

that his little dog had returned in the interim accompanied by a large dog, who had attacked her own dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him. From the description given of the animal, the gentleman entertained no doubt but that it was his own bone-dog from Lincolnshire; and on his return home he learnt from the servants, that shortly after his departure, his little favourite dog returned one day, bearing marks of much ill-usage, and, after apparently consulting with the larger animal, the two dogs set off together, and were absent several days; presenting evidence, on their return, of having travelled a considerable distance.

## A FOX'S REVENGE.

The Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story—An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left, and while he was gone, the hunter unbent the goose, closed the hole and resolved to wait the issue.

In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the first fox had buried his goose, threw out the earth. The goose could not be found.—They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both.

## A DEAR STORY.

Mr. Emerson Shaw, of Quincy, has in his possession a huge black bear, weighing nearly 400 pounds, and as wild and ferocious as any specimen of the bear kind ever seen in this vicinity. The capture of the bear is on this wise. Six men belonging to Quincy, made a hunting excursion to the vicinity of Moosehead Lake. After several days' chase in search of game, they at last caught sight of the bear, and immediately started in pursuit, determined to take him alive. They succeeded after a long struggle, in driving him into Moosehead Lake. Two boats were then procured and poor Bruin was besieged so that he could not escape. He did not seem disposed to yield; however, and for four hours the men could not make the least attempt to confine him. At last, poor Bruin became fatigued, and was taken in tow. With which hazel his legs were tied, and on reaching shore, a witch-hazel basket was made and strung up poles, and in this the bear was borne, on the shoulders of the hunters, to a wagon. A wagon was procured, and his bear-ship was conveyed to Buckfield, and thence by railroad to Boston. The bear is now alive, and is at the residence of Mr. Shaw, of Quincy. The battle fought in order to capture him was very severe, and two of the hunters stood in the water three hours before he could be securely bound.

## REMARKABLE NEST.

A WINTER WOODPECKER built its nest this spring, in the chink of the outer wall of the saw-mill at Carrol village. The large water-wheel is continually revolving during the day, within four inches of the nest, in which the parent bird sat with the

most perfect unconcern, the "dizzying mill-wheel" having, in all appearance, no effect upon its little brain. More curious still, owing to the close proximity of the wall and the wheel, the bird could not fly between them, and actually, on leaving or entering her nest, flew right through between the revolving spokes, at whatever rate the huge circle was revolving.—*Dumfries Courier.*

## Miscellaneous.

## ACTIVITY.

Don't be discouraged if you are unfortunate, and are lying flat on your back. Rise—stand erect and persevere in something else. Fall again, if you can't do better, but never yield to despondency. As fast as you fall, spring to your feet again, and there will always be hope. Lie still—lament that you are in the ditch, and you but cause rejoicing among your enemies, and no one will render you assistance. Dig out—work hard—persevere: with a determination to earn a comfortable living, and you shall have it. Scores will fly to your assistance, who would help to cover you with reproaches, when writhing and lamenting over your misfortunes. The whole secret of success in life is—activity. To action—to action—and you will never see the day that you will need assistance, which will not be rendered in some shape or other. Activity is the life of man; it makes him for this world, to say nothing of the world to come.

## INHABITANTS OF AN OYSTER.

Observations with a microscope have shown that the shell of an oyster is a world occupied by an innumerable quantity of small animals, compared to which the oyster itself is a colossus. The liquid enclosed between the shells of the oyster contains a multitude of embryos covered with transparent scales, which swim with ease, a hundred and twenty of these embryos, placed side by side, would not make an inch in breadth. This liquor contains, besides, a great variety of animalcules five hundred times less in size, which give out a phosphoric light. Yet these are not the only inhabitants of this dwelling, there are also three distinct species of worms.—*Ryder Jones*

## THE LOSS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Every intimate and confidential connection, even every ordinary relation of life, although not founded upon friendship, tends to bring about the union of minds. It is less easy to disguise our opinions and the peculiarities of our character before the eyes of those with whom we are in daily intercourse, than those we rarely see. Thence, each day gives birth to fresh points of contact, the multitude of which cements more and more the ties of intimacy. But, at the same time, from this there results just so many vulnerable points on the heart, which we do not readily expose to a stranger. The wounds we receive there are more sensible and more acute; and the stranger can never offend so deeply as the friend, nor so easily, because the opportunity does not present itself in so many ways. But the injury once offered, the mutual aversion becomes more strong, in proportion as the points of union have been more numerous. The more sincere and confiding we have been to each other, the more inexorable must treachery appear.—*Zschakke's "Hours of Devotion."*

## A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Who can measure the influence of a mother on the young and immortal minds of her children? Her look, her actions, her smiles or her frowns on her children, stamp impressions on their minds, which will last forever. She gives a moulding influence to their character; their course of life, their temporal and eternal well-being. They rise to the glories and happiness of Heaven, or sink down to the shades of death

through the faithfulness or neglect of the mother. The mother's influence is often much greater than the father's. Her power is more responsible, and she engraves deeper and more indelible lines on the minds of her children. She stands at the head of the race. All the most important springs of society are held and controlled by the feeble hand of woman. Every chord vibrates on her touch, as with magic sensibility; and every harmony in the social system waits on her impulses. How pure and tender, then, should be another's heart! How careful of her looks, her smiles, her conduct, her every action, which imprint such indelible lines, and exert such terrible influence on the young minds.

## ECLIPSES IN 1852.

The eclipses are six in number—that is, three of the sun and three of the moon, but only one of the latter will be visible in this country. 1. A total eclipse of the moon, Jan. 7, visible at Greenwich. Begins at twenty minutes past four in the morning. Ends at eight in the morning. 2. A partial eclipse of the sun, Jan. 21, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-five minutes past five in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, twenty minutes past seven. Ends fifty-two minutes past eight in the morning. 3. A partial eclipse of the sun, June 17, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at fifty-six minutes past two at noon. Middle of the eclipse, fifty-nine minutes past four. Ends two minutes past seven in the evening. 4. A total eclipse of the moon, July 1, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-seven minutes past one, noon. Middle of the eclipse, twenty-six minutes past three. Ends fourteen minutes past five, afternoon. 5. A total eclipse of the sun, December 11, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at twenty-four minutes past one, morning. Middle of the eclipse, twenty-four minutes past three. Ends at fifty-five minutes past five, morning. 6. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 23, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-three minutes past eleven in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, three minutes past one. Ends at thirty-two minutes past two at noon.

## WORTH KNOWING.

A young lady while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were very great, and lock-jaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a leech taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.

## Artist's Corner.

## COMMON GLUE.

The size used by painters for most sorts of common work is prepared by boiling in water pieces of parchment and of the skins of animals and fins of fish, and evaporating the solution to a proper consistency. It only differs, however, from a solution of glue in containing fewer foreign ingredients and in not being so strong.

## GLUE AND ISINGLASS.

Good glue should swell when kept in cold water for three or four days. It should be semi-transparent, of a brown colour, and free from cloudiness. Before using it, it should be broken into small pieces, covered with cold water for some hours to soften it, then boiled till dissolved, and again allowed to congeal by cooling. The books in general recommend, as a size for gilding and browning, a solution of isinglass; but one of good clear common glue is much cheaper, and answers equally well. Isinglass, though a purer gelatine than glue, is not so easily dissolved.