## Professional Cards.

MEAKLEY & SADLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 16 SOUTH HANOVER ST.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

I NITED STATES CLAIM

REAL ESTATE AGENCY! WM. B. BUTLER,

lice in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 South mover street, Carlisle, Cumberland county, enna. Pensions, bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected.

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Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp, July 11, 1807—11

W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisie, Penna. Office same as that o American Volunteer." South side of the Pub

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, Carlisie, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1855.

JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Haumon's Building, opposite Shot Court House, Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 14, 1807. JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TOHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT J LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge fraham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna Dec. 1, 1345.

TAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT F E. BELTZHOUVER, ATTORNEY

Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, ettends to securing Patent Rights.

Dec. 1, 1865. CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-Surgery, Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford.

## Motels.

TARANKLIN HOUSE. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. CARLISLE, PENN'A, GEORGE WETZEL, Proprietor. Feb. 6, 1868.-1y

CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOUSE. CORNER OF EAST HIGH BEDFORD STREETS CARLISLE, PA. J. B. F L O Y D , Proprietor.

March 12, 1868,-1v

## Miscellaneous.

Α. STONES' AROMATIC CORDIAL A SAFE, SPEEDY AND RELIABLE CURE

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA PAINS OR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH OR BOWELS sThis remedy has been used with unparallele necess in the curlers seasons of 1832—1849 and 1854.
THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES HAVE BEEN SOLD
IN Plus lapping; and references can also be given to persons residing in this town—who have used the an incine and who speak in the highest terms of its

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT RELIEF. PRICE FIFTY CENTS BREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPIETOR AT PRINCIPAL DEPOT CORNER DRUG STORE,

SHIPPENSBURG, PA. WM. CLARKE & SONS,

LEES × ROADS. COYLE&CO., 11 SOUTH HANOVER ST., CARLIS LE. HAVERSTICK, DRUGGIST, CARLISLE

S. A. STONER. MIDDLESPRING GELWICKS & CO., CRESSLER, DRUGGIST.

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602 ARCH ST., PHILA AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

DIPER'S BOOK AND FANCY STORE, T.GENERAL NEWS DEPOT, 83 WEST MAIN STREET.

CARLISLE, PA. A fine assortment of Goods on hand, such as Writing Desks. Port Folios,

Work Boxes, Satchels. Ladies' Purses, Pocket Books.

Segar Cases, Card Cases, Gold Pens. Pen Knives,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY BIBLES and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

AT REDUCED PRICES. DIARIES FOR 1868. Subscriptions received for all Magazines, Fashion Books, Pupers, &c., at publishers prices. You save postage and always sure of receiving your Magazines by subscribing at PIPERS.

Special attention is paid to keeping always on hand a supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS, for town and country schools.

BOOKS and MUSIC ordered when desired.

May 23 1887—tf. SELLERS & FOLWELL,

CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERERS. NO. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA. APORDERS promptly attended to.

## The American Bolunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

Medical.

READ THIS THROUGH! TO THE PUBLIC AND THOSE IN-TERESTED IN HORSES, CATTLE,

City Advertisements.

HOGS, &c., &c. THAT THE CELEBRATED DR. BARBER'S HORSE.

CATTLE AND HOG POWDERS Prepared and sold by CYRUS BROWN. Druggist and Apothecary, Broadway, Upper Milton, Pa., is the BEST IN THE WORLD.

When the Horse is in very bad condition, use he following Physic first: Two Tablespoonsful of the Powder and One Quart of Linseed Oll. Mix and Drench. REMEMBER THE RED HORSE, THESE POWDERS are prepared as above.
THESE POWDERS are prepared from the or
Iginal 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
their use. The following diseases are cured with
All Stuges of

folic

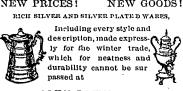
s and
olds,

Even First Stages of
Glanders and
Farcy,
Distemper,
Gripes,
Colic,
Inflamations,
Jaundice or
Yellow
Water

Hidehound, Removes Worms, &c., &c., &c. These Powders by occasional use, say once or wice per week, will be a neventive of disense, when the animal does not come in contact with jostril of the diseased Horse. THESE HORSE POWDERS

are a sure preventive and cure for diseases so common with chickeus—Gapes, &c. Directions—Wix 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. CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON,

No. 7 East Main St., Carlisle Pa. Jan. 23, 1868.—6m ZEEING IS BELIEVING! AT 704 ARCH STREET. NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS RICH SILVER AND SILVER PLATE D WARES,



JOHN BOWMAN'S Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establish NO. 704 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA,

Re-plating at short notice. August 22, 1867—ly S. MCCLELLAN,

PARHAM & WORK. Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS

STRAW GOODS, NO. 531 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

July 18, 1867—tf GREAT

WATCH SALE! 000 WATCHES, Patent Laver Movements, full resilied, Hunting Cases, Sterling Silver, Beautify Engaved and in every respect first class acts. As the old at 1st donars each, being less and the sterling silver at the cost of manufacturing.—

see was been retailed by Jeweiers at from to so the actual cost to the manufacturer being such. This short of watches was purchased at a mixrupt said of the section of the section and are now offered at an extremely own figures, that all may possess or ext I time-keep at a mixrupt month of the section of th

May 16, 1867-1y NE DOLLAR A PIECE!

GOOD GOLD PEN AND EBONY HOLDER FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Janufactured by the American Gold Fen Com-may. Aleas-freis are now being used extensive-y introdgmout the Easiern States and are war-auted in each and every case. Farties purcha-ang who are not satisfied can return them and ceave their money back. All orders must be (geompauled with the cash as we send no goods

Address all orders to E.M. CONNER, Agent American Gold Pen Company, 16, 1867—Ly TROY, N. Y. May 16, 1567—ly RALSE WHISKER AND

MOUSTACHE.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF FALSE MOUSPACHES AND WHIKNERS, of French manufacure, so perfect they cannot be detected from the
enuine, will be sent post-paid by mall to any adtress. Great attention is paid in the manufacure of these articles by one of the best artists in
'uris M. L. FOUCHE, who is the best manufacurer in Europe. Moustaches, \$1.00; Side Whisders, \$3.00; Full Beard, \$5.00.

ALBANY, N. Y.,

sole Agent for the United States."

May 16, 1857-1y

WALL PAPERS. PAPER HANGINGS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WALLPAPERS

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HOWELL & BOURKE'S,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets, April 2, 1868.—8m PHILADELPHIA UMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.—
CHANGE OF HOURS.
Un and after Monday, Oct. 7th, 1886, Passenger rains, will run daily, as follows, (Sundays ex-WESTWARD.

mmodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.40 Mechanicsburg 9.18, Carlisle 9.57, Newville Shippensburg 11.07, Chambersburg 11.0 Greencastie 1.43, arriving at Hagerstown 1.10 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 2.00, P. M. Mechan
caburg 2.33, Carlisle 3.05, Newville 1.10, Shippens
surg 4.10, Chamborsburg 4.05, Greencastle 5.25, arviving at Hugerstown 5.05, P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4.15, P. M.
Mechanicaburg 4.51, Carlisle 5.21, Newville 5.53
hippensburg 6.21, arviving at Chambersburg 6.50 nixed Train leaves Chambersburg 8.20, A reencastle 9.30, arriving at Hagerstown 10,15 EASTWARD.

EASTWARD.

On and after Monday, October 7th, the Accommodation Train will leave Chambersburg at 5, shippensburg 5:30, Newville 6,01, Carlisle 6,35, Mechanicsburg 7,04, A.M., arriving at Harrisburg 7,35, A. M., making chambersburg at Harrisburg 7,35, A. M., making chambersburg at Harrisburg 1,35, Mechanicsburg 1,35, and Train theore Hagerstown 8:10, A. M. Greencastle 8:45, Chambersburg 125, Shippensburg 9:55, Newville 10:25, Carlisle 11:23, Mechanicsburg 11:37, arriving at Harrisburg 12:10, P. M. Express Train leaves Hagerstown 12:00 M., Greencastle 12:30, Chambersburg 1:10, Shippensburg 1:37, Newville 2:15, Carlisle 2:55, Mechanicsburg 1:25, arriving at Harrisburg 3:55, P. M. A Mixed Train leaves Hagerstown 3:55, P. M., Greencastle 4:00 arriving at Chambersburg 4:59, M., Greencastle 4.00 arriving at Canada P. M.
Making close connections at Harrisburg with
Trains to and from Philadelphia, New York,
Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington.
O. N. LULL,
Bad Band Office. Rail Road Office. Chamb'g. Oct. Uh. 1887.} Oct. 10 1887

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Hoofland's German Tonic. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters Her beand larks. Her branch larks and larks an

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC



DEBILITY,



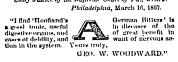
Persons Advanced in Life And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all he attendant itis, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an ellist that will instit new life in a their velus, restore in a measure the energy and arder of more youthful days, build up

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are sel-dom in the enjoyment or good health; or, to use their own ex-vell." They are han To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by thouse of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes



Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva Philadelphia, April 28, 1866

"I consider' Hooffand's German Bitters' a valuable matricus in case of attacks of Indigeration of Dyspepsis. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON." From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Paster of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently re-uested to connect my name with recommendations it different kinds of medicines, but regarding the pra-

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

istant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a nost valuable tonic, to all whose suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from decaugement of the fiver. Your retaly,

CAUTION.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Drugdst, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jacason & Co.
For sale by a. Pruggists and Dealers in Medicines

PRICES. Do not forget to examine well the article you bay, in order to get the genuine Jan, 1868,- 17

NATURAL WEALTH OF NEW MEXICO. Hon. Charles P. Clever, delegate in Congress from New Mexico, has just issued an interesting pamphlet of forty seven pages on the resources of New Mexico—"her necessities for railroad communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States—her great future," which will add materially to the very limited states of knowledge yet messessed by the tock of knowledge yet possessed by the world at large respecting that extraordi-

will add materially to the very limited stock of knowledge yet possessed by the world at large respecting that extraordinary territory.

It is now a little more than twenty years since our Government acquired fossession of New Mexico; yet until 1867 we knew very little about it. We thought of it as a region of arid plains and barren mountains; cut off from the civilized world on all sides; inhabited by a few mexicans of the lowest grade, and overrun by predatory savages. We thought of it as a portion of our national domain of no present and but little prospective value—a sort of Zahara stretching between the good part of our territory on the other side—an impediment to national progress rather than a spur—a possession something like the rough and sterile lands of Pennsylvania, of which it is a common expression to say that "the more a mut has of them the poorer he is."

Never was there a greater mistake. In climate New Mexico is probably not surpassed by any other portion of the globe. About latitude 36 deg. the great Rocky Mountain system begins to break down into an extensive plateau, having an altitude of from four to seven thousand leet above the sea level. The atmosphere is exceedingly pure and clear. Some snow falls in the winter season, but it rarely lies more than a day or two. The summers, owing to the great altitude, are never oppressively hot. Much less roin falls than in the States east of the Mississippi; yet the entire country, mountains, valleys, and even the forests, are well covered with grass, making it one of the best pasto ial regions in the world. The timber consists of pine, spruce, cedar, fir, and other kindred trees. These are found on the mountains. The mesas or foot hills are covered with pinon (pronounced pinyon,) a valuable timber, often intermixed with cedar. On the streams the natural growth is principally made up of cotton woods, sycamores, backberry, willow. &c., with some wantened.

will be greatly abated.

In a country so full of mountain peaks and ranges, valleys and streams are very numerous, and many of the "bottoms" are quite extensive. That of the Rio Grande is from two to ten miles in width for a distance of more than a hundred miles within the boundries of New Mexico. That of the Pecos is little if any less. Both are among the best vine growing regions in the world. Mr. Clever remarks: "The variety of the grape which is most cultivated in New Mexico cannot be surpassed for flavor by any grape in the world. The wine made from it surpasses the best Burgundy. It requires but little labor to cultivate the vine, as no trellises are used." The same is true of the vines of Southern California. In fact the two countries, in soil and climate, fact the two countries, in soil and climate, are very similar. Grape culture and the manufacture of wine of the finest quality will son become a business of

will soon become a business of enormous magnitude in New Mexico, Arizona and California, a continuous region stretching at least a thousand miles along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division—a distance equal to that between Philadelphia and St. Louis.

But, after all, the great wealth of that territory is in its mines of the useful and the precious metals, and in its exhaustless coal mines. Our space will not permit us to go into details; suffice it to say that the number of ledges of gold bearing that the number of ledges of gold bearing quartz which may be profitably worked tre some thousands in number, while new are some thousands in number, while new discoveries are constantly being made,— The silver mines are but little less numerous, in many of which the metal is found in combination with lead. Copper ores of various kinds, are yielding about the same per centage as the iron ores of Pennsylvania, abound in lodes from two ten feet thick in many localities; and iron ore, strongly resembling that of the Iron Mountain of Missouri, exis s in masses practically inexhaustible. Very rich Iron Mountain of Missouri, exis s in masses practically inexhaustible. Very rich hematite ores are also tound in great abundance. Coal of excellent quality, having a much larger per centage of fixed carbon than the bituminous coals of Western Pennsylvania, is minensely abundant for a long distance along the base of the mountains this side of the Rio Grande. The veins are four to fourteen Grande. The veins are four to fourteen feet in thickness. Other veins are found

west of that river; and there is a report that a coal vein fifty feet in thickness has been found on the San Juan river, a tributary of the Colorado. Anthracate coal, in a vein of about five feet in thickness, exists near the line of the railway, a lew miles southwest of Santa Fe, but its extent has not been asceptained. is extent has not been ascertained. its extent has not been ascertained. There is enough of mineral wealth in New Mexico to give profitable employment to millions of men; but there it must lie until a railroad can be constructed to it. There is not a mile of mayigable water in the terratory, nor within hundreds of finles of it; and to expect that such a country can ever be developed. that such a country can ever be developed that such a country can ever our developes so as to yield up its boundless treasures to the use of man, while the only connection between it and the rest of the world is the slow-moving ox-train, requiring three months to make the trip from the Kansas to the kin Grande, is simply preparations.

mply preposterous. THEATRICAL .- A young Thespian was once instructed to deliver the following message to Lord Randolph in the play: nessage to Lord Kandorpa in the pro-"My Lord, the banquet waits." But having lost the run of the sentence, are called out amidst the roars of the au-"Mr. Randolph, your supper has been eady for some time!"

KISSING .-"Men scorn to kiss among themselves, And scarce would kiss a brother; But women want to kiss so badly They kiss and kiss each other," A LADY REPLIES: "Men do not kiss among themselves, It's well they refrain; The bitter dose would vex them so They ne'er would kiss again."

Loctical. A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled, the eyes that wild In passion shone soft eyes upon— Where, oh where are lips and eyes, The malden's smiles, the lover's si That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale of sister frail, The plot that worked a brother's burt, Where, on where me plots and sneers

Where are the graves where dead me Where are the graves where dead men si A hundred years ago? Who were they the fiving wept A hundred years ago? By other men that know not them, Their lands are tilled, their graves

And bright the sun shone as to-day.

filled, Yet Nature then was just as gay,

A hundred years ago? Miscellaneous.

PATRICK HENRY. BY JAMES PARTON.

It is common to speak of Patrick Henry as a person unlike any other who ever, existed, as though the gift of oratory was something exceedingly rare. It is rare indeed to possess it in such a degree; but I am inclined to think that America out I am inclined to think that America has produced many men resembling Pat-rick Henry in everything but the great-ness of his talent. Among the religious sects which employ and encourage their members to exercise whatever gifts for

in an adder kindred trees. These are not half the mountains a flow means the mountains. The means to most him termined the mountains above, is a source of fertility. In this way the land construct of secretary and the fairner is sure of a cropt and there of the fairner is sure of a cropt and there there was to the state of the fairner of the fairner is sure of a cropt and there were outstained and construct a "section". The plough is little better than a crowked side, with which they can dear the mountains above, is a source of fertility. In this way the land never weers out.

If the water out fairly to the several stockholie-ter, will be commend to the raising of wheat, corn, bears, onts and bears of the contract of the con

frequently observed him under the shade of a tree, watching the cork of his fishingrod for hours without getting a bite, and yet without tiring of the monotony. He liked to be alone in his shorts, though fond of society at other times. We are told, however, that in the midst of his young companions he often sat silent, appearing to be occupied only with his own thoughts, while, in reality, he was paying close attention and reflecting deeply on the character of the speakers. while the tears ran down his father's cheeks. from this time to the end of his life. Profit this time to the end of his life, Patrick Henry was one of the foremost men of his native province. After a brilliant career at the bar, he was elected to the Legislature, where his well-known speeches, familiar now to every schoolboy, gave Virginia to the Revolution. He served conspicuously in the first Congress and was afterwards about tion. He served conspicuously in the first Congress, and was afterwards elect-ed Governor of Virginia. To the last of his life he was averse to ing close attention and reflecting deeply on the character of the speakers.

His early friends could not recollect that he had ever given the least sign of talent in his vouth or early manhood.—
They remembered him as having been coarse in his appearance, awkward in his manners, sloventy in his dress, plain in his conversation, hating study, and wholly given up to idleness and pleasure. At the same time, they concerned in re-

To the last of his life he was averse to study, and extravagantly fond of the sports of the field. He lived to the sixty-third year, dying on the 6th of June 1799. He was twice married, and was the father of lifteen children, six by his first wife and nine by his second. Eleven of his children survived him, and one of them was living a very few year was and near children survived him, and one of them was living a very few years ago, and may be living still. Owing to some fortunate purchases of land, he left a large estate to be dividedamong his children. At all periods of his life he was a perfectly temperate and moral man; and in his mode of living, as well as in his manners and appearance, there was always much of the rustic. In public, as well as in private, he exhibited all the politeness of the Orl Dom'nhon, and was observed in his public addresses always to speak of his opponents with the most marked respect. One of his worst faults, it is said, was an excessive love of money, which grew upon him in his old age, and tempted him to some modes of acquisition which were strictly legal but not strictly honorable. To the public he was in all situations a faithful, able and devoted At the same time, they concurred in re-porting that he was a constant and deep porting that he was a constant and deep student of human nature. He habitually reflected upon the motives which govern mankind in general, as well as upon those which governed each individual of his acquaintance.

When he was fitteen years of age, his father, burdened with the support of a large family, placed this way ward and unpromising son as a cierk in a country store, and a yearafter, set him up in business with a small stock of goods, associating with him one of his elder brothers. This elder brother, it appears, was more idle than Patrick, and threw the whole burden of the business upon the junior partner. The drudgery of the store soon became intolerable to him, and as he trested every one who asked credit, a

became intolerable to him, and as he trusted every one who asked credit, a single year suffleed to bring the brothers to bankruptcy.

It appears, however, that the future statesman did not wholly waste his time during this year of storekeeping. He learned to play on the flute and violin.—
He acquired, too, a relish for reading.—
But his chief employment was still the study of hman character. Whenever a company of his neighbors met in the store on Saturdays—a day formerly consituations a faithful, able and devoted servant. gay The following rules from the pa pers of Dr. West, according to his memo-randum are thrown together as way-marks in the journey of life: Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however aba company of his neighbors met in the store on Saturdays—a day normerly conscreted to loading" in the South—he delighted to set them talking, and then to stand by quietly noting the character and manner of each individual. It is said that sometimes he would relate an anecolote, drawn from his reading or from his imagination; and, while exerting in the minds of his listeners pity, terror, anger, or contempt, he would watch the different modes in which each man expressed these passions. This was an expressed these passions. Never resent a supposed injury until on know the views and motives of the

uthor. Always take the part of any other peron who is censured in company, so far is truth and propriety will allow. Never think less of another on account of his differing with you on political or religious subjects.

Not to dispute with a man who is more pressed these passions. This was an excellent preparation for the career before him, but it did not conduce to the prosperity of a country store; and thus, as I have said, it came to an end in twelve months. than seventy years of age; nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.

Nor affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible about myself, and of those who are near to me. To aim at months.

At eighteen, without possessing a dollar, or an acre, he committed the astounding imprudence of marrying a girl as poor as himself. But it was easy to live in Virgluia a hundred years ago. The parents of the imprudent pair gave them a small farm, and lent them one or two slaves, and the future orator proceeded to extract his living from the soil. He was a farmer for two years, and, at the end of that time, being totally unsuccessful and completely discouraged, he soid his farm and again set up a store; resuming, also. theerfulness without levity.

Never to covet a favor of the rich by lattering either their vanities or vices.

To speak with deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Expensive to review may conduct and

Frequently to review my conduct and ote my feelings. A Model Will.-The following is A MODEL WILL.—The following is a of copy a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:

"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can. N. B.—If his fiddle, his flute, his books, and his study of human kind. So careless was be of his business, that, many a time, he shut up his store and spent the whole day in hunting.

Mr. Wirt, his biographer, tells us, however, that from your tweether what anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything. ever, that, from year to year, his mind appeared to make a steady advance; which was shown by the superior char-acter of the books he read. He is said to igned by me, John Thomas

and again set up a store; resuming, also, his fiddle, his flute, his books, and I is

have studied geography, the history and charters of Virginia, but, especially, the history and literature of Greece and Rome. A translation of the Roman historian, Livy, was the work which had most to do with the formation of his mind and the coloring of his greatery.

mind and the coloring of his oratory.

His second attempt to keep a store did
not result in immediate failure; his ruin,

complete. After five years his property

par "Patrick," said an employer the ther morning to one of his workmen, you came too late this morning; the ther men were at work an honr before ou."
"Faix an I'll be even wid 'em this night, sure," quoth Pat. How, Patrick?" "Be the grey wig o'Moses, I'll quit an hour before any uv'em, sure." VOL. 54.-NO. 47.

was gone, and had for his wife and children neither home nor means of support. He then went to live with his wife's fath-

THE MAN ON THE ICEBERG. "It is a man!" said the captain, hand

was gone, and lind for his wife and childer in either home nor means of support. He then went to live with his wife's father, who kept a tavern, and assisted him in entertaining his guests. No man could perform such an office more agreeably. Mr. Jefferson, who happened to meet him at this period of his life, records that his spirits were in no degree affected by his misfortunes.

"During the festivity of the Christmas season," writes Mr. Jefferson, "I methin in society every day, and we became well acquainted, although I was much his junior, being then in my seventeenth year, and he a married man. His manners had something of coarseness in them; his passion was music, dancing and pleasantry. He excelled in the last, and it attached every one to him. Mr. Henry had, a little before, broken up his store, or rather it had broken him uppout his misfortunes were not to be traced either in his coungenance or conduct."

Being thus without resources, this singular man suddighly resolved to enter the profession of the law. In the preparatory study he is said to have spendisty weeks, and then went to Richmond to procure a Becase to practice. In those days in Virginia a license to practice law had to be signed by three nembers of the lead profession, and this was no small difficulty in the case of the present applicant. More than one lawyer refused his signature, point blank. But others perceiving that he was a man of talent, and was one point blank. But others perceiving that he was a man of talent, and was one point blank, and there say of the real profession, and this was no small difficulty in the case of the present applicant. More than one lawyer refused his signature, point blank, But others perceiving that he was a man of talent, and was so ignorant of his profession, that he was one of the present applicant. More than one lawyer refused his signature, point blank, its said, he was so ignorant of his profession, that he could not draw the most common paper, and was unaequainted with the mode of beginning a suit in paratory study he is said to have spent six weeks, and then went to Richmond to procure a license to practice. In those days in Virginia a license to practice law had to be signed by three members of the legal profession, and this was no small difficulty in the case of the present applicant. More than one lawyer refused his signature, point blank. But others perceiving that he was a man of talent, and won by his promise of future study, signed his license, and launched him upon a new career. At this time, it is said, he was so ignorant of his profession, that he could not draw the most common paper, and was unacquainted with the mode of beginning a suit in a justice's court. For two or three years after his admission, he did not earn money enough to supply his lamily with food, and they continued in a state of dependence.

In his twenty-seventh year the talents of this extraordinary person were revealed to his neighbors, suddenly, and in all their splendor. In a suit between the clergy and there parishioners, touching the amount of their compensation, then being no other lawyer available at the moment. Patrick Henry was retained solid shore, was a broad band of frozer spray, which glittering in the simshine looked like the silver setting of an enor

nous sapphire.

Not far from the top, and on the side nearest to us, was a vast, smooth, glassy plane, inchining steeply towards the sca, and terminating abruptly in a tremendous overhanging precipies. In the very centre of this plane, those among us who had good eves could see a small black spot. It was at this the captain had been peering through his glass, when he said, "It is a man!"

Every glass in the ship was in requisition, and every eye strained towards one point. The excitement became almost rantic, when one of the watchers sudden y exclaimed that he saw the man mov

his hand.

We approached; so near at last that the plateau above, and its dread ob economic the plateau above, and its dread ob economic the precipice itself, which seemed as it about to roff over and crush us. We sailed along its side, frequently lying-to, to explore each nook and corner as we passed. The farther end of the island, when we rounded it, presented quite a new feature; the base was supped away and undermined for about haif a mile by a succession of low cavernous hollows, extending inward farther than we could see while the sea, rushing in and out tunnil while the sea, rushing in and out tumu! while the sea, rushing in and out tunni-uously, made the peot-up air within nowl and whistle like a hurricane. Al-tering our course again, westeered almost due west under the southern side, where its vast shadow spread out far and wide over the ocean.

It row looked even grinder, darker, more fear inspiring than before, with the sun heaping, over its rugad, and

more fear inspiring than before, with the sun beaming over its rugged crest, or shining through the thinner parts, and showing alf the prismatic colors of the rainbow. The form of the ice-island was that of an irregular triangle, and in about ive hours we had sailed completely round it. But there was no single point at which any boat could have landed, even if it had been a dead calm, and the sea as still as a small mill mode, much even if it had been a dead caim, and the sea as still as a small mill point; much less in such a heavy surf as was then coaming and creaming all round it. No sign of a living thing was seen, except one great sleepy seal, that had crept into a hole just above water mark, and my there as if he were in comfortable quarters. No sign of boat, or spar, or wreck. It was a picture of atter desolution. We nove to aran, at the meanest point We nove-to again, at the nearest point from which the man upon the iceberg could be seen. He lay on his back with one arm to ded in an unusual manner under his head, the whole attitude being one ing soundly. He was clothed as one the better class of seamen in rough pitotthe better class of seamen in rough pitot-cloth, with large horn buttons; he had no hat, and by his side lay a small boat hook, to which was tied a strip of red woolen stuff, apparently a piece of the same which he wore round his neck.— This, no doubt, the poor fellow had in-tended planting on the heights as a sig-nal. In such a thin, clear atmosphere, with the aid of a powerful telescope, even his features might be plainly traced, and his from grey hair seen moving in the

The second mate stoutly declared that of the second made stoudy declared that he recognized the man—he was quite sure of it—an old chum and shipmace of his, with whom he had sailed many a long voyage, and some part of whose wild, vi ied history, he told us the next evening. What seemed to convince him more the mything, was the peculiar way in which

anything, was the peculiar way in which the dead man's arm was stowed away under his head—his old shipmate always slept so, even in his hammock.

Numerous and strange were the conjectures and remarks made by officers and men. Who and what was he? How ong had he been there? How did he get there? The general conclusion was that he was one of the crew of some vessel wrecked upon the leeberg itself, of which no vestige remained.

"Yes, enough," said one of the sailors; "she ran into the ice in the dark, and went down like a stone, same as we may have done any time this last six weeks." mve done any time this last six weeks.<sup>5</sup> ••• Perhaps he was aloft when she struck

"Perhaps he was aloft when she struck and got pitched up where he is now."

"As like to be petched into the moon," rejoined another, contempthously.

"Why, that there precipice is three times as high as the tautest mast ever rigged."

"Perhaps, now," suggested a third, "it's some awful cruel skipper, who's been a hazing and ill-using of his crew till they couldn't bear with it no longer and was drove to mutiny; and put him ashore there, all alone, to die by himself so as they should not have his blood up on their hands; or, may be he was a murderer, or a Yankee slave-keeper."

"Ah, Bill," growled out a previous speaker, "you've always got a good word to say for every one, you-have."

It was a very old man who spoke next, one who was looked up to as a great autheritation. It was a very old man who spoke next, one who was looked up to as a great authority on all such matters, although he was usually remarkably taciturin, and would never enter into an argument.—
He quietly deposited his quid in his lat; and, as this was always done preparatory to his making a speech, his ship mates waited in sileuce for him to begin.

"That there icc-island," he said at last. "wasn't launched vesterday, nor

"That there icc-siand," he said at last, "wasn't launched yesterday, nor yet last year, nor the year before, pernaps, and, by the looks of him, he's been for a pretty long cruise in warm latitudes—last summer, may be—and then come back home for the winter. If you look away yonder—there—just this side of that high point like a church steeple, only lower down, there's a place looks darker than the rest. Now, it's just there I expect that a great piece has broken off and drifted away; and I calculate 'twas lower and mote shelving off not so steep and tooky-like as it is now. "Twas there that the poor chap was east a shore from his ship or boat. He was trying to make his way up the heights to take a look round, and hoist a signal, when he lay down and went to sleep, and never woke again; only, where he is now, you see, must have been covhe is now, you see, must have been covered with snow then, or he couldn't have

Having said thus much, he replaced the quid in his mouth, and spoke no ore. There was no earthly use in waiting longer, and yet the captain seemed loth to give the order to fill and bear away. "If the poor fellow had a spark of life in him he would have moved before this,

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saw him. But if he did move, it would only be to since down over the precipier, or no fiving thing could keep a tooting on such a slope as that. And if there are any more of them, we should have seen them before the stime, although we could never get them off if we did."

Then pausing suddenly in his walk on the quarter-deck, he gave an order to get a gun ready forward, and presently came the answer:

"All ready with the gun, sir."

"Fire."
In a lew seconds the echo of the load report resounded from the tey wait; for another instant all was stin, and then came a noise like a ratting 1 toud thursaw him. But if he did move, it would

report resounded from the fey wait; for another instant att was stin, and then came a noise fike a ratting. I foud thunder proceeding from the center of the berg. The danger of our proximity to this vast object now became more and more apparent, and all san was made to get a good offing. But we had barely proceeded a quarter of a finite when the same noise was neard again, only fouder, more photonged and accompanied by a reading, crushing sound, the intensity and accord of which is perfectly indeserbance. The vast island was parting in the middle, down the course of the deep valuey before mentioned; and slowly and analystically the eastern half rolled over into the sea, upheaving what had been its base, in which were imbedded huge masses of rock covered with long seawed. The other part still remained creet, but was sawying to and from as if it must also capsize. This convulsion caused less toam and turning than might have seen supposed, but raised a wave of such remembous magnitude, that when it eached our ship one seemed about to be oven supposed, but raised a wave of such remendous imagnitude, that when it cached our ship she seemed about to be everwhelmed by a rotting mountain of water ingher than our mast-heads. The good ship rose upon its crest, and before again sinkin. Lato the hollow, we saw he man upon the led beiggshiff in the same posture—gind swiftly down the suppery motite—shoot over the edge of the precise, and pinning into the magnification. pice, and plunge into the raging sur A rensation of thexpressione fellef was experienced by all; it had seemed so deadful to sail away and leave him there, unduried and mone; how, at any rate, we had seen the last of him.

Many years ago a cel-brated Italian artist was waiting along the streets of in-native city, perplexed and desponding in-consequence of some irritating circum-stances of misfortune, when he beheld a ittle boy of such surprising beauty that ne forgot his own trouble and gloom in-looking upon the almost angel face be-fore him.

"That face I must have," said the artist, ' for my studio. Will you come to my room and sit for a picture, my little

ony room and sit for a picture, my little and?

The little boy was glad to go and see the pictures and pencils and curiosities in the artist's room; and he was much more pleased when he saw what seemed to be mother boy looking just like lim smiting from the artist's cauvas.

The artist took great pleasure in looking at that sweet face. When he was froubled, or irritated, or perplexed, he afted his eyes to that lovely image on the wall, and its heautiful features and expression calmed his heart and made oim happy again. Many a visitor to his studio wished to purchase that lovely ace; but though poor, and often wanting money to buy food and clothes, he would not self his good angel, as he called this portrait.

So the vere went on oftentimes as he

ed this portrait.

So the years went on, oftentines as he icoked upon the face on the glowing canvas he wondered what had become of the "How I should like to see how he looks now! I wonder if I should know oim? Is he a good man, true or wicked and abandoned? Or has he died and gone to a better land?"

One day the artist was strolling down me of the fine walks of the city, when oe beheld a man whose lace and mien were so vicious, so depraved, so almost head-like, that he involuntarily, stopped and gazed at him.

"What a spectacle? I should like to paint that figure, and hang it in my stulio opposite the angel-boy," said the artist to himself.

The young man asked the painter for

tist to himself.

The young man asked the painter for money, for he was a beggar as well as a thef.

"Come to my room, and let me paint your portrait, and I will give you all you ask," said the artist.

The young man followed the painter and sat for a sketch. When it was findered the painter and the letter and and the l

and sat for a sketch? When it was in-shed, and he had received a few coins or his trouble, he turned to go; but his eye rested on the picture of the boy; he looked at it, turned pale, and then burst into tears.

"What troubles you, man?" said

"What troubles you, man" said the painter. It was long before the young man could speak. He sobbed aloud, and seemed pierced with agony. At last he pointed up to the picture on the wall, and in broken tones which seemed to come from a broken heart, he said:

saud:

"I'wenty years ago you asked me to come up here and sit for a picture, and the angel face is that portrait. Behold me now, a ruined man; so bloated, so hideous that women and children turn away their faces from me; so fiend-like

away their faces from me; so liend-like that you want my incture to snow how agiy a man could look. Ah! I see now what vice and crime have done for me."

The artist was amazed. He could not believe his own eyes ank cars.

"How did this happen?" he asked.

The young man told his sad and dreadful story; how, being an only son, and very beautiful, his parents petted and spoiled him; how he went with bad tooys and learned all their bad habits and vices and came to love them; how, having plenty of money, he was enticed to wicked places till all was lost, and then, unable to work and unshamed to beg, he began to steal, was caught, and imprisoned with the worst criminals; came out still more deprayed to commit worse crimes more deprayed to commit worse crimes than before; how every bad deed he performed seemed to drive him to commit a worse one, till it seemed to him he could not stop till brought to the gallows.

It was a fearful tale, and brought tears into the artist's eyes. He besought the young man to stop, offered to herp him, and tried his best to save him. But alas! it was too late. Disease, contracted by dissipation, soon prostrated the young man, and he died before he could reform. The painter him fins portrait opposite that of the beautiful boy; and when visitors asked him why he allowed such a hideous looking lace to be there, he told them the story, saying as he closed, "befrom the story, saying as he closed, " be-ween the angel and the demon there is

why men who cannot pay small bitis, can always find money to buy liquors,

nd treat when happening among their Can any one tell how young men who Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washwomen, and are always behind with their landlords, can piay billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven up? Can any one tell how men live and support their families, who have no income and do not work, while others who are industrious and constantly employed, but starve? half starye?

Bar A man with a very large hald head

FF A waste of raw material—two young ladies kissing each other. How sweet to recline in the lapse

only twenty years of vice."

The beson of his tale is in the tale itself. You who read it can tell what it is. Think of it often, and heed it always.

half starve?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar or two a week for tobacco, whiskey, or cigars?

was complimented on the fact that his caput was analogous to Greenland.— "Why so "he asked." Because it is a great white bare place," was the reply.