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#### Bright Water for Me. BY WYATT GORDAN.

O! water for the; bright water for me;live wine to the tremulous debauchee t cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain; It maketh the faint heart strong again It comes o'er the senses like a breeze from the sea All freshness, like infant purity. O! water bright, for me, for me, Give wine to the tremulous debauchee.

Fill, fill to the brim; fill, fill to the brim; Let the flowing chrystal kiss the rim My hand is steady, my eye is true, For I, like the flowers, drink nothing but dew. O! water, bright water-O! mine of wealth. And the riches it yieldeth are vigor and health So water, pure water, for me, for me, Give wine to the tremulous debauchee

Fill again to the blim-again to the brim-For water strengtheneth nerve and limb-To the might of the strong it addeth strength-To the days of the aged it addeth length-It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight, Tis like quaffing a goblet of inoming light. So, Water, I will drink nothing but thee, Thou parent of health and bi ergy.

When o'er the hills, like an Eastern bride, Morning walks forth in her bettuty and prole, Leading a band of laughing hours, And brushing the dew from the nodding flowers O! cheering, then, my voice is heard; Mingling with that of the soaring bird-Who flingeth abroad his matins loud, As he laveth his wings in the cool gray cloud, So, water, bright water, pure water for me; I spurn the curst drink of the debauched.

# ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

The following account of the various expeditions which have beer fitted out in search of a North-west Passage to the Pacific, has been prepared with considerable labor by a correshighly interesting:

long ere this have been secured.

The idea of sailing to India by the northwest ics, or in 1497, and a few years after, in 1527, an enterprising merchant of Bristol first advanced this time there has been only three or four inter- and explored and gave the names of his chief pa-

Arctic regions. 70 degrees. But neither commander nor any of 1776 and 1777 exploring ships were sent from his crew ever returned to their native land. The England, but did not much more than discover lish expedition. After long suspense and anxies bays, although £20,900 were promised by Par-14, fidings reached England that some Russian hament to the discoverer of the long-sought-for two large vessels, which passage. All these navigators proceeded pretty eir crews, consisting much upon the same track ; that is, to penetrate

fate of this first did not discourage other expedi-

discovery for many years.

at some of the more important expeditions which from the tremendous barriers of ice, they were have been engaged in the search of a Northwest unable to reach. Parry was obliged to select his passage.

America was long supposed to teffninate on the north in a cape after rounding which an entrance Parry once more sailed with the same ships, but was gained through a short channel into the Pa- the next summer, the Fury being crushed by the cific ocean. The immense breadth of the conti- ice and abandoned, he was compelled to return nent on the north was long unknown to best in- home without adding any thing to the discoveries formed geographers and navigators.

sailed from Portugal in search of his brother .- same year. He entered Hudson's Bay, but met with the dreadful fate of him for whom he was searching. He too was never heard of more. In 1527 and pondent of the Boston Journal, and will be found 1536 the search for a Northwest passage was renewed, but with no results of importance. In 1576 three vessels, respectively of 35, 90, and Probably at no time since the question of a 10 tons; were sent out under command of Frohortherly communication between the Pacific bisher, an officer of great reputation and ability. and Atlantic oceans was first raised-about three He steered direct to Cape Farewell, the southhundred and thirty or fifty years ago-has more ernmost point of Graenland, but, without making general interest been felt in the matter than at any great efforts to force a passage to the west. German origin. Who would desire his mother, cing enemy led by the Baron Dieskau, when the the present time, or greater efforts made to solve ward, he returned to England. He was again his sister, or his beloved to hear a sweeter or betthis long-disputed problem. And yet a satisfact sent off in command of some larger vessels, and ter name? Under the form of linma, it was hontory solution seems almost as far distant as ever; passed through the straits, to which he gave his ored by Charlemagne's fair daughter, whose love for with all the inventions of the present and the name, into Hudson's Bay. In 1585 two vessels, history, in connection with Enginhard, her fathexperience of the past century, the superior sail- the Sunshine and the Moonshine, were sent out er's secretary, forms one of the prettiest episodes ing and strength of modern-built vessels, their under command of John Davis, who explored in the chronicles of the time. Emelone is simps whom he killed, and according to the rude fashenlarged accommodations for the health and safe- and gave his name to the broad straits which by a diminutive of Emma. iv of their crews, and, above all else, the applicannect Baffin's Bay with the ocean. He also cation of steam to urge the vessel forward withs explained and gave names to several islands in to the etymology usually given, signifies all truth; out delay through narrow and intricate openings the vicinity. He was afterwards employed in but Jung Sulling, in his Purumatology, gives it in the ice where sailing vessels are effectually two more expeditions, and proved himself one a very different meaning. Speaking of the baffled, the later expeditions have been able to of the most intrepic and successful navigators of Druids, he says :- " Into this mysterious spiritmake but small advances beyond those made by his age. In 1602 two vessels of 60 and 70 tons, and order old women were also received; who, the earlier navigators in search of a polar or under command of Weymouth, made unsuccess- by this means, attained to considerable rank, and northwest passage to Asia. It is, however, ful attempts to find a passage, and m 1606 Kinght became priestesses. Such individuals then reworthy of remark, that if, after all the immense sailed for the Northwest regions in a vessel of ceived the title of Hoxa-Druidess. Both these labor, expense, and suffering, and loss of hie 40 tons, but never returned to his native land .which have attended these arctic expeditions. In 1610 the celebrated navigator, Hudson, sailed they are now the most disgraceful terms of retheir chief end has not yet been attained, they on a voyage to the Northwest in a vessel of on- proach. The name of Gertrude, or Gertrudes, have been pursued with that indomitable energy by 55 tons. He had already attempted the voy- is probably also derived from this source, and and skill and tenacity of purpose which has ever age to India by the pole, then by the northeast, ought reasonably to be disused, for it has the distinguished the nation by whom they have and afterwards in another voyage had discoverprincipally been made. If success had depended ed the trarbor of New York and the river Hudupon the exertions of mere mortal man, it would son. In his last voyage to the Northwest he are generally very bewnehing. passed into the great bay which now bears his name, and in it he was abandoned to a terrible as the shortest way was first suggested by John fate in an open boat by a mutinous crew. In Cabot, about the time of the discovery of Amer- 1613 Sir Thomas Buston, in command of an exploring squadron, reached the southern point of seems to be one of those vexatar questiones which what is now known as Southampton Island, but the opinion that a direct passage to India might failed in his attempt to force a passage between to one, it has the meaning of alluring; another be made across the north pole. Since that time the island and the continent, now called Roe's makes it signify a taker, or one who seizes; to the present the speculation has never but once Welcome. In 1616 Baffin was fitted for a been abandoned by all the nations of Europe Northwest voyage. He proceeded through Damore than twenty-five years at any one time .- vis Straits to the great expanse of water to From the commencement of the 16th century to which he had previously given his own name. vals of more than filteen years each in which trons to Smith's Sound, Jones's Sound, and Lanexploring expeditions bate not been sent to the caster Sound, but failed to make the splendid discovery which Parry afterward made, that this One of the first expeditions ever fitted out from last sound was an entrance into the Polar Sea. England for the discovery of a northwest passage After Ballin's voyage there was a pause in Engwas overtaken by the terrible fate of which we lish exploration for a few years. Capt. Fox in cannot entirely divest our minds may have over- 1631 discovered the passage leading northward as a silvery, bell-like music in the name, which taken Sir John Franklin and his companions .- from Hudson's Bay, now known as Pox's chan- is exceedingly attractive, and which has made it hood. From the inquiries he made of the neigh-Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed from Green with in nel. In 1668 the Hudson Bay Company form, a favorite with the poets. May, 1553, with three vessels. They were ed a seulement for trading purposes, and in 1719 sherwards overtaken and separated by a violent fitted out an expedition for discovery which nevstorm, and Sir Hogh, being unable to extricate er returned. Nearly fifty years after the wrecks himself from the ice, attempted to winter on the of these vessels were found on an island upon lovely or amiable. The fair ones who bear it its language—the looks of the Indian are more enast of Russian Lapland, in the Istitude of 68 or which they had been castaway. In 1741, 1746, have no reason to complain of either derivation. expressive than his words—it plainly said, sour

Ind frozen. The sad west by Hadson's Bay and Fox's Chapmel.

tions, but they made no material progress towards a number of years the attention of England from itself to this name. The German word mand, of the Oneidas, and the brother of him I stew at the completion of the object of their voyages .- Arette exploration to matters of much more pres- a maid, was anciently written magete and mag- Fort Edward. In revenge of his brother's death she ate and drank very little, but which she in-In June, 1594, also in May, 1596, the Dutch sing necessity; but on the return of general het, which words were etsily confused with fitted out exploring expeditions which reached peace, in 1815, the search for a Northwest pas- Madge and Maggie, and thus with Margaret .the latitude of 80 degrees, and discovered Spitz- sage was again renewed. In 1818 the Admiral- Daisles were also called magnets, maids, or marbergen; but the erew of the last expedition, be- ty fitted out an expedition under command of Sir garets, whence we have the French marguerites, ing enclosed unexpectedly in the ice, were com- John Ross, in a vessel of 385 tons, accompanied daisies. Margaret, then, may be a rearl or dais pelled to spend a long and dreaty Witter of eight, by Lieutenant Parry, in a vessel of 252 tons .- sy as she chooseth; or she may, if she will, months duration in 76 degrees of latitude. In Capt. Ross fullowed the course which Baffin had 1808, Henry Hudson, who had already distint taken two hundred years before him, but return, and thus prove herself worthy of safety depends upon it. As he is a savage, guished himself by a voyage to Spitzbergen, was ed to England with the conviction, very bastily her doubly-significant name. But maidens are fitted out by the merchants of London to make adopted, and against the opinion of his officers, something more than pearls or daisies; and well explorations in a northeast direction, but accom- that Lancaster Sound was only a bay, and from may the poet ask : plished nothing important, and was afterwards it no passage to the west existed. The individsent out by a Dutch company in a vessel of only uals, however, who sent out Ross were so dis-55 tons. This great navigator, after a mere femt satisfied with the result of his voyage that Lieut. of sailing in a northeast direction, altered his Parry, a great name in Arctic navigation, was course to the west, with the expectation of find- immediately sent out in command of the Hecla bitterness ! ing an open sea between what was then Virginia and Griper, with instructions to carefully explore and Newfoundland, and discovered the mouth of Lancaster Sound. He sailed from England in the noble river which now bears his name. In May, 1819, passed direct through Davis' Straits 1676 another expedition was sent from England and Lancaster Sound, discovered and gave names in search of a northeast passage, but was wreck- to Barrow's Straits, Prince Regent Inlet, and ed on the coast of Nova Zembla. Since that Wellington Channel, which was then entirely time all hitpes of penetrating to India by the free from ice. Parry, however, chose, instead north of Asia have been abandoned. The Rus- of sailing up this channel, to continue his course sians have, at different intervals, explored all the west. On the 4th September, having reached navigation between Archaffgel and Behring's the longitude of 110 degrees west, he became Straits, except a portion of about 200 miles .- entitled to the reward of £5,000 offered by Par-But the length of time employed in doing this liament to any one who should first attain that proves that if a northeast passage really does ex- meridian. After wintering on the west coast of ist, it is useless for all practical purposes, for the Melville Island, in about 75 degrees latitude, Par- claims ; passage would not often be accomplished, unless ry returned home with a reputation for skill and by accident or a conjunction of unusally favorable energy far above that of any modern navigator, circumstances, in less than five to eight years. He had sailed 30 degrees further west than any Voyages were made by Poole, an Englishman. one had reached before him, had discovered some in 1610, 1611, and 1612, for research in the Po- of the most important channels yet discovered, lar regions, and although he reached, as he re- and had established beyond a doubt the existence ported, the high latitude of 80 degrees, he dis- of a great ocean to the north of America. In covered nothing of any importance. In 1613 May, 1821, Parry, now promoted to the rank of Baffin, the most learned and during navigator of captain, sailed with the Heela and Fury to penethe age, on a voyage to attempt the Polar passage, trate, if possible, by Hudson's Day, but, after inentered the great sea which now bears his name. effectual attempts, was compelled to take up win-In 1615 Fotherby, a seaman of tried skill and ter quarters once more in that rigorous climate, energy, set out in a vessel of only 20 tons, but, The next summer he discovered and passed after narrowly escaping wreek, he returned to through the Straits leading from Fox's Channel England. This was the last expedition for Polar to Boothia Bay, to which he gave the name of his own ships. After obtaining from Cockbarn The limits of a paper will allow only a glance Island a sight of the great Polar ocean, which,

winter quarters for the second winter. The next summer he returned to England. In May, 1824. he had already made.

About the year 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, re- Expeditions for Polar discovery were sent out solving to follow the footsteps of Columbus, or to from England in 1773, 1806, and in 1818. In anticipate him in the discovery of a passage to 1806 Captain Scoresby penetrated to within five India, endeavored to find his way by taking a hundred geographical miles of the Pole, and also the German mund, the mouth, so that Rosamond high latitude. He sailed along the Gulf of St. in 1818 he made discoveries to the North and Lawrence, and then steered northerly till be East. In 1827 Capt. Party attempted to reach reached the latitude of about 60 degrees, or the the Pole in boats drawn over the ice by men, but rosa-montes, rose of the mountains, that is, the entrance of Hudson's Bay. He then returned to was stopped in his progress after reaching the peony. Portugal, and the next summer, in attempting to latitude of 82 degrees 45 minutes. In 1829 enter Hudson's Bay, his vessels were separated | Capt. Ross made another ineffectual stiempt to in a storm. That in which Caspar sailed was reach the Pole. In May, 1815, Sir John Frink, could be fitter? never heard of more, and no trace was ever dis- | Im sailed with the Erebus and Terror, and was covered of its fate. In 1502 Miguel Corteseal, seen for the last time on the 26th July of the

#### From the Knickerbocker Ladies' Names.

ELEANOR-French, Eleanore-is of Saxon derivation, and signifies all-fruitful.

A name for angels to murmur o'er!

EMMA-tender, affectionate; literally, one who nurses, cares for, watches over another; is of

names were, at that time, honorable appellations; same meaning as the word haza, or hexa, a witch." Well, this may be true; for Gertrudes

GRACE-lavor - is from the Latin. Well may

it be a favorite name. HELEN-Latin, Helena; French Helene-is of Greek origin. The true signification of it abound in etymological discussions. According while a third defines it as one who pitics. I am inclined to endorse the last. Many a poor, unfortunate lover has found Helen alluring, and has finally been taken, seized, conquered by the prestige of her bright eyes and sweet voice. Happy along the barrel of his piece, "I am about ready. is he who finds her one who pities, for pity is athe same name, It is often contracted to Nellie will deceive me,"

and Nell, and is a fine name in all its forms. Isabelle French, Isabelle : Spanish, Isabella -signifies olive-complexioned, or brown. There you shall know all. A week since I learned

MADELINE-Syriac, Magdalene, magnificent life or mine,"" is a noble name, and a favorite with the poets. "Thou art not steeped in golden languors, No tranced summer calm is thine,

Ever-varying Madeline!"

The wars of revolutionary France turned for tiful signification has, curiously enough, attached combine the beauty and purity of both, in her life

"Where may the brightest flower be met, That can match with Margaret !

MARTHA is a pleasant name from the Hebrew, but is unfortunate in its signification, meaning

MARY. This sweetest of all female names, from the Hebrew, and has the meaning of exalted; a truly appropriate signification. It is a famous name, both in sacred and profane history. In all ages it has literally been exalted,-From Mary the mother of Jesus, to Mary the mother of Washington, the glory has not departed from the name. In the French, Mary becomes Marie, Mary is another form of it.

MATILDA is from the Greek, and signifies no-

MIRANDA -- admired -- is from the Latin .-Prince Ferdinand, in "The Tempest," ex- neither had gained the advantage. The Indian,

"Admired Miranda! indeed the top of admiration."

NANCY, it is believed, may be traced to the same source as Anna and Hannah, which have the same signification, kind or gracious. PHIEBE is a bright and beautiful name-one

full of the happiest significance. Phæbe, light Rose-Latin, Rosa, a rose-is sweet enough

for the name of a fairy or an angel. There is a veritable fragrance in it. It calls up visions of garden arbours and en, howering shrubs and vines. Rosabel-Italian, rosa-bella-is from the same batin root, but comes to us through the Italian. It signifies fair or beautiful rose; Rosalierench, rose et lis, rose and hly-combines the ragrance and beauty of two lovely flowers .-Rosalind. It is enough to say of this name that it is one of Shakspeare's immortalized appellations. The termination, lind, may have been coined by him simply for the sake of euphony, or it may have been derived from the Spanish linda, neat or elegant-rosa-lind, elegant rose :

" From the east to the western Ind, No jewel is like Rosalind.

ROSAMOND is one of the prettiest names of the rose family. The derivation of the last part of the word is somewhat doubtful. Perhaps it is from mundi-French, monde, and perhaps, from may have originally been Rosenmund, or rosy-

Viola-a violet-is derived from the Latin. For a pure, modest, bashful maiden, what name

# The Black Pond.

Few have visited the flourishing town of New Braintree, Mass., without becoming acquainted with the beautiful and romantic vicinity of Black

Shortly after the expiration of the French and Indian War, a hardy settler named Warner, built his cot by the pond on the bank of the beautiful War river. On the morning when the detenders of Fort Edward sallied forth under the command of Col. Williams, to meet the advanformer suffered death, Warner, then a private, was one of the last to seek the retaining shelter of the fort, and distinguished himself a short distance from its walls by a long and obstinate conflict with a gigantic chief of the Oneida tribe ion of the day, bore his scalp in triumph to the GERTEUDE is from the German, and, according camp. During the war, by his courage and ability, he won the honor and title of captain,

One morning a few years afterwards, he surrised his wife by his speedy return from the orest, where he had intended to remain during the day. He entered the house without speaking, and hastily seized his rifle. She noticed and stern compression of his lips.

" Husband," she said, with an anxious look what has occurred to move you thus ?"

fear cannot move me.

" Fear!" she exclaimed with alarm, " have you been in danger ? Speak, O, I entreat you." dissipate her apprehension, while she shrunk cocded to the office in Leaden-hall street, and reback almost ashamed at the vehemence of her ceived, severally, the amounts due them. There

bring me my box of flints, and that quickly, for I require one that will not miss fire.'

When she returned with the box, he, after a minute's selection, affixed one to the hammer of his rifle, and he carefully cleaned the vent-hole "Now," he said, as his eye glanced rapidly

His wife, who had noticed all these precaukin to love. Ellen is only a different form of tions, said in a calm but sad tone, "I fear you

"If I have kept aught from you," he said, " i was affection that prompted the act; but now that an Indian had been lurking in the neighborbors, I found that I was the object of his search. Junera-from the Hebrew-signifies praising. This morning I week pectedly saw him. He re-Mange is probably from ma belle-my fair- treated hastily, but turned for a moment with a though some think it a contraction of amabilis- look of deauly hatred and defiance. I understood

"O, my hushand, you surely will not go forth darkest gloom shrouds the fate of this first Eng. and give names to some unimportant islands and It often occurs in the French form of Madelcine. to meet this drendful savage—it would be unutterable madness. Why cannot you fly from this borrible place, and thus clude, him ?"

" Fly !-ah, it cannot be, poor trembler. By MARGEREY - a pearl-is from the Latin Mar- heavens, it shall never be said that I fled from a savage-it is Black Wolf, the celebrated chief he seeks my life."

" and for the sake of this poor innocent," (she pointed to the cradle which contained a prattling turn. infant of two summers) " do hot go alone.

" It must be so;" he replied firmly; though apparently moved by her affectionate appeal; "my must meet him as such, and defeat him as such, and that in his own barbarous manner. Rememleast," he said with an emotion he could not husband, who is fond of company, will be glad control, "do not unman me, If I fall"-he to see you." fresitated for a moment, then suddenly raught his child, kissed him again, pressed a burning kiss upon the cold brow of his wife, hastily embraced her and rushed from the house.

He had not been absent an hour before he diswary eve of the savage was too busy not to see as soon as he was seen.

Then commenced those fearful movements by which the sons of the forest strive to induce their foes to leave some portion of the body exposed to the aim of the deadly rifle.

The chief though the most renowned of his out, opened the door and went in. It was fur-

The chief, though the most renowned of his tribe, found the captain in every respect his equal, and after an hour of intense labor and suspense. ing place and disappear behind the trunk of a large fallen free.

What was now to be done-he was too warv great joy, he discovered the hat of his enemy age delight as he muttered=

The pale-face is a great warrior, but he is a and feet at the same time."

the scalp of his tallen enemy. When within two The next moning, I was reading the paper; neither had gained any advantage, and being de- gratis; and, clittinging my clott a tree, and slightly clevated his hat upon a stick. London! This the Indian saw, and afterwards fired at.

Warner looked upon his dead foe with the stern joy which a warrior feels,

"You have been a great chief, but a cruel warrior," he soliloquized, "vet your weapons not be deprived of them, even in death.

With cords he affixed the rifle that had proved fatal to so many, to the cold hand, placed the sufferers, is now given in a Hotsen paper. Duscalping-knife and tomahawk in their wonted place, tied a large stone to the feet, and placed the pond, he lifted the inanimate form with his face towards the setting sun, and the smooth waters became the Indian's grave.

# From the New Orleans Delta.

#### Leaf from the Journal of E. Hunt. MY FIRST AND LAST NIGHT IN LONDON.

It was in the fall of 18-, that the ship to which I belonged, after a voyage of four months thick with mark by digging into the bottom of in the northern Atlantic, hove in sight of Scilly Islands, and, as we were bound for London, shaped our course up the channel, and, in a few days, were anchored in the Down.s Having but during the last three days their breathing was been short of provision for some time back, we so loud as to prevent it from reaching them, and were obliged to stop to replenish. The next the firm step, the unwonted flashing of his eyes. day, however, we were towed up the river, and of mind; they also feared the miners were digentered the Commercial Dock on the 28th of October, 18-. It was a grand sight to me, for I had never been in London, and the city seemed "Moved," he replied, "do I really appear like the world in comparison to my humble vilmoved? yet it may be so, but not with fear- lage in the west of England. We were to be paid off on the morrow; and I determined as soon as I was at liberty to take a stroll and see some of the sights about which I had so often He smiled, and that smile served partially to heard. At twelve the next day, all hands prowere just ten jounds coming to me, and I started "Do not agitate yourself, my dear, he replied, off to see how I could best make it conducive to you see I am now safe and with you; but do my pleasure. I had been strolling around for some time, looking at the Tower and other places of note, and finally walked into one of the parks, to see what I could see of the London fashions. I was leading against a tree, watching a party which had attracted my attention, when I was suddenly accosted by a female, apparently about eighteen or twenty, neatly dressed, and with an expression which, though pleasing, seemed somewhat sad.

" What is it you wish, my good lady?" said I.

She looked at me a moment, and said : "You are a sailor, I suppose?"

" Yes."

" Have you been here before ?"

" Never." " Well, then, perhaps I can be of some assistance to you. Suppose we take a cab and drive out to Vauxball this evening."

I hesitated for a moment: for I thought to myself, she no doubt thruks I have plenty of mo- wonder from you. You will thus gradually renney and wishes to obtain a share. But then; again, I thought, it makes no difference; I'll spend it anyhow; and consented.

She called a cab, and in a short time we were at Vauxhall. I pulled out my purse to pay the driver, when she anticipated me, and said :

" Never mind, sir-I have plenty. Besides I them. invited you here: therefore, I bear all expenses." I was astonished; for I had never doubted but garita. Another, and if possible, a more beanti- single Indian ; besides I know the bloodthirsty hat my money was the principal attraction, and the shoot misstress seated him among the girls.

I was puzzled to think what could be her object After ordering some refreshments, of whiel sisted upon paying for, we strolled round the "Then, for my sake," said the afflicted wife, garden, listening to the music until towards evand for the sake of this poor innocent," (she ening, when I remarked it would be best to re-

"Yes, it will soon he dark, and we had better go." "But," said she, " you are a stranger in London, and it would be folly for you to look for a hotel to-night-and, besides, it would be ungenerous in me to allow you to. I reside in street, and if you will accept a room in my ber you are the wife of a soldier, be firm, or at house, you will be perfectly we'e me; and my

While hesitating, she catled a cab, and half

forced me in. When the cab stopped, we got out, and I found my self in a narrow street, dimly lighted, before a large brick house with iron railings in front.covered the lurking-place of the Indian. The She opened the door and asked me to sit down a moment, when she entered into a room close by, and returned almost immediately, and said: " My husband has retired; I'll introduce you to him in the morning. Here is it light take the

nished, you might say rickly; the bed stood in the further corner, with blue damask cortains in front. I undressed quickly, as I was somewhat at this moment, saw Warner leap from his lurk- tired by my day's adventures, walked to the bed and threw aside the curtains and there lay a man. weltering in his blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear! It would be vain to atteffict to desnot to apprehend some stratagem by Warner; he cribe my feelings. I immediately dressed mytherefore neither advanced nor retreated, but self, with a presence of mind which I have never kept behind a gigantic oak. At length to his been able to account for, I then tried to open the door, which, to my horror, I found was locked. slightly emerging above the body of the tree, and Glancing around the room, my eve fell upon the quickly disappear. The Indian smiled with sav. irons in the fire place; I snatched one up and with one stroke; broke the lock and opened the door. Running down the stairs; I found the fool. The son of the forest would not lie when front door fastened also. Having to he could stand : he would not expose his head break the lock with, I darted into the first room I came to said jumped from the window into an During the soliloguy, he was slowly poising alley on the side of the house, and I had merely his rifle, ready to take the first advantage of the time to conceal myself, when I heard the people imprudent movement of his adversary. The hat round crying murder, and I saw the very woman was now so clearly visible that he fired. It that I came with, followed by several of the poquickly fell and all was silent for a moment, then lice, enter the house, thinking, I suppose, of wild, extiling war-whoop rang through the course she would find me. I left as soon as the forest, and the Indian rushed forward to secure crowd gathered round, and passed out unnoticed.

rods of the fatal tree, he paused with astonish- and almost the first thing which attracted my atment. Before him, with a poised rifle, stood the tention was a notice of a bloody murder in powerful form of Warner. One look of unut- street, with a reward of fifty pounds for the anerable hate-it was the chieftain's last. The prehension of the morderer, it went further. report of Warner's rifle resounded through the and, in the description of the supposed person. forest, and the Black Wolf lay writhing among described me better than I could have done mythe fallen leaves. The captain was not the fool self-even to the manner in which I wore my the Indian had supposed him. Feeling that beard, 'The first barber's shop received that sirous of bringing the combat to an issue, he re- also minutely described, I went down to the solved to hazard all to a stratagem, which if sue. docks, and the bark - being a hand short. I cessful, would give him a fatal advantage over shipped in her for New York; and have never the Oneida. He therefore threw himself behind since, not ever wish to spend another night in

# Six Days in a Grave,

An account was given a short time ago of two men and a boy having been buried six days and have been used with courage and skill; you shall six nights in a marl pit at Ecretteville, in the department of the Seine Inferieure, and then resened. A relation of the affair, derived from the

ring the whole of that time they were without food, without water, without light, and almost the body in a canoe. When near the centre of without clothes; and they were in such a cofined place that, with the exception of the boy, they could not stand upright. Boitard, the eldest man, declares that during the whole time he did not sleep more than two hours; but his two companious, and especially the youngest, slept more. They slept back to back. They felt no hunger. and Boitard says that even if they had had provisions, they would not have touched them; but

they experienced great thirst. On the fourth day they found a liftle water the pit. It was this water, probably, which preserved their strength. At first they heard the noise of the pick-axes and spades above them : this circumstance naturally increased their agony ging in a wrong direction. One of them had aboot fifty chemical matches and a small piece of candle; but though they often tried, they could not, for want of air, cause the candle to burn.

During the latter part of the time they became so exhausted as to be unconscious of their position ; but they remember that the boy once cried. as if in a dream, " There is the rope, Boitard!

Let us ascend !" Only one of them, Briard, was able to shed tears: and when he did so, the boy consoled him by telling him that they were sure to be rescued. The moment a breath of air reached them they tainted, but after a while recovered. The first thing Boitard said, on being rescued, was-" Give me a pinch of snuff!" and he took it with

# How to Breed Tattlers

intense delight .- Galignani.

If you wish to cultivate a gossipping, meddling, censorious spririt in your etaldren, be sure when they come home from church, a visit, or any other place where you do not accompany them. to ply them with questions concerning what every body said and did-and if you find any thing in all this to censure, always do it in their hearing. You may rest assured, if you pursue a course of this kind, they will not return to you unladen with intelligence; and rather than it should be uninteresting, they will, by degrees, learn to embellish in such a manner as shall not fail to call forth remarks, and expressions of der the spirit of ceriosity—which is so early visible in children; and which, if rightly directed, may be made the instrument of enriching and enlarging their minds-a vehicle of mischief. which shall serve only to impoverish and narrow

· Capital punishment," as the boy said when