yet such was their adroit application, and dexterity that in little over an bour lie produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head. I then requested him to carve me one of the remains of a broken porter bottle, which (after two failures) he succeeded in doing. He gave as a reason fer his ill success, he did not understand the grain of the glass. No sculptor ever handled a chisel with greater, precision. or more carefully measured the weight and effect of every blow, than this ingenious in-

the early white settlers of these people, es attempt, but in which few attain excellence. pecially of Job Gilloway, one of their Chiefs. He understood the capacity of the material

GARIBALDI.

other party went down the Susquehanna to Northumberland, and thence up the West Branch to the Great Island, where the two

Here commenced his military life, which ing why, with so many advantages, she had continued fourteen years in South America, never married. can military career, was to train to arms Ital. say to her, supposing she could stop to hear ians who were in exile in those regions, and him. "Besides, if I were to get married noto prepare them to fight for their own country. Such was his success, that, although he would become of all the wedding clothes for

the armies for discipline, daring, constancy, struggle against the Austrians.

in 1773, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Garibaldi's life relate to his wife. He man searches, that the expectations thus excited tive of one of the States of South America.

The Indians of all this? The Indians tive of one of the States of South America. In her professional process she felt a par-She was trained to horsemanship and the lnd. ested, she also possessed a similar degree of turned, that could not be told from new; desperate conflicts, by dealing out powder, loading guns and even firing them at the en-

my.
The sufferings which she endured among the mountains, in times of adversity and seasons of tempests, were severe and almost incredible. The short account of her escape from a Brazilian guard, after capture in an there was a joining in it? and nights, on horseback and alone, through wild forests, swimming swollen torrents, on might be said to revel in difficulties. A full her way, by holding to the mane or tail of pattern with trimming, all ample and ready her horse, is exceeded only by the sad narra-tive of her death, in 1849, on the banks of urrection of anything balf, worn, or imperthe Po, when, after resolutely accompanying feetly made, the brilliant success, when, after Garibaldi on his retreat from Rome, she turning, twisting, piercing, contriving, and landed with him in one of the boats in which unheard of inventions of trimming, a dress ly place in Italy which held out against the pristine splendor-that was a triumph worth

Garibaldi declined the proffered honors of a public reception, on his arrival at New York; urgently recommending to his exiled count sip, but, after all, it was innocent gossip rymen here, to apply themselves to such ionest employments as they could obtain, for their independent support, " not hesitating at accepting the most humble-even sweeping the streets. As soon as his feeble of Miss Simpkin's wedding clother and how ealth was restored, in strict consistency with his precepts, he set the example of en. gaging in daily labor, in the candle manufacory of his friend and countryman, Signor Meneci, on Staten Island. While thus employed by day, he continued at evening for a ime to add to his manuscripts, at the request of the American friend to whom he had committed them, until he found it necessary to when she wouldn't be engaged to him bentermit his literary, labora, in consequence of his physical fatigue.

He afterwards spent several years in comnanding commercial vessels between Peru and China, and then returned to Piedmont his native country, where he was allowed to reside by the government, and where he superintended the education of his two young song and endeavored to colonize the little island of Caprea, on the coast of Sardinia, which he had purchased with money bequeathed to him by his brother. When the war was threatened, he was placed in command of a division of the army of Piedmont, and assigned to an important advanced post on the left wing, where his standard has been oined by thousands of the most enthusiastic talian soldiers, viz: the volunteers who have can you love your neighbor as yourself and flocked, in arms, from every part and corner of the Peninsula.

The biographer might have mentioned other interesting incidents in Garlbaldi's life; a person who lives in a country village, absoas, for instance, his acting as one of the Tri. lutely without curiosity or interest on these amvirate, at Rôme, during the Revolution of subjects, and I will show you a cold, fat ove-1848. His coadjutors were Mazzini and Av. ter, to whom the tide mud of propriety is the

PHILOSOPHY AND CHRISTIANITY,-Philoso phy, in the night of Pagantim, was like the fire fly of the tropics, making itself visible, but not irradiating the darkness. But Chris tianity, revealing the Sun of righteousness, sheds more than the full sunlight of those tropics on all that we need to see, whether for time or eternity .- Coleridge.

What church do you attend, Mrs.

THE VILLAGE DRESSMAKER.

You may have heard of diguitaries, my

You man have heard of diguitaries, my good readin, but, assure you you know very little of a stuation of trust or importance compared to that of the dressmaker in a small New England town.

What important interests flow his take in her hinds! How is also beneged, courted, referred to! Three months beforehand, all her days and nights are spoken for; and the simple statement, that only on that day you can have Miss Clippers, is of itself an apology for omission of attention elsewhere—it itself so home at once to the design common ness of every woman, married or single.—How thoughtfully is everything arranged, weeks beforehand, for the golden, the important season when Miss Clippers can come! tant season when Miss Clippers can come! On that day there is to be no extra sweeping, dusting, cleaning, cooking, no visiting, no receiving, no reading or writing, but all, with

Jane's dress-whether the fatal spot, by any remnant of velvet will make you a basque-

brightness of her merry blue eyes. She was well pleased to hear dawning girls wonder-

commenced under many adverse circumstances, "The Italian Legion" soon began to reap laurels, and at length took the front rank in would draw out of her little chest just the faintest tip-end of a sigh, and tell some young and success. In his services in Italy during lady, in a confidential undertone, that one of the last revolution, he had many of his old these days she would tell her something, soldiers in his files; and doubtless some of and then there would come a wink of her the survivors must be with him now, to blue eyes, and a fluttering of the pink ribbons in her cap, quite stimulating to youthful in-Some of the most interesting passages in quisitiveness, though we have never been Garibaldi's life relate to his wife. He man able to learn by any of our antiquarian re-

In her professional prowess, she felt a parmost athletic habits which prevail among the donable pride. What feats could she relate females of those countries. Though, like of wonderful dresses got out of impossibly him, noble hearted, affectionate, and disinter. sonal courage and fortitude which have what reclaimings of waists that other dress seldom been displayed, and still more rarely makers had hopelessly spoiled! Had not depicted by any authentic pen. After her Mrs. Gen. Wilcox once been obliged to call marriage, she accompanied him in his battles, in her aid on a dress sent to her from Paris? by sea and land; and, although usually un. and did not Miss Prissy work three days and armed, and keeping at his side only as his nights on that dress, and make every stitch companion, she sometimes aided in his most of the trimming over with her own hand be desperate conflicts, by dealing out powder, fore it was fit to be seen? And when Mrs. Governor Dexter's best silver gray brocade was spoiled by Mrs. Pimlico, and there wasn't another scrap to pattern it with, didn't she make a new waist out of the cape, and piece one of the sleeves twenty-nine times, and yet nobody would ever have known that

fair average plain sailing of her work, she he was seeking to reach Venice, then the on. faded and defaced was restored to more than

It was true, Miss Prissy, like most of her nomadic compeers, was a little given to gosa bit of malice in it; it was only all the particulars about Mrs. Thus and So's, wardrobe -all the statistics about Mrs. That-and-Tother's china closet-all the minute items her mother cried, the morning of the wedding, and said she didn't know anything how she could spare Louisa Jane, only that Edward was such a good boy that she felt she could love him like her own son-and what a Providence it seemed that the very ring that was put into the bride loaf was the one that he gave her when he first went to sea, cause she thought she loved Thomas Strickland better, but that was, only because she hadn't found him out, you know-and so forth, and so forth,

Sometimes, too, her narratives assumed a solemn cast, and brought to mind the hush of funerals, and told of words spoken in faint whispers, when hands were clasped for the first time-and of utterance crushed out from hearts, when the hammer of a great sorrow strikes out sparks of the divine, even from common stone; and there would be real tears in the little blue eyes, and the pink bows would flutter tremulously, like the last three leaves on a bare scarlet maple in Autumn. In fact, dear reader, gossip, like romance, has its noble side to it. How not feel a little curious as to how he takes the great life tragi-comedy at which you and he are both more than spectators! Show me whole of existence. From Mrs. Stone's New Story, "The Minister's Wooing."

DEFECTIVE RELIGION .- A religion that never suffices to govern a man, will never ficiently distinguish him from a wicked world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.-House, on a samuelt

It is a curious fact that of all our idents, neither Washington, Jefferson,