## TMit Cart before the EOXB

Ob, for some deep, secluded dell, To sit down in a pot of grease,

Td choose a home by Erin's wave Trdaj not a sound to mar life's loh Td hy this caibion have a shot-
No-by the Shannou have a cot How fair that rocky isle around, 1 love a shiver with a roarNear ar
Tromantic Erio'e sea-girt land. To watch the cock apon the roast-
How sweet, at moonlight's mystic hour To wander forth where few frequent, To come apon atipsy gent-
Ro-no-l mean a gipsy tent. In that reirement, love, I would Parsae some rustic industry, a-no-1 mean a toiling bee
Beneath a ehady sycamore,
How sweet to lisp love's tender
Your dear one bitten by a sow-
No-I mean sitting by a bough.
Or swcet with your fond wife to sit
Outide your door at daylight's close, While she's hard hitting at your no

Purbaps on early eares you brood, While sympaithy her sweet face sho 'Tis good to walk upon one's toes
I mean to talk upon one's woes.

Ah! still you wat ch that fairy sbape,
A summer dress which does adorin, A saminer dress which does adorn,
Admiring much her laugh of soon-
Nomon-I mean her Ecearf of lawn.

## Whence Comes Indigo ? There are some fify or sixty species plants of the order leguminosse and There are some fifty or sixty species of plants of the order leguminose and ge nus indigo fera, whicc, by undergoiug a process of fermentation, yield the beauti. ful dye known an indigo. These plan ica, and in some of the East and $W$ Amer Endia Islands. The discovery of the dy was very ancient, its use beiug mention- ed by mure tban one of the ancient Lat. in writers, and in terms which make it verters, and in terms which make it very certain hat it was the same that is now well known by the name. It very carly produced in India, from which country name was derived, d Indiciun, and was callced and prepared. Its importation cultiva ime probibited, fur various reasons; in England and France becanse it was thought 10 injure the rexture of the clotb in dyeing. In Germanay it was probibited  nine article-a distinguibed instance of the wistora of those who are desirous of protecting hime productions protecting home productions without auy regard to their coupparative valne. Oni the same principle the advocates of this ystem ought to exclude from our own country yellow dyes, for the sake of pro- ecting the well buown native dye made from butternut bayk. The plant made from which indigo is commonly produced grows to the height of from tour to six feet. It contains he co'oring principles in in the leaves and stems in a colorless flu- id, whench is changed to the dye by fer- mentation and oxidation. The seeds are mentation and oxidation. The seeds are sown in March or April, and before the plants atuain their full, growth, the esme season, they are cutt early in the morning before, he sun has falleuy upon thom, and carried to the factory, where they are carried to the hactory, where they are laid in great stone cisterns, bome twenty feet squ ire about three feet deep. Heavy weights are placed upon them, by which thry are kept down below the surface of the water, which is Iet in so as to cover to go on-tor ten to fourteen hours, accor- Jing to the condition of the plants, he an scitye cungmotion, very mach as if i were boiling. Bubbles of air continue to rise, which assume a parple hue, indicalect of producing from the limpid water fect the.colur desired. the:color desired. Whan this process is completr, the water is dra wn off into an- other rat, whete it is violenty artifcial meane for an hour or two, until the coloring master begins to be precipi- tated, aud it it ihea left to settle. The water is drawn off again, and .the indigo The cultivation of the plant and the South Caroliua about the middle of the lasit ceutury, and have been bept ap ever since until the commencement of the late siace until the commencement of the late Southert productions. At mane time the finest indigo in the world we the that Stare, and it mas morld was made serth, but bo:h the quality and quaniut or some time past, shas been inconsider ble The finest quality now comes from are many grades, ace, rding to cominer. ordioary blue, five plirple. Pue fhe fine loats upon the water, the poorer quali tien having in adwixture of earthy sub) inest jindigo may algo be tested by its then dry across a piect of paper, and also

$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { ter when dissolved. The oulture of the } \\ \text { plant is quite precarione and and the amount } \\ \text { produced variese } \\ \text { po anoteatl| from one season }\end{array}\right|$ to another. The total shipment from the
East Indies ayerages $12,000,000$ bs. per
year. Last year was imported of this
first quality into the United States 416 ,
$57515 \mathrm{lbs}$,valued at 8324,207 -its foreigu

## Theater goling in London

 A correspondent of tho Pititsburgh Dis.patch, who in seeing the sights of Lon.
don, visited the Olympio Theater, and don, visited the Olympio Theater, and
while pleased with the performance, Was
dieguisted with the rutes and oustoms. He
says:
First, po lady is permitted to sit in the
dress ircle or orchestra stalls, which cor. respond with the lower seats in the pits,
of our theaters, unless in "full dress," without bonnet, \&o. Gentlemen are ex-
pected to be equally circumspect and sty pected to be equally circumspect and sty.
lish in their attre, but the rules in their
case are not always enforced. We pre. case are not always enforced. We pre-
sented ourself in our every day "cos-
tume," aud were aduitted, but the ladies tame," and were admitted, but the ladies
who accompanied us had to dof their
bonnets, whick were handed to a "lady" in waiting, who, with an eye to business,
charged ashilfog forkher services wher
giving hem back Then,
have purchased tichese you giving them back! Then, 'suppose you
bave purchased tiokets for the "dress cir-
cle," you find you must take a " back cle,", you find you must take a " back
seat," though all around you may be va-
cant at the time, ond, if you ask for cant at the time, and, if you ask for an
explanation, you are told that the only
way you can get a position in front is to exchange your tiekets and take seats in
the stolls! These are fifty cents higher,
of course, but you have no remedy, and quietly pay the difference. hou have taken Bur sais is not all. You have taken
yourseat, and the usher, in red pluah
velret breeches, blue swallow tailed coast,
and white and white choler, hands you aprogramme
with the politest of bows. After such that maitere are not so bad, and kindly
obse to thing nod your thanks to the usher, but he
"can't see it in that light." He wants
"thruppence" from you for the aforesaid thruppence" from you for the aforesaid
programme, and unless you choose to pay
it, why, he takes it back! The perforn.-
ance over, you leave it, why, he takes it back! The performa.
ance over, you leave the theater, and in
the vestibule you are asked by another
usher, in red veest and veltet breeoes, if
you will bave a carriage, to wbich you re-
 one near by, for which, just as you are
about leaving, he has the obeek to de
mand a siling You ask for what, dud
he tells you "it's the cust om," and you pay for it and pay again! You and you
in the carriage, and the door is closed,
by whom you neither cir but you are soon made to know, for just
as he driver is about starting, a "cuss"
with a badge his arm, labelled "Olym-
pic Theater", sticks his head io st the


 and if yon sboald take the tronble to cal.
culate damages you will fnd that your
trip to the "Olympic" has cost you about as follows: Tickets to dress yercle, each
oue dollar; additional to stalls, fifty cents;
or pro for prograume, six cents: fee to usher,
wenty tive cenns; do, to porter, twevie
cents; making a total for one person of cents; making a total for one perbon of
$8,3,3$ in specie, or 89,89 in American
currency

| Stdney Smith's Common Sense. Never give way to melancholly; resist |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| it steadily for the, babit will eneroach. I once gave a lady two-and-t wenty receipts |  |
|  |  |
| receipts against melancholly. One was a |  |
| bright fire; another to remember all the pleasant things said to and of her; anoth. |  |
|  |  |
| er to keep a box of sugar-plums on the cbimney piece, and a kettle simmering on |  |
| the hot. |  |
| Never teach fase morality. How ex.quisitely absurd to tell girls that beauty |  |
|  |  |
| no value-dress of no use! Beauty is |  |
|  |  |
| value; her whole prospects and happi- |  |
| ess in life may often depend on a new |  |
| s five grains of common sense, sbe will |  |
| ber their just value, and thai there must be something better under the bonnet |  |
|  |  |
| tban a pretty face foe real happines. But never sacrifice trath. <br> I am convioced digestion is the great |  |
|  |  |
| secret of life; and that character, talents, |  |
| by beef, mutton, piecrust and rich | THE LAST MO |
| soups. I have often thought I could feed or starve men into many virtues or vises, and affect them more powerfully with the instruments of cookery than Timotheus could do formerly with his lyre. |  |
|  | STONE \& WARNER. successors to the old fibm of geo. |
| when you was married, Mary ?" <br> "A stamp, Cbarlie! What for, pray?" <br> " Why matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know!" | Hothowned and occapled by M. c. Thler, one door an entre nevi stock of |
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Dr. E. I. BLAKESLEE,





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 ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

Also, Meat Market Adjoining, Manhood: How Lost, How HeUsT pub Ishon, a neer editio




 Peace \& Peace Prices PEACE ESTABLISHED. EI. Bich Pr Pritt Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, TOVES, IRON, STEEL, NAIL
HoinLx, Lampand Linseed Oilx, Ben. Ware. Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Window Shades,
\& Cops, Boots \& Shoes, Clocks, \&t

 HUNT BROTHERS,
 IRON, STEEL, NAILS,


|  theyseems-new and relloble trestment-in heportel the IOWARD ASSOCIATION. Aent by mall mateld <br>  ERIE RAILWAY. <br>  9.05 M cresinest. o.05 a. M. Nipht Express, Jondays excepted, for lio cheater, Buffalo, Salamanca aud Dunkirk, making duWestern Lake 8hore and Grand Trunk Railways fos at owegolor Ithpica;, and at Elmire for Canandaleas. 8.45 a. m. Lighting Express, Daily, for Flochester. Bufito, Salamanca, Dunkit, and the Wet. Stops at Great Bend on Mondays only. <br>  $11.83 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Emigrant Traln, Dally, for the West. 2. 86 P. m. Day Exprese, Eundays excepted, for Ro- chestcr. Buffalo, Salamanca, Donkirk, and the Fed, Conhiects at Binghamton for 8yracuse: at Owego of Itham; at Elmira for Cangndafgai at galamad With the Allantic and Great Western itallway, and al Bufalo with the lake Shore and Grand Trunk Rail waye, for all points West and Eouth. <br> 7. 69 p . m. Express Mall; Sundays éccopted, for Bufl. lo, Satamanca, and Dankiric; bannecting with trans for tho woil Coins loant. <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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