American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY" AT $2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 36. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1850. NO. 52.

New and Cheap Store.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and the surrounding country, that they have just opened in the store room adjoining the store of Mr. J. G. Carmony, and directly opposite Monyer's Confectionary store, in North Hanover street, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Cassinets, Satinets and Vestings; a great stock of Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear, Mous. de laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Bareges, Alpachas, Barege de Laines, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, muslins, flannels, table and toweling drapers, table cloths, umbrellas, parasols, ribbons, stockings, gloves, linen, cambric and silk handkerchiefs, laces, edgings and insertings, cap nets, tarleton, swiss, book, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins; an elegant assortment of

Cheap Bonnets,

of the most fashionable kinds, Palm Leaf, Straw, and Braid Hats,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

Carpet chain, hardware, &c., some handsome and cheap carpets, together with a variety of Goods in our line, which have all been laid in at low prices, and will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

We respectfully invite every body to call and judge for themselves, as we are determined to offer great bargains.

J. L. STERNER & CO.

April 4, 1850

Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

At the Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry-goods Store of

ARNOLD & LEVI,

WHO are now opening the largest, handsomest, and cheapest assortment of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Carlisle, among which will be found a beautiful selection of

Ladies Dress Goods,

new styles; plain, changeable and striped Silks; Bareges, Silk Tissues, Berage de Laines, Lawns, Linen Lustres, Mouslin de Laines; French, English, American and Scotch Ginghams; French and English Chintzes; Figured, striped, barred & plain Swiss and Book Muslins; Linen Cambric Handkerchie's, French Worked Collars, Thread and Cotton Laces, and Edgings.

Bonnets & Ribbons,

of every kind, quality and price. Parasols & Sun Shades, a very handsome assortment.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!!

Our stock of Domestics can not be excelled this side of Philadelphia. Purchased previous to the advance in cotton, we are enabled to sell 20 per cent. cheaper than those who purchased this spring. We have Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Osnaburgs, bleached and unbleached Table Diapers.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

The largest assortment ever brought to Carlisle, which we are determined to sell 10 per cent. cheaper than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Mattings, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Boots & Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

A Fresh Supply of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, &c. very cheap.

Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap goods, will do well to call and examine our extensive assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Carlisle, March 28, 1850

The Big Gun has commenced Firing!

CHARLES OGILBY has commenced, and will be receiving for some days, his brilliant and very extensive stock of

Fresh Spring Goods;

and particularly invites all those who wish to lay their cash out to a good advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to distribute a great many good bargains this spring and summer. His stock consists in part of a large lot of fresh

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinetts, Tweeds Ky. Jeans, Velvet Cords, Beaverteens, linen and cotton Drillings, of every color and price. A general stock of Tickings, Checks, bl achd and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Toweling, Osnaburgs; Drillings and Bagging in great variety.

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Lawns, Linen Lusters in great variety and of the latest importations. French Scotch, English and American Ginghams, of various styles; Chintzes and Calicoes, a large and cheap lot; a great assortment of Laces, Nettings and Edgings; the best stock of Hosiery and Gloves that has been in Carlisle for years; no stock of *Ribbons and Bonnets* like ours; a large lot of Parasols and Sun Shades, well calculated to please the ladies; and hundreds of other articles to please both ladies and gentlemen of the most refined taste.

Carpets.—The largest stock of Three Ply Imperial, Ingrain, Venetian, Girthing and other Carpets.

Boots and Shoes.—Mens, Ladies, Boys, Girls and Childrens boots and shoes, in every variety, and very low.

Groceries.—A large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, &c. Congress, Cavendish, Roll, Hand, and Cut and Dry Tobacco.

Come one, come all, and secure pretty and cheap goods at the lowest prices, and where you can have a stock of goods worth selecting from.

Carlisle, March 22, 1850.

A CARD.

OWENS & RICHARDS,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that they have opened a

Marble Yard

in Carlisle, in South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court-House, and nearly opposite A. & W. Bentz's store, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with a call. Having purchased a large stock of Marble for cash, they are determined to sell lower than any other shop this side of Philadelphia. They have some most beautiful designs for

Monuments, Head Stones, Mantels,

and every thing else in their line of business, which they will be pleased to show to any person that may be wanting them.

They are also the authorized agents of Mr. Robert Wood, of Philadelphia, and will furnish from his manufactory all varieties of Iron Railing for the enclosing of Grave lots and all other purposes, at the shortest notice and at Philadelphia prices.

They will also finish or manufacture all kinds of building work, such as Sills, Steps, and Platforms, &c., at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Having had great experience, and being employed in the best shops of Philadelphia, they are therefore enabled to manufacture the most fashionable work, and respectfully ask a share of the patronage of Carlisle and the surrounding country.

Carlisle, Feb. 21, 1850—tf

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A. & W. Bentz, South Hanover street.

Carlisle, April 4, 1850—1y

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

Is published every Thursday, at Carlisle, Pa., by JOHN B BRATTON, upon the following conditions, which will be rigidly adhered to:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

For one year, in *advance*, $2 00
For six months, in *advance*, 1 00

No subscription taken for a less term than six months and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.

Twenty-five per cent. addition on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$ 50
One square, two insertions,	75
One square, three insertions,	1 00
Every subsequent insertion, per square,	25

A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for three or six months.

OFFICE.—The office of the *American Volunteer* is in the second story of James H. Graham's new stone building, in South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court House, where those having business are invited to call.

Poetical.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG.

BY WILLIS G. CLARK.

When into dust, like dewy flowers departed,
From our dim paths the bright and lovely fade;
The fair in form, the pure, the gentle hearted,
Whose looks within the breast a Sabbath made—
How like a whisper on the inconstant wind,
The memory of their voices stirs the mind!

We hear the sigh, the song, the fitful laughter,
That from their lips in balm were wont to flow,
When Hope's beguiling wing they hurried after,
And drank her syren music long ago;
When Joy's mild harp to sweetest lays was strung,
And poured rich numbers for the loved and young.

When the pure stars are beaming high in heaven,
And the low night winds kiss the flowering tree
And thoughts are deepening in the hush of even,
How soft those voices on the heart will be!
They breathe of raptures which have bloomed and died,
Of sorrows by remembrance sanctified.

Yet when the loved have from our pathway vanished,
What potent Magic can their smiles restore?
Like some gay sun-burst by the tempest banished,
They passed in darkness, they will come no more!
Unlike the day-beam, when the storm hath fled,
In light renewed breaks on their lowly bed.

Miscellaneous.

A MODERN WIFE.

"You're a pretty girl to be married," said an aged aunt to her niece; "why, what do you know about house-keeping, just from a boarding-school.—I'm sure your husband has need of a mint of money."

"La, aunt, I expect to *board*; you need not think that I shall bother myself with domestic concerns. Everybody boards now that gets married *genteelly*—the first year at least."

"What shall you pay a week for such kind o' living?" inquired the aunt.

"Mr. Hodge says we can get first rate accommodations for fifteen dollars; two rooms beautifully situated, and I am sure that is cheap enough."

"What is Hodge's salary?"

"Why, six hundred, aunt, now, and the promise of promotion—perhaps eight hundred before the year is out."

"So you are going to live on *perhaps*, are you?—Now let me tell you Belinda, you talk foolishly; if your husband is at present receiving five hundred, do you pay one of them by—it's all nonsense to go beyond your means."

"Why, aunt, nobody would respect us if we did not live as stylishly as other people—there is a great deal in beginning."

"True, child; that is what I want to impress upon you."

The year passed away. Belinda lived in style, paid her fifteen dollars for board, received her "genteel" acquaintance, worked some tabourets, drew a few sketches from old paintings, grew tired of boarding, and was just entering on fashionable house-keeping; when lo! a defalcation came out! Hodge had taken money unlawfully, was arrested, held to bail, and a prison stared him in the face! Belinda did not believe him guilty; they had always lived "economically," and it could not be. But the trial proved otherwise, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

"How came you, Hodge, to do so?" inquired the old aunt.

"To please my wife's fancy," was the reply. "She wanted to live like other people, and I wished to gratify her, and in this way I committed my first breach of trust."

The broken hearted wife lamented the beginning she had made, when it was too late to rectify it. She found *respectability* preferable to *gentility*. She now lives at her father's with a worse than a widow's sorrow to harrow her feelings, and takes in sewing for a livelihood!

The plain road to ruin is here clearly marked out. We see what must have been the result of such a course—but are not thousands of others sacrificing their husband's reputation by less obvious but still as certain courses of extravagance? Away with the nonsensical thought that *gentility* demands such a sacrifice beyond one's ability. If you value the opinion of the truly worthy and estimable, you will find them always on the side of prudent expenditure and economical living.

"Cut your garment according to your cloth," is an old maxim, but the sentiment is as true now as ever. A life of gaudy show may do for a butterfly, but never for a man and woman who expect to survive one season.

Ingenious Trick.

An English paper relates the following ingenious mode of "raising the wind," practised by a musician on the credulity of the inhabitants of a country town:

"A foreigner, named Vogal, a celebrated flute player, advertised a concert for his benefit, and in order to attract those who

"Had no music in their souls,
And were not moved by concord of sweet sounds,"

he announced that between the acts he would exhibit an extraordinary feat never before witnessed in Europe. He would hold in his left hand a glass of wine, and would allow six of the strongest men in the town to hold his arm, and notwithstanding all their efforts to prevent him, would drink the wine. So novel and surprising a display of strength, as it was naturally regarded, attracted a very crowded house, and expectation was on the tiptoe, when our hero appeared on the stage, glass in hand, and politely invited any half dozen of the audience to come forward and put his prowess to the test. Several gentlemen, amongst whom was the mayor of the place, immediately advanced to the stage, and grasping the left arm of Vogel, apparently rendered the performance of his promised feat quite out of the question. There was an awful pause for a moment, when our arm-bound hero, eyeing the gentlemen who had pinioned him, said in broken English, "Jenteelmen, are you all ready? Are you quite sure you have got fast hold?" The answer having been given in the affirmative, by a very confident nod from those to whom it was addressed, Vogel, to the infinite amusement of the spectators, and to the no small surprise of the group round him, advancing his right arm, which was free, very cooly took the wine glass from his left hand, and bowing very politely to the half dozen gentlemen, said, "Jenteelmen, I have the honor to drink all your good health," at the same time quaffing off the wine, amidst a general roar of laughter, and universal cries of "Bravo, bravo! well done, Vogel."

Congress has appropriated $140,000 for public local improvements in Washington city.

Benjamin Franklin organized the first fire company in this country. It was in Philadelphia in 1758.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

An extra from the office of the Charleston Mercury brings us the following intelligence respecting the late invasion of Cuba, prepared by an officer of rank in that expedition, it, with the letters from Key West and Havana, gives a complete and authentic account of the whole matter, which is highly interesting:

Sketch of the Operations of the late Liberating Army of Cuba.

On the 15th of May, when near the Island of Muheres, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamship Creole.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State.

The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition, were sent towards New Orleans, and the steamship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the northern Coast of Cuba.

The commander of the expedition, Gen. Lopez, believed that that city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars seized and taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison.

But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran, were entirely disappointed, and the expedition in consequence, has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At 2 o'clock on the night of the 17th, the steamer succeeded in landing within a few yards of the wharf; and after some delay, a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by single files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in disembarkation.—By the previous order of the Commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: the Kentucky Regiment first; the Louisiana regiment second, and the Mississippi Battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky regiment were detached under their Lieut. Colonel to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent any egress, if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company A, of the Mississippi battalion, was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c., whom we had learned, would leave for Matanzas, at six o'clock, A. M.

After a sharp contest, this company succeeded in taking possession of the railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citidel. In the efforts of our men to storm this place, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same Citidel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, the three divisions, respectively under their Major and Lieut. Colonels, made a combined attack on the Citidel.

While this attack was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the Great Square of the town, fired into the Mississippi battalion from the widows. The Lieut. Colonel commanding, immediately ordered two of its companies (B. and C.,) to about face and fire into the building.—The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieut. Colonel they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the Citidel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the meantime Company (D.) of the Mississippi battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the citidel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing Gen. Lopez, without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citidel, detached this independent company to that duty. They gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sun rise a torch was lighted by Gen. Lopez's own hands, against one of the doors of the citidel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless the Spanish Garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapet ted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on bothsides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

Gen. Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them *back again* on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening began in the town.

The Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they with the Louisianians did this whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General in Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed however with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to reimbark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she run hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man of war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man of war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes, this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. Lopez informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, on the Northwest coast of the Island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reason of the scarcity of ammunition, the absence of artillery—the scant supply of coal for the vessel—the limited quantity of water, and the hardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the Liberating Standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States' port, and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. Gen. Lopez was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man of war steamer came quartering down upon us. She had been hunting us from Cardenas.

We led her into the port in a very few moments; but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town we could not land.

The Spanard bore down on us and would with her Paixhan guns have destroyed us had not the United States' Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that no one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not a single article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas, were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded—that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark on the evening of the 19th, we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by Gen. Lopez's positive orders we abandoned it, and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba, and fighting for its liberation as most of the troops desired to do.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

The following is taken from the Havana *Gazette*, of the 22d May:

It is 8 o'clock in the evening, 21st inst., and we have just learned the arrival in this port of Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry, D. Florencio Ceruti, the worthy Lieut. Governor of Cardenas. We have immediately sought to obtain information of the occurrences which took place in that town, and, although the lack of time has not allowed us to learn all the details which we and our readers anxiously desire, still we can furnish them with authentic accounts of the disorderly and extravagant attempt of the expeditionary pirates. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, favored by the darkness of the night, and when no one could have imagined their presence in those waters, the robbers effected a landing at Cardenas. So soon as this was known to the brave Lieut. Governor D. F. Ceruti, he placed himself at the head of the small detachment of 17 men at his disposal, and opposed a truly heroic resistance, which lasted until four houses, in which they had successively entrenched themselves were burnt, when they fell into the hands of the enemy, after having expended their last cartridge. While this was taking place the population, including the women and children, abandoned the town, thus manifesting in an unequivocal manner the horror and aversion with which all were inspired by the presence of the foreign bannitti.

At half past 6, they were charged by 50 men of the infantry of Leon, twenty lancers, and more than thirty peasants, mostly natives of Biscay, who under command D. Leon Forino, military commander of Guamacaro, arrived from the surrounding country, and put them to a shameful flight; obliging them to re-embark precipitately, leaving many dead on the field, and carrying away their wounded, the so-called Col. White, and 40 of his followers.

The steamer which brought them was the Creole and the leader of the pirates, D. Narciso Lopez.—In the precipitancy of their flight, they allowed to escape at Cayo Piedra, at the outlet of the harbor, Senor Cerute, Senor Segura, Captain in the infantry of Leon, and a sub-Lieutenant of the same corps, who had been made prisoners.

Our attention has been called more particularly to this circumstance; that the soldiers of the garrison, whom the invaders had set at liberty, subsequently turned their arms against them, and gave undoubted proof, that even so great a boon, as being the gift of pirates, was odious to them.

The editor of the *Gaceta* further states that the steamer Pizarro, which went in pursuit, captured two vessels with a hundred prisoners, including fourteen inferior officers, and the correspondence of the invading Cannille. He leads us to believe that Havana is all enthusiasm and shining bayonets.

Martial law has been proclaimed. The coast is strictly blockadad, and the most stringent measures adopted.

The following accounts conspicuously displayed, with the largest sort of type, are found in the *Diaro da la Marina*, of the 21st May:

"LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!"

"FIRST VICTORY OVER THE PIRATES!"

"General Ampero, Commandor in chief of the Department, has already made an important capture, which may lead to a decided victory over the pirates. On Thursday night, he left this port in the Pizarro. Next day he reached Cape Antonio; there he ascertained that some vessels, with a small force on board—the remains of a larger force—were at Contoy. Proceeding thither, he sent a boat on shore, with Captain Vinalet in command. The Captain took possession of a schooner, another ship, and about a hundred of the banditti, besides which he has made himself master of all their correspondence and surprised all the plans of the invading blackguards.

By this means it is discovered that the whole invading force has not exceeded five hundred men, who, in their madness and thirst after money, intended first to march upon Mantanzas and thence to Havana—to this Havana, where all rushed to enlist as volunteers the moment the call was made, we are anxious to meet them! It appears from the papers seized, that the villians calculated upon dividing our property among themselves. Each officer was to have twenty thousand dollars, and a fine farm; and each soldier four thousand dollars, and lands for each of them.

Inhabitants of Cuba! These facts require no commentary. Let us put full confidence in the authorities of the Island, who have already done so well, and completely destroyed, in so few hours, the work of villany, and the whole undertaking of the vile buccaneers.

May 22.—The traitors and robbers have already quit the soil of loyalty. The people of Cardenas have given them a most terrible lesson, after they had already received some from the few brave soldiers who were on the spot. Scarcely had the population recovered from the sudden surprise produced by the landing in the morning, but they immediately gathered in masses, and rushing almost without arms upon the infamous robbers, they drove them before them, and obliged them to re-embark, making some of them pay dear for their daring insolence.

Accounts from Ireland state that the quantity of land under tillage is immense, and that the prospects of the harvest are splendid.

The Virginia Senate, it is now stated, will stand as at the last session—Democrats 21, Whigs 11. The House stands 80 Democrats, 54 Whigs, 1 independent; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 36.

The extent of the accident by the fall of the suspension bridge at Angers, is 281 soldiers killed, and a great number wounded.

$30,000 have been subscribed in Wheeling, Va., toward the erection of gas works in that city.

Nocturnal Life of Animals in the Primeval Forests.

Below the mission of Sta Barbara Arichuna we passed the night as usual, on the bank of the Rio Apure, closely bordered by the impenetrable forest. It was not without difficulty that we succeeded in finding dry wood to kindle a fire, with which it is always customary to surround a bivouac in order to guard against the attacks of the jaguar. The night was humid, mild and moonlight. Several crocodiles approached the shore; I think I have observed these animals to be attracted by fire, like our crayfish and many other inhabitants of the water. The oars of our boat were placed upright and carefully driven into the ground, to form poles from which our hammocks could be suspended. Deep stillness prevailed; only from time to time we heard the plowing of fresh water dolphins which are peculiar to the Orinoco network of rivers—according to Colebrook, to the Ganges as far as Benares—which followed each other in long lines.

Soon after eleven o'clock, such a disturbance began to be heard in the adjoining forest, that for the remainder of the night all sleep was impossible.

The wild cries of the animals appeared to range throughout the forests. Among the numerous voices that resounded together, the Indians could only recognise those which, after short pauses in the general uproar, were first heard singly. There was the monotonous howling of the alnates—the howling monkey; plaintive, soft, and almost flute-like tones of the small sapajous; the snorting grumblings of the striped nocturnal monkey; the interrupted cries of the great tiger, the cougar or nameless American lion, peccary, the sloth, and a host of parrots, of paraquays, and other parrot like birds. When the tigers came near the edge of the forest, our dog, which barked incessantly, came howling to seek refuge under our hammocks.—Sometimes the cry of the tiger was heard to proceed from amidst the high branches of a tree, and was in such case always accompanied by the plaintive piping of the monkeys who were seeking to escape from the unwanted pursuit.

If one asks the Indian why this incessant noise and disturbance arises on particular nights they answer with a smile, that "the animals are rejoicing in the bright moonlight, and keeping the feast of the full moon." To me it appeared that the scene had probably originated in some accidental combats, and that hence the disturbance had spread to other animals, and thus the noise had increased more and more. The jaguar pursues the peccaries and tapirs, and these, pressing against each other in their flight, break through the interwoven tree like shrubs which impede their escape; the apes on the tops of the trees being frightened by the crash, join their cries to those of the larger animals; this arouses the tribes of birds who build their nests in communities, and thus the whole animal world becomes in a state of commotion. Longer experience taught us that it is by no means always the celebration of the brightness of the moon which disturbs the repose of the woods; we witnessed the same occurrence repeatedly, and found that the voices were loudest during violent falls of rain, or when, with loud peals of thunder, the lightning illuminated the deep recesses of the forest.

Humbolt's Kosmos.

Ceremony of a Siamese Funeral.

The body, wrapped in costly garments, and carvins, is placed upon a lofty bier, under deposited in a coffin decorated with fanciful colors, the branches of the sacred fig tree of Siam. A drapery of white cloth, embroidered with gold, and ornamented with garlands of jessamins and other delicate and sweet-smelling flowers, is spread over the whole, while the surrounding crowd, amid the sound of drums and fligeolets, await the arrival of the priest. The ceremony is not solemn. The chief mourner, with shaven head and clothed in white garments, sits by the side of the bier, while the officiating priest mutters a few prayers. The fire is then kindled beneath, and the male relatives of the deceased, tying their clothes up in bundles, throw them from one to another without cessation, across the blazing pile until the whole is consumed. The more humble Siamese do not, however, meet even with this respect after death. His remains, placed on a heap of wood prepared on a low earthen platform, are burnt, and the ashes left to be scattered by the wind, returning, in the most literal sense to the dust from whence they came. Some of the people of Siam disembowel their dead, and preserve them for an extravagantly long period before burning. In Ava this custom is confined to the priesthood.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

KNOWLEDGE.

Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity; and power is a pageant; but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment—perennniel in fame, unlimited in space, infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices, it fears no danger—spares no expense—omits no exertion. It scales the mountain—looks into the volcano—dives into the ocean—perforates the earth—wings its flight into the skies—encircles the globe—explores sea and land—contemplates the distant—examines the minute—comprehends the great—ascends the sublime—no place too remote for its grasp—no heavens too exalted for its touch.

De Witt Clinton.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

About six o'clock in the morning I reached the shore. I was desirous of ascertaing the assertion that "nothing sinks in the Dead Sea." I swam a considerable distance from the shore, and about four yards from the beach I was beyond my depth; the water was the coldest I ever felt, and the taste of it most detestable; it was that of a solution of nitre, mixed with an infusion of quassia. Its buoyancy I found to be far greater than that of any sea I ever swam on, not excepting the Euxine, which is extremely salt. I could lie on the surface without stirring hand or foot just as long as I chose; and with a good deal of exertion I could just dive sufficiently deep to cover all my body, but I was again thrown on the surface, in spite of my endeavors to descend lower.—*Madden's Travels.*

DIDN'T WANT TO GO.—A Jerseyman was very sick, and was not expected to recover. His friends got around his bed, and one of them said:

"John, do you feel willing to die?"

John "made an effort" to give his views on the subject, and answered, with his very feeble voice:

"I—think—I'd rather stay—where—I'm—better acquainted."

TO YOUNG MEN.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the good name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in vain hopes of aid from those whom they call friends—and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely only upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that the best friend you can have is an unconquerable determination, united with decision of character.

Yankee Sullivan is giving sparring exhibitions at San Francisco.

Vaccination was first applied on the 14th of May, 1796.

The Purser of the United States Naval Station, California, receives $3000 per annum.

The Cumberland Civilian says that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be completed about the 1st of July ensuing.

☞ What literary men would a man name, on looking at a house on fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

A SUCCESSFUL GAMBLER.

T. Reynolds relates in his memoirs the following extraordinary circumstances:

"At the hotel, after supper, Count Zenobio, related to me an incident that he had witnessed here a few years ago, which had produced a most uncommon interest and effect. A short thin man, whom nobody knew but by sight, suddenly became a constant attendant at the gaming tables. This man during a whole fortnight, continued, night after night, in the most extraordinary manner, to win enormous sums of the faro bankers, as well as the surrounding betters. He wore spectacles, and appeared so short sighted, that he was obliged to touch the counter with his nose before he could distinguish the card. Such was his luck, that whatever card he backed was sure to win. On the last night of his appearance in Spa one of the gamesters, a young half intoxicated Irishman, had lost a very heavy sum. His temper was quite gone, and he vituperated his lucky opponent in a style that might have edified the most abusive fisher woman in Billingsgate.

"D— you, you old dog," he cried, "and most particularly d—n your spectacles! By the powers, see if I don't try my luck myself in your cursed spectacles!"

And snatching them from him, he put them on his face. At first he could distinguish nothing, but on approaching the cards, he perceived that the spectacles were strong magnifiers. His suspicions and curiosity were immediately excited, and he turned to demand an explanation of the wearer—but he was gone! An examination then commenced, and the cause of this wonderful continuity of luck was speedily discovered. The cards in Spa are not bought of shopkeepers, as in England, but every autumn the proprietors of gaming tables repair to the grand fair at Leipzig, and there purchase their stock for the year. Thither the spectacle gentleman had also hied, not as a buyer but as a seller of cards; and at such a reduced rate, and of such excellent quality, that all the purchasers resorted to him; Spa and several other towns were literally stocked with his cards.—On the back of each of these, concealed among the ornaments, and so small as to be imperceptible to the unassisted eye, was its number, with a particular variation to denote its suit. Then the rogue came to Spa disguised—with blackened hair and spectacles; and as a gentleman gambler, would have broken all the banks in Spa, but for the fury of the enraged Irishman. As it was, he decamped with several thousand pounds."

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

The following beautiful and touching tribute to worth and genius, was paid at the grave of THOMAS J. MORGAN, at Brazil, by the French Secretary of Legation, at that Court. Mr. MORGAN was the American Secretary of Legation:

"It is with a soul penetrated with the deepest affliction that I come to speak a few words over the tomb of my friend, Thomas J. Morgan!

"Why should I not feel sadly impressed? Have I not seen him fall a victim to his generous devotion to a sentiment, perhaps exaggerated, of his duty towards his countrymen?

"Thomas J. Morgan rushed into the front of the danger which menaced him. Wishing to assure himself of the sufferings or safety of his countrymen, he exposed himself to an attack of that terrible fever which decimated them, and was destined to cause his death.

"Weep with me, all you whom esteem and friendship have assembled around his tomb! Like me you believe, and of this I have the most certain conviction, that there is not one among you for whom he would not have been ready to peril his life.

"A great soul, a noble heart, young, yet mature and enlightened, he was worthy to belong to a great nation!

"Yes, my friend Morgan, you possessed all the noble attributes of soul which characterized the illustrious men of antiquity. Your modesty, prominent among your virtues, would suffer without doubt could you hear me, but on this occasion the friend is only the faithful narrator of what he knows and has seen.

"I overleap the distance which separates me from your country, O my friend! and I behold a father, a mother, a wife and children tenderly beloved. I see them, I say, abandoned to grief the most poignant, for the loss of a son, a husband, and a father! They weep, they lament; but one consolation to them remains; it is, that Thomas J. Morgan has died, as die virtuous and patriotic men, in devoting himself to the welfare and safety of his friends and countrymen.

"Adiew Morgan, adieu my friend, your memory will never be effaced from my heart."

Another Murder.

On Monday of last week, a well dressed foreigner, and apparently sober man, stopped at the house of Mr. Kirlin, at Douglasville, in company with a colored man of bad character, formerly of Reading, who came in company with him, in that vicinity.—They there took a drink together. On Tuesday forenoon the foreigner, a white man, was seen lying by the roadside, or rather trying to get on his feet, by passers by, who, supposing him to be intoxicated, no aid was extended or notice taken of him; though, he endeavored to attract attention. This was in the neighborhood of 4 miles above Douglasville. He was finally taken care of, with life enough left to tell that he had been cruelly beaten by the negro, who robbed him of all he possessed, and stripped him of coat, vest and shoes,—Then leaving him only with pantaloons and shirt, along the public highway where he was found. His sufferings must have been intense, and as a stranger in a strange land, no one can form an idea of his feelings, when he failed to enlist the sympathy of passers by. He did not long survive his injuries. He was buried, but the cause of his death becoming more generally known, his body was disinterred and a *post mortem* examination held. There was no doubt of his death being caused by bruises and wounds received from the hands of some person,—that person supposed to have been said colored man, who, we have been told has been arrested.—*Montgomery Ledger.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW BABY.—The European *Times* gives us the following particulars of the interesting event which has ushered into the world a sixth heir to the British Crown:

The most striking event of the week is the birth of another royal prince, which took place at Buckingham Palace on the morning of Wednesday last. The young stranger and the royal parent are, the official bulletins tell us, "progressing favorably." In compliment to the most illustrious warrior of the age, the third son of her Majesty is to be called *Arthur*. Albert, Alfred, and Arthur, form a pretty alliteration, with which succeeding generations will, in all probability, become more familiar than our own. Princes find their account in making a stir in the world; and, as the royal children are all the recipients of excellent health, the boys whose names we have given can hardly fail to fill a conspicuous, and we hope a brilliant page in British history.

COPPER AND LEAD DISCOVERED.—The Germantown Telegraph announces that copper ore of good quality has been found in the township of Moreland, in Montgomery county, Pa. Black lead, also, has been found in the vicinity.

The Democrats of Maryland have nominated E. Louis Lowe, Esq., of Frederick, as their candidate for Governor.

The letter from Mr. Atwood, stating that Dr. Parkman had been seen in Terre Haute by Mr. Dillinghammer, is pronounced a vile hoax by the Terre Haute papers.

An extensive combination of planters is forming in Louisiana and Mississippi, for the purpose of forming a slave colony in California.