BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

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FOOTSTEPS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Sitting in my humble door-way, Gazing out into the night, Listening to the stormy tumult With a kind of sad delight— Wait I for him who comes not.

One whose steps I long to hear;
One who, though he lingers from me, Still is dearest of the dear.

Soft he comes—now, heart, be quiet— Leaping in triumphant pride; Oh! it is a stranger's footstep Gone by on the other side.

All the night seems filled with weeping, Winds are wailing mournfully, And the rain-tears blent together, Journey to the restless sea I can fancy. Sea, you murmur, As they with your waters flow, Like the griefs of single beings,

Making up a nation's woe! Branches, bid your guests be silent; Hush a moment, fretful rain; Breeze, stop sighing-let me listen, God grant not again in vain. In my cheeks the blood is rosy, Like the blushes of a bride Joy !- alas !- a stranger's footstep, Goes by on the other side.

Ah! how many wait forever For the steps, that do not come; Wait until the pitying angels, Bear them to a peaceful home. Many in the still of midnight. In the streets have lain and died. While the sound of human footsteps Went by on the other side.

COPYRIGHT SECURED. CLEARFIELD COUNTY: OR, REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST.

Whilst the head of Clearfield Creek was being settled, settlements were also being made towards the mouth, in that part of the county alterwards called Bradford township. David Litz, who had formerly resided in Centre county, moved, about the beginning of the century, to near the Clearfield Bridge, where he made a farm, and raised a large family. He ran the first raft which went down the River. It was composed of saw-logs, and was sold to Run. This was in 1805. Pete Young, a Jerseyman, cleared some land near Ardery's dead water, where he for some time kept a tavern or place of entertainment, and where he also He was one of the contractors on the Milesburg and Le Bouff road, and made a considerable part of the road east of the Creek. He farm on the River. Hezekiah Bye took up a and in 1805 sold it to George Wilson, the elof the property so purchased a fine farm.

worked here during that and the next two

years. On the 11th of March, 1804, there being then three feet of snow on the ground, he of goods. Packer, the proprietor, did not moved his family, on a sled, to a cabin, about 14 feet square, which he, in the summer of 1803, had erected on the land which he had cleared, near where the toll-gate now is, on the Snow Shoe and Packersville turapike, a couple miles east of Clearfield Borough. His family consisted of his wife and three children-James T., Thomas, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Spackman. He had several children born to him after settling in this county-Rachel, the wife of Jonathan Hartshorn; Zenas, who went to Jackson county, Missouri, 1828, Luther was elected Sheriff of this counin 1830, and died there in 1857, and whose adventures in the Rocky Mountains are well known; Hannah, the wife of the Hon. Wm. L. Moore, at present an Associate Judge of Ridgway, Elk county. He is proprietor the county; Robert, deceased; Agnes, who is married to Abraham Peirce of Bradford township; and Andrew, who died in 1845. He cleared more or less land every year until the excitement and amusement they desired. 1813 or '14. His progress was slow. The family were often compelled to do without not until after the county was organized for and the one cannot be diseased without affectbread for several days. Potatoes were their judicial purposes that anything occurred to main dependence. Once, when deprived of this article of diet, by the ground being frozen so hard that they could not be dug, they had to resort to parched corn, and as the grains would fly out of the skillet, during the time the old gentleman was stirring it over the fire, a scramble would ensue among the children to obtain the precious morsel. Leonard had to go to Huntingdon to get flour ground, and to obtain his leather and his groceries, where they had to pay from 30 to 40 ceffts a pound for coffee, and from 25 to 30 cents for sugar. It was not until about 1813, that they could obtain coffee in this county, and then only at the moderate price of fifty heavy fine and costs of prosecution. They cents a pound. Salt was worth \$5.00 per thought it was their duty to make a clean bushel, and the little poke which contained it, breast of it, and the two were in great tribu- and even new ones starting? was considered quite a treasure by the family. lation about informing on their neighbors. A We have heard Hon. James T. Leonard, (the council was held to devise means to get them eldest child,) talking of his early days, speak out of the dilemma in which they were. It of the pleasure he experienced, when his was finally agreed that the two who were summother would allow him to have a lick at a moned should leave before court and remain their washer woman and are always behind lump of salt at the time the bag was taken in Westmoreland county until court had addown for the purpose of seasoning the bread. journed. However, before the time set for If Judge Leonard was in his early days de- their departure, 'Squire Bell came into the prived of those luxuries with which the chil- settlement and stopped with one of the jurors. dren of the affluent are pampered, a life of He thought "that 'Squire Bell knowed every well-directed industry, in which has been dis- thing," and if there was a man in the world their families, who have no income and don't the ablest, proposed to give the election of the knowledge of mankind, has enabled him to was he. The Squire partook of a hearty re. and constantly employed half starve? knowledge of mankind, has enabled him to refuge in the impregnation strength of the and constantly employed han started was he. The Squire partook of a hearty remembers of the Legislature had, as yet, made ministration! This is like the boy who was named John, but for shortness, they called too poor to pay three cents a week for a good little progress. Only in two States, Massanow gratify his every desire. This plain, un- ing venison. He pronounced it most weekly paper, is able to pay fifteen cents a chusetts and New-York, had the newly framassuming, self-made man, who, at one time, could with difficulty raise \$4.87\frac{1}{2}, the price which he bid for a lot in Clearfield, at Treasurer's sale, has for some years been the master of the fix they were some assuming to a lady who was pouring of the fix they were some and clears, to say nothing of the coughing soon, and the newly trained day for tobacco and clears, to say nothing of Governors were chost of the fix they were some years been the master of the fix they were some years been the newly fram.

Listening to a lady who was pouring out a light, her leavenly stower to be years and fell years of the fix they were some years of the fix they form the newly fram.

Can any one tell what interest we have in the fix they form the newly fram.

Can any one tell what interest we have in the fix they form to be years and fell years of the fix they form the fix the

spirit in the lumbering operations of this sec- | in, on his promising fidelity. "Oh, goodtion. His strict business habits and probity ness," exclaimed Bell, "do you not know that have been appreciated by the people of the no man is bound to tell on himself, and that county, whom he has served in the capacity of every juror is sworn to keep his own and his Prothonotary, Associate Judge, Treasurer, &c. fellow's secrets?' You keep away from that He has been a very useful man, but many of other fellow until after Court, and it will be his acts, which have increased the prosperity all right." This the juror agreed to do, sayof others, are unknown, for he lets not his ing "he could keep his own secrets easily, and left hand know what his right doeth. Abra- as for Jim, he would not tell any body, if they ham Leonard was born in Ireland, came to would hang him." They attended Courtthis country in the latter part of the past cen- deer was not in their mouths, and to this day tury, and lived in Huntingdon county for sev- exists the belief that such a man as 'Squire eral years before coming here. He died in Bell has not since fived in the county. 1846; his wife several years later.

of Leonard, when he lived in Huntingdon, large family still lives there. Up to 1830, came out the same year he did. They each | many additions were made, among them were settled on the opposite side of the Creek from the families of Benjamin Bonsall, (now an Leonard, the former on the farm now occupied | Associate Judge,) Col. Smiley, Elias Long by his son Robert, and the latter a short dis- and George Ogden. Very large accessions tance above, on what is known as the Ring- have been made by the influx of hardy and in- as they were entering the town, it so happengold Mill property. These three families assisted each other in raising cabins, of like dimensions, for each. The descendants of Owens are scattered through the county, and are flame. Of late years quite a trade in boards numerous. Graham had nine children, five and shingles has sprung up in that part of the of whom were born after he reached this county. He moved from the Creek to near Plum Island in 1813. So plentiful was game in that part of the county at the time he removed there, that he and his son William, who is still residing there, killed 18 bears and 100 deers during the first season. Mr. Graham died in

As early as 1802, the settlement of that now

thriving and populous portion of the county known as Brady township, was commenced. James Woodside, the first settler in that section, then removed there. Two years later, Joab Ogden, a son of Daniel, became a near neighbor of Woodside. No further increase was made until near 1812, when George Shaf-Joseph Quay, who owned a saw-mill at Queen's fer, accompanied by his wife and four sons, George, John, Frederick and Michael, (the two latter still living,) settled on the south bank of Sandy-lick creek. In 1914, three brothers, bachelors, James, Benjamin and was engaged, a part of the time, in distilling. Thomas Carson, left Westmoreland county and commenced the improvement, about one mile west of Luthersburg, where Thomas, the survivor of them, yet lives. The adult popuwas a rough, ungainly man, wanting of an eye, lation of the Brady settlement did not exceed and was the brother of William Young, who ten males and one female until 1820, when made the first improvement on Jason Kirk's Lebbens Luther left the River settlement, and removed to, and founded the town of Lutherspiece of land as vacant, lived on it a few years, burg, on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike. Here he became agent for the Fox & der, who came out here at that time, and made | Co. lands. and engaged in tavern keeping. Luther originally came from Half Moon, Cen-It was in 1801 that Abraham Leonard came | tre county, in November 1811, to act as clerk to this county to look at the country. He in the first store in the county, which was then opened by Job Packer, at the residence of Wm. Bloom. The store consisted of two loads come out until 1814. He soon after failedthen engaged in boring for salt at 'Squire Mc-Clure's, was unsuccessful, and removed to Clarion county, where he now lives. Luther was full of fun, an inveterate joker, good at repartee, but was non-plussed once when, having shown a stranger to his room, he watched him until he was nearly ready to retire, and then said, "Stranger, I believe I have seen you before." "Yes," said the guest, quickly turning, "and now you see me behind too." In ty, and performed the duties of the office with much ability and satisfaction. Some years since he left Clearfield, and now lives at

of the Elk Advocate. The chase and friendly intercourse of this then small settlement, gave the pioneers all Their harmony was unbroken. In fact, it was mar their peace and quiet. Where there is no law, there can be no offence. The harmonious ten had long ranged the wilds "monarchs of all they surveyed," following the bent of their own inclinations, without let or hindoe had fallen before them, and they, unmindful of the season, were not guiltless of contriving its death. Two of the number were summoned as grand jurors. The news produced of a bomb in their midst: for there was a tradition among them that whoever killed a deer out of season, was subject under the law to a is, that during these hard times, when every played perseverance, business tact, and a who could help them out of the difficulty, it work, and why others who are industrious played perseverance, business tact, and a who could help them out of the difficulty, it work, and why others who are industrious of the election by the people of anything but refuge in the impregnable strength of the ad-

The same year that Luther went to Brady, John Owens and Robert Graham, neighbors | Levi Dale came into the township, and with a dustrious Germans, and the settlement has prospered and increased in wealth, as the timber disappeared before the axe and devouring county, and large quantities of these articles are annually hauled to the River and sent to creek! fuder across than from our house to market. The Brady settlement, until lately, | Shadlow's mill! ain't it Rach? See they are exported more grain than any other.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BODY AND BRAIN. When a Mohammedan wishes to pass a very high eulogy upon a deceased friend, he tells you that he "had a good liver," which means that the said friend was always good and pleasant in body and mind. This is a most expres- reckon only spirited." sive sentence, especially in climates where the liver is easily affected, and it shows that the sons of Islam are well acquainted with the fact | the direction of the boat. which we wish to enforce, namely, that the healthy action and clear conception of the brain depends more than is generally believed upon a sound and healthy physical organization.

No argument is required to convince every person that, at the present time, they must | her through," said Tim think, would they succeed in life, and that mere ing for educated labor; and this remark ap- see how she travels." plies not only to one trade, but all trades-not to one profession, but all professions-artist of steam, "better keep out of her way." and artificer, painter and preacher, all alike. This being granted, it will be seen of what vast the seat of reason should be undefiled, and would advertise a quack medicine to overcome the worn-out mind, would make a fortune short- time observed that they were in the middle of for the complaint is a common one. Boddisease, the disregard of the grand physical laws of cleanliness and exercise, inherited sickness and personal intemperance, are the | goin' to ?' eat barriers to true progress which have yet be vanquished and pulled down.

Let us take the two first, and see how they | ing like magic. affect the mainspring of action-the brain some little wheel in the train of motion being displaced, it will not tell true time. A spring may be clear when it bubbles forth from the virgin soil, but an impurity in the water course will taint the whole stream. A statue may be but when seen in an uneven mirror it becomes distorted and out of shape. The mind may be active, clear, and perceptive; but if some little pinion, some small disease, local or general, be in the body, it cannot act upon the outer world with force and originality, because the medium through which it acts is tainted and unhealthy. Again, if the ear be out of order, the brain can obtain no true notion of sound; if the eye is diseased, a perfect sight | blessing he had heard Deacon Snively ask at | is never taken, and the same is true of feeling, | the table. smelling and tasting. Now, suppose that instead of any one sense being considerably affected, all are partially so, how then is the brain going to derive impressions correctly, more stood on terra firma. Footing it back on which to base future thoughts and resultit are tainted, impure or diseased. Thus we Tim and Rachel, who were perfectly satisfied see that the mind and body are so intimately in fact, for every one of us-there is nothing like plenty of fresh air and simple food, a demuch of the light of heaven and as little of the light of oil, spirits or gas as possible. If drance. Times without number, a buck or a | we can but as a people begin to believe this, we shall quickly perceive the truth of the prescription by the happy results which will follow. Let us all, for once, learn something from the children of the Prophet, and strive to earn that culogy so full of pesceful meanas much consternation as would the bursting ing and pleasant thoughts of contented health 'He had a good liver."

CAN ANY ONE TELL .- Can any one tell how merchant, manufacturer and mechanic is doing his utmost to keep his nose above water, our numerous drinking saloons are well sustained.

Can any one tell how men, who absolutely cannot pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge with their landlords, can play billiards day the people. There were some of the memand night, and are always ready for a game of "poker" or "seven up?"

Can any one tell how lawyers who have no cases, and doctors who have no practice, manage to make the ends meet, or meet the ends? | body which was to be executed. Can any one tell how men live and support

A WEDDING EXCURSION.

In the evening the ceremony was performed which made Tim and Rachel an unit and after the company had "liquored" all around, Tim having previously"talked it up" with Racbel, boldly announced the desperate resolution of starting the next morning on a grand tour of observation.

"He had always been tu hum," he said and "had never seen northin," and now he was goin' straight to G-, and afore he came back he would see a steamboat, if there was such a thing anyhow."

The village of G-was about fifty miles distant, lying on the Ohio river, and a journey there from Tim's residence in those days, was deemed a great undertaking. Some of them thought Tim had taken leave of his senses, or certainly he was not in earnest, but he assured them he was, and the next morning tackling up "old grey," and putting in a supply of pork and beans for the journey, Tim and the now Mrs. Higgins started on their bridal tour. The second day the hopeful pair, without accident arrived at G--. Just ed that the steamer Pennsylvania was round-

and delight, cried out: "There she comes now, by hokey! Look at her Rach! Je-ru-sa-lem! Jest as Square Stokely said-smokes like a burnin' foller. She's comin' tu shore tu! Jemima! what a tyin' up the varmint with a halter. Wonder if its skeery and pulls. Here's a post-let's tie gray and go down to the critter."
"Thunder! what's that? how it snorts!

ing in to make landing. Tim caught sight of

her smoke pipes, and in an ecstacy of wonder

You had better keep away from it, Tim," said Rachel, "it might swaller you down like win-

"I ain't afeared," said Tim, "folks are comin' off on't now. She's good natured, I

By this time "gray" was made fast, and Tim and Rachel were moving cautiously in

"No balkin,' Rach, I'm goin' on tu her."
The plank was out, and Tim followed slowly by Rachel, boldly walked up, and soon stood alongside the engine. "See how she sweats-they must have put

"I say, old hoss," said Tim, addressing the plodding is scarcely required, the demand be- engineer, "move her jest a little-I want to

"She'll move directly," replied the man Tim and Rachel now wended their way to the main deck, and so completely were they national and individual importance it is that absorbed in what they saw, that they did not observe the preparations made for her departhat the channels of thought should be ever ture. At the last tap of the bell, Tim thought clear and free. A professional humbug who | there must be a meetin' some where, but had no idea it was anything which concerned him. that brain fatigue which sleep does not seem | At length, as Tim afterwards expressed it, to conquer, and to give renewed activity to "she began to smash," and Tim for the first

> "Hello here, old hoss!" screamed Tim ; "I say, cap'n, what air you about? where you

They were now under full headway, and Tim saw the town and "old gray" disappear-"Thunder! why don't you hold her in?"

roared Tim; "she's runin' away. What'll we spring may be perfectly good and sound, but | do? Oh, golly! cuss the critter-can't she be brought tu ?" A wag, who comprehended poor Tim's pre-

dicament, observed: "You are in for it, now my friend-we don't stop till we get to Orleans." "I told him to keep away from the blasted

become of us ?"? Tim was in despair. At this moment the steamer's whistle uttered one of its sharpest notes, and Tim's hair stood on end.

varmint," screamed Rachel, "now what will

"She's loose, squealin' and kickin'!"shrieked Tim. "Oh, golly, Rachel, we are lost!" and in the absence of the knowledge of any prayer, he tried to repeat a part of the

By this time the Captain had learned of poor Tim's misfortune, and kindly ordered the boat to land, and Tim and Rachel once with all despatch, they found "eld gray" still fast to the post; and not many minutes elapsed before his head was turned homeward with with what they had seen of the world in general, and their experience in steamboating in particular .- Cincinnati Paper.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM

There was no part of the Federal Constitution which caused the framers of it so much positions were considered and discussed-now adopted and then rejected-as the provisions on the subject of the selection of a President.

The first proposition adopted by the Convention was, that he should be chosen by the National Legislature, But very serious objections were speedily started to this arrangement. It was said-and experience, even under a different system, has abundantly proved the weight of the objection-that under this system there would be a constant intrigue kept up for the appointment. The Legislature and the candidates would bargain and play into one another's hands. Votes would be given members of the Legislature under promises or expectations of recompense, either to the members themselves or their friends. Another objection was, that this method would put the Executive in too dependent a position, and would incapacitate the President from being, what he ought to be, a mediator between the intrigues and sinister views of the representatives and the general interests and liberties of bers, however, who did not see the force of this latter objection. They considered it desirable to make the Executive dependent on the Legislature, since it was the will of that

A few members, but among them some of

the people would become mere tools in the hands of a few active and designing men; that they would generally vote for some man in their own State; that the largest States would have the best chance for the appointment; and that the most populous States, by combining, would be able to decide the choice-an objection, by the way, which, if valid, might be urged against the operation of the existing method. The election directly by the people found very few supporters. The election by the Legislature, notwithstanding the precedent in its favor in the method of choosing their Governors, adopted by most of the States, was also abandoned. It was suggested to give the choice of the President to the Governors of the States; also, to a small committee, to rivers which have their rise in that portion of be chosen by lot from the National Legislature expressly for that purpose. But the method finally adopted was a choice by electors specially appointed for that purpose. It was a long time, however, before the Convention could agree upon the method of selecting the electors. It was proposed to have them appointed by the State Executives, to have them selected by the State Legislatures, to have them chosen by the people. The particular method of choosing the electors was finally left to be decided by each State for itself. The plan of voting for two candidates, one for the Presidency and the other for the Vice-Presidency, without designating the office intended for either, though made a part of the of the appliances in ordinary use by metal-Constitution, was found to work so badly as to necessitate a speedy amendment. The idea also of any actual power of choice to be exercised by the electors proved to be fallacious, as it was speedily found that those who chose the electors would vote for nobody who would not expressly pledge himself to vote for cer-

tain candidates. Practically, too, the National Legislature, or the members of it, regained under the Congressional caucus system a great part of that influence over the selection of President, which the Convention had declined to intrust to it. The members of Congress, if they could sumed to themselves the selection of candidates. That system has, indeed, been broken dates by National Conventions so called, while o other very serious ones growing out of the may be seen what they call the "Philoso and corruption, is quite as much a problem for us as it was for the framers of the Constitution. Experience has indeed developed one most serious evil, which they do not appear to have foreseen, namely, that the question of the Presidential successorship constantly overand persons generally filling public stations, instead of having their thoughts and energies directed to the present interests and immediate wants of the country, are very largelyalmost exclusively-engrossed in the business of forwarding the interests of this or that Presidential candidate.

A MIRACLE OF ART.

In almost every parlor the object that first attracts the eye is the soft fabric, enwrought with beantiful colors, that covers the centre table and the piano. Do our ladies know from what materials this downy cloth, blushing with bouquets of flowers or fruit upon which their gloved hands rest so cosily, is made? Have they an idea that it was woven from the wool of Angelia or Thibet, and comes into their possession uncontaminated with previous plebian use? Never were they more mistaken This necessity of luxurious habits-this soft ornament, rich with Tyrian dies, and variegated with figures that almost rival the richness of nature herself, once hung in tattered shreds from the beggar's back, begrimmed with the filth of the fourest retreat of obscurest poverty; was saturated with every filthy compound, and feeted with the vilest odors. Rags that have been swept into the streets, and picked out of the mire with the ragman's crook; tattered garments, no longer capable of concealing the nakedness of pauperism itself, that would no longer hang upon the tramper's limbs, by the ingenuity of art has been resurrected, and wrought into the tasteful fabrics that now adorn the boudoirs of beauty.

The mass of old, greasy woolen rags submitted to a process which is one of the miracles of modern art, is prepared for respinning, and comes out of the manufacturer's hands an object upon which an eye cultivated to appreciate the beautiful, loves to dwell. The metamorphosis of the crawling worm into the painted winged butterfly is not more wonderful. Science and art have not made a greater procress in any other department than in the uilization of worse than rufuse materials, by

converting it into the most costly fabrics. The imagination of those radiant with health and beauty, and proud of the gifts of nature and Providence, may find a profitable field for exercise as the eye rests upon the rich ornament that covers the piano or the table, by travelling back to the abodes of poverty, where want gains a ghastly smile and vice degrades the image of God, and there finding the materials that now contribute to deck their bowers of taste. We know not by what singular associations the objects which contribute to our luxury link us with the abodes and habits of wretchedness. We think not how much that now adorns our person and marks us as the possessors of competence, and the participants in the richest bounties of providence, comes from the very haunts of Impurity and unclean-

"I wish I was a ghost, blamed if I don't," said a poor covy, the other night, as he was soliloquizing in the cold. "They goes wherever they please, toll free; they don't owe nobody nothin', and that's comfort. Who ever heard tell of a man who had a bill against a ghost. Nobody. They never buy hats and witals, nor has to saw wood nor run arrants,

him Jonathan.

PLATINUM. The heaviest and the lightest substances

with which we are acquainted possess the properties which chemists recognize as "metallic." The lightest substance we know is hydrogen and although a gas is yet presumed with good reason, to be a volatile metal. Platinum is remarkable as being the heaviest of all the elements which constitute the world. If we take a certain bulk of lead weighing one pound, and the same bulk of platinum, we shall find that the latter will weigh more than one pound and three quarters. It is now about a hundred years since Europeans became acquainted with platinum through Mr. Wood, Assay-master at Jamaica. The sandy beds of the the Andes which seperates the Atlantic (near the Carribean sea) from the Pacific Ocean, yield gold, silver, platinum, and other metals. Near Carthagena, a city of South America, in the Republic Granada, is a famous mine called Santa Fe. From this place most of the platinum of commerce is procured, but it is also found in the Brazils, Mexico, St. Domingo, and on the eastern declivity of the Ural mountains in Russia. It is also found in Borneo, and will probably be discovered in Australia, if proper search be made for it. By some extraordinary process, the laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal; but it cannot be melted by the strongest blast-furnace, nor by any workers; hence it is said to be infusible; and did it not possess that property called welding, that is of uniting or adhering together when squeezed or hammered at a white heat, it would be almost useless. As however it can be welded, various useful vessels are made of it; and thus we find that it has qualities peculiar to itself. No single acid will dissolve it; hence its very refractory nature renders it invaluable to philosophers. In a platinum crucible they can submit other substances to experiments either with fire or chemicals without any fear of modification from the containing vessel. Magic, according to lexicographers, is not choose the Precident directly, at least as- "the secret workings of natural powers." Such being the case, platinum is truly magical, for it possesses a property or power, the secret of up; but the selection of Presidential candi- which we are unable at present to define which singular quality has been brought into practiit is liable to all the objections which exist a- cal use by the manufacturing perfumers. At gainst Congressional interference, is exposed | several of the perfumery factors' ware-houses constitution of those Conventions, and the Incense Lamp," which is a marvelous realiza character of many of those who find seat in | tion of "Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp," so grathem. In fact, the method of choosing a phically described in the Arabian Nights' En-President, so as to secure competent ability | tertainment. This lamp once ignited will nevand honesty, and to avoid bargain, intrigue, er go out unless purposely extinguished, provided of course that there be material to consume. This property is due to a little platinum ball placed in the wick, which once being made red-hot with the flame will remain incandescent to the end of time. It is this property which is a still unexplained secret of nature. The incense lamps are trimmed with sweet-smelling spirit, and the red-hot platinum causes this to evaporate thus perpetually flinging fragrance around. Some few years ago platinum was used in Russia as money, and stamped as coin of the realm. Why it was abandoned we are unable to learn. Should there be any future scarcity of gold or silver, it is probable that platinum will again be used as a medium of exchange. If a stream of water, passing steadily through a pipe of a certain size, were suddenly caused to flow through another pipe joined to it of half the size, nothing more would be noticed than that the water in the smaller pipe would flow with increased velocity; but if a current of electricity, while passing along a copper wire, be made to pass over a smaller one, or link of platinum wire, then a marvellous effect takes place; the platinum becomes red-hot! In this way-for igniting gunpowder at a distance, and blasting rocks, engineers find platinum of the greatest

> Monsieur Blondin on the 30th of June performed the daring feat of walking across Niagara River, a short distance below the cataract, on a tight-rope. During the trip, he indulged in various hair-raising antics, and, when at the middle, dropped a line 150 feet to the steamer Maid of the Mist, drew up a bottle of wine, drank from it, tossed the bottle into the river, and went on his way rejoicing. I welve thousand people were there with the fond anticipation of seeing him tumble into river, but were disappointed. He waited about half an hour on the Canada shore, then re-mounted the rope and returned. The rope was 31 inches in diameter and 1,300 feet long, and looked like a mere thread spanning the chasm. From the ease with which M. Blondin went through his little exercise, one might suppose that three-inch ropes would soon become the favorite means of transit, and that holders of Suspension Bridge stock would be glad to sell at fifty per cent discount. Some slow folks may call this a foolhardy feat. No doubt, there will be fools enough to imitate, and even to break their precious necks, in endeavoring to excel it.

> A Scotchman and an Irishman were sleeping at an inn together. The weather being rather warm, the scotchman, in his sleep, put his leg out of bed. A traveler, in passing the oom door, saw him in this situation, and having a mind for a frolic, gently fixed a spnr on Sawney's heel, who, drawing his leg into the bed, so disturbed his companion that he ex-

> claimed. "Arrah, honey, have a care of your great oe, for you have forgot to cut your nails, I

> The Scotchman being sound asleep, still kept on scratching Pat, till his patience being spent, he succeeded in rousing Sawney, who not a little surprised at finding the spur on his heel, loudly exclaimed :

"Hoow dumb the dafe chiel of an 'ostler. he's ta'en my boots off last night, and left on

CLASSICS FOR ARKANSAS .- A story is told of Bostonian's first appearance in polite society in Arkansas. The company were engaged in dancing, but the loveliest female present occupied a chair at the window without a The New York Heraid admits that the Dem- partner. Stepping up to the lady with a palwith unwonted brilliancy, her white pearly