

American Mounteer.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

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AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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Portrait.

BE EARNEST.

Be earnest in thy calling,
When thou art called to follow;
Time's sands are fast falling,
And will not wait for thee!
With zeal and vigor labor,
And thou wilt surely rise;
Oh, suffer not thy neighbor
To reap the fruits of thine
Duties which thou shouldest give—
These quickly pass along,
And prosecute it bravely,
With resolution strong.
Thou wilt not be defeated,
But pressing bravely on,
Thou shalt at length be crowned,
This object fully won!
Be earnest in devotion,
Old age is drawing near,
A bubble on Time's ocean,
Thou soon wilt disappear.
In practice, and in spirit,
Thou shalt be crowned with glory,
And then thou shalt inherit
A rich and sure reward.

HOPE AND FAITH.

Thou shalt shine dimly from the sky,
The forest leaves are tinged with brown,
The Autumn winds are moaning by,
And Autumn leaves come rustling down;
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Miscellaneous.

ICE-WRECKED.

It had hardly crossed the Atlantic,
Beginning to look eagerly for the first
of the New World, when a sudden
change occurred in the temperature, and
the days of April were followed by a May
and cutting almost as winter. At length
entered the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence,
and then the mystery was solved, for
the surface was strewn with masses
of ice, evidently the broken up winter
covering of the river above being swept by
the current out to sea. Nothing could exceed
the height of the ice-fields, and
the ice giantic gems in their setting
of azure sea. Many were of great size,
like floating islands, and the heaped-up
upon their surface gleamed from a dis-
tant wind in our favor, and our good
speed up the gulf, threading her way
through the channels of the floating fields,
hour after hour, her passengers stood
with their eyes fixed upon the spots
around them. Even when night came,
was the same eager throng of gazers,
these large frozen plains glittered in the
light with a strange, spectral beauty
of monotony. On each side, the
against the deep, blue sky like a
of spires marble, rising in tower and
and massive turrets, and enriched by
lost delicate tracery. Every eye was
to be breathless, and the wind, which
majestically, until, as it passed be-
and the wind, by its softness it
beamed us. Suddenly the steady
of a severe shock, which
but through every one of the one hundred
and forty human beings who formed her living
frame, a loud shout rose above the plash
of the waves and the murmur of sorrowful
reeling planks. Every eye turned seaward,
and there, but a few fathoms from us, lay
a large vessel, which, absorbed as we were
in our misery, had approached us unperceived.
Her bulwarks were filled with sympathizing
faces, and to our feeble cheer welcome they
came back so hearty a response that it sent a
glow through our shivering frames.
Never was kindness greater than we pro-
ceeded to receive from the crew
and passengers of that ship, crowded there
she already was. To their care and attention
we owed not only our own lives, but those of
the dear ones who seemed about to die; and
for every crumb of food, for every article
for their good offices, or the many sacrifices they made
on our behalf.
The ship was westward bound, and on
arrival in Canada, the account of our misfor-
tune reached many of our employment.
Years have passed since, and the world has
gone well with us, but nothing can erase from
our minds the haunting remembrance of the
days and nights of suffering we passed upon
that fearful ice-field.

LOVERS OF YAMINA AND AHMED.

A man of Sassi had promised his daughter
in marriage to the son of one of his friends
of the tribe of Askar. The promise was made
at the daughter's birth, and when she de-
veloped to twelve years old, the intended bride-
groom, Bol-Gassom, a handsome young man
of five-and-twenty, in the employ of the "Bu-
reau Arabe," came to claim his bride. The
father of Yamina spoke to his daughter, but
she rebelled, protesting against being married,
and would not be conducted to the house of
her betrothed. This conduct, of course, gave
great umbrage to Bol-Gassom and his party,
who asserted that it would be an insult to the
whole tribe of Askar, if the bridegroom's
tribe refused to fulfill the promise her father
had made, especially as, in report must be
believed, the cause of this refusal was no more
less than an insignificant little shepherd,
Ahmed by name, with whom the girl had fallen
dearly in love.
As the father could not make up his mind
to compel his daughter to be married contrary
to her inclination, he laid the affair before the
Bureau, and the appointed day of marriage
concerned appeared before the court, Bol-Gas-
som beginning in these terms:
"My lord, I am one of thy humble ser-
vants; thou knowest me, and thou knowest if
I am a man to be trusted. My daughter, a
daughter of the tribe of Sassi, was to be my
wife, has refused my hand. A few years ago,
since my friends and I should have carried off
my bride by force, and should have saved our
honor from affront. We have heard now, my
lord, that the Askars never had endured an insult,
and thou surely wouldst not blacken our faces
in the eyes of the Moslems?"
When Bol-Gassom spoke of running away
with the girl against her will, a young man,
relative of Yamina, came forward quickly, and
cried out:
"Carry off a girl from the midst of our
camp! Are there, then, no men left among
the Askars? For what purpose do you com-
pel such degradation? Are we warriors, or
cattle sellers out of the town? We ask for
justice; but rather a thousand deaths than that
the Askars should put an affront like this up-
on us."
The matter was difficult to be arranged,
and generally an affair of this sort is left to
the justice of the Cadi, but in this district a Cadi
had not as yet been appointed. The tribes had
formerly settled all matters among them-
selves, in the presence of the great men; it
was only for a few years past that they had
sought the decision of the "Bureau Arabe."
The parties continued to wrangle, until, at
length, the young man, and the whole tribe, re-
turned to the chance of gaining her consent. Yam-
ina approached. She was a charming little
creature, small and delicate, even for her ten-
der age; she had a face well-favored, her voice
full of harmony, and without too much con-
fidence or false shame, she answered so natu-
rally to the inquiries of the court, that the
Cadi, to what was said to her, that it was im-
possible to wonder how such a creature could
belong to the rude and savage people among
whom she dwelt.
The commandant and other officers were
summoned, and the following conversation
took place:
"No, young maiden, you must be reason-
ably sensible, you know your father has betrothed you
to Bol-Gassom, and what will be the conse-
quences of your refusal to fulfill the contract?"
"Why did he make it? He had not a
right; it is I, and not he, who am to be mar-
ried." "Why did he make it?" "Because it was
the custom among you, and now the two tribes
are ready to fight each other on your account."
"Is that my fault? What do the great
people of the country mind me, a living being,
and want nothing from them but to be left in
peace?"
"But your intended is one of our handsom-
est and best horsemen, and he is a man of
consideration in his tribe."
"I do not love him, I love Ahmed the
shepherd. He is little, and small; I am
made for one another; God has united us,
and we are so happy together."
"You will be happy enough with Bol-Gas-
som; you will have many children; he has
other wives and a mother, who takes care of
his household."
"Ah, his mother, indeed! I am afraid of
her; besides, she gets great ugly, black
hair, and I should be happy together with any
one to help us. Why do you make God's
creatures suffer? You, who are so powerful,
cannot you do what is right?"
"We do not love him, we do not love the
country disturbed on your account. Will you marry
Bol-Gassom?"
"No, no, no—my lord; I am very sorry,
but I cannot and will not."
"Very well, then, you will go to prison—
There is one prepared for you."
"Yes, I shall like that much better; shut
me up with my little Ahmed; we shall be hap-
py!"
"Sit you alone for several hours,
but she held her resolution unshaken. At
last a compromise was arranged; it was
agreed that Bol-Gassom should receive his
bride on an appointed day, in a public man-
ner, that he should not molest her, and that
he immediately, leaving Yamina free to listen to
the dictates of her heart.

How a Scoundrel Raised the Wind.

The Boston Express, of Oct. 30th, says:
On the 18th of August last, P. F. Smith and
John S. H. Smith, of the United States
Hotel, came to town and took rooms
at the hotel named. Mr. Smith was about
40 years of age, of very genteel address and
appearance, while his wife was comely and
apparently respectable. Mr. and Mrs. S.
brought with them two children, and the
party together formed a family group by no means
uninteresting. They came "from the South,"
as the father and mother informed inquirers,
and Mr. S. had some idea, could be found
suitable stand, of opening a large shoe and
leather establishment in town. The gentle-
man had plenty of money and paid his bills
promptly. One day, some time after his ar-
rival, he paid a visit to Mr. Elvert, a
farmer in Leigh township, this county, and
purchased some land from him. Entering
very familiarly into conversation with Mr.
Elvert, he managed to find out his circum-
stances, as well as to learn how he spelled his
name and what was the style of his writing,
after which he left, leaving behind him in the
bosom of the farmer no suspicions of his
honesty. How he got to Elvert's place we do
not know, but he returned to town, and
well and proved himself a most infamous
scoundrel by his doings after his visit to the
farmer, all must admit. With the informa-
tion he had gained by his call on the farmer,
he proceeded to New York, N. J., and made an
assignment of the mortgage to Messrs. S. S.
Blauvelt, Elvert, and E. C. Aker, of that
city, for \$2800 worth of shoes and leather.
Smith took the mortgage to the Recorder's
office on the 19th of September, assigned it
on the 22d, and the assignment was entered
on the 24th by the above named New York
gentlemen, one or more of whom came
here accompanied by a lawyer, to see that
all was right in regard to the matter.—
The leather dealers were satisfied with their
purchase, and on the 24th of the above named
New York gentlemen, no suspicion whatever rested on
the mind of the Recorder, or any one else who
knew of the transaction, and so Mr. Smith
slipped away with his stock of goods. Early
in October, Smith wrote from Harrisburg,
Pa., to the Recorder, stating that he had not been
able to get the store in that place that he expected
to get, and that he had now determined to push
his store to New York. This excited suspi-
cion in the New Yorkers, who, coming
on here and visiting Mr. Elvert in Leigh
township, discovered that the signature to the
mortgage they had received was forged, and
that they had been very nicely swindled by
that scamp, the papers they held being not
worth a cent. Smith's letter to Newark, to
inform the Messrs. Blauvelt, Aker & Co.,
that he had not been able to get the store, was
course a mere ruse, for the purpose of draw-
ing these gentlemen off the track of the swindler.
Smith sold some of his leather in town, and
here he had a fine opportunity to dispose of the
whole stock and is now enjoying the fruits of
his infamous law. The Messrs. Aker & Co.,
in pursuit of him, we believe, and it is to
be hoped they may bring him to justice.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the Washington Constitution of the 14th inst.
The South Carolina Declaration of Independ-
ence.
A citizen of South Carolina has sent us the
following as one of the proposed forms by
which the declaration of independence to be submitted to the
Convention which is to meet on the 17th prox-
imo:
PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.
When, in the course of human events, it be-
comes necessary for one people to dissolve un-
equal, mentally, morally, and physically, they
are all equally entitled, under any civil-
ized government, to the full protection of
their lives, persons, and property, for which
protection, government, and equal station
to which the laws of nature and of nature's
God entitle them, a just request for the
opinions of mankind requires that they should
declare the causes which impel them to the
separation.
We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men are created equal, that they are
equally entitled, under any civilized
government, to the full protection of
their lives, persons, and property, for which
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