The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY M CENIN

SUFFICE-SOUTH MARKET SQUARE. hims:—Two Doffars per year if paid strict, in advance: Two Doffars and Firty Cents if paid within three months; after which Three Doffars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly as bered to in every instance. No sub-cription disjusted to the transfer of the transfe

Protessional Caros.

INITED STATES CLAIM

FEAL ESTATE AGENCY WM. B. BUTLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 10 fice in Franklin House, South Hanover Stree Swilshe, Comberland county, Penna, Applications by mail, will receive immediate Applications by mail, will receive immediate. Application of the selling or rent-particular attention given to the selling or rent-ing of Real Estate, in town or country. In all lei-ers of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp. July 11, 1870—16

F. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office of Main Street, in Marion Hall, Carinile, Pa.
Duc. 2 1868-

CEO. S. EMIG. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

D.R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-trial, From the Bullimore College of Denta Greyey, Office at the residence of his mother 24t Louther Street, three doors below

Wats and Caps RESH ARRIVAL

HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North Hanover Street, a few doors, North of the Carliste Deposit Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks of HATS and CAPS over offered in Carliste. Silk Hats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, Silk Hats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, Silk Hats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, Still Brins, different colors, and every description of Soft Hats now made.

The Punkard and Old Fashioned Brush, constantly on hand and made to order, all warranted to give satisfaction.

A full assortment of GENTS, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S, HATS, as we also added to my Stock, notions of different lating, consisting of the process of the street all warranted and the street also added to my Stock, notions of different lating, consisting of

ent Runds, consisting of 1. AD.ES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS Neov rics, Suspenders, Collars, Gloves, rs, Pencils, Sewing Silk,

PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO, ALWAYS ON HAND. live me a call, and examine my stock as I fee nident of pleasing all, besides saving you mo JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street

HATS AND CAPS!

DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP ? J. G. CALLIO. NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET. Where can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS

ever brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleas uere in inviting his old friends und customers, and all new ones, to his splendid scots just re-clived from New York and Philadelphia, con-sisting in part of the SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides an endless variety of Hats and Caps of the latest style, all of which he will sell at th Lovest Cash Prices. Also, his own manufactur thats always on hand, and

HATS MA NUFACTURED TO ORDER. fie has the best arrangement for coloring Hat and all kinus of Woolen Goods, Overcouts, &c., a the shortest notice (as he colors everyweek) and on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of choice brands of TOBACCO AND CIGARS

ilways on hand. He desires to call the attention to persons who have COUNTRYFURS to sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for the

Plumbers, &c.

西南 军 军 百 百 百 百 CAMPBELL & HENWOOD,

PLUMBERS.

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 18 North Hanover St.,

BATH TUBS,
WATER CLOSETS,
WASH BASINS,
HYDRANTS,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
CISTERN AND DEEP WELL PUMPS,
GAS FIXTURES,
AS SHADES AND GLOBES &c., &c.

Lead, Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe.

CHIMNEY TOPS and FLUES,

BRASS WORK

or Steam and Water constantly on hand. WORK IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

Having special advantages we are prepared to b b b b b b b b b b

N TIONS WHOLESALE AT CITY PRICES.

CITY PRICES,

coustantly on hand such as

GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS,

NECK TIES and

BOWS,

SHIRT FRONTS, Cambric and I inon Handkerchiefs, Linon and Paper Collars and Cuffs,

Trimmings Frail is, Spool Cotton, Walletts

Combs, Statio ar, Wrapping Paper and Paper
Rags, Prings, Soaps and Perfumery, Shoe Black,

Stove Polish, Indigo, Segars, &c. &c.

No, 24 South Hanover street,

March 30, 1871—6m.

Carlisle, Pa.

L. STERNER & BRO.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORT STEIN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE, CARLISLE, PA. Having fitted up the Stable with new Carriages, &c., I am prepared to furnish first-class turn-outs, at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the springs
April 25, 1807.—2y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby notified to call and sattle the same before October 1, 1871, or the same will be given into the hands of a collector for collection. Aug. 3, 1671-tf

C BAIN BAGS.—A large quantity of superior Grain Bags, at 31% cents each, just received at the cheap store of A. W. BENTZ & CO. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Géorge Tripner, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to sale estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claimed grants the same will present them for soft wants.

WM. A. FRIPNER, Wm. A. Administrator,

In American

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1871.

great age.

ANNIE LAURIE.

The following historical sketch in re-

relation to the origin and authorship of a

very popular song, will be interesting to

Nearly everybody has sung, or heard sung, the beautiful ballad of "Annic Laurle." Annic Lauric was no myth. Nearly two hundred years ago Sir Robert

Lourie of Maxwelton, in Dumfrieshire,

EXCITING ADVENTURE ON THE ALPS.

Two gentlemen from Bale and three

WOMAN AT TWENTY-DNE.

When a young girl reaches the age of

vating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her

companions, and it is recurred to with increasing interest every time it is brought upon the tapis. When she grows a little older she ceases to smatter about matrimony, and thinks more intently on the

fore they leap.

a great many readers:

VOL. 58.--NO. 16.

Medical.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be un derstood to say that any one regards it among with favor, or feels dispose from it. These who have experienced its man would gadly dispens the luxuries of life. Fact from it. Those who have experienced that and would gladly dispens owith its unpleasant manifarties. Mark Tapley who was job more all the trying circumstances in which it was placed, any error and an attack of hyspensia, or his jolity would have speedly lorger than 10 m. More than 10 m. More

fects of which are so the pressing to the mans so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possibly to point out a remedy. We have said the possibility is simply an impossibility, but it is possibly opened to point out a remedy. We have said the possibility of the possibility of the possibility is simply and the case in the time of the character of the food, the limited Blues of the character of the food, the intention of the possibility of the possibility of the possibility of the possibility of the world of the preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, antapparently willing one, for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain die, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to acceptant of the testimony of the thousandy of the strong of limitanten, appear to the testimony of the thousandy of the strong of human suffering is almost as widely knowness the English language. It has alloyed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day earrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacca is none other than.

Dr. HOOL LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Would you know more of the needs of this none other than
DR. HOOP LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Would you know more of the merits of this
would rin medicine than can be learned from
the experience of others? Try it yourself, and
when it has failed to fulfit the assurance of its
fulfactor given by the proprietor, then abandon

efficacy given of the fall in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, inth In It.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,
first of all, that Hoofland's German Bitters is not a run beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of discablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations which hold with so much force against preparations that has consequently and in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculating a taste or desire for insering beverage in the confidently as seried that their tensency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their efforts can be BENEFICIAL ONLY

BENEFICIAL ONLY
in all cases of the biliary system Hoofland's
German Butters stand without an equal, acting
promptly and vigorously upon the Liver, they
remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile-thereby supplying the stomach
with the most proper proportions. They give tone
to the stome proper proportions. They give tone
to the stome proper proportions, and
enabling it to perform the duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and
strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving
him a new leave of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD.

cleansing the vital fluid of all, burtful import-

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplying them with the elements of enthing healthfulness. In a word, there is carcely a disease in which they cannot be afoly and beneficially employed; but in that nost generally prevaient distressing and dread disease. Dyspepsia. UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of nersons is red disease, Dyspersing.

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to when extreme itters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such Br. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alchohol stimulant is required in connection with the well-known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This 'Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bittert, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are some of Nature's choicest restoratives are distincted quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system ar pears to have become exhausted of its enengles.

acts with almost murvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigerates and permanetly strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Hilliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostrotion, Held readily to its potentialiuence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfuldess. It supplants the pain of disease with the case and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hooffand's benofactions to the human race are not confined in its celebrated and the strength of the confined of the confined

or his invaluable Toule. He has prepared another medicine, woich is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODDOPHYLLIN PILLS. a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of nercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT. Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake its many It is the medicant virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podraky in Pilis constitute a full dose, while another ix to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Photophysia

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. stimulating its functions and causing it to make its bilary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skill fully combined with four other extracts, one which acts upon the stomach, one upon the operation of the contract of the contra

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection, with Dr. geodiana termin specifics in a state of Liver Compaint, lyspepsia, or any at market of Liver Compaint, lyspepsia, or any the disorders to which the system is or PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstance in any bowels, carrying off improper obstance of the Billers or Tonic purity that constraints and bowels, carrying off improper obstance of the billers or Tonic purity that constraints will be added to the stomach and the build up the Billers or Tonic purity that the build up the livell anew, but the stomaches for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as DR. HOOF LAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and achos of all kinds.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilidans, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., all yield to its external application. The number of curres effected by it is astonishing and they are increasing every

is ustonishing and they are increasing every day.
Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Siek Headaches, Coike, Osysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Panus in the Stomach, Coika, Ashma, &c.
The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gunus and essential oils. The principal engredient is an oily substance, procured in the Southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value. These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the Principal Oflice, at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

&b-These remedies are for sale by druggists orekeepers, and medicine dealers everywhere

Chas. M. Evans,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

Poetical.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUA-

On September 27th, 28th, 20th and 30th, 1871. No. 1, A TRACT OF LAND,

Real Estate Sales.

situate in Silver Spring townsh.). Carb.
Pa, one mile senthicest of New Engston.

three miles North-west of Acchanicaburg, adpointing lands of Win. Parker, James Anderson,
and others, containing 77 agres and 104 perches
of district and the sent of the sent

taining izacrosanu openines, taining izacrosanu openines, time and place, a lot of Locust and White Oak Posts.

On the 28th, willbe sold, No. 3, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Monroe township, Camberland county, Fa., 1½ miles northeast of Churchtown, and 4 miles south-west of rechanged the county, and 5 miles south-west of the county, and 5 miles of the county of the

the door, and a find apple orchard on the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, No. 5, A

TRACT OF TIMEER LAND, Stuate in Monroe township, at the foot of the South Mountain,

y of a mile from Michael Brandt's Saw Mill,

bounded by lands of Jos, Brandt and others,

containing I1 acres and 29 perches, and consis
ting of chestnut, pine, hickory and oak.

On the 29th, will be sold No. 6, A TRACT OF

LAND, situate in Silver Spring township, on

the road leading from Carliste to Mechanicsburg, two miles West of the latter place, con
taining I4 acres and 32 perches of excellent

limestone land. The improvements consist of

a comfortable House, Cooper Stop, Bank Barn,

and other necessary outbuildings. There is a

good well of water and also a cistern near the

house; also an orchard of choice fruit, consist
ing of Apples, Cherries, Grapes, Feaches and

Pears on the place. The land is in a high state

of cultivation, under good fencing, and is well

adapted for trucking purposes.

Also, on the same day and place, No. 7, A LOT

OF GROUND, containing I acro and 6 perches,

adjoining the above.

The promises, prod Stuble, Shop,

Hog Pen, Carlon, Pen, Carlon, Pen,

Hog Pen, Carlon, Pen, Carlon, Pen,

Miller, Pen, Carlon, Pen,

Hog Pen, Carlon, Pen,

Red March and Carlon of Pencha

and Cherry seventher be sold No. 8. A LOT OF

confortable France House, good Stable, Shop, Hog Pen, etc. There are about a dozen of apple trees on the premises, besides a number of Peach; and Cherry trees, all in good bearing condition. On the 30, will be sold No. 8, A LOT OF GROUNN, sitner in the borough of Mechanics-burg, on West Main street, 26 feet front and 200 in depth, more or less; to Strawberry alley having thereon ereces good Two and a Halk Story Brick House, with back building attached good Stable. Smoke House, Wood House, Chieken House, etc. There is a hydrant and eistern at the back door, and the house contains gas inxtures complete throughout. This is a very desirable property, located in a pleasant portion of the town, which makes it a convenient prate residence. Also, at the sum venient prate residence. stock.

Persons desirous of viewing any of the above properties before purchasing, can do so by culling on the tenants residing thereon, or on the stretchest properties.

indersigned.

**Rale to commence at 1 o'clock, P: M., on the bove mentioned, days, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN BOBB,

Acr. *31 lb7i-4t*

Executor.

Agu '31 ,1871—41*

ALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIO SALE—On Saturday, September 30 and Weshesday, October 18, 1871.—Will be sold at public sale, by the subscriber, Attorney in fact for the Heirrs of James avyle, dec'd., inte of Newton township. Camberland county, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1. A valuable Mill I merty, situated a Dickinson township, on the Jefford Breech of Creek, one mile South of the Stone Tavern known as Chambers' Mill, and now owned by Wm. B. Himes and the Heirs of James K.—The mill is stone, 3520 feet, three stories aigh, runs two pairs I urrs, water power first class, and mill in good order. Also 30 Acres of Laud, having thereon erected two Dwellings, one Log and the oblier Frame, and a new Barn. Well at the door. Picuty of fruit of all kindagrowing on the place, and will be sold by Wm. B. Himes and A. S. M'Calloch, Attorney in fact for the Heirs.

No. 2. A farm situated in Penn township, containing 88 Acres, more or less, one mile South of Centreville, adjoining lands of Martan Claudy's Heirs, and others. The improvements and a log House, Log Barn, good young ments and allow acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, having been well hand, the balance is covered with young chestin and oak timber.

No. 3. A farm situation of Shippensburg, and thirteen miles Wester and and cast timber.

No. 3. A farm situation of Cartisle, on the Walnut Bottom road, containing 60 Acres, more or less, of first rate fine I and all under post fonce. The improvements are a Frame Dwelling, Bars, Wagon Shed, &c. The buildings are in the village.

Wagon Shed, &c. The buildings are in the village.

NO. 4. Comprise three lots in the village of No. 5. Comprise three lots in the village of Jacksönville, having a large Frame House, with Store Room attached. Will be sold altegether or in lots to stit purchasers.

No. 5. Is a lot in Jacksonville, adjoining No. 8, containing 1 Acre, more or less, having thereon a Brick and Frame Dwelling.

No. 6. Two tracts of Mountain Lund, stanated in Newton township, one mile South of No. 8, adjoining lands of tice, Number, Jas. Moore, and others, containing 90 Acres, more or less, is covered with first rate Chestau Timber. Will be sold in lots to suit purchases.

No. 7. Is a tract of Land Newton township, one inlie East of No. 6, containing 24 Acres and 39 Perches, about 15 Acres of which are cleared and in good cultivation, and the balance covered with young Chestaut.

N. B.—Los Nos, one and two will be sold on the premises, on September 39; No. 1 at 10 o'cl'k, A. M., and No. 2 at 2. M.

N. 13.—Lots. Nos. one and two will be sold on the premises, on September 39; No. 1 at 10 o'cl'k, A. M., and No. 2 at 2 P. M.
Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 will be sold on October 18, in Jacksonville.
Sale to common of the cent, when the proverterms of Sale.—Ten per cent, when the proverty is stricken off, the bulance of the one half on April 1, 1872, when deed and possession will be given. Half the bal nice on April 1, 1872, and the remainder on April 1, 1874, with interest from April 1, 1872, to be secured by judgment bond. Persons desiring to see Nos. 1 and 2 will call on Mr. Himes, residing on No. 1, and those desiring to see the other properties will call on Mr. Marsh Kyle, residing on No. 1, and those desired from the subscriber at Big Spring, Cumberland county.

The above properties are along the line of the Miramar rairond, passing through No. 1 and 8, and No. 3 is the most destrable place for a station and Warenouse along that part of the route.

A. S. M'OULLOCH,

Aug. 31, 1871—6t² Atty, in fact for the heirs

DUBLIC. SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—On Monday, October 2, 1871.

—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the above day, a valuable and productive farm, belonging to the estate of Henry Ewalt, dec'd., situated in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Fa., about four and a half miles North of Mechanicsburg, where there is a spleadid market for all products of a fram, and about one and a half miles Northests of Hoguestown, and one mile North of turnplike, by Sample's bridge, bounded on the South by the farm of John C. Sample, on the North by the farm of John C. Sample, on the North by the farm of John C. Sample, on the North by the farm of John C. Sample, on the North by the farm of larvey Gutshall, on the East and West by the Conodegulant Creek, containing about 135 ACRES of prime Black Slate Land. The improvement of the same a large, well-finished Wentherboarded House, with Wash Louse attached, Smodel House and all the buildings required, except a barn, which was burned in May. The dendig is in good order, and the farm is well stocked with fruit. A well of superior water, which never fails, is at the door.

Persons wishing to see the farm, or desiring further information, should call, on W. H. EWALT, residing in Hogueseon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance withe given, and terms made known by the heirs of Henry Ewalt, dec'd.

VALUARLE REAL ESTATE AT
PUBLIC SALE—On Incaday, October 3, 1871
—Will be offered at public sale, by the subscriber
on the prenises, situated three-fourths of a mile
South of Oakville Station, (* V. R. R.) Camberland county Pa, a Lineactore Farm, contactor, general county, new Wagon Shed and Coord Station
in the county, new Wagon Shed and Coord Station
There is a never-failing Well of excellent Water
convenient, Apple Orchard, and about flores on
the Timber. There is a never-taining went of excellent water convenient, Apple Orchard, and about-90 acres of fine Timber.

The soil is first quality and more than half the first party limited within a few years, which is a soil of the first party limited within a few years. Will be soid in one tract or in tracts or 10 and 63, or 12 and 117 Acres. The larger tracts containing the improvements.

All necessary information will be given by the subscriber, living on the adjoining farm, or by mail, address him as above, Onkville, Pa. Saite to commence at 11 A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

S. M. SHARP, Atty, in fact for the Heirs. TRUCK FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

TRUCK FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at
the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday, Sep.
30, at 10 o clock, a Valuable Truck Farm, situtate in North Middleton township, about two
miles North of Carlisle, on the Wagener's Garoad, bounded by the Conodogume, Creek, B.
Hosiler and others, containing about the Creek, B.
Hosiler and others, containing about the carls,
and having thereon erected a comfortness cress,
and having the content of the Conodogume, Creek,
the Conodogume, Creek,
and have the Creek at the Conodogume,
This property is dual rably adapted for Trucking
purposes, and has been used as such, the soil
having been well supplied with the necessary
fortilizers.

SIC TRANSIT BLORIA MUNDI.

[PROM THE BELGRAVIA MAGAZINÉ.] lke dewdrops sparkling on the spray, Like an Iris o'er a fountain, like frost-work 'neath the sun's bright ray, Like snow-wreaths on a mountain

Sic transit gloria mundi ! he Victor suddenly quails, but now

When death's angel orles, Surrender ! What availed it whother to him there came Aut cita mors aut victoria On the battle-field, since the doom's the same? Sie transit gioria mundi? ling for the hope that with boyhood dwells! Alas for the heart that plans it! like a dream which the morning light dispel Sic gloria mundi transit, For the end of all lovely things is quick-By a swifter process none die-Ieu, gloria mundi transit sic,

Sie transit gloria mundi ! lke the sun that shines with undying light On a rock no waves that shiver; Like the stars that jewel the brow of night And gleam on a ceaseless river; o burns the flame of a heavenly hope,
And the storm of fate but fans it—

Non oceli gioria transii

Miscellancous.

LAFITTE, THE PIRATE. Latitte was a native of Bordeaux. He Lafitte was a native of Bordeaux. He kept for several years a store on Royal ——, where I took my meals and frequently met him. He was a handsome man; with black hair and eyes; fair complexion, and wore, as was then fashionable, narrow whiskers coming down each cheek and around the chin. He was an secolent linguist, and at the table would converse fluently with individuals from svery portin Europe—with the Bordelaia in his native patois; with English, Spansh, Italians, each in their own language But French was the language he common y used, and this he spoke grammatically and like a man of education, but always

a patois accent. Lafitte commenced his unlawful career Lafitte commenced his uhlawful career by smuggling during the embargo.

Among other things; he smuggled in negroes, which he sold chiefly in the Lafourche country; some of whom now (1863) still remain alive. He subsequently fitted out three vessels as privateers, under the flag of the Republic of Columbia, and attacked the commerce of Spain. In six months the Columbian Government was changed, Lafitte's papers were no longer valid and his largeoutift became probably a dead l.ss. He continued his cruises, and became a pirate. I believe he attacked a dead h.ss. He continued his cruses, and became a pirate. I believe he attacked none but Spanish vessels. I remember when three Spanish vessels were brought into Caillou Islands, near Last Island; they were laden with a certain Spanish wine, and the citizens of Attackapas went to see them and purchased part of

out to see them, and purchased part of ne cargo. In 1814, when the English made their In 1814, when the English made their descent upon the coust of Louisiana, they had an offer to Lafitte to join them, which he refused. He sent their proposals to John R. Grimes and Abner Duncan, volunteer aids to General Jackson—prominent citizens, who had known Lafitte in his reputable days, and he offered through them to lend his services to aid the American cause. These gentlemen cautiously introduced the subject to Jackson, and produced his papers, and induced him to consider his offer. Lafitte stipulated for a pardon for himself and pardon for himself and the that they should surrender. It was settled that they should surrender. He informed Jackson that he must be surrounded by a number three times larger than his own band. 'My men,' said he, will never give up if there are only two

will never give up it there are only two to one.

All was done as was agreed upon. He was surrounded; he surrendered, was placed in prison, and his pardon granted.—
To him and to his men was given the command of some arms at the fortifications.—They were good gunners, and their pieces made great havoc among the enemy. They were placed near the swamp; the enemy advancing diagonally a little towards the centre, the piraces one had full sweep of them. a little towards the centre, the phaces
guns had full sweep of them.
After the battle of New Orleans, but
little is known of Laftte and his men.—
They determined to seek some land
where the stories of their crime had not where the stories of their crine had not penetrated. They quitted New Orleans and went to Galveston Island—some say for the purpose of colonizing it, others say to dig up treasures buried there. The last is improbable; men of their profession are notoriously reckless and prodision are notoriously reckless and prodigal of their means; pirates and robbers never save. If they had treasures to bury it is safe to conjecture that they would select some spot more handy to their usual haunts than Galveston Island, when in adverse weather it must have taken several days to make the trip, and which, from its very remoteness, must have been exposed to be plundered by faithless members of the band.

From Galveston Island it is uncertain whither they went. It is said that Lafitte sailed for South America. The absence of all intelligence is a proof that he was ashamed of his past career, and changed his name and profession as he had intended, and led a new life.

Lafitte was no sailor; he never com-

ded, and led a new life.

Lafitte was no sailor; he never commanded a vessel. He equipped them, paid their expenses, sold the cargoes of captured vessels, and was the financial manager. The vessels at sea were commanded by a captain employed by him, named Dominique, a rare and skilled sailor, small, fair, with a kind and pleasure for a periest victure of Conper's named Dominique, a line and sainer sailor, small, fair, with a kind and pleasant face, a perfect picture of Cooper's Red Rover. A citizen of St. Martin, the late John F. Miller, related to me the following: That once he carried into Cuba from New Orleans a cargo of flour, which he sold for twenty thousand dollars; but bills of exchange were not in use between Havana and New Orleans, or at any rate he could procure none, and that he was forced to bring back the money in the schooner that had taken the flour; that he packed the dollars carefully in crates like oranges, taking a few filled the latter for use at sea, and for his household at home. When near the coast of Florida, his vessel was boarded by pirates, and Dominique, whom Mr. Miller had known in New Orleans, stepped aboard. He greeted Mr. Miller kindly, and this gentleman, as may be guessed, was all courtesy.

Well, Miller, what have you got on board to day?'
'Nothing but a little rum and a few

crates of oranges.'

'Why, didn't you sell that flour?'

'Yes, Dominique; but you did not think I was going to bring the money back while you've got a vessel? And I sold the flour badly; it was poor speculation. I wish I had let it alone. What I made I left in Cuba' left in Cuba.'

'Well, let me see.'
Mr. Miller led down and showed him Mr. Miller led down and showed him
the crates, and even opened one, containing oranges, of course.

'Well, Mr. Miller, you have nothing
that I want, except a few oranges and n
little rum for my men. Let me have
those and I will let you go on.'

With the greatest alacrity Mr. Miller
had the oranges and rum handed into
the boat, which now departed with Dominique and those of his men who had accompanied him.

Years passed away; the war with Eng-

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Sep. 7. 1871—18

MARTIAL WOODING.

Bolunter.

advanced. Mr. Miller was stationed in another part of the lines. One afternoon he sauntered down to Dominique's station. Seated there upon some timber, they conversed familiarly. Dominique made some allusion to Mr. Miller's visit to Cuba; the other laughed. 'Dominique, do you know I cheated you then? Those were crates of gold and silver, except those I gave you. I had twenty thousand dollars in the others.'

Dominique was silent for a moment or A second lieutenant, by the name of A second flettenant, by the flathed with the wide of Indiana; and although he possessed, naturally, fair intellectual faculties, yet had received no education save what had tary schools of the rural districts along the Wabash Valley. His vernacular was redundant with the patois of his place-of nativity, and widely divergent from the acceptation of our standard lexicographies. dollars in the others."

Dominique was silent for a moment or two; then, to Mr. Miller's surprise, he selzed his hand and shook it heartily. 'I am glad of it. Mr. Miller!' he exclaimed, in a low, impressive tone, 'if my men, had known that, you would have walked the plank! I could not have restrained them. They would have robbed you, killed you, and sunk your vessel.'

Dominique lived till a few years past in the parish of fuerville. He was not known, and lived unmolested and to a great age. ers. He did not, however seem at al conscious of his scholastic deficiencies and for a good while continued to make use of his anomalous idoms, the oddity of which afforded us no little amusement. The young man evinced no spirit of se gregation, but was disposed to be quite social with his brother officers, and was especially fond of ladies' society. He visited them often, and as his original manner of glying expression to his sen-timents diverted them nota little, he was

timents divorted them nota little, he wasalways received kindly, and invited to
repeat his calls.

About this time a young lady from the
city of New York, a Miss H——, visited
the family of one of the officers, and she remained some months with us. She was highly accomplished, pretty, and exceedingly animated, piquant and attractive. Moreover, she possessed a most genial, amiable, and kind disposition; but, like many others of the fair sex, her fondness for admiration occasionally carried her so far that her friends very justly charged her with having a dash of coquetry in her composition. Besides this, she had a decided penchant for badinage and fun. Nearly two numerical versions of the Almighty wrote in his family register the following words: "At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born upon the 16th day of December, 1682, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. Geo. Hunter, of Glencairn." Annie's mother was named Jean Riddle, to whom Sir Robert was married upon the 27th day of July, 1664, in the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh, by Mr. Annan, was also recorded by her father himself. Posterity owes to Mr. William Douglass, of Fingland, in Kirkeudbrightshire, (who wooed but did not win the capricious Annie,) the song of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." wherein he celebrates the beauty and transcendent perfection of the maid of Maxwelton.—Poetic justice should have required that Annie would have rewarded with her fair hand the poet-lover, who was determined to make her name immortal; but as if transpired she preferred another, and devider and the read of whose suiter a Mr. Alexander Ferrand of whose suiter a Mr. Alexander Ferrand and the read of whose suiter a Mr. Alexander Ferrand and the read of whose suiter a Mr. Alexander Ferrand and the read of whose suiter a Mr. Alexander Ferrand and the suiter a Mr. Alexander ferrand and to breach therein that the poor fellow had to surrender at discretion. For the first time in his life he found, himself most

time in his life he found filmself most desperately enamored.

He repeated his visits day after day for several weeks; and the young lady, impelled by a spirit of flirtation, encouraged his suit while he was in her presence, but invariably took occasion, as soon as his back was turned, to detail to her young lady companions around that young lady companions everything that transpired during the interviews. The verdant wooer, not having the faintest conception that he was being made the victim of misplaced affection, persevered in his courtship, and received such encouragement as to call forth from some very emphatic declarations of his admiration. He even went so far, upon one occasion, as to exclaim, 'he'd be dogard of he didn't believe that she war a

mined to make her name immortal; but as it transpired site preferred another, and a richer suitor, a Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdarroch, and him she at length married. The William Doughass here mentioned is supposed to be the original of the song of "Willie was a Wanton Wag," and it is related of him that, after having been refused by Aunie Laurie, he married Miss Elizabeth Glark, of Glenboig, in Galloway, by whom he had a family of four sons and two daughters. Thus is it, that while the song of "Annie Laurie?' lives from age to age, the names of all concerned with the original of it, survive in the recital of the romantic incident. This truly frank and sincere but un ique avowal of sentiment set the waggish young lady nearly frantic with suppres-sed desire to shout with laughter; yet the controlled her features and preserve serene cast of countenance; and she a serene cast of countenance; and she even managed to raise a semblence of a blush while casting upon her lover from behind her fan a benigant, coquetish smile of satisfaction, as she coyly responded 'Oh, oh! Now, my dear Mr. W—, how can you say so? You make me blush—indeed you do. I cannot believe you are sincere. I am afraid you are a gay Lothario, Mr. W——! Then tapping him very gently upon the shoulder with her fan, and bestowing upon him a most Two gentlemen from Bale and three from Glarus, recently made an excursion into the valley of Lindt, for the purpose of ascending the Todi, or Piz Ruslin (11, 885 fest,) one of the most conspicuous of the mountains in eastern Switzerland. At three o'clock in the morning, the party left the Grunhorn Hut, by the Swiss Alpine Club, where they had passed the night, the Fohn making the snow so soft, that their feet sank deep into it at each step, on reaching a very deep and wide crevasse, which stopped their further progress, two of their party went some way along it to see if it grew any narrower, but their weight caused a large mass of snow on which they were standing to give way, and they were both pitched headlong into the opening. Their compainions, who were sufficiently near to see the accident, were stuplified with horror, and it was some time before the tables of the same transfer in the same transfer of the same tran him very gently upon the shoulder with her fan, and bestowing upon him a most bewitching smile, she added, 'Arc you not a gay Lothario, Mr. W——?'

This question was rather a poser to the enamored 'Hoosier,' who had never before heard of the person alluded to in her strategic rejoinder. Nevertheless, while pressing his hand on what he conceived to be the region of the heart, but which, according to the location assigned that organ by anatomists, was a little too low, he replied, 'I don't mind hearin' tell o' that thar individual afore, Miss H—; but I sorter reckon he's no kin o' mine. that that individual afore, Miss H—; but I sorter reckon he's no kin o' mine.

ly near to see the accident, were stupified with horror, and it was some time before they became sufficiently collected to form any plan for delivering their unfortunate friends, if they were still alive, to the still alive, all of which were received by the voung lady in so gracious a manner as to form any plan for delivering their unfortunate friends, if they were still alive, of which they entertained but slight hopes, owing to the depth they had fallen. On cautiously drawing near the edge of the precipice, however, and shouting down they at length heard a feeble cry, which assured them that both at least were not killed, and being provided with stout cords, they joined several together, so as to make a rope eighly feet long, and threw it down, but it was found to be much too short. They then added another piece sixty feet long, and on lowering the rope once more were delighted to find that if reached the bottom and became tightened, assuring them that it had been caught hold of by their friends. After more than an hour's labor they succeeded in drawing both gentlemen from their dreadful position, who stated that they owed their safety to the softened snow which the wind had drifted into the crevasse, enabling them to break the violence of their fall.

—Swiss Times. oung lady in so gracious a manner as to afford him the most encouraging hopes of ultimate success.

Of course the entire conversation was detailed by Miss H— with much zest to her associates, all of whom she invited to be at her quarters on the following evening. A short time before, Mr. W-had asked for and been promised a specia had asked for and been promised a special audience, for the purpose, as the thought, of making her a formal tender of his heart and hand. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, they all assembled and were quietly enseonsed in an apartment adjoining the sitting room, with the door slightly ajar, so that they could distinctly hear every word that was said.

Soon after the Lleutenant made his appearance in full uniform, and was conditally received by his aweetheurt, who appearance in full uniform, and was cordially received by his sweetheart, who asked him to take a seat near her, and entered into seemingly a very confidential but rather loud conversation with him, which soon led him to approach the subject of his dearest aspirations.—Placing himself upon his knees in front of her, with a most tender, auxious and beseeching expression of countenance and voice, but with considerable manifestation of diffidence, he said, 'Would ye like fur to jine the army, Miss II—"
'No,' replied she, using his very words, and imitating his peculiar diction: 'I don't think I'd like fur to jine the army, Mr. W—?'
At this juncture screams of vociferous

15 or 16 years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony, a state the delights of which ber youthful imagination shadows forth in the most capti-At this juncture screams of vociferous laughter burst forth from the mischievous laughter burst forth from the mischlevous girls in the adjoining apartment, and in which the cruel Miss —, no longer able to control herself, unmercifully joined, which caused the discomfitted lover to leap to his feet in great confusion, seize his cap, and rush from the room; and I don't think he ever afterward attempted to pay his addresses to any lady.

mony, and thinks more intently on the all-important subject. It engrosses her thought by day, her dreams by night, and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth of whom she cherishes a secret but consuming flame. She surveys herself in a mirror, and, as it generally tells a flattering tale, she turns from it with a pleasing conviction that her beauty will enable her to couquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that whoever else may die in a state of 'single blessedness' she is destined to become, ere many years roll by, a happy THE CHOLERA.—According to Dr. Jno. C. Peters, in the New York Medical Journal, every outbreak of the Asiatic cholera beyond the confines of British cholera beyond the confines of British India may be traced back to Hindostan, through a continuos chain of human beings affected with the disease, or through water contaminated or articles stained with their dejecta. This article shows how festivals and pilgrimages serve as the distributors of this fearful contagion, catching it up from its original seat scattering abroad over the world: But what most impresses a western reader of these descriptions of Eastern life is the absolute defiance of all sanitary laws and hygienio that whoever else may die in a state of 'single blessedness' she is destined to become, ere many years roll by, a happy bride.

From the age of 18 to 20 is 'the very witching time' of female life. During that period the female heart is more susceptible to the soft and tender influences of love than of any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination was alone consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place during the ticklish season than in any by which it is preceded or followed. It is the grand climax of love; and she who passes it without entering into the state of matrimony, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of 20. The giddiness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway. The care and the anxieties of life press themselves more paipably; they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipation of unming—led felicity in the marriage state, which the mind had formed in its youthful daydreams. In short, to use a common phrase, let women after twenty look before they leap. descriptions of Eastern life is the absolute defiance of all sanitary laws and hygienic condition of those crowded regions. In the villages the huts are huddled together in masses, and pushed up to the very edge of the ponds or tanks; their projecting eyes often meet; while the intervening spaces, impervious to the rays of the sun, are converted to the unclean purposes, and used by both sexes in common. The pools of liquid filth, often covering 150,000 square feet, by actual measurement, are found in some of these villages. Moreover we are told that there is no such thing as a pump in all India, and that all their drinking water is drawn from the large ponds, or pools, or tanks, or from open wells, and is always carried about in leather bags, made of sheep skin, which can never be properly clensed, and are often in use for several years. And are often in use for several years. And this flitby liquid is used by the natives to dilute the milk which is sold for the public consumption.

A man broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him, and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good chair, one of those good old-fashloned windsor chairs, which was an heir-loom in his family, and he never could replace it. A TEACHER in a school that stood on A TEACHER IN a senior traction of the banks of a small river, once-wished to communicate to his pupils an idea of faith. While he was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat hove in sight. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, he exclaimed:

"I were to tell you that there was a legal marten in that host you would believe

JENKINS GOES TO A PIC-NIC. Maria Ann recently determined to go

Maria Ann recently determined to go to a pic-nic.
Maria Ann is my wife—unfortunately.
She had planned it to go it alone, so far as I was concerned, on that pic-nic excursion; but when I heard about it, I determined to assist. She prentended she was very glad; I don't believe she was.
'It will do you good to get away from your work a day, poor fellow, she said; and weshall so much enjoy a cool morning ride on the cars, and dinner in the woods:

'and weshall so much enjoy a continenting ride, on the cars, and dinner. In the woods:

On the morning of that day, Maria Ann got up at 5 o'clock. About three minutes later she disturbed my slumbers, and told me to come to breakfast. I told her I wasn't hungry, but it didn't make a bit of difference, I had to get up. The sun was up for an hour; I had no idea the sun began business so early in the morning, but there he was.

'Now, said Maria Ann, 'we must fly around, for the cars start at half-past six. Eat all the breakfast you can, for you won't get any thing mere before noon.'

I could not eat anything at that time in the morning, and it was well I could not, for I had all I could do. There was ice to be pounded to go around the pail of ice cream, and the sandwiches to be cut, and I thought I should never get the legs of the chicken fixed so that I could get the cover on the big basket. Maria Ann flew around and piled up groceries for me to pack, giving directions to the girl about taking care of 'the house, and putting on her dress all at once. There is a deal of onergy in that woman, perhaps a triffe too much.

At twenty minutes past 6 I stood on the front steps with a basket on one arm and Maria Ann's waterproof on the other, and a pall in each hand, and a bottle of vinegar in my coat-skirt pocket. There was a camp chair hung on me somewhere, too, but I forget just where. 'Now,' said Maria Ann, 'we must run or we shall not catch the train.'

'Maria Ann,' said I, 'that is a reasonable idea. How do you suppose I can run with all this freight?'

'You must, you brute. You always

run with all this freight?

'You must, you brute. You always
try to tease me. If you do not want a
scene on the streets you will start, too.
Bo I ran.
I had one comfort, at least, Maria Ann

I had one contort, at tests, watta Auti-fell down and broke her parasol. She called me a brute again because I laughed. She drove me all the way to the depot in a brisk trot, and we got on the cars; but neither of us could get a seat, and I could not find a place where I could set the things down, so I stood

1 could set the things down, so I should set there and held them.

'Maria,' I said, in winning accents, 'how is this for a cool morning ride?'
Said she, 'You are a brute, Jenkins.'
Said I, 'My love, you have made that observation before.' Said I, 'My love, you have made that observation before.'

I kept my courage up, yet I knew there would be an hour of wrath when we got home. While we were getting out of the cars the bottle in my pocket got broke, and consequently I had one boot half full of vinegar all day. That kept me pretty quiet, and Maria Ann ran off with a big whiskered music teacher, and lost her fan, and got her feet wat, and tore her dress and enjoyed herself much after the fashion of pic-nic goers. I thought it would never come dinner time, and Maria called me a pig because I wanted to open our basket before the rest of the baskets were opened. At last dinner time came—'the nice dluner in the woods,' you know. Over three thousand little red ants had got into our dinner, and they were worse to pick out than fish bones. The ice cream had meited and tuere was no vinegar for the cold meat except what was in we had to a play the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in we had to the cold meat except what was in the cold meat except when the cold meat except when the cold meat except what was in the cold meat except when the cold meat except when the cold meat except what was in the cold meat except when the cold meat except what was in the cold meat except when the cold meat except when the had meited and ture was no vinegar for the cold meat except what was in my boot, and of course this was of no immediate use. The music teacher spilled a cup of hot coffee on Maria's head, and pulled all the frizzles out trying to wipe off the coffee with his hand-kerchief. Then I sat on a piece of raspherry ple, and spoiled my white pauts, and concluded I didn't want anything more. I had to stand up against a tree the rest of the afternoon. The day afforded considerable varlety, compared to everyday life, but there were so many everyday life, but there were so many drawbacks that we did not enjoy it so

HOW IT CAME THE DUTCHMAN DID NOT HAVE A GLOCK.

There is residing in one of the borough ities of the Commonwealth of Ken-

There is residing in one of the borough cities of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a German barber, who is quite a character in his way. The fellow does not appear to recognize any distinction whatever among the people with whom he comes in contact. If the Governor of the State were to step in his shop to get shaved, the probability is that he would open a familiar conversation with him, and call him by his Christian name before the job was ended. Not long ago, Col. James T. B., a prominent citizen of the place, desiring to curtail the hairy portion of his visage, called upon the Touton aforesaid to engage his professional services. It seems that the Col. was known to the lathing knight, and of course was the recipient of much confidential remark during the operation, which produced the usual feeling of annoyance. As he was about leaving the shop the razor-strapper called to him: "Lifello, Yim, told me vot time it is vore you gose away." This was too much for the Colonel's dignity, and turning sharply around, remarked: "Dam you, why don't you keep a ciock, and not bother every gentleman that comes in your shop?", "Hold on dere," replied the Teuton, "come you back, Yim, yust one minute, and I told you how it was dat I don't got any glock." The request rather excited the Colonel's curiosity, and he, of course, walted for the explanation. "Yal, you see, de udder night after I shut up de shop, I feels a little dirsty, like what a man will feel sometimes, you know, and I says to my olt vooman, I beleef I goes up to the corner and gett a glass of peer. I goes up, you know, and says they not you come mit me and take a glass of peer. Val, I say, I don't keer ven I do, unt so I goes mit him und takes de glass of peer. And den, already, after a little vile, in comes You More unt Peter Myer, unt some udder fellows, und dey all ax me to come mit dem unt take some peer. Val, I goes mit him und takes de glass of peer. And den, already, after a little vile, in comes You More unt git in te house, and schilp in te bet mit dem out Heinrick, dis is a nue time to ve a comin home? vot time is it hey?" O, I say don't gife yourself so much trouble, tisn't more leffen o'glock. Now, yust ven I tells de oit vooman dat it was leffen o'glock, de glock calls me a liar, and strikes tree. Dat make me mat, you know, unt so I knocks him off de mentel pice unt breaks him all to pieces.

Nontricky Vennum. -Kentucky Yeoman.

An Alabama editor, having read Dr. Hall's lecture, advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate apartments, says that the Doctor can sleep where he can defend his wife against the transfer of the say of the sa rats and other nocturnal foes, as long as he has got a leg to stand upon, or a wife to defend.

one of those good old-fashioned windsor chairs, which was an heir-toom in his fath?"

"Yes, sir," replied the scholars.

"Well, that is faith," said the teacher. The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, he inquired:—
"What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a bont," was the answer, shouted from every part of the school room:

"For goodness' sake put nothing on that school room:

such an act, because to those good old-fashioned windsor chairs, which was an heir-toom in his fath was an heir-toom in his family, and he never could replace it.

A YOUNG lady thought it would be interesting to faint at an evening party recently, when one of the company began bathing hor head with vinegar, upon bothing hor head with vinegar, upon which she started up, and exclaimed:—
"For goodness' sake put nothing on that will spoil the color of my hair!"

be has got a leg to scane upon, to defend.

A GENTLEMAN of Connecticut, who is something of a sportsman, went to sleep in church on one of the late warm Sundays, and dreamed he was hunting rabbits. During an eloquent passage in the serion, he espled, in his dream, a rabbit, will spoil the color of my hair!"

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MRS. JONES' PUDDING.

They lived in Wales, and the farmer was well to do, and all the household were economical, not thinking of meat every day, or anything like as often. The two daughters were named Reliance and Prudence; thesons, Amos and Iames. Reliance was soon to be married to David Thomas at the next farm. 'We'll have a hasty pudding for dinner to-day, mother,' said Farmer Jones to his wife one morning at breakfast. 'Very well. Evan?' replied Mrs. Jones:

to his wife one morning at breakfast.

'Very well, Evan,' replied Mrs. Jones;
tor his will was law.

So when it was time she began to make
the pudding. Her husband and sons
were out at their work in the spring
sunshine; her daughters were making
their beds up stairs.

'I musn't forget the salt this time,'
orled Mrs. Jones to herself, 'there was
a fine fuss from all of 'em about it the
last time.

afine fuss from all or 'em about it the last time.

For Mrs. Jones, good housewife though she was, was apt to forget to put salt in her hasty pudding, or to put enough of it. She put plenty this time; for they were all fond of salt. Then she went up to the linen room, and began laying the winter clothing away in camphor.

laying the winter clothing away in camphor.

It was only a few moments before Reliance came into the kitchen, when, seeling the pudding cooking, and knowing that her mother was apt to forget to sait it, she put in a handful of salt and stirred it well, so that her father would not haye occasion to find fault.

Soon after, Prudence passed through the kitchen on her way to the brewhouse. 'Ma is sure to forget the sait, said she, and added a good handful.

Before long, Amos entered to get a jug of beer. And soon after James came in Each of them put in a handful more sail, as they had no more faith in their mother's remembering it than Reliance or Prudence had.

Just before dinner, Farmer Jones returned from the fields, and saw the pudding cooking.

Just below thinker, Tarker solves terried from the fields, and saw the pudding cooking.

'That pudding smells uncommon good? said he. 'But,' added the farmer, approaching to the kottle, 'I'll bet a sixpence the wife's forgot to sait it, as she always does. I used to depend upon Reliance, till she got her head chock full of that young man o'hern, no idea of her thinkin' on't now. As to Prudence—well she don't meddle much in the cooking, so I'll just put the sait in myself.' And taking off the lid, he flung in a large handful and a half, stirring the pudding round briskly.

'Twelve o'clock came, and they all sat down to dinner. Mrs. Jones helped her husband to a good serving; for he loved it well, and had besides a sharp appetite. Just a spoonful he took and leaped up.

'Who on earth saited this pudding'.—

It—'

It—.'
Farmer Jones stopped, he suddenly remembered that he had salted it himself.

Just then there was a great noise in the "I should think that thundering colt's a trying to kick in the barn door, said a trying to kick in the barn door, said he, and rushed out.

The next to try the pudding was Amos. No sooner had he got it in his mouth, then he leaped up too. And each one—James, Reliance and Prudence—started away in like manner, leaving Mrs. Jones in amazement. For each one, you see, silently took credit on himself for the hard salting.

'Lawk-a-mercy,' cried Mrs. Jones, swallowing down her first mouthful, 'This comes o' my having put in all that theresalt. What could I have been thinking of? But they used to say I'd a heavy hand ut ratting.

GAMBLEBS' TRICKS.—A gambler, in his confessions, says: "I once knew a Southern gentleman who, although not ostensibly a gambler, really made short cards a business. He was a man of education and a fine conversationalist, and a very elegant gentleman. He was fond of a little game of draw, just to kill time, you know, but the result was that he always got the best of it, and, mingling with moneyed men, his winnings were large. I got into a series of games with him, and, well as I understand the cards myself, I invariably got the worst of it. I knew that there was something wrong, and I resolved to discover it. if possible. I carefully examined the backs of the cards, and, understanding how this sort cards, and, understanding how this sort of work is done, I was very soon satisfied myself that the backs were all right. I watched his deal. He threw around with great rapidity. His muffling was

square.

"One day I procured a powerful magnifying glass, and went carefully over a pack of cards that he had won with the night before. A long and careful search revealed in the aces and face cards a series of trifling concavities. The punches were so slight as to be invisible to the naked eye, but upon passing my finger over them, I could feel them. A gambler's fingers are, or ought, to be, soft as velvet. Subsequent investigation revealed his work. He had on the inside of his finger-ring a minute punch,

"In the beginning of a game he would manage to turn the faces of the aces and face cards, one at a time, so as to bring them against this punch, and then one indention, or two, or three, in a certain locality, would designate the cards. So nice was his sense of touch, that when dealing, he would naturally pass the face of each card over the end of his left middle fingers, and no matter how readily he evenled in the aces and face cards a seof each card over the end of in left lind die fingers, and no matter how readily he dealt them, he would know the positions of all the face cards in the pack. As a matter of course, this gave him a heavy percentage, and the result was, that he invariably won."

A Long Journey After Wathl.—Sometrees send roots out a great distance for moisture. A little less than twenty years ago, a Californian planted a weeping willow on his place near the well.—Two years ago the water began to taste bitter and otherwise unpalatable. He hired a manoto clean it out, but it has troubled him all along until recently, when he sent another man down into the well to see what could be done. He went to work, and succeeded in bringing up about six bushels of fine roots, ranging in size from a pin to an eighth of an inch. The tree had sent them down outside the brick wall, a distance of twenty-three feet, until they reached the water, when they had forced themselves between the bricks, and literally filled up the well a distance of three feet. They had formed a complete mass, just fitting in tightly, and had to be raised out with hooks and a lever. A LONG JOURNEY AFTER WATER.-

DIFFUSERS OF HAPPINESS.—Somemen move through life as a band of music down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, who can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweetness, as orchards, in October days, fill the air with the perfume of ripe fruit.—Some men cling to their own houses, like the honey-suckle over the door, yet like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a blessing is it to hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music to some and fragrance to others, and life to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to fill the atmosphere which they must stand oreate for themselves. DIFFUSERS OF HAPPINESS .- Somemen

An olderly lady, who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist desorthed them, asked him:

'Can a body eat with these things?' 'My dear madam, mastification can be per-formed with a facility scarcely equalled by nature herself, responded the dentiet. 'Yes, I know, but can a body eat with

THE fall of the year is now here, an with it comes a large supply of fruits.