## For the "Raftsman's Journal." A THANKSGIVING HYMN FOR 1859.

We bless thee, O Lord, and thy praises proclaim; We shout thy salvation, and sing to thy name : We'll sing to thy praise till we reach the blest shore, Then join with the angels to sing evermore. We bless thee for freedom on land and on sea; That we have no master, Jehovah, but thee. Our Bibles lie open, and none dare invade To shut up thy temples, or make us afraid.

We thank thee for peace in the land of our birth For gladness and sunshine around our own hearth For kindred and friendship thy name we revere. And all thy kind gifts in our family cheer.

Tho' the earth is so fair, and altho' thou hast blest Our own happy portion above all the rest, We thank thee, that, tho' thou hast given such bliss, Thou yet hast provided a better than this.

We thank thee, dear Lord, for the gospel of peace For the churchs' prosperity, health, and increase; For her life and her power bestowed by thy hand; Extend her, more fully, all over the land.

And now, dearest Lord, shall our song have an end Without a thanksgiving for Jesus, our Friend To our Savior and Brother, Redeemer and Lord, Hosannah, Hosannah, with sweetest accord.

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## COPYRIGHT SECURED. CLEARFIELD COUNTY:

OR, REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST. The Southwestern part of the county, although presenting a line field for agricultural enterprize, was not settled until a later date than the central portion. Daniel Turner had erected a grist mill on Clearfield creek, about seven miles above Glen Hope. This had not proven a profitable undertaking to him. He supposed that it coal could be found on the river; a mill erected to cut plank for arks, and the coal shipped in the arks to the lower counties, a lucrative business might be carried on. With this in view he and James Gallaher, one just below the Patchin Mills, and erected a promise, and recreased his exertions. His cupied solely by her husband, who was a phymill- His enterprize proved an abortion, as dreams, if realized, must produce a colossal he got none of the coal which he mined, to fortune, the result of a few years of steady and market. But it was different with Gallaher. well directed application. He brought his fa-He became pleased with the appearance of the mily to this county about 1848-several of his country between the creek and the river, and sons having come here a few years earlier. determined to settle there. He built a shanty He now occupies and manages the most valuanear where now stands the house of Thomas | ble lumbering establishment on the river, cm-Mehaffy, Esq., in the Borough of New Wash- bracing over 15,000 acres of the choicest virington, and afterwards removed his family to gin timber land in the county. Time has it. He thus became the first white settler in | dealt gently with him. He retains his vivacity that section of the county. His cabin was and energy. His application to business is small, and having a large family, had he not unremitting, and he is yet recognized as the taken the precaution to build the chimney on "spar-king." Having lost a raft, which esthe outside, he would have had no room in- caped from its mooring, Patchin traced a part side. Here Mr. Gallaher and his sons toiled of it to a lumber yard, where they had enfor some time, clearing out a fine farm, with- deavored to obliterate some of the marks. In out any assurance that the neighborhood would | fact, it was this effort at obliteration which atincrease in population. Gradually settlers tracted his attention to the lumber. Patchin came in, and in 1819 the road from New Wash- claimed the lumber, and his ownership was deington to James Rea's was cut through. Gal- nied. An examination of the end of the log lagher and his family had to undergo the same | was made and the initials J. P. tound stamped privations which other settlers endured. Rye | thereon. "There, begad," said he, "did I not was a substitute for coffee; birch, hemlock | tell you it was mine. You may cut it up into and other leaves supplied the place of tea. logs of twenty feet, ten feet, or five feet, and dying. He also found the same inconveniences for I can recognize every foot of my lumber, for want of a mill, but by hollowing out a stump | when I mark my lumber I strike it so hard that for the reception of corn, and then placing a J. P. goes clear through the stick, begad." mallet on the end of a long spring pole, so that when it was forced down the mailet would strike the grain and pulverize it, he managed to manufacture a tolerable kind of meal, out of which they could make johnny cake, or by way of variety, pone. Mr. Gallaher has left | The citizens of this part of the county are in the settlement, James and other sons, who are active, intelligent and enterprizing men.

Rev. Thomas McGhee, who now resides in baltimore, was the first clergyman who officiated in this section, he preaching at the time | land is of good quality, and if a proper system at the house of Mr. Gallaher. The Rev. Timothy Lee, who early settled here, for many years preached to the people of this neighborhood. Having lost his sight, he has recently been confined to his house and prevented acting in his calling.

Those who came into this neighborhood soon after Mr. Gallaher, were John Byers, Thomas Wilson, and Johannes Ludwig Snyder. The latter yet lives. He is, we believe, the only one now living in our county who was engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. He was born in Germany and came to this country with his father's family. His father engaged in the Revolutionary war, and he thus became connected with it. We are not aware how long he served nor where, and his memory has been for some years so much impaired that it is impossible to learn from him sufficient facts to found any statement on. Before moving to this county, Mr. Snyder lived for some years in the neighborhood of Lewisburg. He, and his wife who died recently, are remarkable for their longevity-the old veteran being now about 118 years old, and his wife lived over 108 years. He was in the earlier part of his life a gunsmith by trade, but latterly devoted himself to clearing and tilling the soil. Honest, industrious and economical, he raised a large and worthy family; acquired sufficient to supply his wants in the decline of life, and secured for himself the good will and respect of his neighbors.

More than a quarter of a century ago, the of Lake George in New York, left his home to | girl?" We of course gave it up. "Because," explore this county. He was past the prime of life; tall, spare and straight as an arrow. A wig hid the only mark which time in its devastating course had made upon the man to indicate advance in years. He was sure and quick of foot, capable of great muscular exshould say a pair of gentleman cows, attachof the apostle, "Be not forgetful to entertain and a kettle of soft ertion and endurance. A keen and piercing ed to a Robert sleigh !"

eye danced in his head, and betrayed at times other thoughts and other emotions than his tongue expressed. His speech was quick and plausible, having always the semblance of sincerity. Though he talked much, John Patchin was close monthed and reserved-his conversation having for its object to lead men out and gain information by their casual remarks, and in so doing he displayed much tact. Though deficient in the knowledge of the schools, his habits of life, his nerve, bouyancy

of hope, perseverance and fixedness of purpose, qualified him for the part which he was | gard countenance. to act in the drama of life. It was early in 1836 he made his advent here. He was alone. Few knew aught of his antecedents, or divined or sought to know his errand. In passing through the country he here and there picked up some small groves of timber, paying a nominal price and getting the right to remove it during a long period of years. His peregrinations made him familiar with the best timber tracts in the country. He was then acting as agent or partner of Newlin and Rodgers, two gentlemen of wealth residing in New York. Some years later he transferred his first purchases to these gentlemen, and commenced purchasing on his own account. He engaged in the mercantile business in the section which we have mentioned above, and became one of the most notable men therein. His business business in which he had embarked. He built mills, opened several stores, and had a general oversight of all. Tract after tract of wild, unproductive lands he has been yearly adding to the long list which the tax books contain, and of the residents of the Clearfield creek settle- thus increasing the load which he had to carment, crossed towards the river and found ry. Whilst others, during the times of finanthemselves near the waters of Chest creek, in | cial embarrassments, trembled and sank, he 1819. Turner selected a spot on the river could only see the future big with hope and

Among the settlers of this section we might mention the McMurrays, Mehaffeys, Mitchells, Kings, Michaels, Campbells, Sunderlands and others, but we have been unable to glean any details which we could incorporate herein. generally industrious, moral, hospitable and well to do. To find a head of a family who is not connected with one of the branches of the church, is the exception, not the rule. The of cultivation is pursued, this section cannot fail to become one of the richest and most

productive in the county. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

SYDNEY SMITH ON SWEARING .- Sydney Smith. when travelling in a stage coach, one day, long before railroads were dreamed of, was terribly annoyed by a young man, who had acquired the "polite" art of swearing to such an extent that he interlarded his discourse with it as though it were a constituent part of the language. As there was a lady present, the matter was doubly annoying. After enduring the young man's displays for some time, the "wag, and wicar," as one of his Cockney admirers called bim, asked permission to tell the

company an anecdote, and thus commenced: "Once upon a time (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) there was a King of (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) England who, at a grand ball, (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinderboxes) picked up the Duchess (boots, sugartongs, and tinder-boxes) Shrewsbury's garter, boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) and said Honisoit qui maly (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder boxes) peuse, which means in English "Evil to him who (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinderboxes) evil thinks." This was the origin of (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) the order of the Garter.

When Sydney Smith had concluded, the young gentleman said, "A very good story, sir, -- rather old -- but what the devil has boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes to do with it? "I will tell you, my young friend, when you tell me what "d-n my eyes," &c., has to do with your conversation. In the meantime, allow me to say, that's my style of swearing."

Mike came into our sanctum the other day with a very knowing look. His first salutati head of a family living near the placid waters was, "Why is the Great Eastern like an Irish said Mike, "one is the Maid of Erinf the other is made of iron !" He left immediately.

othere goes pa with a yoke of steers hitched

THE BEGGAR-A TRUE STORY.

One cold, windy morning, the last day of December, 1847, a half-naked man knocked timidly at the basement door of a fine, substantial mansion in the city of Brooklyn. Though the weather was bitter even for the season, the young man had no clothing but a pair of ragged cloth pants, and the remains of a flannel shirt, which exposed his muscular chest in many large rents. But in spite of his tattered apparel and evident fatigue, as he leaned heav- to give any synopsis of the sermon; but that we obtain the most efficient protection against ily upon the railing of the basement stair, a critical observer could not fail to notice a conscions air of dignity, and the marked traces of at least one of its hearers; so much so that on form both in winter and in summer. We excultivation and refinement in his pale, hag- the return of Dr. Maywood from church, he pire more carbon at a low temperature, and re-

The door was speedily opened, and disclosed a comfortably furnished room, with its glow- in need of. But the young man seemed to be ing grate of anthracite; before which was pla- much refreshed by rest and nutritious food, ced a luxuriantly furnished breakfast table. A and commenced gratefully thanking his host fashionably attired young man in a brocade, for the kind attention he had received, which dressing gown and veivet slippers, was recli- without a doubt had saved his life. But I will ning in a soft fauteuil, busily reading the morning papers. The beautiful young wife had lingered at the table, giving to the servant in waiting, her orders for the household matters of the day, when the timid rap at the door attracted her attention. She commanded it to opened; but the young master of the mansion replied that it was quite useless-being no one but some thievish beggar; but the door was already opened, and the sympathies of Mrs. Maywood enlisted at once.

"Come in to the fire," cried the young wife, impulsively, "before you perish."

The mendicant without exhibiting any surgar, slowly entered the room, manifested a streets of a christian city, I felt was truly a painful weakness at every step. On his enwas carried on as an aid to a large lumbering trance Mr. Maywoon, with a displeased air, gathered up bis papers and left the apartment. The compassionate lady unwisely placed the half-frozen man near the fire, while she prepared a bowl of fragrant coffee-which with abundant food, was placed before him. But noticing the abrupt departure of her husband, Mrs. Maywood, with a clouded countenance, left the room, whispering to the servant to remain until the stranger should leave.

She then ran hastily up the richly mounted | husband. staircase, and paused before the entrance of a small laboratory and medical library, and oc- wild surprise, murmering : sician and practical chemist. She opened the in thinking so." door and entered the room. Mr. Maywood was sitting at a small table, with his head resting n his hands, apparently in deep thought.

"Edward," said the young wife, gently touching his arm, "I fear I have displeased you; at the man looked wretched, I could not bear drive him away," and her sweet voice tremled as she added-"You know I take sacra-

"Dear Mary," replied the really fond husband, "I appreciate your motives. I know it s pure goodness of heart which leads you to disobey me, but still I must insist upon my former commands-that no beggar shall ever be permitted to enter house. It is for your safety that I insist upon it. How deeply you might be imposed upon in my frequent absences from home I shudder to think. The man that is now below may be but a burglar in disguise, and already in your absence taking impressions in wax of the different key-holes in he room so as to enter some night at his leisure. Your limited experience of city life, makes it difficult for you to credit so much depravity. It is no charity to give to street beggar, it only encourages vice, dearest."

At this moment the servant rapped violenty at the door, crying out that the beggar was

rofessional vanity, for he immediately folowed her flying footsteps as they descended to the basement. They found the mendicant chair where Mrs. Maywood had seated him.

And he might well say so. The glossy locks of raven hair had fallen away from a broad,

dered by long raven lashes, which lay like a silken fringe upon his pale bronzed cheeks, while a delicate acquiline nose, and a square massive chin displayed a model of manly beauty.

"Is he dead?" asked the young wife, seri-

"Oh, no, 'tis only a fainting fit, induced by the sudden change of temperature, and per- aid the poverty of that hapless woman. My haps the first stage of starvation," replied the robe is looped up over my shoulders, and doctor sympathising. He had forgotten for the hence the neck, bust, arms, &c. that God blesmoment his cold maxims of prudence, and ad- | sed me with when I came into the world, are ded, "he must be carried to a room without a fire, and placed in a comfortable bed."

ing the athletic stranger, who was soon carried to a room, where the doctor administered with his own hands strong doses of port wine with sangaree. The young man soon became partially conscious, but all conversation was orbade him, and he sank quietly to sleep.

"He is doing well; let him rest as long as he can; should he awake in our absence give him beef tea and toast ad libitum," said the doctor professionally, as he left the room. In less than an honr afterwards, Dr. Maywood and his wife entered the gorgeous church

of the most Holy Trinity.

Amid the hundreds of fair dames that enter ts fair portals, dressed with all the taste and nagnificence that abundant wealth could procure, not one rivalled in grace and beauty the orphan bride of the rich physician. Her tall graceful figure was robed in violet silk, that only heightened by contrast her large azure eyes, bright with the lustre of youth and hapiness; yet there was a touch of tender piety in their drooping lids that won the confidence of every beholder. The snowy ermine mantilla which protected her from the piercing wind, rivalled, but could not surpass, the delicate purity of her complexion. Many admiring eyes followed the faultless figure of Mrs. Maywood, as she moved with unconscious

sneers of his aristocratic acquaintances. The stately organ had pealed its last rich notes, which were faintly echoing in the dis-"O ma!" said a juvenile to an elderly dame; tant arches, when a stranger of venerable aspect, who had previously taken a part in the to a bob-sled." "Hush! my child," said the services of the altar, rose and announced his mother; it is very vulgar to speak so; you text, the oft quoted, but seldom applied words

strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.'

Dr. Maywood felt his forehead flushed painfully; it appeared to him for the moment that the preacher must have known his want of charity towards the stranger, and wished to exercise in a cold atmosphere, and when, congive him a public lesson; but he soon saw from the tenor of his remarks, that his own guilty conscience made the application in his | bon and hydrogen increases in the same ratio; particular case. I have not space nor power it, combined with the incident of the morning, effected a happy revolution in the mind of repaired at once to the room of the mendicant to offer such medicines as he might stand recompense you well, for, thank God, I am not the beggar that I seem. I was shipwrecked on Friday night on the Ocean Wave, on my return from India. My name was doubtless among the list of the lost-for I escaped make my way to New York, where I have ample funds in bank awaiting my orders, but I must have perished from cold and hunger had it not been for you and your wife's provident charity. I was repulsed from every door as on imposter and could get neither food nor regions, as every one knows, far exceed in vorest. To be an exile from ones native land for ten years, and then, after escaping from the

bitter fate. "My name is Arthur Willett," added the stranger. "Why that is my wife's family name. She

will be pleased at her agency in your recovery." "Of what State is she a native?" asked Arthur Willett, eagerly. "I married her in the town of B--, where she was born."

At this moment Mrs. Maywood entered the room, surprised at the long absence of her

Arthur Willett gazed on her with a look of "It cannot be-it cannot be. I am delirious

Mrs. Maywood gazed with little less aston-"What painful mystery is this?" eried Dr.

then became conscious of the singularity of her conduct. 'Oh, no mystery," she replied sighing deep-

ly, "only this stranger is the image of my the body, and this must be restored in the food. long lost brother, Arthur." And Mrs. May- | When a man or an animal works, a certain awood, overcome with emotion, turned to leave "Stay one moment," pleaded the stranger,

drawing a smalll mourning ring from his finger, and holding it up asked her if she recognized that relic. "It is my father's gray hair, and you are-" "His son, Arthur Willett, and your brother."

and thanksgiving. left sister and brother alone in that sacred

hour of re-union, saying to himself: thereby some have entertained angels una-

know," said his wife, hastering from the room. | quote: "I call npon you first, sir, to look at | such of the solids as are capable of being dis-The doctor did not refuse this appeal to his me in my ball dress; and I select that because the costliest dressed of all women. Sir, I have not clothes enough on, as everybody can see, there he had slipped in his weakness from the propriety and decency require. There is not oxydation, and delirium and death close the a beggar in New-York who does not go into scene. "He is a handsome fellow," muttered the the street with more clothes than I have on : loctor as he bent over him to ascertain the and yet you have the impudence to abuse me, when I reiterate with solemn truth, my "Nothing to Wear." There is nothing on my arms; look at them, sir, for you may as well look at white forehead; his closed eyelids were bor- them as any other body in the street. There is nothing on my arms, from my wrists onward and upward, as you can readily see. Eve herself in Paradise, was scarcely with less | ror, Hien Foung, 536,080,300. If these acclothing than I have here on these two arms. Then, there is nothing on my neck, or next to to the supposition that they are not, the Chinothing; and if a poor, humble woman of this world can wear less on her shoulders than I. the Belle Flora, wear. I should like to see and just as he gave them to me. Now, sir, if you do not blush when you see this, or when I tell The coachman was called in to assist in lift- it to you, all I can say is, blushing is depart-

> Heavy forgeries have been committed during the past six weeks, on banks in Philadelphia, amounting in the aggregate to eight or nine thousand dollars. The Bank of Commerce, the Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank, and the Consolidation Bank, were among the victims. There were several persons engaged in the forgery. The plan of operation was as follows: One of the gang would go to a heavy business establishment and buy a small bill of goods, which he would order to be sent away from the city. He would then tender a bank bill of twenty dollars in payment, and ask for a check for the balance, as he wished to mail that amount. The check would be given, and a corresponding check would then be forged for a heavy amount in the name of the firm. The forgeries were generally admirably executed, and they were paid without suspicion.

An excited crowd of Missourians, residing in the vicinity of Mascoutah, Illinois, recently found three men in their midst, with about ten thousand dollars worth of counterfeit money on their persons, and determined to put a stop to such a high-handed violation of law at once, filled his basket if said the boy. "Then they took two of these men before Judge "Only dad, me your basket now to feed the maywood, as she moved with unconscious grace up the central aisle of the church, but none with more heartfelt devotion than the young, wayward but generous man, who had recently wed her in spite of her poverty and the to honor their laws, the Missourians handed him over to the folks of Massourians handed him over to the folks of the folks of the folks of the folks of the him over to the folks of Mascontah, to be deal The Milan correspondent of the "Morning

ANIMAL OXYDATION

In the animal body the food is the fuel. With a proper supply of oxygen we abtain the heat given out during the oxydation or combustion of that fuel. In winter, when we take sequently, the amount of inspired oxygen increases, the necessity for food containing carand by gratifying the appetite thus excited, the most piercing cold. The oxygen taken into the system is given out again in the same quire more or less carbon in our food in the same proportion; and consequently more is required in Sweden than in Sicily; and in our own country, an eighth more in winter than in summer. Even if an equal weight of food is consumed in hot and cold climates, Infinite Wisdom has ordained that very unequal proportions of carbon shall be taken in it. The fruits used by inhabitants of southern climes do not contain, in a fresh state, more than 12 per cent of carbon, while the blubber and train oil which feed the inhabitants of polar regions from the waves by a miracle. I attempted to contain 66 to 80 per centum of the element. From the same cause, it is comparatively easy to be temperate in warm climates, or to bear hunger for a long time under the equator; but cold and hunger united very soon produce exhaustion. The animals of prey in the arctic racity those of the torrid zone. In cold and temperate climates, the air, which incessantly prise at such unusual treatment of a street beg. perils of the ocean, to die of hunger in the strives to consume the body, urges man to la- the return from the polisher's, they go to a borious efforts, in order to furnish means of resistance to its action, while in the hot cli- and sometimes to a fourth to receive an exmates the necessity of labor to provide food tra polish. On the roads leading out from is far less urgent. Our clothing is merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food. The more warmly we are clothed, the less urgent | trudging along three to four miles, with their becomes the appetite for food, because the loss of heat by cooling, and consequently, the amount of heat to be supplied by the food is

> According to the preceding expositions, the quantity of food is regulated by the number of respirations, by the temperature of the air, heat in summer and winter, in cold and hot There are other causes which exert a very de-Maywood excitedly, addressing his wife, who ed. To these causes belong bodily exercise, and all kinds of bodily labor and exertion. The consumption of mechanical force in the body is always equal to a waste of matter in mount of food must be added. Increased work and effort, without a corresponding increase of food, cannot be continued for any length of time; the health of the man or ani-

mal soon gives way. The first effects of starvation is the disanpearance of fat. Its carbon and hydrogen have been given off through the skin and lungs, in Mary Willett Maywood fell upon the mendi- the form of oxydized products. It is obvious year as the German does, the American realicant's breast, weeping tears of sweetest joy | that they have served to support respiration. | ses several times as much for his year's labor In the case of a starving man, 321 ounces of Dr. Maywood retired from the room and oxygen enter the system daily, and are given plain that it is astonishing that there are peoout in combination with a part of the body. It | ple yet who cannot understand that the tenhas been demonstrated clearly that the inhaled "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for oxygen, in the respiratory process, makes a machinery, is to raise the wages of labor. selection among the substances which are ca- The German mechanics engaged in the manupable of entering into combination with it. It combines first and chiefly with those that have paid by the dozen, and earn from 25 to 40 THE McFLIMSEYS .- The New York Express the greatest attraction for it. In the process charged the ladies with over-dressing. Miss of starvation, however, it is not only the fat Flora McFtimsey sends a letter in reply. We which disappears, but also, by degrees, all solved. In the wasted bodies of those who it is supposed that a woman in a ball dress is have suffered starvation, the muscles are shrunk and unnaturally soft, and have lost their contractiltiy. Towards the end, the particles lying pale and unconscious upon the carpet. to keep a woman warm, to say nothing of what of the brain begin to undergo the process of

> An official census taken in China twice during the present century, at an interval of forty years, gives the following results: The first, taken in 1812, by order of the Emperor Kia King, gave the number of inhabitants at 360,279,597; and the second, in 1852, under the reign and by order of the present Empecounts be correct, and there is nothing to lead nese population has in forty years increased 176,629,703.

A student in the University of Virginia. writing from that Institution, states that "no vestige of the marble slab that designated the last resting place of the author of the Declaration of Independence," remains to point the spot. The visitors to his tomb, by chipping off fragments, have completely demolished it, and by piecemeal carried it away. An uncouth granite pedestal, greatly disfigured, alone remains to mark the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

A CATTLE THIEF HUNG IN KANSAS .- A man

The following is the comparison between the bredth, 85 feet; height, 51 feet; tonnage, lidustry .- Westminster Review. 18.231. Great Eastern : length between perpendiculars, 680 feet; extreme bredth, 85thheight, 60 feet; tonnage, 23,092. Ale Ark er the Great Eastern is larger that

sing in the citd A little ragged urchin y a lady who hay the other day, was ask parents were living?

Post" says that a dog of African breed, which the latter as something to eat. A man down east has invented goodto renovate old bachelors. On can make sized, fat, greasy, old bachelough left for sized, fat, greasy, old bachelough left for quite a decent man, and beather breeches, ly returns.

Tost says that a dog of African breed, which belonged to General Espinasse, who fell at the battle of Magenta, still lurks about the spot where he shed his blood, and though often humored, are very useful in the woald; they ly returns.

## HOW THEY WORK AND LIVE.

There are two brothers, Germans, manufacturers of cultery, one of whome superintends the manutacturing operations in Solengen (Prussia,) and the other sells the articles at his warehouse, No. 18 Cliff street, New York. From the latter, Wm. Kind, Esq., we have received the following account of the mode in which the manufacture of cutlery in Germany is conducted. It gives us a striking view of German life, showing not only in industrial organization, but in social habits and arrangements, some curious contrasts to those which prevail in this country.

Solengen is a town of some seven thousand inhabitants, and the mechanics who make Mr. Kind's knives and scissors live in villages. scattered round the town at a distance of from two to four miles. The Germans all live in villages; they are so social that they could not bear to live alone, in scattered houses, as the Americans do. From one of these villages a blacksmith sends his wife to Mr. Kind's establishment in Solengen, for a quantity of iron and steel, to be forged into selssors. The material is weighed and delivered to the woman, who puts it upon her head and carries it home. After the blacksmith has forged it all into scissors, of sizes and forms according to directions, his wife puts them into a basket, and carries them back again, on her head, to the ware house, and receives the pay for the work. From some other village a mechanic, whose trade is grinding and polishing, sends his wife to the town to procure a quantity of scissors to be ground and polished. After third village to receive the screws and rivets; Solengen may be seen these stout German women, with necks as straight as an arrrow, ponderous burdens on their heads. The iron, from the time it leaves the warehouses for the blacksmith's, till the time that the scissors are finished, is carried on the top of women's heads an average distance of 12 miles.

This plan of operations for manufacturing differs somewhat from the course pursued in and by the amount of heat given off to the | England and the United States. Here a large surrounding medium. The unequal loss of building is erected in which all the workmen are collected together, all convenient tools and climates, is not the only cause which renders | engines are provided; the scissors are forged necessary the unequal quantities of food. by one man, passed directly to another who bardens and tempers them, another does the cided influence on the amount of food requir- grinding, another the polishing, and another the riveting; thus great division of labor is secured, and all distant transportation of the material during the process of manufacture is avoided; all heavy work, such as driving triphammers and turning grindstones, being done by steam or water power. The result is, that a given number of mechanics will make several times as many scissors in America as the same number will in Germany. When the scissors are sent into the market of the world, those made by the Germans will bring no more than those made by the Americans, being worth no more. As the American produces several times as many in the course of the as the German does for his. This matter is so dency of labor-saving, or rather, labor-doing facture of which we have been speaking, are cents per day.

Another feature in the case, from which the Americans might extract a profitable lesson is that the German will obtain more pleasure for his thirty cents than the American will for his dollar and a half or two dollars.

While the Americans, in fierce rivalry, are struggling to outshine one another in foolish display, the Germans, content in their mutual equality, pass their lives in friendly commune and social enjoyment.

Use of CHEMISTRY .- Still more numerous are the bearings of chemistry on those activities by which men obtain the means of living. The bleacher, the dyer, the calico printer, are severally occupied in processes that are well or ill done according as they do or do not conform to chemical laws. The economical reduction from their ores or copper, tin, zinc, lead, siver, iron, are in great measure questions of chemistry. Sugar-refining, gas-making, soap-boiling, gunpowder manufacture, are operations all partly chemical; as are also those by which are produced glass and porcelain. Whether the distiller's work stops at the alcoholic fermentation or passes into the acetons, is a chemical question on which hangs his profit or loss; and the brewer, if his business is sufficiently large, finds it pays to keep a chemist on his premises. Glance through a work on technology, and it becomes at once apparent that there is now scarcely any process in the arts of manufactures over some parts of which chemistry does not preside. And ther, lastly, we come to the fact that in by the name of Barry Price was hung a few | these times, agriculture, to be profitably cardays ago, in Jefferson county, Kansas. Having ried, on, must have like guidance. The anal-stolen two yoke of cattle from his father-in-law, ysis of manures and soils; their adaptations he fied and was pursued by a party of ten or to each other; the use of gypsum or other twelve men from that neighborhood, and ap- substance for fixing ammonia; the edization He managed to escape from the officers who manures—all these are bood of chemistry He managed to escape from the officers who held him in custody, but was afterward caught and hung until he was dead.

manures—all these are borned which it behooves the farest to acquaint himself with. Be it in the luciter match, or in disenfected sewers. disenfected seweramentation, or perfames exmade without refuse, we may perceive that size of the Great Eastern and Noah's Ark: tracted figures, we may perceive that size of the Great Eastern and Noah's Ark: tracted figures, we may perceive that, Noah's Ark (according to Newton), length chemistequence, knowledge of it concerns between perpendiculars, 612 feet; extreme by fone who is indirectly connected with our

"Sarah," said a young man the other day. to a lady of that name, "why don't you wear ear-rings?" Because I haven't had my ears pierced," "I will bore them for you, then." "I thank you, sir, you have done that enough."

Ladies who have no disposition to punish their husbands, should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much soon-

A sweet and tender young woman is loved by both Christians and South Sea Islanders-by the former as something to marry, and by

around them.