	IE ERIE OBS	ERVER.
B. F. BLOAN, Editor.	BONWARD L	S1 50 A FDAR, in Advance.
VOLUME 20.	SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1849.	NUMBER 33.
From the Home Journal.] THE MANDENCE ADVERTISHED EXAMPLE A REQUESTION ADVERTISHED EXAMPLE A Read to lett A warm, fresh, chedry, virgle breat. Untenanted by min as yet, New and unsolid in any part; Who bids the prise to get! To bing who'll pay the casy rent, Daily and hourly disc a wife. Of honest love, I an content To give a lease for life. Is has large chambers, warm and bright, Well farnish's with affection's fire. And drayd with boges that glow with light. Howe'er the sun may ship. The owner's little's good; no chain may spichcen raled, and every part. Is here in her own right and name Who'll take this precious heart? No tennal yet! To let! A valuable heart! Who secks such property to get, Win ownere find, in any mant, A better to be let. The terms are casy, payments few The terms are casy, payments few The terms are casy, payments few Bas in addreements to the true Economist in love! The property's in gool repair, The furn ture has me'er heen used. The furn the sign! A tensor to be dat. I'll bar the doors, hang all in gloon, Lay the affections on the stell; Decay hap prey'don every part! A once i'll more myself. There shall passe cach heavy day. A once i'll more myself. These thall fasts cach heavy day. A once i'll more myself. The sold existe - this herrt - my dor. This old existe - this herrt - my dor.	<ul> <li>encought to have a 'long, drub-clade serior, reaching to his have a 'long, drub-clade serior of some vriater clame, which chance had there in the there is an encourter of some vriater clame, which chance had there is the source of the source</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Indiverse outside; and it was with an impression of horizon, in a weight of the hill appon which we then fort forth and that a sight is areas from the surpersurce, on that dark as the investion fail to cointing the result of the hill appon which we then were. The appendix a sign of the hill appon which we then appearance, we that have a sight in appearance, we that in might inter what imple to the appearance, we that in might inter what imple to the appearance inter appearance is a part in the inter appearance is an appearance. The the appearance is an appearance is an appearance, and it is problighted to be planted in order controls inter appearance is an appearance is an appearance inter appearance is an appearance interest. The appearance is an appearance inter appearance is an appearance is appearance is an appearance is an appearance is an appearance is an appearance is appeara</li></ul>

For others it has comforts few: ' . So then, take down the sign! Choice Miscellany.

## THE VOLCANO OF KILOUEA

As the most acceptable miscellany we could select, we present our readers this week with the following description of a visit to just interspace enough between the roots for the foot, and the celebrated Volcano of Kilouca, in the island of Hawaii, one rendering the walking laborious; whilst a succession of of the Marquesas group, in the Pacific Ocean. It is taken from deep narrow ravines, their bottoms soft with mud and Wandering Sketches of people and things in South America. Polyhesia, California, etc., ctc., by DR. WN. MAXWELL Wood, U. S. N.

the stupendous volcano of Kilouca, situated on the flank and we emerged from the five toilsome miles of its of Mauna Los, three thousand feet above the level of the brendth, panting with heat, and our clothes souked in sea-the largest vokano in the world !-- a crater between perspiration. We emerged usar an Indian hamlet, uptwenty and thirty miles in circumference!-having, more on a green hillock covered with a cluster of cocca-nu than a thousand foet down its gloomy depths, an ever- and pawpaw trees. From this hillock there expanded beburning lake of lava soveral miles in circumforence. \*- fore our view an open, grass-carpeted; rolling country, These were general facts sufficient to arouse curiosity still gently ascending, and into which the wood threw fit-

the path as to make it a miniature corduroy road, with water, kept us continually descending, waiding, and as cending. Whilst passing through this wood, being shut Foury miles from the anchorage of Byron's Bay, is off from every breath of air, it was like being in an oven

half ripe berries.

approach the crater. Many fine strawberry vines, in heavy, roaring sound could be heard deep beneath .lossom, skirted the road-side, with here end there a few Some pretty specimens of crystallized sulphur were gath . ered; they were hot and soft, but hardened upon cooling. In the early part of the day it was extremely warm; Immediately after breakfast we packed up some provisand as the day advanced, a fine drizzling rain coming on, fous in a calabash, and, leaving our hut and goods in we took off all our clothes, to our shirts and drawers, and charge of the trusty Kui-ni-ki-ni, we proceeded to destowed them in the calabashes. Thus unincumbered, scand and spoud the day in the depths of the crater. Exwe walked more lightly, and the rain driving through pecting to collect specimens of lava, we took the Indians our thin garmonts, caused a refreshing coolness. A very and their empty calabashos with us, Ki-a-nu-hi being serious inconvenience began to annoy soveral of the gen. our guide. These men, being barefoot, prepared sanunited. thomon, who, not having been sufficiently careful in the dals, by matting together leaves of the ti plant, which fit of their shoes, had their feet painfully abraded; so had been dried, and then softening by soaking. Being remuch so, as to be compelled to remove their shoes, and tained to the feet by loops passing over the toes, they of of affection, they are hard to crack, even in room doors. to walk bare-footed, ten miles of the route being over rough gravel and sharp volcanic sand. This sand was

and they are oily when cracked; yet I feel that they are appropriate to Miss Shephord. Soft, seedy hiscuits, also exceedingly annoying to those who could wear their evidently have been a galling and painful substitute fo bestow upon Miss Shepherd; and oranges innumerashoes, by getting into, them from the many puddles of shoes.' Descending to the first lodge, we pursued this ble. Once, I kiss Miss Shepherd in the cloak room. nud through which we were compelled to wade. It was for some distance to the left-a very pretty walk amid Ecstacy! What are my agony and indignation next day, a painful day's work, and as the ovening drew on, it bewhen I hear a flying ramor that the Miss Nettingall came quite chilly. Exhausted by fatigue, and with precipices. From this ledge we descended along its perhave stood Miss Shepherd in the stocks for turning in drenched clothes, the driving drizzling rain lost its agree- pendicular face by a precipitous path, about one hundred her tees!

able sensation, and caused us to shiver and our teeth to feet to the next. The path was formed by steps, worn Miss Spepherd being the one pervading theme and chatter with cold. The country about us became murky, in a heavy earthen soil, and was so abrupt that the indi- vision of my life, how do I ever come to break with her? vidual behind appeared over the head of him who was I can't conceive. And yet a coolness grows between m mediately before. There was nothing dangerous in Miss Shepherd and myself. Whispers reach me of Miss cations of the neighborhood of the volcano began to be the descent, and the kanskas passed down rapidly and Shepherd having said she wished I wouldn't stare so, visible; clouds of steam wors issuing from numerous with great facility laden with their poles and calabashesand having avowed a preference for Master Jones-for crevices, and weeping in fleecy vapor before the wind From the level we had now reached, the view above us Jones! a boy of no merit whatever! The gulf between across the direction of our path. A short distance through was very imposing. The lofty walls of the crater, where me and Miss Shepherd widens. At last, one day, I meet this steaming region brought us to a group of huts, and they were rocky, presented parpendicular and almost the Misses Nottingall's establishment out walking. Miss we stood then upon the edge of the great crater of Ki- smooth surfaces, jutting out at regular intervals, like gi-Spephord makes a face as she goes by, and laughs to her gantic abutments. . The bottom of the crater was yet far companion. All is over. The devotion of a life-it below us; and, by a descent less precipitous than the scens a life, it is all the same-is at an end; Miss Shepheard comes out of the morning service, and the Royal last, we reached another soil-covered, and shrub-grown shelf. Walking for some distance along this, we canto Family know her no more."

flovo.

Family. At home, in my own room, I am sometimes tambs are inscribed with the name of the deceased, and noved to cry out, "Oh, Miss Shophord!" in a transport devices rudely carved in relief represent the profession For some time, I am doubtful of Miss Shepherd's feeland manner of his death; thus, if he has been decapita. ted, he is represented with his head in his hand; if hang. ngs, but, at length, Fate being propitious, we meet at ed, the body appears suspended on a gallows; if strangthe dancing-school. I have Miss Shepherd for my partled, the application of the bow-string is depicted. Ignoner. I touch Miss Shepherd's glove, and feel a thrill go minious as these deaths are, they are considered as no up the right arm of my jacket, and come out at my hair. disgrace among the Armenians. None of their commu-I say nothing tonder to Miss Shephord, but we understand each other. Miss Shepherd and myself live but to be nity, they assert, is ever executed for a real crime; the true motive is the confiscation of their properties, and Why do I secretly give Miss Shepherd trelve Brazil some plausible excuse is invented to conceal it .- Lecing's nuts for a present, I wonder? They are not expressive Travels.

> GROWTH OF COFFEE AND PUPPER.-In extent Java is about seven hundred miles in length, and it varies from eighty to one hundred and forty miles in width. Its area is less than twenty thousand square miles. The face of the country is more or less broken by mountains, but the soil generally is rich and productive. The products are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and a profusion of the finest tropical fruit. We were much interes-

ted in seeing some of these tropical productions growing. Coffee is cultivated here to as great perfection as in al-

behelding so wonderful a phonomenon-noted, too, in | Having now made half of our first day's journey, and benative superstition, as the head-quarters of its demono- ginning to feel the effects of our exertions, we called a logy, the fire place of the dread goddess, Pele.

parrative is to tell how one who traveled only for amuse- | du'gence until the close of our day's journey. ment got to the volcano, and what he saw strange and amusing, both on the way and there.

tion and advice we received at Hilo rather inclined us to place above the surface, in ridges or rolls, where one travel.

As our absence from the ship would occupy five days, | end to our day's lubor, and rest for the night. it became necessary to carry a good storo of provisions shore, to have collected at his house, on the morning of vision with which they were already loaded. our departure, a sufficient humder of kanakas; and acnatives, esger and clamorous for employment. There our fancy or judgment. Each of our party employed one hut, sank wearied and exhausted upon the ground, for his special use, and several supernumeraries were engaged for general service; so that, white and red, clothed and naked, we formed a force of between iwenty, was moderate enough-fifty cents a day, they finding their own food. This latter, independent of the considbash of poi (a yellow paste, made from the taro root) is from his employer, there is no end to a kanaka's voraci. d rejoiced to see us. ty. The next step was the stowage of our luggage in Every kanaka had a strong pole, about six feet in longth, which rested upon his shoulder, and from each end of top of the calabash being covered by the section of anothsee what a number of articles could be stowed in one of shirts, two pairs of stockings, two blankets, one great &c. These gourd trunks are exceedingly light, and of finemont. course completely impervious to water. During our halts, the tops served very well for dish-tubs and washbasins,

Our provision being stowed in several of these cala the poles, by nine o'clock on a bright sunny morning. arrayed in motilev costume. we were ready for our march. The precision of uniforms had given place to a mixed garb of such garments as our judgments decided to be appropriate to such an expedition, and as convenience selected from the odds and ends of each person's wardrabe. Our red-skinned attendants were in the most finished dress, if they could rejaice in a cotton shirt, as their whole vesture. One tall, mild, grave, and dignified looking fellow, who had fallen to my lot, was fortunate

\*Circumference of erater, twenty-four salles; depth 1,230 feet: esteut of the burning lake, a little over two miles.

and to excite it to almost any difficulty for the purpose of ling points. Our road was a long the edge of this wood. council upon the propriety of rost and refreshment. Al-Leaving to more competant persons the task of a phi- though the general inclination was in favor of these relesophic and scientific disquisition upon volcanoes in gen- storativo measures, after sundry theoretical and practical eral, and Kilouea in particular, the object of the present opinions, we concluded to deny ourselves any such in-

Having proceeded five miles over the pretty country I

have attempted to describe, gradually leaving the sea-

side we entered a dense forest, through the whole of

which we were compelled to walk single file, in a narrow

footnath, bounded on either side by an impenetrable

thicket: its borders matted with ferns and the ginger

plant. The large spongy roots of the ferns so crossed

tor was "Sowdow."

Notwithstanding the verdant appearance of the country, we observed that it presented a very thin stratum of Although horses were to be stained, yet the informa- soil, spread over hard, black lava, which rose in many

a pedestrain tour, as the least arduous-two days being wave had cooled upon the top of another. All covering allowed to walk the distance. It was somewhat of a rash being worn from the pathway, it presented to the foot an enterprise for persons accustomed to the inaction and con- unvielding surface, like rough iron castings, bringing a finement of a ship, to undertake a walk of twonty miles a great strain upon the aukle and knee joint. As the day day, under a tropical sun, and over a rugged road of har- advanced, the journoy became painfully toilsome; miles dened lava; but curiosity as to the extent of our abilities seemed drawn out to three and four times their length; was undoubtedly one inducement to the attempt, and, and each Indian but that appeared in the distance we accordingly, our party was made up for this mode of hoped might prove the auxiously leoked-for "schoolhouse." at which, being half way, we were promised an

During the latter part of this day we passed groups of and clothing, with sundry essential cooking utensils .- | nutives awaiting us by the road side, and offering for sale The only mode of transporting this luggage was upon the goats milk, chickons, sweet and Irish potatoes, and banshoulders of the natives. Our party consisted of eleven anas, of which we bought as much as the enduring kanpersone, and we made arrangements with a friend on akas could carry, in addition to the ample supply of pro-

At length, with almost the joy of a tempest-test sailor, cordingly we found his yard filled with athletic, dusky | who sees a snug harbor within reach, we learned that the "school-house" was indubitably in sight. The lightbeing to many candidates we became a little choice, and | hearted merrimout of the morning had disappeared un selected the number we required according as their phys. der physical exhaustion, and slowly, silently, and singly iognomical expression or muscular developments suited | each one dragged himself along; and, as he reached the The necessities of our case, and the law of usage, jus tified us in taking entire possession of the school-house It was a long hut, constructed of thatch, having an earthand thirty persons. The compensation to be made thom | en floor, carpeted with fern leaves and grass. On one side was a pulpit, or reading-desk. The presiding genius of the place was a stumpy little kanaka, called Hieration of expense, is an important stipulation as regards ram, the teacher, who dwelt in a hut near by, with a space, for, thrown upon his own resources, a small cala- good-natured fat little wife, who paid her respects to us, wrapped in a loose blue culico gown. Hiram gloried in an enduring provision; but, if he is to draw his supplies a pair of flaming scarlet plaid brooches: and both seem-

In locating this school-house just half way between novel traveling trunks, admirably adapted to the purpose. Hile and the volcane, regard has been had to the convenience of travelers, and to the interest of the teacher; for, although no regular charge is made, something is this pole, suspended in a twine net, was an enormous generally presented for the accommodation; and selfish calabash, of the capacity of a bushel; the opening in the , and unsympathizing must the heart be which does not choerfully offer some tribute to the kind and good-temer, which fitted completely over it. It was surprising to pered little couple, who, but the other day, in sayage ignorance themselves, are now the interesting pioneers of these vessels. Mine were not filled (the two) by three civilization among a wild people in a wild country; and although we may smile at the simple pride with which coal, one pair of cloth paulaloons, two pair of shoes, toil- | they carlcature our costume, it is gratifying to see their et articles, towels, patent liquor flasks, several books, example extending this symbole of civilization and re-

The Indians know nothing of our mode of cooking and cating; and, therefore, tired as we were, there was still before us the labor of preparing the meal which our appetites and condition carnesity domauded. Fortunatebashes, and our cooking utensils suspended from one of Iy, the young gentleman who had charge of the provision department was of active and enduring temperament, one who, in the spirit of enterprise, and the enthusiastic study of natural history, had already crossed the Rocky Mountaius,

> He convorted the pulpit into a pantry, and, taking his sent there, surrounded by the provision calabashes, apread their contents around, and directed the prepara tion of our supper.

wild, and gloomy, and as we emurged from a bush-grown mud puddle through which we had been waiding, indi-

Cold, wet, hungry, and tired, our physical condition revented a proper appreciation of the sublime and pictresque, and, therefore, we determined not to look upon to a narrow, rapidly-descending spur, along the sharp he grand scone until we were in a better condition to edge of which we reached, after a long descent, the black feel its full impression; and we hurried into a newlybuilt thatched hut, appropriated to the accommodation of ledge-the bottom of the crater. This ledge spread out before us like a frozen black ocean, split into large flakes. visitors. It was so small as barely to accommodate our party, excluding the kanakas. On one side, a raised platorm, extanding the whole length of the hut, and covered each other, rose in ridges; in other places they were, by with mats, formed a good sleeping place. Rude as was the establishment, to us it was the luxury of a palace. A fire soon blazed before the door under a projecting shed-roof; our wet garments being changed for dry ones, by crovices and oponings, from which wore gushing

smoke and steam. brought from the secure interior of the calabashes; and sip of grog taken medicinally by all of us white men; wrapped in our blankets, we were soon in a comfortable state to pay some attention to the great wonder yawning fryable, crystalline character, crisping under the foet like before the door, and upon whose brink we stood.

The first, and, indeed, continued impression, is of olemn, awful, and gloom grandeur, which, in our case. In some places the black mass was rolled in immense erived force from the sombre weather and mists in which waves, one over the other. The whole gave to the foothe region was enveloped. An awful aby, which seemed to have enguifed the whole region, with lofty, rugged. a more solid, rocky mass beneath, with five or six inchsulphurous walls lining their barren edges against the es of space between them. Some places were encounsky, and shutting out all beyond, in itself presented a leted, over which we were obliged to hurry, the heat beshuddering idea of desolation, swallowing up, and final ing painful to the feet, and the atmosphere stifling with destruction. But the dread grandeur of the scene was heated emanations from the gaping crevices. At length increased by the clouds of steam, smoke, and fumes of we reached the brink of a broad and doep reat, winding sulphur, issuing from the immense sulphur bank around like the channel of a river. The walls of this chasm his grand, earthquake-shattered enclosure, and rising wore of red stone, and the forces which had torn them from openings and crevices in its deeply sunken boltom. From its lowest depth, at the remote extremity opposite to where we stood, a pillar of smoke arese and expaninto a dark cloud over a lake of lava-

"A fircy deluge, fed Withe ver-burning sulphar, unconsumed."

The tramendous earth-rending forces at work, their ac. | ravine, looking from the top like a river of pitch. Detion going on before our eyes, and yet their sources bu- scending, and ascending, the fragmentary sides of this ried "ten thousand fathoms deep" in appalling mystery, chasm were, apparently, the most dangerous portions of unreached, and, perhaps, unreachable by science, phi- our route; having, however, crossed it safely, and ascenlosophy, or conjecture, overwhelm with awe the specta- | ded the opposite bank, we still had some distance to go. tor of this

"Dismal situation, vast and wild: A dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great furnace."

the hurning lake.

Having consumed all the time at our disposal, in the

general depth; but on the side near us, the walls are not pacity is measured by miles. The fluid of the lake way Standing on the brink of the crater, the eye surveys its ten or fifteon feet below where we stood, and was in conin their whole depth directly preciptions, but are broken stant motion-thick, sluggish waves, of the dull, gray, into shelves, which appear to have sunken at widely diffilmy appearance of melted lead, were slowly rolling over forent intervals, and are so distant, the one obove the each other, with a steady motion toward the side on which other, that the one immediately below the spectator conwe stood. The flickering of heat appeared over the broken by chasins and crevices of invisible depth. The side of the crater opposite to us being that toward which the wind grifering in the state of he wind uniformly bore all the mineral fumes of this liquid upon the edge of the bank. great furnace, was wild, barren, and destitute of all vegeation; but that on which we stood, being free from such near contomplation of this phenomenon, we commenced deleterious influences, presented a very different oppearour return; and when sufficiently remote from the lake ance. The sunken shelves beneath us were quite thick-

y costed with a fortile sail, from which grew, in wild prousion, trees, shrabs, vince, and flowers, offering an agree the crater. able contrast to the Reelzebub region opposite. Lato in the afternoon, after a very fatiguing day's oc This goderal survey was all that we could make hefore

ight closed around the scone; and then now features of many times, we were again enjoying the comforts of our

## What school-boy but has had his Miss Shepherd?

Love. - So strage, and passing strange, is it that the relation of the sexes, the passion of love, in short—should not be taken into deeper consideration by our teachers In some places these flakes, having been pressed against and our legislators. Poople educate and legislate as if there was no such thing in the world; but esk a similar force, over-lapped, and piled one above another, the physican: let them reveal the amount of moral and in irregular heaps. Our way to the burning lake was, physical results from this one cause. . . . . . Must love for a mile and a half, over this sea of hardened lava, and bo ever treated with profanoness as a mere illusion? or

with coarseness as a more impulse? or with fdar as a more discase? or with shamo as a more weakness? or with At first, the surface upon which we trod had more than lovity as a mere accident; whereas it is a great mystery the brilliant iridescence of anthracito coal, and was of a and a great necessity, lying at the afoundation of human existance mort dity and happiness-mysterious, universal dry snow. Farther on, it had the hardness and appearinvetible as death. Why, then, should love be ireated auco of cast iron, which had cooled in irregular plates .less seriously than douth? It is a serious thing. . . . Death must conte; but the state in which they find uswhether blinded, astoniehed, and frightened, and ignosteps a startlingly hollow sound, but there seemed to be fit to, manage our own feelings-this depends on ourselves and for want of such self-management and self-knowledge, look at the evils that ensue? hasty, improvident unsuitable marriages; repining, diseases, or vicious celib-acy; irretriovable infamy, curcless insaity; the death that comes early, and the love that comes late, reversing the primal laws of our nature. - Thackeray.

ONE OF THE HOOSIER GALS -A travelling correspon dont relutes, with all the sir of truth, an incident that cam asunder, had severed the material into sharp fragments. under his own observation, and of course is not to be of varying size, piled in threatoning instability, resting doubted :- "A couple of Hoosier girls came on board the action is a second of the seco upon sharp edges and angles, one above another, and looking as though the slightest displacement of an inferior fragment would bring the whole mass thundering down. Hardened, black lava occupied the bottom of this were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness: At dinner our ladies were honored with a seat rt the head of , he table, and the oldest, with her usual independance. cut her broad in small pieces, and with her fork reached over and ourgiled each monthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beef-steak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation by dint of grea over scoria and lava, before we stood upon the edge of effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward at helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed. The wind blowing from us, we were enabled to stand loud enough to be heard by half the table. Sal dip into

upon the very brink of this boiling cauldron, whose ca. the gravy-Dad pays as much as any on jem." was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the bost, all hands gave three choers for the girls of the Hoosier State."

> SAN FRANCISCO "IN SLICES,"-Some one that has at evo to the lud crous writes to the Boston Postlhis first int

"Landed at a muddy, rocky, and dusty sort of landing boing in each others company --sil distinctions levelled by gold-Jack and the cock as good as their master-so to feel comfortable, we seated ourselves upon the heated nocratic about it, too, without being actually insulting sufface of the black ledge, and took our mid-day meal in I think I can correct one or two erroneous ideas which repart to the almost megical creation of a civ, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or civ, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or civ, such as is built in the U. States in no time. This is an orror, supstion, during which we had been compelled to rest Instead of neat white wooden houses, cleanliness, &c tion of our suppor. Nolwithstaading the weight they had carried, the kan-akas came in scarcely showing fatigue; and sceing our forforn condition, each oue seated himself by his master, and commenced lemi-lowi-ing, that is, in the Tarkish, and commenced lemi-lowi-ing, that is, in the Tarkish, here you soo the greatest collection of pigsty looking shanties ever beheld. A little shanty about the size of

most any other part of the world. It grows upon large bushes that very much resemble our large chinkapin bushes, and the grains of coffee are formed two in a berry, about the size and shape of our common plum. The skin of the berry is about as thick as that of the plum, and the color, when ripe, a pale scarlot.

The bush is very productive. Every branch is loaded with the berries, which grow two in a place, on opposito sides of each other, and about an inch and a half apart. When ripe, the skin bursts, and the grains of coffee fall out upon the ground; but a more general way is to spread something under the bush, and shake the coffee down. After the outer skin is taken off there remains a kind of husk over each kernal, which is broken off, after being well dried in the sun; by heavy rollers. The coffee, sfter this, needs winnowing, to be freed from the broken particles of the husk. It has been said by some writers that one bush will not, with another, average more than a pound of coffee, though it seemed to me, judging from appearances. that was too small an allowance for each bush.

Black pepper is also raised to some extent on the island of Java; but Sumatra, which lies just across the straits, is by far the most celebrated for this commodity. Her popper is, perhaps, the finest and most abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine and the popper vineyards reinind me very much of our American vineyards of grapes. The pepper grows, and looks, when green, very much like our currants. There is this difference, however; the currant has each its own distinct stem, but the pepper has not. Every grain grows rant, or, like reasonable creatures, guarded, prepared, and hard ou to one common stem, just as each grain of Indian corn docs on the cob or husk, as Virginians incorrectly would say. The color of pepper, whom first ripe, is almost a bright red, and changes to the dead black, common to us, by boing exposed to the heat of the sup.

The famous white pepper is nothing more than the common black, with the outer skin taken off. It is first soaked until this skin bursts open, when rubbed off and the grain dried. The white is not considered so pungent as the black, though it is nicer and more expensive, as more labor is necessary in order to prepare it .- Notes of an American Traceller in the East.

DEAD LETTERS .- Under this horrible title are classed all letters returned as uncalled for, by all the post-offices of our extensive country, and gathered into one mass at the General Post Office in Washington. Six hundred thousand is the at the number thus collected "dead lotlepartment" every three months. The average amount of money taken from these letters is \$2,000; and out of \$60, owners are found for \$54. The balence remains in possession of the department. A trusty porson is employed to open overy letter. The emply are cast away and consigned to the flumes; those which conta'n money are noted, and every effort is made to find the owner or writer by reference to the. Postmaster whence the letters were originally mailed. Reference may be made in all time hereafter to the records of this department, by parties

having lost money by mail; and if the same has been recoired it will be at once paid over to the lawful claimant. Many very strange articles are found in the dead let-

ters. We observed on a recent visit to the office, among the articles taken from the letters, a pair of drawers, some shirts, caus of sugar sent as specimens, daguerroippe likenesses, and a variety of such things not exactly suitable for the mail.-Bultimore Sun.

LED ASTRAT .- A good story was secontly told at a comperance meeting in New Hampshire. A stranger came up to a Washingtonian, with the inquiry:

"Can you tell mo where I can get anything to drink?" "Oh, yes," said the other "follow me," The man followed him through two or three streets till he began to be d'sconraged.

"How much further must I go?" said he. "Only a few steps further," said the Washingtonian, there's the pump! The man turned about and "moved his boois"