AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY HORRING BY JOHN R. BRATTON.

TERMS:

Subscription.—Two Dollars if paid within the year; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if ne paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the cash, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$2.00, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

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Poeticul.

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

Nobody cared when he went to war, But the woman who cried on his shoulder: Nobody decked him with immortelles-He was only a common soldier.

Nobody packed in a dainty trunk Folded raiment and officer's fare-A knapsack held all the new recruit Might own, or love, or eat, or wear.

Nebody gave him a good-bye fct e-With sparkling jest and flower-crowned wine Two or three friends on the sidewalk stood Watching for Jones, the fourth in line.

Nobody cared how the battle went With the man who fought till the bullet sped. Through the coat undecked with leaf or star. On a common soldier left for dead.

The cool rain bathed the fevered wound, And the kind clouds wept the livelong night, A pitying lotion Nature gave, Till help might come with morning light.

Such help as the knife of the surgeon gives, Cleaving the gallant arm from shoulder; And another name swells the pension list For the meager pay of a common soldier

See, over youder all day he stands-An empty sleeve in the soft wind sways, As he holds his lonely left hand out For charity at the crossing ways.

And this is how, with bitter shame, He begs his bread and hardly lives; So wearily ckes he out the sum A proud and grateful (?) country gives.

What matter how he served the guns When plume and sash were over yonder? What matter though he bore the flag.

Through blinding smoke and battle thunder What matter that a wife and child Cry softly for that good arm rent? And wonder why that random shot

To him, their own beloved was sent? Oh, natriot hearts, wipe out this stain : Give leweled cup and sword no more But let no common soldier blush To own the loyal blue he wore.

Shout long and loud for victory won By chief and leader stanneh and true: But don't lorget the boys that fought-Shout for the common soldier too.

Migrellaneous.

HOW WILD HORSES FIGHT.

I had often heard from peon authority, and sometimes from white men, whom Laccoun-ted somewhat better authority, of the uses to which the horses of the llanos and pampas sometimes apply their heels; and upon nuthe Great Basin, we have been furnished beautiful animals, for using as weapons, both offensive and defensive, not only their heels, but fore feet and teeth.

It was not, however, until after we had ossed the headquarters of the Tacoary, entered upon the country of the Capopas, and ere skirting along the north-western base of the Tuenbayo Range, that we had an opportunity of witnessing a battle royal be-tween the slender, clean limbed South American horse and the most ferocious and powterful of all the brute rangers of the Brizil-

The six morths that we had been in the Great Basin had occupied us chiefly along the corses of the Panama, Parnahyba, and their tributaries, and, consequently, very few of the larger and more formidable animals with which all the forest regions of the interior

But we had got fairly in to the wild-beast regions at last, and for a week or so, had been favored with a good deal more of their companionship than was agreeable. Pumas. leopards, tigers and congers were quite as numerous as we had found the smaller animals out in the plains, and tentimes more unnoying—particularly the puma, the only one of all ournewneighbors who had no fear of fire and yery little of our rifles, compelling dus by his audacious bravado, generally to set-alle our differences with the lasso and lance-The north-western slope of the Tucubayo Range is, perhaps, one of the most singular sierra formations in the world. From its general base, which is densely wooded, jut ut into the grassy plain long, narrow spurs ength and distance from each other, and all rom a bird's eye point of view the mountain would probably appear something like a vast comb, with the teeth irregularly set or

some of them broken out.

As a rule we kept to the level ground pason and had a fancy to replenish our stock-f game, we crossed one of the sierras eithdirect or diagonally, as suited our pur

One afternoon we were crossing one of ched the summit, when Mendoza, our wild Paraguayan outrider, came driving back, all excitement, shouting in his

lingua franca of the border: "Ola! Senors-vamosa a ver! Ten hamos

death fight with the horses ?"

eagerness had slightly outron the facts. The battle was not set yet, but it was inevitable,

and near at hand. There would be right royal sport worth witnessing. So having gone down the slope of the sierra at a rattling dash, we drew rein just within the fringe of the timber, where we had an admirable lookout; and laying

we had an admirable lookout; and laying clear the fastenings of lances and unslinging our rifles, we were prepared for whatever emergency might arise.

The level grassy plain, between the two spurs, was less than half a mile in width, and about one-third of the distance across it, counting from our side, and directly in front of our position was grazing quietly a beautiful mouse-colored mare, having a pair of twin colts, three months old, perhaps, frisking about her. Off to her right, and down towards the bottom of the grassy cove, were two immense pumas—male and female stealing cautiously out towards the unsuspicious mare; and awa: to the left, out in the centre of the meadow, was a small herd of the finest looking horses I had ever seen on

liano or pampa.

The animals had discovered the pumas, and were preparing for battle; while the lone mare, her attention diverted probably by the gambols of her foals, remained un-

nscious of danger. The mare was about midway between her friends and enemies, and the pair of ferocious brutes appeared to be calculating their chances of pouncing upon and bearing of the two foals before the horse brigade could sweep

down upon them.

There was something very much like reason in the sagacity manifested by the hor-ses. The herd numbered perhaps a hundred animals, among them some twenty mares, with feals by their side. After a brisk trotting to and fro for two minutes by half a dozen of the finest looking wild stallions I ever saw, as many staid, matroaly mares drew out from the troop, followed by every colt among them. Then, as if practis-ing a strategy to conceal their real intenvance of the pumas. It looked very much as to give his father a lift with the snake. Old if the horses wished to draw their energies Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bungling

Hoth parties continued to advance until the distance to the mare on either hand was lessened to twenty-five yards. The situation was growing, to us, excitingly interesting.

Mrs. Louise Elmor, by far the best rifleshot among us, poised her Lausingburg, drew back the hammer, and in three seconds more it is likely there would have been me all to pieces—here, aup mine leg.'

Old Lyle was per vertically large from the grass. a royal puma floundering there in the grass, with a bullet through his brain. But Harry promptly put down the weapon, scolding his wife a little in his good humored way: "Fie, Louise, would you deprive us of the amusement we have been so long in search

"I say it's a shame! a downright barbariv, to permit those ferocious brutes to man-gle and murder the innocent feals!" ex-claimed Diana indignantly, fingering the

lock of her rifle impatiently "Nao, Senora Diana-El leo nao mureto And Mendoza was right. The lion would kill nothing. That we saw very clearly in

less than thirty seconds.
There came suddenly a shrill neigh from the general of horse, a magnificent brown stallion—a yell more like the scream of a old crout-eater, gathering up his boss and sharp set steam whistle than the neigh of a trying to get the garment upon his humpy

charging down like a whirlwind. sections, passing between us and the mure and beyond the pumas, the head of the col-umn, when the leader suddenly swept round in a curve to the left, the animals dropping into single file as regularly us the best drilled troopers on earth could have done, and round they went like lightening by the left until the head of the column came round and

her foals. The moment that the mare found herself! The moment that the mare found herself encircled by her friends, she fell adroitly into the ranks, as did her foals. But the latter fell out regard directly and on the cart. ter fell out again directly, and on the out- strikes when they saw the approach of poor ide too, when they shot off at a tangent and old dad and his assistant. joined their young friends in charge of the

matron mares.

The pumas, finding themselves completely nveloped, set up a terrific roar, and, on the nstant, dashed upon their enemies with the outer line, let fly his heels with such force that their contact with the puma's jams sounded like the crack of a pistol. The vast brute was hurried end over and across the revolving circle, and, like lightening, a flery gray dropped into the line, wheeled and drove his hoofs into the puma's ribs with a thud that sent the monster rolling over and

over, howling with rage and agony. The female puma sprung her leap upon a beautiful mottled mare, some ten animals in advance of the brown stallion, and was more hardly dealt with than her mate. As quick as thought the mare and two of her nearest companious fell within the line, turned tail to, and simultane usly there fell the crushing blows from six spiteful hoofs upon the puma's head, breast and shoulders, knocking every atom of fight out of her in a second

and laying her out there on the grass as limp as a rag. "Bravo, little beauty!" cheered Louise for the mottled mare.

"Hurrah for General Brown!" shouted Dia na, enthusiastically.
'Viva os todos carvalhos!" put in Mendo za, in extacies.
"Hurrah! bravo! viva! go it, wild hor-

ses, we all yelled in concert. And go it they did-those gall ant defenders of femule and infant horses. Round and round they went in that whirling, dizzy waltz, dealing battering blows with their ing around these spurs; but occasionally, vengeful heels until the last spark of life was when we came to a barrier of trifling elevabeaten from the mighty pumas, and then, with many a proud neigh of triumph, they went prancing away from the field of battle.

> A small boy heard a parson preach a sermon from these words, 'Ye must be born again,' which was frequently repeated during the discourse. The little hearer paid strict attention to all that was said, and particularly to the text.
>
> After he returned he became melancholly.

dos lea grande haber casta muerto con el His father observed it and inquired the cause. The boy told him that the preacher said he THE SNAKE-BITTEN DUTCHMAN.

Recently, near the city of Reading, Berks county, Pa., there lived a cosy old farmer named Sweighoffer-of German descent and accent too as his speech will indicate. cirle cares and toils of the old gentleman' irm, now and then assisted by the old lady and her two daughter - or it is very com

mon in the State to see the women and girls in the field—and upon extra occasions by soft thands. Well, one warm day, in hay-time, old Pere and young Pete-were hard at in the merdow, when the old man drops s soythe and brawled out:
'Oh, mine Gott, Peter!'

What's de matter, fader?' answered the on, straightening up, and looking towards Oh, mine Gott!' again cries the old man

'Dunder,' echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man. 'Fader, what's de mat-Oh, mine Gott! Peter, de schnake bite

nine leg.'
If anything in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes, for he once crippled himself for life by tramping on a crooked stick, which broke his ankle, and so horrified the youngster, that he liked to have fallen through himself. At the word snake, young Peter fell back again as nimbly as a wire-dancer, and bawl-

Where is do schnake?' 'Aup my trowsis, Peter—Oh! mine Gott!'
'Oh! mine Gott,' echoed Peter junior,

'kill him, iader.'
'No-a, no a, he kill me Peter; come quick.' every colt among them. Then, as it practising a strategy to conceal their real intentions from the pumas, every animal put his come his filial love, while his fears gave or her head down to the grass, and began chepping along towards the mare at a rate just about about equal in speed to the adjust abou if the horses wished to draw their charges so far from their base that when the charges along as soon as he heard the news, and passers made they would be able to cut off their retreat. Both parties continued to advance until hurried to the old man, who still managed to

Old Juke was not particularly sensitive to fear, but few people, old or young, are dead to alarm when a "pizen" reptile is making a levy. 'Gathering up a stiff, dry stalk of stalwart weed, old Jake told the boss to stand ready, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill him stone dead; and the old man Peter less loth to have his leg broken than to be bitten to death by the viper, designated the spot testrike, and Jake let him have it.

The first blow broke the weed, and also

knocked old Peter off his pegs on a linycock.
Oh! roared Peter, you have broken my
leg, and the tam senake's got away."
Vere? vere?' cried old Jake moving briskly and scanning very narrowly the earth

he stood upon. horse, and in a moment, the whole troop was | back. The moment old Peter made the e fort, he grew livid in the face-his hair stood First they came, four or five abreast, in on end "like quills upon a frightened porcupine," as Mrs. Partington observes; he shivered, he shook, his teeth chattered, and his knees knocked a staccatto accompaniment:
'O, Yacob, carry me home! I'm so dead

'Vat? ish noder schnake in your trow-'No, a-look! I'm all swelt aup!-Mine tapped the rear on the inside by about ten animals, leaving a space of about six feet clear between the laps of the circle, which he took the same conclusion, and with might

inclosed the two pumes and the mare with and main he lugged and carried the boss some quarter of a mile to the house.

Old Peter was carried in, and began to die as natural as life, when in came the old lady in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Pete, in the last gasp of agony and weakness, pointed to his leg. The old lady rapped up his pantaloons, and out theadlong, brute fury. The male made a old lady rapped up his pantaloons, and out tremendous leap, aimed at the stallion, who fell a thistle-top, and at-the-same time conwheeling on the instant, his head towards siderable of a scrath was visible.

> yoman. "Oh, but I'm pizened to death, Molly .-See I'm all pizen, mine vhest wont come over ine body at all. 'Haw! haw! haw! roared the old we

'Vat a fool. You have got Peter's 'Kosh!' roars old Pete, shaking off death's icy fetters at one surge, and jumping up.—
'Yacob, what an old fool you must be, to say
I was schnake bit. Go 'bout your business, alls, Pete bring me some beer.

WHAT HE MEANT. - H ----, probably the er days to 'go on a bust;' in other words, 'have a spree.' It was after one of these occasions that a friend one day came across his him, sitting in a wayside-inn, and apparently plunged in a state of the deepest despon-The friend thinking the opportuni ty too good to be lost, undertook to convince him of the necessity of reformation, and painted in glowing colors the ornament to socie ty, which he might become, if he would only eturn to the path of rectitude.
'No,' said Willy, sadly; 'it's too late;

shan't live long; I feel it.'
'But,' said his friend, thinking to clinch is arguments by a quotation from a brother-

"While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return!" 'Ah!' quoth Willy, 'I suppose you mean

"While the lamp no oil doth lack

It is needless to add that the discussion was thereupon adjourned sine die, and the poet still lives, and imbibes without restraint.

We see, says the editor of an exchange paper in Tennessee, ' that the sheriff has advertised the Argus office for sale, dur-"Si, Senor. Bon combato! Vames a yer."

So we went down to see; but Mendoza's unust be born again.

"Well, my son,' replied his father, 'why do you cry about it?"

'Oh,' said the boy, 'I'm so afraid that next time I'll be a gal.'

"Oh,' said the boy, 'I'm so afraid that next to go off.

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE CROW.

At a certain crossed-road, in the State of rmer Alabama, stood a small greeery, or 'whiskey shop,' previous to the rebellion, where 'bust head' and 'chain lightning' were dealt out to Sweighoffer had once served as a member of the Legislature and was no fool; as he comdents a quart. The presiding genius of this delectable institution was one Bill Sikes, the Legislature and was no lool; as ne commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he could hardly be supposed to incline to cowardice. His boy Peter was his only son, a strapping lad of sev teen; and upon young Peter and old Peter devolved the principle area and tribs of the ald contlements. The presiding gentus of this delectable institution was one Bill Sikes, who among various other pets, had a domesticated crow, black as the ace of spades.— This crow had learned, among other things, to repeat quite plainly the words damn you, which he of course, heard frequently used. which he, of course, heard frequently used in the grocery. During the prevalence of a knock-down-and-drag-out fight one day, how-ever, the crow was frightened from his home About thr. ; miles from the grocery was a

sett! ment meeting house—on old tumble down, dihapidated anin, only used on certain occasions, when a circuit ilder happened to pass that way. Into this building went the crow, taking peaceable possession; and two days ther fter the church was thrown open for preaching, and a large crowd as-sembled, among whom was a very old lady, who was compelled to use crutches in walking, and took her seat in the 'front pew,' and wassoon deeply absorbed in the eloquence of the preacher. The roverend gentleman had scarcely got under full headway, and commenced thundering his anathemas at all

The preacher and congregation looked aghast at such profanity, and each peored in his neighbors fuce in vain to defect some sign of guilt. Quiet was at length restored earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing however, and the sermon proceeded, but ere to be pale light they received, although of ten minutes had clapsed the ominous 'damn' every shade, and entirely different from you' again electrified the audience, and just as the preacher east his eye upward to search for the delinquency, the crow flow down from his perch, and, lightning on the Bible, calm-ly surveyed the terrified crowd, as he gave another delegal creak :

' Damn you l' The effect was electrical, Giving one startled and terrified glance at the intruder the preacher sprang through a window, carrying sash, glass and all with him and set off at a break-neck through the woods, closely followed by his horror stricken congregation who had piled out of the bulding pellmell after him. In the general scramble, the old lady with crutches had been knocked down in the church, where she lay unable to rise, and observing her, the crow (who was after something to) flew down beside her, and cocking up his eye at her very knowingly again croaked:

Dann you!'
The old lady eyed him savagely for a few moments, and then burst forth, in a tone of reckles defiance: 'Yes and damn you too! I had nothing to with getting up this Methodist meeting-

and you know it, too!' The poor old soul had mistaken the crow for the Devil, and concluded to propitiate, if possible, the wrath of his Satanic majesty by denying all complicity in the affair. The world is full of just such people.

VERY BAD LIQUOR.—The business of the Court in one of the frontier territories was drawing to a close, when one morning a rough sort of a customer was arraigned on a charge of stealing. After the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put the question,-'Guilty or not guilty?'

'Guilty but drunk, your honor,' answered the prisoner.
'What's the plea?' asked the Judge, half 'He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk,'

What's the case?' 'May it please your honor,' said the prosecuting attorney, the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum of money from the Columbia Hotel.

'He is, hey? and pleads-' 'He pleads guilty, but drunk.' The judge was now fully aroused, 'Guilty' but drunk-this is the most extraordinary Young man, you are certain you wer

drunk? 'Where did you get your liquor?' 'At Sterret's.' 'Did you get none anywhere else?'

'Not a drop, sir.'
'You got drunk on his lipuor, and after-wards stole the money?' 'Yes, sir.'
'Mr. Prosecuter,' said the Judge, 'do me the favor to enter in that man's case a nolle presegui. That liquor at Sterret's is enough

to make a man do anything dirty; I got drunk it on myself, the other day, and stole derable of a scrath was visible.

'Call dis a schnake? Boh!' says the old Sheriff. Adjourn the court.' "HAMERICAN WEGETABLES." - Once two newly imported Englishmen, just off the steamer, strolled into the restaurant attached to the Tremont House, Boston, last fall, and after a wondering stare at the long row of individuals, each busily and silent engaged

in bolting their allowance of food in the shortest possible time, climbed up on stools and resitatingly ordered: A chop and some hale.' While the agile William was ordering their meal, the attention of one of the Bulls was attracted to a dish unknown to him, but of What he heart.—If thousely the most celebrated poet whom Western New Which his neighbors were partaking with York ever produced, used often in his younggreat gusto. Carefully waiting until the er days to 'go on a bust;' in other words, corn,' he nuged his brother Bull with .-'Enry there's an Hamerican wegetable

that we don't 'ave at 'ome. Let's 'ave some,' and accordingly ordered: 'Haw! waiter, hear o'corn.' The corn (a dish unknown in England) was rought in smoking hot. Bull passed it to is countryman, who, observing the manner I his neighbors, sliced it down with his knife

nd tasted it with an approving wink.
'Good?' asked Bull No. 1. Werry,' said No. 2, adding with true British economy: 'There is no use in hordering another; 'Gro's enough for both of us,' pass-'don't you know what Watts says, ing the cob to his companion, who gravely sliced it after the manner of cucumber, and seasoning it, commenced eating the sliced cob. He got through two or three slices with some difficulty, to the huge delight of a small boy with a cropped head behind the bur, and then, turning to his companion, tion; paid it; and also paid another year in

'My hyes, 'Enry, hif this is a sample hof Hamerican wegetables, their stomachs must be iron plated, like their 'orrid ships!' An unctious grin slid over the faces of the upon me the witnesses, and William turned fiercely on the over since." small boy and ordered him to 'make change at the other end of the counter.'

"What is dat, Sambo, what goes from losting to New York without movin?" "Me gives dat up, Pompey."
"Why, niggu, it's a railroad."

THE OCEAN BOTTOM.

stories of his adventures when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives us some sketches of what he count at the deep waters of water at the deep water at the us some sketches of what he saw at the

"Silver Banks," near Hayti: The banks of the coral on which my div ings were made are about forty mile in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and is so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little

The bottom of the ocean, in many places, s as smooth as a marble floor, in others it is tudded with coral columns from ten to one nundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more losty support a myriad of pyramidal pendents, chi forming a myriad more, giv-ing the reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph. In other places the pendents form arch after arch; and as the diver stands at -e bottom of the ocean and gazes through the deep winding avenue, he ds that they will fill him with as sacred an avre as if he were in some old cathedral which had lon been but I beneath old occan's wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier column, were towers belonging to hese stately temples that are now in ruins. There were countless varieties of diminu tive trees, shrabs and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposit. the

plants that I am familiar with that voge' to on dry land! One in particular attracted my attention it resembled a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors and the most brilliant hue. The fish that inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes, from those of the symmetrical goby to the globelike sunfish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable delvhin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the

voracious shark.

Some had heads like squirrels; other like ents and dogs; one of small size resembled the bull-terrier. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move. To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on the banks would, were I enough of a naturalist to do so, require more than my limits would allow, for I am con inced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sunfish, sawfish, blue or shovel nose

sharks, were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their positions as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose in full bloom, and were of all hues. These were the ribbon fish, from four or five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large and protrude like those of a frog.

Another fish was spotted like a leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like heavers, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the gg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500

PRESIDENT LINCOLN WILLING THAT JEFF. DAVIS SHOULD ESCAPE .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is writing up some of the reminiscences of Sherman's campaign in North Carolina, is responsible for the following:

General Sherman complained, and doubt lesss with some truth, if not justice, that the government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pur-sued. "I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly, when I went to City Point, whether he wan ted me to capture Jeff. Davis, or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That "story" may now have a historical value, and I give it therefore as General Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only premising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy: "I'll tell you, General," Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, "I'll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Saugamon county there was an old temperance perior touch lecturer who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day. after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like the least drop of something stronger to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle. But, he added, with a longing glance at the black but-tle that stood conveniently at hand, if you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!' "Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to

have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out 'unbeknownst'-like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much !" "And that," exclaimed General Sherman, " is all I could get out of the government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leaders, till Stanton assailed me for Davis'

THE DEVIL ALARMED .- The editor on entering his office and seeing his apprentice boy cutting some queer capers, called out to

"Jim, what are you doing on the floor?" "Why, sir, I've had a shock?"
"A shock!"
"Yes, sir."
"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir," said the dovil gasping "one of your subscribers came in during your absence; said he owed for two year's subscrip-

advance."

"In advance!" gasped the editor nearly as much overcome as his lone apprentice.

"Yes, sir; and it has produced an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless "And well you may, Jim. But, up! 1 you survive this you're safe, as there is little

prospect of another such a catastrophe." The Georgia Central railroad, from Macon to Savannah, will be rebuilt within a month.

Cleanings from Ristory.

they were made by degrees more extensive

and costly.

Some of them were surrounded with large parks, in which deer and various foreign wild animals were kept. Large fish-ponds were also not unfrequently attached to them, pulp, is considered a favorite fruit on the and were stocked at great expense. Generally, however, the villas were merely surrounded by gardens, and in size and appear- Leone native peach, is, when full grown

ing their tall cliffs in the distant back- sherbet or cooling drink. Detariumsenagaground.

passed by an easy descent into a lawn sur- a large chestnut; the outer skin is of a dark

Beyond this lawn you entered a ground pearance; hence it is sometimes called velfor exercise; laid out in the form of a circus, vet tamarind, and is also known as black ornamented with well trimmed box and other shrubs; and fenced with a wall covered quite the flavor of East India tamarinds, and by box. On the outside of the wall was a is valued by the natives of Sierra Leone on

which encompassed a small area of space, the shaded by four plane-trees, with a fountain in the midst refreshing the surrounding verdure. This apartment consisted of a bed-chamber and dining-room. A second porticolocked out upon this small area.

Another room situated by the nearest and hard; the native name is akna. The seeds of blackfire which it is closely allied. Its size is about that of a child's head; the seeds are small and hard; the native name is akna. The seeds plane-tree, enjoyed constant greenness and of habzelia athiopica are used as pepper, shade. In the same building were dressing- and are sold in the markets at Nupe as well coms, porticoes, baths, and rooms for playing different games. The sides of one room were encrusted half way with carved mar-

In front of these buildings and porticos was a spacious circus, surrounded by plane-trees covered with ivy. Between these were

fumed with roses.
A thousand different fantastic shapes were funed with roses.

A thousand different fantastic shapes were thickly imbedded in the pulp, which fills up given to the box that bordered the straight the interior of the fruit. The fruits of the and winding alleys that crossed the grounds.
At the cad of one of these walks was an alcove of white marble, shaded with vines and

supported by four pillars.

A fountain here emptied itself into a marble basin contrived with so much art as to be always full without overflowing. Some-times Pliny supped here with his friends, The fruit of malpighia saccharina, called in and then the basin served for a table, the larger vessels being placed about the margin, size resembles the damson. It has a sweet and the smaller ones swimming about in the and agreeable flavor, and is in perfection in form of little boats and water-lowl.

In front of the alcove stood a summer house of exquisite marble, with projecting doors which opened into a green inclosure. house of exquisite manner, doors which opened into a green inclosure. Next to this was a private recess, furnished with a couch, and shaded by a spreading vine which reached to the top. Here, also, alternately rose and disappeared.

The large seeds of pentaclethra macrophylla, known in the Eboc country as opachalo, and in Gaboon as owala, are collected at the seasons of their falling and eaten as food; they also yield a marble seats, and throughout the whole cir- clear limpid oil. The young germinating

Such is the description which Pliny the Younger has given us of one of his villas.—
We see that it was very magnificent; and there were many others throughout Italy of the were many others. equal splender. We will perceive by this cas circinalss, from which the natives of Ceythat the wealthy Romans lived in a style of lon and West India prepare a kind of sage, great luxury in the time of the emperors.

AMERICAN WONDERS .- The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, by the botanist of the section Niger expedition, as well as by Gustav Mann, both of forms a river of three-quarters of a mile in whom found that the natives used the seeds width, and then, being suddenly contracted, as an article of food. Of the dika or udika plunges over the rocks, in two columns, to bread, a specimen of which arrived in this

The greatest cave in the world is the Mamnoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can nake a voyage on the waters of a subterrateen river and catch fish without eves. The greatest river in the world is the Mis-

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hun-

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being very highly in the various preparations of four hundred and thirty miles long, and one their food, but more especially in cooking housand feet deep.

The greatest natural bridge in the world the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty

is the from Mountain, of Missouri. It is also extensively used for preparing as malt. three hundred and fifty feet high and two — Technoligist. The largest number of whale-ships in the world is sent out by Nantucket and New

Bedford, The greatest grain port in the world is The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct, in New York. Its length is forty and a half miles, and it cost twelve and a half millions of dollars. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in

the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of ons annually, and appear to be inexhausti-All these, it may be observed, are American "institutions" In contemplation of them, who will not acknowledge that ours is

a "great country?"-Phrenological Journal. Two gardeners, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the

you know, neighbor, I've done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to nave a fine crop coming up; what sort are they?'
'Why, those are what I sowed immediate

v after my loss.' 'What, coming up already?'
'Yes,' replied the other, 'while you were fretting, I was working.'

THE TOOTH OF TIME .- When Nineveh has departed and Palmyra is in ruins; when Imperial Rome has fallen, and the Pyramids themselves are sinking into decay, it is no vonder, sighed a French humorist, that my old black coat should be getting seedy at AFRICAN FRUITS.

plum of Sierra Leone (hæmatostaphis Barteri) has a pleasing sub-acid flavor when ripe; in size and form it is similar to a grape, but somewhat larger. Another truit of the same shape and form, but smaller and with less Niger; it is a species of vitex. The fruit of sarcocephalus esculentus, called in Sierra rounded by gardens, and in size and appearance resembled those of modern Italy.

The philosopher Pliny the Younger was a nobleman and a man of fortune, and the owner of four magnificent villas. Of two of these has left minute descriptions. One of them was scated on a rising ground, facing the south, with the Apennine mountains raising the south the size of a large apple; it is of a pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulpy nature; the outside is rough and uneven, and bears some resemblance to a custard apple, (anona.) The pulp of the baobab (Addance and in the pulp of the pulp of A portice fronted the house, with a terrace it grows to an immense free, produce a fruit, before it, adorned with various figures, and the pulp of which is eaten, as well as the bounded by a hedge of box. Hence you kernel or seed. In size and shape it is like ounded by walks, and adorned with box cut dull brown. The small pod of the godarium at the shape of various animals. eadow, and beyond were other meadows, that account. The ochro (abelmoschus esculentus) is common on the Niger, and is Opposite the portice stood a square edifice used on account of its mucilaginous properwhich encompassed a small area of space, ties in various ways in the preparation of naas at Bahia. The seeds of monodoro grandi-flora, tenufolia, and brevipes, are all more or were encrusted half way with carved mar-ble; thence to the ceiling, branches of trees were painted, with birds intermixed with the foliage.

The states of the form that contains, and would seem to be well adapted, if shipped in any quantity, for a useful condiment in this country. Many of the anonacce have the the same decided fragrance, but none so powerful as in this ge-nus. The fruits are very large and round; those of M. grandiflera quite the size of a large

planted box and bay trees, mingling their cannon-ball, the other species somewhat shade. The inward circular walks were per smaller. The seeds are about the size of a wild mange, probably a species of spondias, are eaten on the Niger, and on the Zambesi the kernels of a species of selerocarya. The stones of this fruit, however, are very hard and difficult to crack; these kernels appear Sierra Leone the sugar plum, in shape and the months of Feburary and March, when it is to be seen in large quantities in the mark-et of Freetown. The tree producing it is lofty and majestic in appearance, attaining a cus were small rills refreshing the grass and shoots of borassus athiopum are eaten by the other plants. are valued as an article of food in some parts of the Zambsi. The existence of a species of cycas was discovered in Western Africa the depth of one hundred and seventy feet country some three or four years since, and was then supposed to be procured from the soeds of the mangifera gaboniensis, it will be sufficient to say that upon further researches it is proved to be derived from no mango, but from the seeds of Irvingia Barteri. The fruit is similar in form and size to that of the sissippi, four thousand one hundred miles in mango, but the seeds, which contain a large amount of oil, are separated from the fruits and beaten in a trough till they attain a purtially fluid state. This is then put into basred thousand square miles, and is one of kets of musa leaves and exposed to the sun, the most fertile and profitable regions of the place, which is poured off, and the dika allowed to ecol in the shade. The natives esteem it fish. It has, however, a strong, rank, and highly disagreeable taste. The fruit of a species of parinarium, known on the Zambesi as mobela, is valued on account of the very eet in width and two hundred and fifty feet | sweet pulp which surrounds the seeds. The n depth, at the bottom of which the creek | gero corn (penicillaria spicata) is in common ows.

The great mass of solid iron in the world Gambia. The seeds of sorghum vulgare are

> A tall keen eved countryman stepped in to the court room at Detroit, the other day, during the progress of the railroad trial. Stepping to a spectator, he requested that the prisoner might be pointed out to him.— The man accested being somewhat of a wag, pointed to the jury. The fellow scanned the twolve with a distrusting eye, and when satisfied with the scrutiny, turned to his infor-mant and whispered: "well they are a hard ooking set, ain't they. I know looks they ought to go to the State's prison. every one of them."

> SANUEL LAUNSBERRY, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, one of the victims of Abolition vengennee, was released unconditionally from Fort Miffiin on Saturday last, by Pres-idential order—both imprisonment and fine being remitted. Thus are the implacable satraps and demagogues rebuked for their false swearing and improper use of their brief authority.

> .The mysterious letter intended for Booth but directed to initials J. W. B., found at the National Hotel last week, which presended to be written by one of Booth's conspirators, at South Branch, Va., turns out to be a forgery. The man who wrote it is under arrest. His object, it seems, was to impliente parties against whom he had personal spits.

Some of our boarding-house keepers are said to have adopted the plan of laying an extra fork across the plates of delinquent poarders, on the principle that, in such cases, they like to have one "fork over,"

Fall not out with a friend for a trifle.