The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868. VOL. 54.--NO. 40.

The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OFFICE--SOUTH MARKET SQUARE.

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October 3, 1867—6m*

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Dec. 1, 1865.

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Dec. 1, 1865.

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Nov. 14, 1867.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

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Dec. 1. 186

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND *REAL ESTATE AGENCY!* WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penna.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected.

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July 11, 1867—tf

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Dec. 19, 1867.—1y

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST. *From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DR. J. R. BIXLER offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity.

Office on Main street, opposite the jail, in the room lately occupied by L. Todd, Esq.
April 11, 1867—1y

Insurance Companies.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL

$22,000,000!

(TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS.)

All in first-class Mortgages, Government Securities, Cash and Real Estate!!!

IT MAKES NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS!

But its Cash Dividends of February, 1867 amounted to $2,124,000 to its Policy Holders, which is nearly four times as much as any other Company in the United States declared for same year.

It has the LARGEST AMOUNT INSURED of any Company in the United States, and its Dividends are made annually in CASH, not put off till the 5th payment, as is done by the leading note companies. It has

THE LARGEST INCOME

$6,217,035.88.

From Business and Interest. Its Tables of Rates are from 10 to 33 per cent. lower on the 10 year and endowment plans than the Connecticut Mutual and many other of the Note Companies. All Policies are or may be exchanged for non-forfeitable ones. It has over

50,000 POLICY HOLDERS,

and is patronized and recommended by the best authorities in the United States.

SAMUEL K. HUMRICH, Special Agent,

Office No. 26 West Main Street, Carlisle, Pa.
October 3, 1867—6m

SPECIAL INSURANCE AGENCY

OVER $25,000,00 OF CAPITAL REPRESENTED.

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all of New York. Aetna and Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.; North America, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia Mutual, of Lancaster, Pa.

The main element to be desired in Insurance Companies is

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If wealth, experience, intelligence and probity exist, perpetuity and honorable dealing will be likely to ensue.

Insurance creates independence. A person pays for his own misfortune, and need not be a tax on his friends.

Every man should insure; the burning or whose property would injure or inconvenience himself, his family, or his neighbors.

Insurance effected at this agency, no matter how large the amount, in either Stock or Mutual Companies. Policies issued, losses adjusted and promptly paid at this office.

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The ALLEN AND EAST PENNSBORO' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, in the year 1843, and having recently had its charter extended to the year 1883, is now in active and vigorous operation under the superintendence of the following Board of Managers:

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Members of the Company having policies about to expire, can have them renewed by making application to any of the agents.
Dec. 1 1865

CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOUSE, CORNER OF EAST HIGH AND BEDFORD STREETS, CARLISLE, PA.

J. B. FLOYD, *Proprietor.*
March 12, 1868.—1y*

City Advertisements.

READ THIS THROUGH!

IT MAY INTEREST YOU OR A FRIEND.

TO THE PUBLIC AND THOSE INTERESTED IN HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c., &c.

THAT THE CELEBRATED DR. BARBER'S HORSE, CATTLE AND HOG POWDERS,

Prepared and sold by GYRUS BROWN, Druggist and Apothecary, Broadway, Upper Milton, Pa., is the

BEST IN THE WORLD.

When the Horse is in very bad condition, use the following Physic first:

Two Tablespoonsful of the Powder and One Quart of Linseed Oil. Mix and Drench.

REMEMBER THE RED HORSE,

On Each Pack and prepared as above.

THESE POWDERS are prepared from the original Dr. Barber's Recipe, with additions from the Recipes of the Best Horse Farriers in Europe and America, together with the experience of the Proprietor of over Twenty Years with Horses and Medicine. The following diseases are cured with their use:

All Stages of Coughs and Colds, Even First Stages of Glanders and Farcy, Distemper, Gripes, Colic, Inflammations, Jaundice or Yellow Water, Hidebound, Removes Worms, &c., &c., &c.

These Powders by occasional use, say once or twice per week, will be a preventive of disease, when the animal does not come in contact with nostril of the diseased Horse.

THESE HORSE POWDERS

are a sure preventive and cure for diseases so common with chickens—Gapes, &c. DIRECTIONS.—Mix in corn meal. ALSO—Mix with the water they drink. Feed it to your Stock and they will be healthy and fat.

REMEMBER THE RED HORSE ON EACH PACK. TAKE NO OTHER.

For Sale by

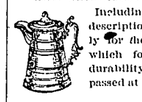
CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON, *No. 7 East Main St., Carlisle Pa.*
Jan. 23, 1868.—6m

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

AT 704 ARCH STREET.

NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS!

RICH SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES,



Including every style and description, made expressly for the winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed at

JOHN BOWMAN'

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment,

NO. 704 ARCH STREET, *PHILADELPHIA.*

☞ Re-plating at short notice.
August 22, 1867—1y

J. S. McCLELLAN, WITH PARHAM & WORK, Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,

NO. 531 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
July 18, 1867—tf

GREAT WATCH SALE!

2000 WATCHES, Patent Lever Movements, full jewelled, Hunting Cases, Sterling Silver, Beautifully Engraved and in every respect first class Timers. To be sold at six dollars each, being less than three-fourths the cost of manufacturing.—These watches are retailed by Jewelers at from $15 to $18, the actual cost to the manufacturer being $9 each. This stock of watches was purchased at a Bankrupt Sale in London, and are now offered at such extremely low figures, that all may possess a correct Time-keeper at a merely nominal sum. Every watch warranted for 2 years. Parties ordering them sent by mail, must enclose 36 cents extra to repay postage. Money enclosed in a well sealed letter may be sent at my risk.

Address all orders to MARLIN CONNOR, May 16, 1867—1y ALBANY, N. Y.

CONSUMPTIVES READ!

A Physician, who had consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine unknown to the profession, which his case appeared hopeless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues; and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of this medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others, induced him to hazard the experiment. He has treated more cases successfully than generally follows the treatment of this class of cases, and feels a pride, only excelled by the performance of his duty, that he is able to diminish suffering and prolong life. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily. Call on or address

DR. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, *No. 230 N. Tenth Street, Phila.*
Dec. 5, 1867—1y

ONE DOLLAR A PIECE!

A GOOD GOLD PEN AND EBONY HOLDER *FOR ONE DOLLAR.*

Manufactured by the American Gold Pen Company. These pens are now being used extensively throughout the Eastern States and are warranted in each and every case. Parties purchasing who are not satisfied can return them and receive their money back. All orders must be accompanied with the cash as we send no goods C. O. D.

Address all orders to E. M. CONNER, Agent American Gold Pen Company,
May 16, 1867—1y TROY, N. Y.

FALSE WHISKER AND *MOUSTACHE.*

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF FALSE MOUSTACHES AND WHISKERS, of French manufacture, so perfect they cannot be detected from the genuine, will be sent post-paid by mail to any address. Great attention is paid in the manufacture of these articles by one of the best artists in Paris, M. L. FOUCHE, who is the best manufacturer in Europe. Moustaches, $1.00; Side Whiskers, $3.00; Full Beard, $5.00.

Address, H. DORR, ALBANY, N. Y., sole Agent for the United States.
May 16, 1867—1y

O C

It is the best chance ever offered to Agents!

One or two days' time will secure a good SEWING MACHINE, WATCH, SILK DRESS, REVOLVER, or some other article of equal value, FREE OF COST?

Agents wanted everywhere, male and female for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country. Send for Circular.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO. *39 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.*
Jan. 2, 1868.—3m

SWEET BREATH FOR ALL!

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF MYRRH!

Is a sure remedy for the cure of bad breath, no matter from what source the disease may arise. What young lady or gent will not make an effort to remove this disagreeable evil when it can be done for ONE DOLLAR, sent to your address postpaid, by mail, and a cure guaranteed, or money refunded. All orders must be addressed to H. DORR, Albany, N. Y., sole Agent for the United States.
May 16, 1867—1y

Dry Goods.

READ! READ! READ!

D W. C. SAWYER & CO. EAST MAIN STREET, UNDER CORMAN HOUSE.

R Learning from the New York Merchants Agency that

A LARGE ADVANCE

in the price of

Y DRY GOODS

was going to take place from the increase in the value of cotton and the stopping of many eastern mills during the depression of trade.

G W. C. SAWYER & CO.,

bought just before the late advance an immense stock of

DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

O HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, &C., &C.

W. C. Sawyer & Co.,

are prepared for sixty days to give bargains in, 10-4 9-4 7-4 6-4 and 5-4.

1 WHITE & UNBLEACHED MUSLINS & SHIRTINGS,

5,00 yards of DARK LIGHT AND MOURNING PRINTS,

1,000 yards of SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,

D HAND LOOM AND Irish Table Linens,

S Linen Table Cloths in patterns, Wool Table Covers, Piano Covers, Napkins, Crash and Towels. Damask for Curtains and Lounges, Curtain Materials, French and English Counterpanes, Blankets, Feathers, &c., &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

W. C. SAWYER & CO.,

C make Carpets a special department in their large trade.

BEST ENGLISH BRUSSELS, LOWEL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY AND A INGRAIN CARPETS,

PHILADELPHIA INGRAIN, DUTCH AND LINEN CARPETS.

R *ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,* PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIAN, STRIPED FOR HALL AND STAIRS.

P 1,000 yards of HOME MADE RAG CARPETS,

Rugs, Mats, 8-4 6-4 4-4

E OIL CLOTHS, popular makes.

SHADES, NEW STYLES,

T LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.,

NEW CARPETS SELLING FOR LESS THAN FIRST COST,

S 60 Carpets bought before the fall of *The gold.* NEW DRESS GOODS for early spring trade, BLACK SILKS, all colors of fancy silks, ALPACCAS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, & DELAINES. All kinds of White Cambrics, Swiss, Marsailles, Brilliants and other white goods. A large stock of

NOTIONS.

Housekeepers and all persons are respectfully invited to call. W. C. SAWYER & CO. buy for CASH and sell at the LOWEST market rates.
Feb. 27, 1868.

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medically termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum,* Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to be deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from one or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases, as none and there is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life in their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: *Philadelphia,* March 10, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to address my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS, German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
" " " half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles,	1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for	7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
Jan. 9, 1868.—1y

THE WEST.

Special Correspondence of the Press.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, ENGINEER CORPS, FORT MOHAVE, ARIZONA, Jan. 2, 1868.

In my last letter I promised that this should be devoted to giving an account of the country passed over by the zealous, energetic officer who directs the surveys, General Palmer, and also an idea of the lines run by the three divisions under Col. Greenwood, since Nov. 1, 1868. Owing to the press of business incident to making out necessary reports, I have been unable to collect from these gentlemen the data required, but as the subject must be of interest to every intelligent reader, I promise a full account at an early day. In truth, the general public seem to be so mystified on the subject of Pacific railroads, that every ray of light or informing circumstance should be given to it. The mass of our newspapers, usually so well posted on other subjects, seem to have but the faintest idea of the grand enterprises now being pushed far beyond the line of settlements and civilization. I refer to the two grand transcontinental railroads. "But of this more anon." I have an abundance of material, and if it does not interest your readers, the fault lies in the writer, not his subject. I did not intend my letter descriptive of a trip from La Paz to Fort Mohave, along the Rio Colorado, to by any means exhaust the information about the Colorado valley. I but spoke of the Indians I met, and in whose history I felt your readers would be interested.

HARDY'S PIKE.

From Prescott to Hardyville, on the Colorado, one hundred and fifty miles westward, there is a fine wagon road, improved by the energy of Mr. Hardy, one of the most enterprising men we have met in the Territory. This road General Palmer declares to be "the best mountain road he ever passed over," and he has had much experience in hill climbing. The Hardyville Pike traverses some beautiful valleys, adapted to agriculture and well watered, while the greater part of the road intersects natural meadows, even at this season of the year (winter), afford an abundance of nutritious grass for our animals and those of the freight trains going to Fort Whipple or Prescott.

THE COLORADO VALLEY.

Strange as it may appear, the country bordering on the Colorado is the most sterile that we have met in the Territory. It is tossed into volcanic peaks devoid of vegetation, or raised into mesas, cut by deep wastes or arroyas, and covered with detritus through which the *tarea* and yucca protrude in company with great varieties of *cactacea*. Excepting the imperfect cultivation of the Chimhuevis and Mohaves, but little has been done to reclaim the rich bottoms which the early Spanish explorers found cultivated. Col. Dent thinks that 500,000 acres might be cultivated in the valley above La Paz, which is admirably adapted for sugar and cotton. The Chimhuevis valley at present yields the finest hay, and has a cultivated area of forty square miles.—The Mohave valley is the richest I have seen, it is covered with the beanmezquit and cotton-wood, the soil is very rich, and by proper irrigation one hundred square miles could easily be cultivated.—Above the Mohave valley the mesas for some distance from the river banks, leaving no bottom worthy of note till we reach Cottonwood Island, eighty miles above, this covers an area of twenty square miles, which the Mormons, whose settlements extend near it, are anxious to secure it in order to raise cotton, and thus help to make themselves as nearly independent as possible.

CLIMATE OF THE VALLEY.

An idea of the climate may be had when you learn that the trees are still green on the river banks at Fort Mohave, which is nearly on the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, with an elevation of five hundred feet above tide. The Mohave Indians are selling watermelons at the Fort every day, and the writer has flowers in press gathered on Christmas day. The heat in summer is intense, having, according to observation, made at the Fort Hospital an average of 110 deg. Fah., in the shade for July, and 90 at night. Snow never falls on the river on south of this parallel, and frost is of rare occurrence. The officers at the Fort complain of the summer heat, and look upon a summer scout to the San Francisco mountains as an undisguised blessing.—While on the question of climate, I will reiterate what I may have said before: the climate on this parallel, despite its crossing an elevated plateau from the Rio Grande to this point, is unsurpassed. We left Wingate, eighty-two miles west of Albuquerque on the first of November, and during a severe snow-storm, which made us fear the rigidity of the winter on this route. But the snow disappeared next day, and since then I have seen none, save the white peaks of the San Francisco mountains in the distance. We have had, occasionally, cold winds, and during December some nights with sharp frosts. I have slept the greater part of the winter with no shelter but my blankets—as have many of the party—and I have slept warm and comfortably compared with the winter quarters of our army in '63–'64 around Chattanooga. The advantage of climate cannot be overestimated in the building and working of a trans-continental railroad. The stoppage of a train in a mountain drift for hours, days, perhaps, weeks, out in this wild region would be something terrible, but of which there is not the slightest danger on this parallel.

THE RIVER.

A feeling of disappointment is felt by the explorer when he first sees the Colorado river, with its steep canon like banks, and occasional flat bottoms, covered with a rank and tangled vegetation. The river varies from four hundred to six hundred feet in width, and flows with a current, almost uniform, of three miles per hour. The water is about the color of the Missouri at Kansas City, and varies from six to ten feet in depth, at low water. The fall is one foot to the mile from Hardyville to the mouth of the river, distant five hundred miles.

NAVIGATION OF THE COLORADO.

The navigation of this river was deemed a question of as much importance by the Government, that in '57 Lieut. Ives was sent out to explore it, which he did in a small steamer constructed in Philadelphia, and transported to the mouth of the river for that purpose. Lieut. Ives followed up the river some 800 miles to the mouth of the grand canon, through which the water rushed with such force as to preclude the possibility of his traversing it for any distance. Much excitement has recently been caused by the statements of an individual who delights in the sobriquet of "Colorado Adams," he asserts that the great canon can be navigated, and he can even succeed in getting some capitalists to form a company for the purpose of constructing suitable steamboats for the purpose. Adams is looked upon her as a crazy dreamer, and men living on the river, well acquainted with the canon, laugh at the idea of navigating it; still Adams may be right. The only living being that ever passed through this canon is a man named White, who came through to escape the Indians last summer on a raft. His story is said to be wonderfully thrilling. I am to see him in a few days, when I will give you a full account of his unsurpassed adventure.

Hardyville is the present head of navigation, and there are some six steamers in the service of the transportation company. These steamers are stern-wheeled and flat-bottomed, drawing from two to four feet of water. The freight is carried on barges of 200 tons, which are towed astern going up, and permitted, under the guidance of two men, to float back to the point of starting by themselves. A vessel like the Cocopah, which now lies at the landing near the fort, costs, at the river, $15,000, and the two barges $6,000, making a total of $21,000 in gold, and having a carrying power of 450 tons.—The barges can be loaded from the ocean vessels at the mouth of the river, and thus, at some inconvenience, obviate the necessity of landing. At the mouth of the river is Port Isabel, but unfortunately it is on Mexican soil. It is much to be regretted that the United States Government does not own the territory at the mouth of the river and for some distance down the eastern shore of the Gulf of California. A town would soon spring up at Port Isabel. As it is, a landing there would occupy the anomolous position of a port on Mexican territory, subject to Mexican laws, without any Mexican trade or business transactions.—Americans doing business there would be liable to have their goods seized by the Mexican authorities for violating the revenue laws of that republic, when they had never exported a single article or production of Mexico, or imported one ounce of freight for consumption therein. For there is not a Mexican settlement within one hundred miles of Port Isabel. Our Government would also look with suspicion an goods when taken up the river after having been stored on Mexican territory. Now that we are purchasing up the world as fast as it comes into market, it certainly would be a wise economy to secure a slice of this part of Mexico, and give us an American port on the Gulf. Such an outlet would be of immense benefit to this country, and consequently to the nation as a whole. The advantages which this navigable river affords in the construction of our railroad are very great, enabling the company to work with running lines from the different points, viz.: from the Plains west, and from the Colorado east; from the Colorado west, and from California east. The line on the 35 parallel is a success, presenting fewer obstacles than the most sanguine expected, and with advantages unequalled. However, this is to be the theme of coming letters, and I will only add in this connection that the line will cross the Colorado river thirty miles south of Fort Mohave, and five miles north of a short canon formed by a number of metamorphic and porphyritic pillars known as "The Needles," that rise straight up from the water for 200 feet. This bridging point has a fine landing or landings made by the bluff formations on either side. Steamers travel up the river in day time, laying by at night.—Still they can easily make the trip to "The Needles" in four days and a half. Each steamer, with barges, would bring up 400 tons of rails, machinery or supplies from the vessels that shiped them at New Yor or Philadelphia, and at an expense much less than the same stores could be transported for from the places named to the end of the track on the Plains. Indeed, if the company controlled its own water transportation the railroad supplies could be landed at the Needles with little, it any expense above that paid for the same stores on the wharfs of the East. The steamers now trading on the river return loaded with copper from Aubrey; some fifty miles below "The Needles"; this ore pays them $15 per ton, and is shiped to San Francisco by sea and smelted at a handsome profit. The return vessel could take back this ore, and thus lessen, if not obviate, the expenses of railroad supplies transported. The steamers burn wood, which is delivered on the river banks at an expense of $6 per cord, $4 being paid for chopping and piling it. I find it impossible to close this subject without making my letter too long; and as I am anxious to have this and every other letter I write read, you must wait till to-morrow for another long letter from ARC.

THE LIVE MAN.

The live man iz like a little pig, he iz weaned young, and begins tew root arly.

He iz the pepper sass of creation—the alispice ov the world.

One live man in a villagez like a case ov itch at a distrikt skool—he sets every baby twe scratching at onst.

A man who kan draw New Orleans molasses in the mouth ov January, thru a half inch augur hole, and sing, "Home! sweet home!" while the molasses is running, may be strickly honest, but he ain't sudden enuff for this climate.

The live man iz as full of bizziness az the conductor of a street kar—he iz often like a hornet, very bizzy, but about what the Lord only knows.

He lights up like a cotton faktery, and hain't got any more time to spare than a skool-boy haz Saturday afternoons.

He iz like a dekoy duck, always above water, and lives at least eighteen months during each year.

The live man he walks, and lies down at night bekaus everybody else has.

The live man iz not always a deep thinker; he jumps at kwick-lions, just az the frog duz, and don't alwaz land at the spot he iz looking at.

He is the American pet, a perfect mystery tew foreigners; but he haz done more (with charcoal tew work out the greatness of this kuntry than enny other man in it.

He iz just az necessary az the grease on an axeltree.

He don't always die ritch, but always dies bizzy, and meets death a good deal like an oyster duz, without making any fuss.—*Josh Billings.*

HOW MUSKRATS SWIM UNDER ICE.—Muskrats have a curious method of traveling distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to the feeding grounds, which are frequently at great distances from their abodes, they take in breath at starting, and remain under the water as long as they can. They then rise up to the ice, and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remains in bubbles against the lower surface of the ice. They wait till this air receives oxygen from the water and ice, and then take it again, and go on till the operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance, and live any lenght of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat in the following manner: When the marshes and ponds where the muskrats abound are first frozen over, and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose of setting his traps, he frequently sees a whole family plunge into the water and swim away under the ice. Following one of them for some distance, he sees him come up to renew his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed against the ice, and before he has time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet directly over him, and drives him away from his breath. In this case he drowns in swimming a few rods, and the hunter cutting a hole in the ice, takes him out. Mink, otter and beaver travel under the ice in this way; and hunters have frequently told me of taking otter in the manner I have described, when these animals visit the houses of the muskrats for prey.

☞ The beautiful extaret below is from the pen of George S. Hillard: I confess that increasing years bring with them increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded on earth, and it is sure that celestial grace does not thrive and bloom in that hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," for there are forms of greatness, at least excellence, which die and leave no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.

☞ We should round every day of stirring action with an evening of thought. We learn nothing from our xperience unless we muse upon it.

Poetical.

LITTLE FEET.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Two little feet, so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand,
Two tender feet upon the untried border
Of Life's mysterious land;

Dimpled and soft, and pink as the peach-tree blossoms
In April's fragrant days,—
How can they walk among the briery tangles
Edging the world's rough ways?

These white rose feet along the doubtful future
Must bear a woman's load
Alas! since women have the heaviest burden,
And walks the hardest road.

Love, for a while, will make the path before them
All dainty, smooth, and fair—
Will cull away the brambles, letting only
The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded
Away from the sight of men,
And those dear feet are left without her guiding,
Who shall direct them then?

How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded,
Poor little untaught feet!—
Into what dreary mazes will they wander,
What dangers will they meet

Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness
Of Sorrow's tearful shades?
Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty,
Whose sunlight never fades?

Will they go toiling up Ambition's summit,
The common world above?
Or in some nameless vale securely sheltered,
Walk side by side with Love?

Some feet there be which walk Life's track unwounded,
Which find but pleasant ways;
Some heart there be to which this life is only
A round of happy days.

But they are few. Far more there are who wander
Without a hope or friend—
Who find their journey full of pains and losses,
And long to reach the end.

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger,
Fair-faced and gentle-eyed,
Before whose untrained feet the world's rude highway
Stretches so strange and wide?

Ah! who may read the future? For our darling
We crave all blessings sweet—
And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens
Will guide the baby's feet.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a large meeting of soldiers, convened in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, February 29, at which Ex-Governor Curtin presided, the following appropriate and graceful eulogium upon the character and services of the late Major-General McCall, was pronounced by Lieut. Col. A. Loudon Snowden, formerly of this county:

I am here, Mr. Chairman, at your very kind request, and in obedience to the promptings of my own heart, to unite with those present in doing honor to the memory of a distinguished citizen and soldier, who, after a long life of usefulness and honor, has been "gathered to his fathers." It would have been much more in accord with my own feelings had I been permitted to remain a silent participant in the solemn and interesting proceedings of this hour. This desire I reluctantly abandon in obedience to the wishes of yourself and others of the distinguished gentlemen present. My acquaintance with the lamented deceased began in the ever memorable spring of 1861. I was then engaged in organizing a regiment for the service. You, Mr. Chairman, can never forget that mighty uprising of the people, when, by hundreds and thousands, they crowded the Capital of the State, importuning you by day and by night for the *privilege* of raising troops in defense of our imperiled land. There was no necessity for exertion to obtain recruits, no need of conscription in that grand epoch of our country's history.—When young men and old rushed with glistening eyes and throbbing hearts to *beg permission* to offer their services, if need be their lives, upon the altar of their country. It was at this momentous period that I met Major-General McCall. I found him in the midst of all this wild enthusiasm and excitement, with the grave responsibilities, and necessary labor imposed upon him, calm, dignified, and courteous. No bluster; no assumption of dignified superiority; no harsh words for those who too often intruded themselves upon him, without sufficient cause. He seemed to understand, and deeply sympathize with the young men of the Commonwealth who were thronging the Capital, and with hearts full of enthusiastic love for their endangered country, were intruding upon every one in authority, begging the privilege to go to her defense. He received and treated all with the kindness of a