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the option of the Editor. ADVERTISEMENTS-Accompanied by the CASH, and ot exceeding one square, will be inserted three imes for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each dditional insertion. Those of a greater length in

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Poetical.

Gently, O Night! as falling snow Thy wing is cast; And calm and deep thy shadows lie, As early thoughts that cannot die, Within the Past.

With holy incense, pure and free, And now, in you blue vault on high, The countless priesthood of the sky, Serone and still, Reflected from Eternity, Their censors fill.

Whence comest thou, O, solomn Night! With speaking winds, and worlds of light, A wond rous band? Thy presence wins, as sunbeans' dew, ul's deep aspirations to

Dim with the hues of early birth, And heavy, with the dust of earth, The weight of Life, My struggling spirit draws from thee Power to contend with destiny-Strongth for the strife.

Thy shadows o'er my burning brain Fall as the drops of cooling rain On the parched dust : And grateful I kneel down to pray For a brave heart to tread Life's way— For changeless trust.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Popular Science Review.] THE AFRICAN LION IN ITS NA-TIVE HAUNTS.

BY JOLES GERARD (THE "LION KILLER.")

I trust that these remarks may be the eans of calling more general attention to the than it has hitherto enjoyed in this country. My observations possess, at least, one adantage-not an unimportant one in these book-making days—namely, that of originality; for they are not merely a narrative of what others have seen, or a repetition of what my predecessors have written, but are the results of my own personal experience. My knowledge of the Lion's natural history s been acquired in those wilds of which he is the sovereign ruler. . I have met him face o face as he approached the encampments of he unfortunate Arabs in search of his nighty meal, have tracked him to his lair on his

urn from his depredations. These adventures I have described elsewhere, a form more suitable for the general read-" but it is now my intention, as far as the ited space allotted to me will admit, to recall a little of the more solid information which I have obtained during my hazardous expeditions, for the benefit of those who read ather for instruction than for amusement. Let me first mention, that the result of my cervations has led me to conclude thet the ace of lions inhabiting the northern portions the continent of Africa is superior to those rhichare met with in the western and central

parts of that continent, Whether this superiority be inherent—that sto-say, an original quality of the animalwhether it is due to the conditions by which the creature is surrounded. I shall not venture to say; but shall be content to subtruth of this assertion by illustrations of its superiority, leaving it to the consideration of better informed naturalists o fathom the cause.

The western central, and eastern portions of Africa have each a variety of lion. The irst, which is found between the borders of the Great Desert as its northern limit, and own to the lower basin of the Niger in he south, is a maneless creature, of an elongated form, and whose height is about that of the tiger, with which animal, moreover, it has many points of resemblance.

rocures its nourishmeut by chasing game. or this purpose, its instinct teaches it combine with its congeners in the pursuit its prey, which is effected under the direcion of a veteran leader, who allots to all heir proper posts and duties—to the most acive and best armed the places of danger, whilst the lionesses and young ones are deached for the purpose of beating the game. By combined action-nay, it might almost be said by a stragetic movement—the lionand their young press forward in an Mbroken real; and justasin a battue, they drive before them all the animals within heir circuit in the direction of the hunting earty, their movements being accompanied. a loud clamor. When the prey arrives at Dassages guarded by the elders, these upon and slaughter it with great pidity, and probably with little suffering o the victims. Should, however, a rhinocere quarry, it is either allowed to pass unpolested, or is brought to the ground by the inited attack of several lions. The battue ended, each hunter takes his share of the of superior might, which lion world also (in this instance,

t least) constitutes right,
When, for example, the chase has been slain, no disputes arise concerning the of this kind, the animal ends, as he commencivision of the prey; but should it happen hat there is not sufficient to satisfy the upetites of all, the arrival of the lionesses awaited, and those are first served; n comes the turn of the males; and lastly, pon the remnants—should these be any—the oung people are permitted to regale them-

Sometimes, when he grows old, the lion of his district turns misanthrope, and flees rom the company of his congeners. In uch eases, not being able to take part in the attues of the community, nor to provide imself with sufficient nourishment by hunt-

thick brushwood bordering on some village, any other quadruped, so far as I am aware; ded onwards, in the direction of the troops—he seizes the natives in their passage to the and I am quite content to leave it to men of As they were not above a hundred paces dis traveler to find villages in the basin of deem the matter deserving of their attention. But to return to our hungry lion, whom we inhabitants from this cause.

In these habits, then, and in its elongated shape, the maneless lion of Africa manifests

variety found even as far south as the immeliate vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. It adorned with a beautiful mane, the dispoinimal's forehead, detracts greatly from its appearance. This defect, and the elongaits appearance. This defect, and the elongator passage referred to is kept open during the ted form of its jaws, deprive the animal of that duy, but is closed at night. majestic air which characterizes its congener in Northern Africa.

were endowed with strength proportisante to bor's tent. its other qualities. Fortunately for the na But the tives, however, he is small, and possesses nothing formidable beyond his red covering

and his vicious disposition. Dismissing these three varieties of the lion with the foregoing brief comments upon their appearance and habits, I shall now ask my readers to accompany me over the orthodox geographical route across the Great Desert to Northern Africa—a journey more easily accomplished in the reader's company, and on expedition will enable us to make the assertion that the "Lion of the Desert," which has been so frequently described, has no to be found in that locality. Three things are indispensable to its existence-fresh meat, pure water, and shade for repose. Now, from Timbuctoo to the first cases which are found north of Soudan, there is a distance of not less than four hundred or five hundred miles to be traversed without the existence of this threefold condition of life for the lion; whole length is of precisely the same character. It will, therefore, be easily understood regions. Beyond this sea of sand, however, and the few fertile islands, the verdant oases an ox for his dinner, partaking only which are scattered over it, we come to the great chain of Mount Atlas, which, with its

Northern Africa in glowing colors. Their ecount commences with the titles of nobility of these large-headed sovereigns of the wilds. Ic is the "great," the "generous," the inagnificent," the "formidable," the "conqueror," the "irresistible," the "gallant," the "superb," the invincible," the "devourer," the "courageous," the "intrepid," the roaring," and eighty nine other attributes n his praise being but one short of the number which they accord to the Almighty. Dameiri subsequently describes a conflict n which he took part, he seen a host of Arab warriors and a single lion. In this affray more than one hundred men and as many horses were placed hors de combat, and the lion, pierced with wounds, remained master

of the battle-field, the king having given way before so noble and courageous an animal. This high estimate of the Numidian lion. published many centuries back, accords with the facts which I have collected, and my own observations at the present day.

I have, however, found in Numidia, not one, but three well marked varieties of lion; and; I presume it is in honor of the most formidable of these that the Arab Chronicler

has recited his narrative. The three varities of this interesting family known to me are the fawn colored, the gray, and the black. Amongst the Arabs they are known as "el Asfar;" "el Zarzouri," "el Adraa." The fawn-colored and gray varieties are bold animals, far superior in external form and muscular strength to their other African congeners, and also dissimmilar in their

These great lords hold the principle that o hunt game is a fit employment only for nonchers and peasants : and, after the manner of certain barons of the middle ages, they deem it more dignified and convenient support themselves at the expense of their vassals. Every man, therefore, who stands possessed of a bord of oxen, a flock of sheep, or of a few horses, is, in their opinion, ame

This variety is a hunter; that is to say, it nable to the levy of tithe and tribute. Starting upon this axiom (still uncontroverted) the lion just referred to awakes at sunset, and coolly proceeds to some rock in the vicinity of his lair to perform his toilet; and from whence, looking down upon his territories, he can survey the whole surrounding plain, and perceive the various flocks and herds returning to the fold.

When night has fairly set in, he rises to his feet, roars for the first time, and swaving his enormous heard from side to side as he proceeds, makes his way with measured pace towards the encampment which is to furnish him his supper.

The very roar of the lion in its wild state. which is music that even the most fastidious would be deemed worthy of being listened to, is truly magnificent. His first note, when he commences to roar, is a low sound emitted from the chest and nostrils, but is audible from a great distance. This is a species of us or an adult elephant form a portion of prelude, and immediately afterward it is repeated; but this time it is much louder and more protracted, the jaws of the animal being still ele sed, or the mouth but slightly opened. The third and fourth outbursts are given cooty, not, however, without some slight to the qir through the fully extended jaws, privileges in favor of superior might, which and with the whole force of the lungs. To and with the whole force of the lungs. To listen to this roar is terrible for those who happen to be crossing the monarch's path, When, for example, the chase has been or to be marching through the lonly forest coessful, and a great number of animals At length, after two or three more uttorances

ed, with less vigorous notes. The distance to which I have been able to trace the progress of a lion by his roar, when there has been no contrary wind, and no mountain or other obstacle to intercent the sound, is two or three leagues; but when he rours about a league off, one who is unaccus-tomed to the sound would believe him to be

close at hand. A curious circumstance which I have noticed is, that when the lion is accompanied by his mate, they always roar alternately; that is is to say, the lioness commences, and the lien answer her, each continuing in its ces distant, was an enormous lien which fol-turn to utter its note, but the tones never be-lowed its footsteps. The soldiers at once set

But to return to our hungry lion, whom we left descending from his mountain lair to the

plain on which the encampments are pitched. By the term "encampment" the Arabs and a resemblance to the tiger, and more especially to that of Bengal.

The lion of Central Africa with which we proximity with one another, except in one re acquainted appears to belong to the same | part, which serves as a passage to and from the plain. In the centre of this circle the cessary to say that, notwithstanding the herds are penned; and the external inclosure, which surrounds and serves as a protection sition of which, falling as it does far over the to the tents, consists of a rude hedge from six to twelve feet in height. The aperature

When the Arabs hear the lion begin in Northern Africa.

The third variety appertains to Eastern Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Upper Egypt, and is each tent, and kindled, so that when the distinguishable by its form and color. With lion arrives near the encampment he may a body thick set as that of a bull-dog, and be visible to all, and that the owner of each fierce and sullen as the latter, this lion tent may be able to throw a lighted brand at lion arrives near the encampment he may would be dangerous in the extreme if it his head, and drive him forward to his neigh-

> But the king of beasts is so much accus tomed to these fires and to the cries of men. women, and children, joined with the yells of dogs, that he completely understands their meaning, and regards them with perfect indifference. Like an experienced hunter, when he arrives before a hedge, all he does is to take a measure of its height with his eye, and then with a bound as quick as lightning he clears it, and alights in the encampment.

Then follows a scene of unutterable terror paper, than over the burning sands and and confusion. Men, women, and crildren under the tropical sun of Africa. This rush pell-mell into their frail dwellings. The dogs are silent in an instant, and seek refuge on the tops of the tents; with desperate struggles the horses break their tethers, and all actual existence; and it requires but little the large cattle, forcing a gap in the hedge consideration to show why the animal is not which encloses the encampment, scamper across the plain. The poor sheep, too much terrified to flee, are huddled together in a heap, and bleat most lamentably, as though pleading for mercy. But the lion has left his generosity in the mountains, and at this juncture he experiences only his carnivorous instincts. These prompt him to take posession of one of the poor sheep, unless on this and the country east and west along its particular occasion he prefer to regale himself with an ox or a horse; in which case he pursues the cattle into the plain, and comthat no lion could penetrate into, much less mits fearful havoe amongst them, for a sinestablish itself permanently in these desert | gle victim on one night is not sufficient to satisfy this long maned gourmand. He needs

five or six more serves to quench his thirst. Thus far, we have no right to object to the magnificent ramifications, is nobly peopled with denizens of the animal kingdom. Here it is that we find the African lion par excel and champagne; he prefers the warm blood lence—the lion of Numidia.

Kazouini, and Dameiri, two Arab authors anterior to Buffon, have described the lion of Northern Africa in glowing galows. Their the described the story of the linest and conclude this price and conclude this price and dimerrices, and conclude this price and dimerrices. that he does not return to devour the arim he has slain, but goes elsewhere and massa cres new victims. This need of fresh killed ment occasions enormous losses to the Arabs for their religion forbids them to feed on animals which have not been killed by them selves, pronouncing, in so doing, the sacra mental words "bessem Allah" (in the name

of God)
This is the mode of procedure with the gray and fawn-colored lion when it seeks its neal alone; it accompanied by his mate, the latter remains outside of the encampment, and her lord, clearing the inclosure, manceu vres in such a way as to drive a portion of the cattle to the locality where she is stationed. Madame selects her victim, slaughters it adroitly, and at once sets about her meal, never permitting her spouse to partake of her renest. Neither does he attempt to touch one of the slaughtered animals which lie around, but looks on patiently until his spouse ha finished her meal-his behavior, let me add serving as an example worthy of imitation by all married men. I have even noticed that, when he approached his mate, apparent ly with a view to inquire whether her vas palatable, she would respond to this del icate attention on his part by demonstrations of anger, without at all, however, disturbing

his serenity.
But the excellent domestic qualities of the When he has wedded lion do not end here. attained the felicity of being the parent of two or three young ones, (the average num ber of young in the family of a pair,) he is charged, during the daytime, with watching over the safety of all, and at night it is h who sets out to the distant plains in pursuit of prey, to furnish sustenance to the mother and her young cubs.

In the performance of this duty, the lion has recourse to an expedient well worthy the consideration of scientific men, and calculated to puzzle those who disbelieve in the nagnetic power of animals. As the lair inhabited by the lioness and her young is always at a considerable distance from the Arab them an extent of ground similar to that reencampments, it would be a difficult task for served for deer and other less noble animals; the lion to carry, or even to drag, an ox or a horse so far. To avoid this labor, he brings home a living animal. Yes, reader, incredible as it may appear, the lion possesses the power of compelling a bull to leave the herd. and can force him to precede him, in what ever direction he pleases, for a whole night thus leading him into the most inaccessible

mountains. Let me relate a circumstance connected with this power possessed by the lion, of which I was myself an eye-witness, my rifle having on that occasion solved the strange nroblem ;

oroblem:
In the month of May, 1846, an expedition set out from the camp at Guelma towards the sing a rebellious tribe of Arabs. At seven fin the morning of the second day of our march we arrived at the banks of a river called El Meleh Salee, which flows past the foot of a bare precipitous mountain. At this place we halted, and Captain (now General) de Tourville ordered the cavalry to remain until the infautry and baggage had passed over the hill. We had been there about an hour, when we saw a horseman gallop back to us a spahi, who formed part of the escort, and having reached the leader of the cavalry, we saw him address him with great animation and many violent gestures, which led us to believe that the vanguard had been, or was about to be attacked. Presently, however, I frontiers of Tunis, for the purpose of chasti about to be attacked. Presently, however. heard my own name frequently repeated, a though some one was wanted on a pressing service. I hastened to join our commandant and this is what I learned from the Arabhis statement being received with the utmost incredulity by those who stood around:
At the moment when the head of the column had reached the summit of the hill, the

vanguard perceived a bull approach acros

the corn-fields, and behind it, only a few pa

ing the animals of the forest alone, he becomes | faction to find that my here possesses a musi | clavious sounded. This noise arrested the a man-eater. Taking up his quarters in the cal quality, which has never been observed in animals for a moment, and then they proce-thick brushwood bordering on some village, any other quadruped, so far as I am aware; ded onwards, in the direction of the troops. fields; and it is not at all uncommon for the science to discover the cause, should they tant, the men prepared for a volley, when the commander and officers, gave orders not to fire, but to halt.

The bull and lion crossed the path on which the troops were about to march, within pis tol-shot; the lion then lay down to survey this spectacle which was so new to him, and the bull commenced grazing close by his side It was at this juncture that the spahi was dispatched to fetch me; and it is hardly ne distance and the difficulty of the road, I was not long in reaching the scene of the strange apparition. The lion was, however, no longer there, and I had to follow his track. On arriving at a little hillock I saw him on the slope of a mountain opposite, still preceeded by his victim. Having heard the gallop of my horse and that of the spahi who accompanied me, the lion had stopped, and was watching our approach.

The bull had followed his example. When

I had arrived at about a hundred paces from him I dismounted and walked towards him. preparing my rifle. The lion politely adranced to meet me, and when we were disant from one another about twenty-five or thirty paces I stopped, and fired my first ball, which turned him on his back. He, however, rose instantaneously, and with furious roars bounded towards me. More fortunately or skillfully aimed, my second shot stonged his infuriated career in time, and brought him to the ground.

As for the bull, he was led to the bivouac the next day, and I ascertained from the Arabs of the district in which we were, that he belonged to an encampment situated at least twelve miles distant from the locality in which we had encountered him, and that each night of the previous month had been marked by an abduction of the kind, the vic-time serving as food for a lioness and her cops which inhabited a neighboring lair. I confess that when I heard this news I regretted the mischief which I had unconciously occasioned. My readers will doubtless consider the care and affection manifested by the lion towards his mate and young ones as laudable as I do; and as to the question of magnetic influence, I can only explain it on the ground of extreme terror; for there are many examples cited of Arabs thus mag-netized until led away by the lion, in the presence of other persons who had sufficient presence of mind not to succumb to his influ-

The variety of the lion to which I have been referring is, in every other respect, a pattern of domestic virtue, which is more prime portions; and afterward the blood of than can be said of his mate; but as I have now almost reached the limits of the space allotted to me, I must leave them to sett'e their differences, and conclude this brief and

This animal is not so common as the fawncolored or the gray one. Like the two latter, it takes six or eight years to arrive at its full growth, and its life is of fifty or sixty years' duration. With somewhat shorter legs, it is broader and more thickset than they are.— The power of its jaws, chest, loins and paws is so great, that it can clear an inclosure eight or ten feet high with a horse three years old between its teeth. I have myself witnessed this feat on more than one occasion. His habits pretty much resemble those of the two last-named varieties up to the age of twenty or thirty years, but then be becomes man-eater, and causes terrible ravages on the frontiers of Tunis and Morocco, where he is the most frequently met with. The courage of this lion is really grand. It matters little to him by what numbers he is attacked; and whether it be by day or by night, he never flinches. I have seen one o these black lions charge into the midst of three hundred Arab horsemen on an open plain, and drive them back almost to their encampment; the boldest of them, with their horses, remained prostrate along his path:—
I have sometimes found the gray or fawncolored lion hesitate when I met him at night on my expeditions through the forest, but never this one. The black lion always

regarding me with disdain, as if I were an forior being. In fact, he is the most beauiful animal before, and the noblest after, man imself. Fortunately for him, he has not yet become equainted with the martyrdom of captivity, for I cannot otherwise designate the cruel and thoughtless mode of securing him in zoologi-

ooked me full in the face, without any dem

instrution of anger, before the attack, but

orl gardens. Here is a creature which, more than any other, has need of air and space, and he is imprisoned in a cage in which he can hardly turn himself. But the money requsite to supply the place of those who thus die a miserable death would amply suffice to afford and we should then possess creatures mag-nificently proportioned, instead of poor, sick-ly, emanciated forms; and they might be watched as they play and bound in fact al-

most as in a state of nature. There is still something to be done in this espect, and sooner or later it will be accomolished, for the English are an carnest, practical people. Meanwhile, should any of my readers happen to be Fellows of the zoological Society of London, I would just give them a friendly caution against making the mountains of Africa the scene of their vacation tours, lest the lions at large should take vengeance upon them for the unfortunate fate of their brethren held in captivity.

sor Some young ladies, feeling aggravated by the severity with which their friends | Musgrave was obliged to return h speculated on their gay plumes, necklaces, racelets, rings. &c., went to their paster to

learn his opinion.
"Do you think," said they, "that there is any impropriety in wearing these things?"
"By no means," was the prompt reply,
"when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is well enough to hang out a sign.'

Que age is a spicious by Land,

THE DOUBLE ROBBERY.

Toward the close of the last century Northumberland and the border were terribly in-fested by those—to the bucolic mind particularly obnoxious specimens of the genus thief known as 'rievers,' or 'lifters of cattle.' Almost all the rascals who followed this

not unlucrative profession trusted chiefly to mere brute force to carry out successfully their nefarious schemes. There was, however, one exception to this rule to be found in person of a celebrated free-booter, known as Dickey of Kingswood.' This worthy openly expressed his disapprobation of his rivals' vulgar mode of following their profession, and repeatedly boasted that he could achieve twice as much by his cunning as they could by their brute force. Nor was this assertion of his empty boasting—far from it.

In a few years' time Dickey's name became the terror of the country side. No furmer felt secure when he retired to rest at night that his cattle might not have vanished before morning. So eleverly, moreover were all Dicky's enterprises conducted, that no man could ever succeed in making personal acquaintance with him. He openly set jus-tice at defiance, and laughed at the futile efforts of law to punish him. Perhaps, however, the best way to illustrate the adroitness and good luck which characterized all Dickey's proceedings will be for me to relate the story of one of his exploits.

It appears, then, that during the course of his peregrinations through Northumberland. one fine afternoon, Dickey's eyes were gladened by the sight of a pair of fine oxen which were quietly grazing in a field near Denton Burn, a village distant three miles from Newcastle.

Determined to possess them, Dickey hung about the place till nightfall, watched where the animals were driven to, and—his usual good fortune assisting him-speedily secured his prize. He also contrived, by the exercise of his accustomed cunning, to leave such traces behind him as made the owner of the oxe recrain that the freebooter had made off toward Tweed. Thither he accordingly proceeded in hot haste. In the interim, howev er, Dickey had lost no time in 'making tracks' towards the west counter, and so expeditions were his movements that in a short time he reached Lanercost, in Cumberland. Here he fell in with an old farmer on horseback, who being delighted with the appearance of the oxen, forthwith purchased

Dickey was of course rejoiced at getting id so pleasantly of a charge which could not fail to be troublesome—nay, possibly danger-ous—to him longer to retain. The farmer, moreover, was mounted upon a splendid mare, which Dickey, with his peculiar ideas an the subject of meum and teum, at once resolved by fair means or foul, to secure. He therefore willingly accepted the farmer's hospitable invitation to accompany him to his house in order that they might 'crack a bottle of good wine in honor of the bargain.

f he would sell him his mare.
'Sell you my mare!' exclaimed his host, all aghast at his proposition. 'Sell my mare? No, thank you.' Why, there's not

her equal in the whole north country!'

'I do not doubt it, Mr. Musgrave,' responded Dickey; and from what I saw of paces this morning, I am quite of your opinion that there's not her equal within a hundred miles of us; but,' added the obsequious Dick, 'since you will not sell her, I can only wish you a long life and good health to

enjoy her.'
This sentiment was of course duly honored

a bumper. 'I hope, Mr. Musgrave,' next observed Dickey, that you keep a close look-out after your stable door, because now, where that ascal Dickey of Kingswood is allowed to be at liberty, a man cannot be sure but that any fine morning he may find his stable empty. 'Stable! ha! ha!' chuckled the farmer. 'I think,' he continued, 'that Dickey Kingswood would find it rather difficult to steal my pare from herstable! 'Indeed! where may her stable be situat-

ed?' inquired Dickey.
'Her stable! bless you, sir!' answered Mr. Musgrave, her stable is in my bed oom! I'm a bachelor, and so every night I fasten her to my bed. I have a manager put up for her in the room, and no music is so pleasant to me as to hear her grinding her corn all night by my bedside.

Dickey was astounded —as well he might eat such unheard of precautions; but lisguising his astonishment, contented himself by simply expressing to the farmer his hearty approval of the means he adopted to you and I were charged with being Union ecure the safety of his favorite. 'I suppose you have a good lock upon your bed room door?' was Dickey's next 'feeler.' 'Come with me, and I will show it to you,'

replied the unsusspecting farmer. This was just what Dickey wanted. He ramined the lock carefully, and soon satisfied himself that he could pick it without much difficulty. He however, declared to Musgrave that it was 'just the right sort 'it couldn't have been in fact;' of lock;' was quite non-pickable, etc. Again the cup passed round, and after draining a bumper to their 'next merry

meeting Dickey departed. The old farmer after his guest's leave-taking had been completed, carefully went the rounds of his house, locking doors and closng windows with all due precaution. He then, as usual tied his mare to her accustomed post, retired and was soon lulled to sleep by the sound of his favorite grinding So the night were away. Presently, as

the first gray streaks of day began to appear.
Mr. Musgrave awoke, and feeling very cold and chilly, looked around to assertain the cause. To his astonishment, he found all the coverlets had been taken off his bed and

the thief. It was useless. The despoiler had left no traces behind him, and so Mr. ome disconsolate, and to contout himself with venting ourses-neither few nor far between-upon

In the meantime our friend Dickey-for upon Mr. Musgrave's favorite mare, and was very moment increasing the distance between was the speed of the mare, that by the break tary despotism? I knew not how the Profi-of day Diokey folt hittself structer from par-den, of the United States is going to proceed.

ward, and while crossing Haltwhistle Fell, whom should be encounter but the veritable days before and had just sold to Mr. Musgrave! Dickey knew the owner of the oxen well,

but luckily for the freebooter, that injured individual did not know him. He therefore accosted Dickey, and inquired if he had seen ing in search of. Why to be sure I have!' replied Dickey;

ost, only yesterday. I was rather struck, he continued, 'by their appearance, and

a long way to Lanercost. I see you ride a good beast. Will you sell her? After some hard bargaining, terms were agreed upon, the purchase money was paid agreed upon, the purchase money was paid get our information from the government down on the spot, and Dickey and the farm-telegrams? Are we to be fed with pap in er separated; the farmer to seek his stolen oxen, actually from the very owner of the stolen mare he was himself riding, while its own way? (Applause.) Gentlemen, you

Dickey proceeded 'where he listed.' The next day the farmer reached Lanercost and at once recognized his own oxen graing in the field. He forthwith rode up to in elderly man standing near, whom he judged to be the owner of the field, and ex-'I say friend, those are my oxen in your

So laughable did the joke appear-even to those who had to 'pay the piper' in the affirm-that neither party could prevent breaking out into a peal of merriment when the iug out into a peal of merriment when the particulars were fully disclosed. It is now clear that the only way to settle

own property. Musgrave was of course overoved at the recovery of his favorite mare and he Denton Burn farmer being equally dethat, in the general burst of rejoicing. Dickey was allowed to quietly pocket the sale money of both more and oxen.

Whether Dickey ultimately came to an untimely end, or whether he reformed his ways,

and died, truly 'shrived,' in his own bed, history telleth not. deeds are 'household words' in many parts of Northumberland, and the mention of his name among the peasantry is considered synonymous with cuteness

Volitical.

kemarks of Hon. E. W. M'Comas. At the Great indignation Meeting at Chicago. Ex Governor E. W. McComas, having been called out and introduced, said :- Fellow citi zens of Chicago, you have assembled togeth er upon an occasion of very grave momenta much more grave question, I apprehend than many who now hear me believe. This country, after having gone on for seventy-five years in a career of prosperity suddenly finds itself in the midst of a revolution which has no paralell in the history of mankind-a nation that has every blessing that God Almighty confers upon humanity; a country broad enough for three hundred millions more people than inhabit it; a people with every right, every right, every enjoyment, blessing that man can conceive ofhas suddenly been plunged into almost hope less and irretrievable hankruptcy, bloodshed and ruin. Who are responsible for this awful condition of humanity upon this continent? (Voices—"Abolitionists," "Abe Lincoln," &c.) I know, fellow citizens, who are no responsible for it. I know that the Northern democracy have had no hand in that matter. and that their skirts are algar of it. (Apshrickers and Union savors two years ago .-But I shall not talk of the loyalty of the democratic party or of my loyalty. Loyalty is a good thing when fighting is the cause of God and liberty—(cheers)—but loyalty is a damnable thing when it is fighting in the cause of tyrants. (Continued cheering.)—You have, gentlemen, a government that has had various powers, with checks and balances. You have your State government and your central government, and, on account of conflict between the authority of the State and federal governments you are involved in civil war. You have no conflict of powers between the executive, legislative and judi cial powers. The legislative and judicial powers have been slowly giving way under the abounding powers of the executive. This is the difficulty under which we now labor and which we now have to dread. You have brought forth your treasure by millions, you have poured forth the blood of your sons upon every battle field of the war in the States Applause.) This war was started upon the ground that it was to be fought under the onstitution, and for the constitution, and for the maintenance of the Union. Under this call the democratic party in the North rallied by the thousands and hundreds of thousands.

of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Vir inia-what for? To maintain liberty .-But the object of this war has since been perverted into a war for the emancipation of he negro. It has become a war that the democratic party did not bid for. ("Never." It has become a war for trannling under the rights of States, and that the democratic party never bid for. ("Never.") Now, when the democratic party, having fought and bled under that act of Congress which declared that the object of the war was to unite the government under the constitution as it is, now, if the members of that party choose to express the opinion that the policy of the administration is not calculated o procure the result of Union and harmony are they to be throttled, their speakers im prisoned, and their newspapers suppressed? "l'over, never!") I tell you gentlemen. this question to night assumes precisely this form and no more. You are already upon his was the deed-was comfortably mounted the evo of deciding the final question, not whether you will have Union or not, but whether your government shall override all her outraged owner and himself. So great the forms of law, and you will have a mili

suit. He had directed his steps to the east supon this subject. I am not in the counsels of the administration. I only know that they have arrested men for being true menowner of the oxen he had stolen two or three ostracised them, as I think, without law and without reason. And now in your own midst this matter comes before you. The Chicago Times, published in your midst by gentlemsa you yourselves know, whose tone, whose principles you know—aye, whose principles you have endorsed. (Cheering loud and long.) any oxen in the course of his travels similar This paper not only represents you but the to those he described himself to Dick as be people of the broad prairies of Illinois and the west-('The whole Union')-it has been milder in tone than many, it has not been with the very same marks as you describe, scurrilous towards the administration; but it grazing in Mr. Musgrave's fields at Lamer-has simply indicated its views in opposition to the administration as to the best mode of preserving Union and liberty. ("That's

learned, on inquiry, from one of his servants, so !") Now here lies the thing in a nutshell. that Mr. Musgrave had purchased them just If you can't have the right to get your news yesterday. Undoubtedly the oxen are yours. I from the public papers free and intranamalled I would advise you to go to Lanercost at once you have no rights as freemen at all. and claim them.'

'Certainly I will,' replied the other.—

'But I am tired with hard walking, and it is I would not give a farthing for the right to replied I would not give a farthing for the right to replied I county stank and nublish what I vote if I cannot speak and publish what I please; for how shall I get my information that shall inform me how to vote? Shall we the manner, at the leisure of the government, which is desirous of forming public opinion are either freemen or slaves. But I am not here to councel insurrection. I am not here to say anything against the laws of my country. I have loved my country (God witnesses) as I never leved wife or child I have

been proud of my country, but, above all else, I have been proud of freedom. You may tell me of the right to vote-you may field! How may you have come by them?'
I'll be hanged replied the other, (after taking a long, astonished look at the animal on which his questioner was mounted.) if that's not my mare you are riding! How may you have come by her, pray?

The property is the right to vote—you may tell me of the right to vote—you may tell me of union and loyalty, but I tell you in the name of God, I am for liberty above and which his questioner was mounted.) if And so says Mr. Story. He goes to a republican judge, to a republican marshal, in a republican city. (Cries of "No, that's played to the look"). Well-the look "No, that's played to the look "No, that 'no, t Each of course described the person from whom they had respectfully purchased the oxen and mare; and when this was done they accounted they had indeed been 'sold' by a licensian of the story and deafening cheers.)

The story of the story out," "Take that back.") Well, I'll take to back. (Cheers.) Mr. Storey has gone before a republican for judgment, and if Storey is a traitor we are all traitors (Cries of "Hurtham and the story out," "Take that back.") Well, I'll take to back. (Cheers.) Mr. Storey has gone before a republican for judgment, and if Storey is a traitor we are all traitors (Cries of "Hurtham and the story out," "Take that back.") Well, I'll take to back. rah for Storey" and deafening cheers.) Storey's case is before Judge Drummond. what is delegated to them. They are mere servants of the people Judge, President Genthe affair was for each party to take back his erris and all, and the people have put down in their constitution, their power of attorney, exactly what they have a right to do, he Denton Burn farmer being equally de-ighted at the recovery of his oxen, it fell out and Mr. Storey declares, that the military have attempted to override the law, and to trample upon his rights and your rights.— Mr. Storey appeals to the country for his rights. He stands where every man stands whose heart is loyally imbued with the prin-

ciples of freedom. He will take off his has and bow before that judge; and restive the law. But, gentlemen, I will not suppose, when his decision is rendered, that the strong arm of military law will disregard it. not believe that the President of the United States will nut his heel upon the last stronghold of human liberty and say, "I will over-ride the rights of the people!" (Cheers.) I cannot believe that a man who has been borne a poor man himself, who has lived among the people, can so far forget himself. I will not believe that a man who has lived so long in this country-who has grown up in it, who has grown old and gray in this country-can so far forget the rights of mankind and the memories of the great and good men who have fought end bled for this country, as to trample those rights down to destruction. I believe, before God and this people, he will not. I will not look beyond that. God forbid that I should have eyes to see beyond the time when it may not only be apparent that we are attempting to subjugate en States, but that we are attempting to subjugate the liberties of Northern freemen! No, sir, I will not believe it. I will hope and trust and believe that the President will still respect the courts which the government of the United States has constituted to decide upon our rights. And when the time shall come of a full denial of those rights to us. then it will be time enough to look to God and the principles of eternal justice to right us. (Tremendous cheering.)

A stolid Dutchman was standing at a certain pracinct on election day, inquiring or 'de regular demogratic dicket,' when a read fellow instantly stepped up and suplied him with the genuine thing.
'Vell, now,' said Hans, 'vat vill I do mit

'Put it in that box,' pointing to the ballotbox, said one and another.
The cunning 'cuss' who had accommode-

ted him with the 'dicket,' whispered in his ear, 'Don't you let them fool you; don't put it in the box; keep it; rut it in your necket; it's your own; and don't let them chent you out of your vote;' and so he did, ramming his ticket away down to the bottom of a deep pocket in his coat, and walking off as mad is could be at the rogues who wanted to heat him out of his vote by putting it in the ballot-box.

"THE NEW CUT."-An old clergyman who had un old tailor as his beadle for many years, returning from a walk, in which minister's man" was in the constant hubit of attending him, thus adresssed his fellow-traveller : "Thomas, I cannot tell how it is that our congregation should be getting thinner and thinner; for I am sure I preach as well as ever I did, and must have gained a great deal of experience since I first came among you." "Indeed, sir," replied Thomas, "old parsons, now-a days, plied Thomas, "old parsons, now a days, are just like old tailors. I am sure I sew as well as ever I did, and the cloth is the same; but it's the cut sir-the new cut-that beats

A DELICHTEUL BEVERAGE .- Minnie-riflo brandy,' killing two hundred yards, off-hand, must yield in potency to tangle-foot whisky, a drink now in general use at Pike's Peak. It is made of diluted alchohol, nitric acid, boot-logs and tobacco, and will upset an individual at a distance of four hundred yards from the demijohn containing it. They need a temperance lecturer in that region.

THAYING THICKTHPENTH .- "Did you go to Dr -- to have him cure you of lisping?" said a gentleman to a little boy who had been tongue tied

Yoth, thir" answered the lad. "What did he do to you?"
"He cut a little thring there wath under my tongue."

"Did he cure you?" "Yeth, thir?"

"Why, you are lisping now."
"Am I, thir? Well, I, don't perhaire that I lithe, estimate when I go to thay thick than I have I are the thought the continue of the continue of

" warm a warrang and and about

*Le Aueur de Lions. Paris J. Varmont. ing mingled, It has afforded me serie seties up a great gry, the Grunn ward hear, and the