Perchance such thing as constancy-Oh, in this world of ours, Dose such a flowrot fragrance yield, Will-nightshade's deadly flowers?

Perchance the grave—insatiate gulf, Hath swallowed up her love; If so, Aunt Patty knoweth well Her lost are found above.

No matter. If she loved in vain 'Tis no forgetten thing; The ivy cherisheth the oak To which its tendrils cling.

Be gentle; if thou knowest love, Or such a thing as friend; And know that earth and earthly things Shall somewhere find an end.

And mystery's veil be wide withdrawn, Where none have tear-dimmed eyes; Where self-denial walks, arrayed Lawrenceville, Nov. 18.

# THRILLING SKECTH.

## AN ADVENTURE IN TEXAS.

During the recent war between the United States and the Indians of Texas, a great number of volunteers joined the expedition. tine of these, Captain Ferguson, of Kentucky, became celebrated for his hardihood and success in the terrible hunting of Indians. The following incident will convey some idea of the character of the man, and also of the war still waging in the New World, between civilization and barbarism.

A small band of volunteers, among whom was Captain Ferguson, spent several days in exploring Texas, and had wandered far into the interior without meeting a solitary Indian track. Tired of this pacific journy, they resolved to separate and seek adventures singly, before returning to the camp.

Accordingly the following morning, Captain Ferguson, mounted on an excellent horse, less his companions and directed his course across a cluster of hills, hemmed in by thick woods which bounded the horizon. Arrived at the foot of the hills, the Captain perceived a troop of wild horses slowly advancing towards him. Suddenly they broke into a galtop; a movement which appeared to him suspicious, and induced our hero to watch them closely.

They soon gained the level ground, and the dull sound of their hoof striking the soil, an arm and a leg. This is a common stratagem among the Indians, but, luckily for berguson, he was still at a considerable distance from these unpleasant-looking cava-

Perceiving, by the sudden rapidity of his flight, that they were discovered, the Indians climbed on their horses and pursued our hero at full speed, shouting their terrible war

Looking back, Ferguson observed that his pursuers spread themselves across the prairie, with the evident intention of cutting off his retreat to the hills. He saw that his only chance of safety consisted in gaining the woods, whither his pursuers durst not follow but, lest they should encounter the outposts safety would be found among the trees. o the American troops.

He did not again look behind, but, with his eyes eagerly fixed on the yet distant goal, he spurred on his horse to his utmost speed. ine animal stumbled and the cry of the animal rose again, and with a loud neigh, as though conscious of the peril that menaced his master, he made a prodigious forward bound and cleared the space which divided him from the wood, with the speed of an

As Ferguson had foreseen, the Indians, fearing to enter the woods, came to a sudden hal. Although now comparatively out of danger, he did not esteem the neighborhood perfectly safe, and therefore pursued his course for five or six miles, without drawing bridge. Evening was closing in when he judged it proper to pause. He tried in vain to discover where he was-but he was not a till the morrow the task of finding his way. near, and Ferguson having unbridled his horse, wrapped himself in his cloak and lay down in the grass.

lowing the course of the stream. When he had gone about four miles, he found the corpse of one of his companions. The poor deed, the numerous hoof-prints of horses, some shod and some unshod, indicated plainly the recent passage of both white men and Indians. Slowly and cautiously he followed these traces without making any discoveries on the plain, at about a mile's distance, a

large Indian encampment. At the same moment the Indians perceived the captain, and leaped on their horses .-Cursing his own imprudence, Ferguson turned bridle, and began as quickly as possible to retrace his steps. Arrived at the outer norder of the wood, he saw on the plain which he was about to cross, a dense cloud of lurid smoke, extending on either side as was death; to go forward, destruction was no less inevitable.

in this terrible emergency, Ferguson did not lose his presence of mind, but continued hre. When he met the black advanced guard of smoke, behind which the flame wound and darted like some monstrous hy-

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LOELTE

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."

ACTUATOR

W. D. BAILEY, PUBLISHER!

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

cing his horse towards the fire, spurred him on with energy of despair. The noble beast bounded forward, the fierce flames enveloping him and the rider; but the arm of the latter was of iron strength: he held up his horse, and impelled him through the fire.—
A few desperate bounds and the torture was

The fresh. cool air-how delicious it was! Ferguson tore off the bandages which covered his own head and horse's, and threw himself on the ground. He is saved; he has accomplished an unparalleled exploit!" But above the roaring and crackling of the flames, he heard the triumphant cries of his pursurers, who thought they had precipated him into the ocean of fire. He made an effort to give back a delying shout, but his voice died on his lips.

Half suffocated, both horse and man had scarcely strength to move across the blackened plain; yet Ferguson knew that without water they must inevitably perish. He therefore summoned his remaining energies, and crept on, leading his hotse by the bridle.-All the poor creature's hair was singed off, and large pieces of his hide came away at the slightest touch.

Tormented by a raging thirst, Ferguson dragged himself towards the fartherest extremity of the plain; and there he preceived a band of wolves advancing with savage howls. This new peril aroused both the horse and the rider. A clear, fresh stream and Ferguson also dipped his head in the delicious bath. Its restorative effects was magical. He recollected that the wolves in the vast deserts are accustomed to flock towards a prairie on fire in order to prey upon the animals escaping from the flames. The Captain examined his horse, and found with pleasure that the creature was much recovered, and even neighed in reply to the wolves' each, an Indian suspended horizontally by guson gently caressed the head of the steed, and then mounting urged him on to the forest. The wolves meanwhile crossed the ding a thousand times more terrible than the whistling of bullets on the battle-field.

A cold shuddering seized Ferguson. "If my horse should fall!" he thought. But thanks to his vigilance, and the feverish en-

nearly spent, his breathing became rapid, and government was gathering in the Indians, his head drooped. Yet he still made a won- and lodging them in encampments at various drous effort to gain the forest, for, with the posts under a strong guard, preparatory for the little fellow tied to the tree, nearly dead instinct of his kind, he seemed to know that their migration to Arkansas. The chief por-

zave a joyous shout, for now he could take branch, our hero climbed one quickly, and ted the swamps near the road leading from him, the Indian was ljoined by half a dozen tourans became more distinct; and the noble hope of defending the poor animal from the wolves' attack.

From the lofty branch on which he had taken reluge, Ferguson watched the monsters' approach—the were of the fiercest, species to our starting, the mail stage had been stop- over his adventures for a week afterwards, at white, and glowing red eyes, and he saw that all was over with his faithful horse. They reshed on their victim-Ferguson fired among them; but in a moment the animal we determined upon incurring the risk. Our was devoured and the empty bridle left hang- chief hope was, that owing to the large numing on the branch.

The wolves with gaping throats, and their white tusks grinning horribly, remained around the tree; for the horse had scarcely risk an attack. We all armed ourselves furnished each with a mouthful. On the Captain's slightest movement they jumped up, as man to vex himself for trifles, so he quietly if to seize him before he could reach the resolved to sleep in the open air, and defer ground. Ferguson enjoyed a kind of feverish pleasure in killing a number of them with A clear stream, bordered with shrubs, ran with his carbine. But night was closing in, amongst us, but like most of that class when and quite exhausted, unable even to reload they feel pretty safe, he swaggered and struthis arms, he was seized with a sudden giddi- ted about with much apparent importance. ness. He was forced to close his eyes lest he At daybreak he resumed his journey, fol- should fall from the green fortress.

Then a deep roaring was heard in the been surprised, and massacred singly. In scried in the plain on the border of the wood, an enormus buffalo, surrounded by the ravenous wolves, who were tearing him to pieces despite his furious efforts to escape.

The Captain profited by this fortunate diversion, desended from his tree; and hastuntil towards the middle of the day, when ened to kindle the dried branches scattered on naving climbed up a slight eminence he saw the ground. He shortly succeeded in surrounding himself with a rampart of fire.

Feeling then comparatively safe, he roasted one of the dead wolves, and ate a small ther "Indian camp" containing twenty-five portion of the flesh, not withstanding the nat- hundred of the red skins. We were now ural repugnance inspired by such unclean food. Being somewhat strengthened by his felt out of danger. But being determined to strange repast he collected a supplyof wood play a trick upon the courageous Vivalla, for the night.

In about an hour afterwards, the wolves returned to the charge, but Ferguson, thanks to of the road, as it was said to be infested with iar as the eye could reach. It was a prairie his flaming fortification, was in such perfect desperate hostile warriors. Vivalla, as usual, on fire. What was he to do? To return safety that, despite the continued howling, he was all courage; saying, "he only hoped he slept profoundly until morning.

his cutlass, and his carbine.

dra headed serpent, Ferguson checked his camp; but no tidings were ever heard of his secret, we balted, and they went with Vivilla norse and dismounted. He tore his mantle unfortunate companions. They probably in pursuit of the squirrel. In the meantime it that gives the buttermilk? and which one for his poverty, worship no man for his not pieces, fastened one as a bandage round had either been massacred by the Indians, Pentland slipped on an old ladian dress with gives the skimmilk?"

his horse's eyes, and another so as lo envel- for devoured by the wolves. . As to Captain a fringed hunting shirt and improasins, which ope the animal's mouth and nostrile; then Ferguson, he was seized with a fever, which we had secretly purchased at Mount Mege, he covered his face, in a similar. This was confined him to bed for many weeks. When and coloring his face with Spanish brown, the work of a few monimum precious moments, for the yells of the advancing Indians for, but started back affrighted. He beard mounting his head with a cap of colored feabecame fearfully distinct. His preparation remained black, but the hair of his head bethere, he shouldered a musket and followed
being male, Ferguson remounted; and facome white as snow.

# HUMOROUS SKETCH:

#### From the Autobiography of P. T. Barnum. A PERILOUS JOURNEY,

I'We select the following from the advanced sheets of the work, kindly forwarded by the gentlemanly publisher, Mr. REDFIELD. ED. AGITATOR.]
In 1836, I was traveling in the South as

proprietor of a "show", which was called "Barnum's Grand Scientific and Musical Theater." Performances consisted of feats of legerdemain and balancing by Joe Pentland; plate-dancing, stilt performances and juggling by Signor Vivalia, (the little Italian here was no possible means of escape, ex-whom I picked up while exhibiting old Joice cept by running in the direction opposite to Heth in Albany,) and Negro extravaganzas by Bob White and others.

Pentland's legerdemain table had the usual trap-door for passing things to his assistant, preparatory to the magical transformations presented to the spectators. The quarters nearly a mile, when the signor, completely below were painfully narrow for a man of my size, but I volunteered for the occasion sary fast gaining on him, stopped and throw in the absence of the diminutive employee ing himself on his knees, begged for life, in that line of business.

Squeezing into the allotted space. I found that my nose and my knees were likely to become acquainted by close contact-nevertheless, though heartly wishing myself out of the scrape, I held a live squirrel in my hand, ready to wind the chain of a watch was flowing by; into it plunged the animal, around his neck and hand him up through the trap-door when needed. Pentland's arrangements of vases, cups,

balls, and divers other accompaniements of legerdemain, were on the table. In due time, he called for a watch with a gold chain. One of the spectators favored him with the article, and it was soon passed into my possession, under a vase and through the little trap-door in the top of the table. Awkwardbecame distinctly audibie. The Captain howling. More moved by this plantive neigh ly performing my part, the squirrel bit me looked, and saw clinging to the flanks of than he had ever been by a human cry, Fer severely; I shrieked with pain, straightened my neck first, then my back, then my legs, overthrew the table, smashed every breaksble article upon it, and rushed behind the stream in hot pursuit, their hoarse yells soun- curtain! The squirrel gallopped off with the watch around his neck. Pentland was struck speechless, but if ever there was hooting and shouting in a mass of spectators, it was heard that night.

In passing from Columbus, Georgia, to ergy of the animal, they gradually gained on Montgomery, Alabama, we were obliged to their pursuers; for the speed of a prairie travel eighty miles through a very thinly setwolf is much less than that of a fleet horse.

But the powers of the noble creature were as the "Indian Nation." At this time our tion of the Indians came in voluntarily, and I no bounds. We loosened his hands, and he At length the wood was gained. Ferguson were willing to be removed to their new jumped and laughed and chaltered like a home; but there was a good number of " hosrefuge in a tree. Tying his horse to a lower tiles" who would not come in, but who inves- and he swore that after his companions left loaded his carbine and pistols, with a faint Columbus to Montgomery, and who almost others; that if had kept his gun, he should daily murdered passengers who had occasion ped, the passengers all murdered, and the stage burned, the driver escaping almost by a miracle. It was with much trepidation that ber composing our company, and the Indians being scattered in small bands, our appearance would be too formidable for them to with guns, pistols, bowie-knives, etc., and

started on our journey. None of us felt ashamed to acknowledge that we dreaded to incur the risk, except Vivalla. He was probably the greatest coward laughing at us for our fears, and swearing that he was afraid of nothing, but if he met fifly indians, "he should give them one devil neighboring prairie. At the sound, the of a licking, and send them back to the wolves pricked up their ears, and darted off swamp in no time." The cowardly little sellow had been scalped, and Ferguson's first simultaneously in pursuit of new prey. In a bragadocio vexed us much, and we determinthought was that all his friends had probably short time Ferguson opened his eyes, and der ed if we ever got through to put his courage to the test.

The first day we traveled thirty miles without seeing any Indians, and before night came to a halt at the house of a cotton planter, who kept us safe till morning. next day we proceeded safely to the Tuskeega, a small village where there was an encampment of fifteen hundred Indians, including squaws and children. The third day we arrived at Mount Megs, where was anowithin fourteen miles of Montgomery, and we informed him the next morning that we had to pass over the most dangerous portion should see some of the copper-colored rascals; Ou awaking, he found the wolves were how he would make dem run." When we gone in pursuit, doubtless, of easier prey; had traveled about six miles, and had come and the Captain was able to resume his jour- to a dismal looking, thickly wooded place, a to advance rapidly in the direction of the new on foot, carrying with him his pistols, large fox squirrel crossed the road, and ran into the adjoining woods. Vivalla proposed After a week of incredible fatigue and pri-vation, he arrived in sofety at the American so giving a hint to several who were in the

the track of Vivalla and his party, looking asmuch like a real Indian as any we had seen was not discovered till he leaped in their very

TIOGA

THE

midst, and uttered a tremendous " whoop." Vivalla's companions, who were all in the joke, instantly fled in the direction of the wagons, and Vivalla himself, half frightened to death, exhibited great swiftness of foot in his endeavors to take the same route, but the artificial Indian betrayed extreme partiality and malignity in allowing all the others to escape and devoting his whole attention to "heading" the Italian. The poor little fellow yelled like a wild man, when he saw the musket of the Indian pointed towards him, and found cept by running in the direction opposite to where we were waiting. Pentland, who was the most nimble on loot allowed the Italian to keep about four rods ahead, while he followed gun in hand, uttering a horrible Indian yell at every other step. The race continued out of breath, perceiving his red skin adver-The Indian, pretending not to understand English, levelled his gun nt Vivalla's head, but the poor fellow writhed and screeched like a panther; and, carrying on a pantomime, igave the Indian to understand that life was all he asked, and if that was spared everything he possessed was at the service of He took his musket by the muzzle and rested the breach upon the ground, at the same time motioning to his trembling victim to

Quick as thought, Vivalla turned his pockets inside out, and the Indian seized his purse, containing eleven dollars. This was all the money he had about him, the rest being deposited in a trunk in one of our wagons .-Gloves, handkerchiefs, knives, etc., were next offered up to appease the wrath of the savage; but be looked upon the offerings with disdain. Then motioning the Italian to rise from his knees, the poor fellow got up, and was led by his conqueror like a lumb to the slaughter. The savage marched him to a large and stately oak, where he proceeded, with the aid of a handkerchief, to tie his arms in the most scientific and Indian-like manner around the trunk of the tree.

" shell out."

The red skinned warrior then departed, leaving poor Vivalla more dead than alive. Pentland hastened to join us, and doffing his wampum dress and washing his face, we all proceeded in quest of the Italian. We found with fright, but when he saw us his joy knew monkey. His courage returned instantly have shot one and beat out the brains of the to pass through the "Indian Nation." Many other six, but being unarmed, he was obliged considered it hazardous to pass over the road to surrender. We pretended to believe his without a strong escort. The day previous story, and allowed him to repeat and brag which time we told him the joke. Chagrin and mortification sat on every line of his countenance, but he soon rallied, and swore that it was all " one great lie." Pentland offered him his eleven dollars, but he would not touch it, for he "swore like a trooper" that it could not be his, for seven Indians took his money from him! Many a hearty laugh did we have over the valor of the little Italian, but we were at last obliged to drop the subject altogether, for the mere allusion to it made him so angry and surly that we could not get a pleasant word out of him for a week afterwards. But from that time we never heard the Signor boast of his courage, or make any threats against a foe, real or imaginary.

How TO RECIEVE YOUR PASTOR .- When your minister calls to make you a friendly visit, receive him without ceremony. His time is precious, and he cannot well afford to wait for you to change your dress, perform your toilet and put things to right. He calls to see you, not your clothes. And if you invite him to set at your table, give him precisely such food as your family would have

had if he had not visited you. And improve your time while he is with vou in conversation upon such subjects as tend to increase your knowledge and happiness. Preachers are men, and they know that people have their affairs to see to; and if your minister is a man of common sense, and finds that you put yourself out on his account, he will not soon come again, lest by so doing he should put you to some inconvenience. Be kind enough to see him just as you are when he calls—he will like you the better for it.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL CONUNprox.—The Philadelphia Bulletin propounds the following: Why is President Pierce like the Globe

which we inhabit? Because although he was thought at first o be perfect in his sphere, it is now known he is "considerably flattened at the Ports."

Innocence.-A young lady, recently married to a farmer, one day visited the cow house when she thus interrogated the milkmaid; " by the by, Mary, which of these cows, is

## SELECT MISCELLANY

### Tempering and Grinding Steel.

has lately invented and patented several valuable improvements in hardening and tempering steel, and in grinding, glazing, buffing the day previous in the camp. When he had and brushing steel and other metallic articles. got near them, he approached stealthily, and The process of hardening and tempering apply principally to thin steel, such as are used. for saw blades, for example. The hardening is effected in the following manner: The inventor takes a strip, say from ten to thirty feet long, and winds it into a circular cast iron case of about the same depth as the width of the steel. In the side of the case is a gate or aperture, through which a small portion of the outer coil of the steel is made to protrude. He then puts a cast metal lid on the top of the case, so as to cover the whole of the steel, and places the case in the furnace, and allows it to get red hot, when it is removed by one workman, while another seizes hold of the protruding end of the steel, and draws it through a pair of cold steel, metal, or stone dies or plates, by which the steel will be hardened, coming out flat. The dies or plates are to be kept cold, water applied to them, or they may be made hollow, and a stream of water be caused to flow through them. Shorter and stronger lengths, such as steel saw blades, &c., are hardened by placing them in a furnace and allowing them to get red hot, and then quickly introducing them and subjecting them to pressure between two dies or plates, mounted in a frame so as to form a press, by which means they are both hardened and prevented from warping or buckling-care being again taken to keep the dies or plates, whether of methis foe. The savage appeared to relent, and al or stone, cold by the application of water. to understand the signs made by the Italian. He tempers these articles in the ordinary manner, and the tapes as following: After the strip or length of steel has passed through the dies or plates, it is removed to a stretching table, where one end is made fast between screw-clamps or otherwise, while the other end is clipped between another pair of screwclamps attached to a laether strap, which is fastened to a drum or roller turning in bearings, and furnished with a lever or arm, which is weighted so as to produce a gentle strain on the steel. The steel is then oiled or greased, and hent is applied to it from a portable furnace or gas light attached to a flexible tube, or from any other source, so as to blaze off the oil or grouse, whereby a fine spring temper will be imparted to the article operated on, and it will be lest flat and straight. Or a fixed gas furnace is employed, and the steel drawn from the hardening dies or plates direct through the gas furnace, thus becoming hardened and tempered at one continuous operation.

For the purpose of grinding both sides of a flat article, or the entire periphery of a cir-cular or similarly shaded article, the inventor fixes upon a central tube or axis a grindstone in the form of a roller or cylinder, and makes this stone plain or indented with semicircular or other grooves, according to the shape of the article to be ground; and over this grindstone roller he mounted another similar to it. Upon rotary motion being imparted to the rollers, and the end of the article to be ground being inserted between them, they will draw it through, but without grind. ing it; the article is then to be drawn for pushed by the workman in a contrary direction to the rotation of the rollers, and the grinding will then take place in its passage between them. The sides of one of the rollers, when the articles to be ground are flat, are also provided with collars formed of grindstone, and of a larger diameter than that of the rollers, whereby the edges, as well as the sides of the metal article, may be ground, when requisite, at the same operation. Means are provided for adjusting these rollers to suit the thickness of the articles to be ground, and also for adjusting the stones. on the central tube or axis. For the purpose of grinding one side only of a steel or metal article at a time, a plain wooden roller is substituted for one of the grindstone rollers; and combined with this arrangement are guide-rollers for cross grinding.

These improvements in grinding will be found of especial advantage in the case of saw grinders, who as a body, are subject to severe diseases of the chest and lungs, called the "Grinder's Complaint," caused by standing or sitting over the stone. To such an extent is this complaint prevalent, that it is no uncommon thing for persons thus employed to become incapacitated from following their occupation at a comparatively early age. By the present improvements this evil will be in a great measure obviated, as the men will be enabled to grind articles at a considerable distance from the stone, and in front of it instead of leaning over it, as the common practice. Another important consideration is, that in the event of grindstones flying to pieces-by no means an uncommon occurrence—the men will be much less likely to be injured, or perhaps killed, while standing at a distance from the stone, than if they were near it, as they would be under the ordinary system.-Scientific American.

years old, one day heard a preacher of the Chadband order praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplication. Turning to her mother and beckoning the paternal ear down to a speaking distance, she whispered, "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God he would not have to talk so loud?"

Be slow to choose a friend, and slower to change him-courteous to all, scorn no man

Mr. Chesterman, of Sheffield, England,

BARY WISDOM, -A little girl about five

When you see a young man of modest respectful lemme manners, me given to pride to value to he will be seen a good husband to be will be seen when many the will allow marriage with the seen and the see

interior have the main of frozer and industrious nave the for the value of herself and not for the sale of her wealth, that man will make a good flustend: for his affection will not decrease beither will be bring himself nor his parante, to poverty or want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of a borstrous and disgusting kind, brises enough to have him anywhere and vanity enough to have him think every one interior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his rich lather, or relatives, don't marry him, for goodness sake

relatives, don't marry him, for goodness sake -he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man always em-ployed in adorning his person, of riding through the streets in a gig; who leaves his debts unpaid although frequently demanded, never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose dark black deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name, who does not keep low company-he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man who is below you in wealth, who offers to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character, and if you find it corresponds to these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

When you see a young man who is kind and attentive to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the street with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with a filial love, affection and tenderness-take him, girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty make a good husbund.

#### Modern Church Music.

Mr. Doesticks, having exhausted the amuscments of the theatre, the opera, the museum, and the concerts, tried the church. The following is his account of the music:

Pretty soon music - organ - sometimes grand and solemn, but generally fast and lively enough for a coutra dance. He commenced to phe Old Hundred. At first, majostic as it should be, but soon his left hand began to get unally among the bass notes, then the right cut up a few monkey shines in the treble; lest threw in a large assortment of quavers; right led off with a grand flourish and a few dozon variations; left struggled mournfully to keep up, but soon gave out dead beat, and after that went back to first principles, and hammered away vigorously at Old hundred, in spite of the antics of its fellow; - right struck up a-marchmarched inio a quickstep—quickstep into a gallop; lest still kept at Old Hundred; right put in all sorts of fantastic extras, to entice the lest from its sense of property ; lest still unmoved; right put in a lew bars of a popular waltz; left wavers a little; right strikes up a favorite polka; left evidently yielding; right dashes into a jig; left now fairly deserts its colors and goes over to the enemy, and both commence an animated hornpipe, leaving poor Old Hundred to take care of itself. At length, with a crash, a squeak, a rush, a roar, a rumble, and an expiring groan, the overture concluded, and service began.

At length, with another variette upon the organ, and all the concentrated praise and thanksgiving of the congregation, aung by four people, the service concluded. I thought from the manner of the last performance, each member of the choir imagined the songs of praise would never get to heaven if he didn't give them a personal boost, in the shape of an exica vell

Here is an example of strange ignorance French Feuilletonists sometimes exhibit:-A contributor to the Paris Illustration, objecting to the practice of smoking in publicwhich is perhaps not a nice practice--writes as follows:

"In New York, those very United States, from whence so much of our tobacco is derived, it is forbidden, under the penalty of a fine, to smoke in the public street. Shall we, the French, allow ouselves to be beaten, on the ground of public propriety and the usages

of civilized life by the Quakers?"

Our friend of the Illustration must excuse us for correcting him. The inhabitants of New York are not Quakers; Budhism is the religion of the United States, though the Mohammedan and Jewish creeds are tolerated by the Government under certain restrictions. The Emperor of New York is the recognized head of the church, and preaches every Sunday in the Kentucky Synagogue. His closst son, the Duke of New Orleans, has been declared ineligible to the throne, on account of his avowed leaning toward the Braham form of worship. We are really surprised at a French writer in the nincteenth century knowing so little of the religious and political insituations of a contemporary people.

THE Poon.-No class suffers more from intemperance than the poor. It robe them of fire—of food at clothing—of shelter—of health-and of almost every blessing. They cannot afford to be intemperate themselves, or have intemperate friends, or relatives, or neighbors. The grog shop is their natural implacable, ever-active, most deadly enemy. Their interest-the very instinct of self-preservation—every manly principle within them, demands that they should combine for its suppression. No poor man should give his vote against prohibition, for in so doing he votes against his own welfare-against his present and prospective prosperity.-Prohibitonist.

FRIENDSHIP is more firmly secured by lenity towards failings than by attachment to excellences. The former is valued as kind-ness which cannot be claimed; the latter is exacted as the payment of a debt to merit.