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Ariginal Loctry.

For the Bradford Reporter. FIELDS OF BUCKWHEAT.

Winds of August softly blow O'er the buckwheat's scented snow Bring with dainty, flying feet Month of royal blooming flowers, Month of warm slow dropping showers, Love you? yes ; your golden light Fills the heart with visions bright And with holy peace.

Fields of buckwheat snowy white, Drifts of sweetness, tolds of light, Sitting here this summer day, Thought floats idly far awaya a valley green and fair Where such perfume fills the air, And such fields are widely seen With the meadow-lots between Making patch-work gay.

Oh! the elm trees drooping low Where the meadow lilies grow, Never did a picture seem, Perfect in a poet's dream, Save an elm tree's graceful shade Beauty for the landscape made, Witching beauty such as lies, Blue and still 'neath summer skies. In an August noon.

Ever when the waves of life, ease to war with toil and strife These, we say are August calms. Sweet with odor-breathing balms, And we see the liquid gold Burning brightly as of old, Till we sigh, oh! welcome guest Stay forever, we would rest

In these peaceful calms Winds of August gently blow O'er the fields of scented snow If a breath of rare perfume Fill again my lowly room, I shall dream the sweetest dream

Ever poet eye hath seensomething of the flowers that spring, mething of the birds that sing. Fields of whiteness, fields of sweet,

Where the dew and blossoms meet, Dearest love I ever knew In my childhood's sunny blue. This one wish, I used to keep I might softly fall asleepeep forever cold and dead And I wish it still.

Miscellaneous.

SOUIRE PITMAN'S PEACHES:

A STORY FOR BOYS. chool was over for the day. Armed out of the schoolhouse, and in merry wended their way homeward. The go were two boys of twelve, who geography. Their names were rem Grey and Frank Green.

said Frank, "have you had any s this year?" Uncle Ben brought us one when he came from Boston, last y. Wasn't it prime, though !" you are better off than I am, for ad any. But I know were there mean to have more than

very night." exclaimed Tom, eagerly. outs are they ?" rank looked carefully about him, to sure that no one was within hearing, whispered, "in Squire Pitman's gar

But," said Tom, a little dubiously,"that man like me.

" said Frank, "he'll never miss 'em. ees are ever so full. It made my water when I passed there this They're more than he can eat,

ight as well have 'em as leave on the trees." had," said Tom, who was easily "Are you going to night?"

s; there isn't any moon, so that it in our favor. Will you go?" s. When will you be ready?" all for me at half-past eight, I'll be corner of the orchard.

Mind and a bag with you. We shall want to away a few All right; I'll be on hand."

Pitman, the owner of the garden | them on the table." d to by the boys, had recently reinto Cedarville. He had spent most into Cedarville. life in the city, where he had accumu- ket of peaches.

a fortune, a part of which he investa fine old place which chanced to be icular attention to the garden, introng choice varieties of fruit-trees of var inds, which were now in excellent g condition. Squire Pitman (he was ed Squire out of deference to his wealth) noved into the village too recently to e made any acquaintances. He was a man sant-looking old gentleman, rather oldeat. oned in his appearance, who usually

dter supper that evening, the gardener e in and requested to speak with him

Well, James," said the old gentleman, I suspect, sir," said James, "that an att will be made to rob your fruit-trees

Bless my soul! What makes you 'I happened to overhear two boys talk- you?"

Aradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

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ng about it. I couldn't hear all they said, but I heard enough to show what they were after." "Do you think they are coming to-night?"

asked the Squire, after a pause. "Yes, sir; shall I let out the dog?" "No, he might bite them." "And serve 'em right."

"I would rather have them brought into You may get Reuben to stand watch with you, and if you catch them, you may bring them into the house.'

Yes, sir," said James. Tom and Frank met as agreed upon, and started in company for the garden. "Did you bring a bag?" asked Frank

"No, but I have got an extra handker chief; that'll hold a good lot." "All right; we can hide 'em in the bushes, and go to 'em when we want them."

By half-past eight it was quite dark.-

There was no moon, and only here and there a star was visible. "It's a jolly night," said Frank.

"Just the thing."
At length the boys reached the picketfence that surrounded the garden.

"Get over first," said Tom.
With some difficulty, Frank clambered up, but got caught in the picket and tumbled to the ground.
"Are you hurt?" whispered Tom. "No, but I've torn my trowsers. Look

out sharp for them plaguey pickets." " Now where are the trees?" asked Tom, when he had got over. "There's one; get up and shake it, and

No, Frank, you're the best at climb-'O yes, no doubt you'd rather pick 'em

"Well, I'll climb the next tree." "I'll save you both the trouble," said a rough voice, which made both the boys turn pale. They started to run, but the pursuers were too quick for them. Tom was soon struggling in the grasp of the gardener, and Frank tried in vain to get away from Reuben, a boy of sixteen, who assisted on the place.
"You let me go!" said Tom, struggling

energetically. "I'd a rather not! I've been waiting for you for some time, my fine fellow."
"If you don't let me go, I'll bite," said Frank to his captor.

"If you do, I'll have to pull your teeth out," said Reuben laughing.
"What are you going to do with us, any

way ?" Going to carry you in to Squire Pitman.

He wants to see you."
Terrified by this threat, the boys begged piteously to be freed, but their captors were inexorable Finding struggles and entreaties alike useless, they resigned themselves passively to their fate, while visions of ar-rest and imprisonment filled their hearts

Squire Pitman was sitting in his library, looking over the evening paper, when a noise was heard at the door, and Reuben and the gardener appeared, each with a boy.
"Here they are, sir," said James.

"We've caught 'em," said Reuben.
"Bless my soul," said the Squire, "and what are their names?" "This one is Tom Grey, and the

one is Frank Green." 'Very well, you may leave the young gentlemen here with me. Yes. sir.

Rather reluctantly James and Reuben let go their hold of our young adventurers, and left the room. Tom and Frank looked sideways at the

Squire, expecting to be seized and shaken, or at the best receive a severe scolding .satchels and dinner-pails, the scholars | What was their surprise, when the old gen tleman came forward very pleasantly, and

"Boys, I'm very happy to see you. I like en "kept after school" for deficiento receive visits from young people, though I think it better in such cases for them to come through the gate, and not get over the fence, as they are liable to tear their clothes. Frank looked down at his torn trowsers

n a little bewilderment. "Pray sit down," said the Squire, polit

Tom and Frank sat down on the corners of two chairs, evidently ill at ease. "How old are you, Thomas? I believe that is your name

Twelve, sir." "And you, Frank?"

"I am twelve, too." "And I am seventy. It was really kind of you to come and call upon an old gentle-But the evenings are short;

you ought to have come earlier," Tom looked at Frank in silent wonder He didn't know what it all meant. If he had been taken up, that he would have understood; but the Squire's manner puzzled him completely.

"Are you fond of fruit, Thomas?" asked the Squire, innocently.

'Ye-es," said Tom, a little uneasily "Do you like it too, Frank?" "Pretty well," said Frank, who was little afraid of committing himself.

'So I suppose. Most boys do." Squire Pitman rose from his seat, and rang the bell. "You may bring in some plates and

knives," said he to the servant, "and lay This was done. Next the old gentleman went to the closet, and brought out a bas-

"I generally keep a little fruit," he re marked, "to treat the friends who are kind The former proprietor had paid enough to call upon me. Help yourselves.' The wondering boys did so and commenc ed eating. They wondered whether the shaking would come up after the peaches

were eaten. Even if it did they would have the satisfaction of eating them "Do you like them ?" asked Squire Pitman, who seemed to enjoy seeing the boys

"Yes, sir," said Tom, "they're tip-top." "I'm glad you think so I have several peach-trees in my garden. James, the gardener, was telling me that there was some danger of boys getting in and robbing the trees, but I don't have any fears on that

Here Tom and Frank exchanged glances 'If any of the boys want fruit, I know they would prefer to come and ask me for it, or drop in and make a friendly call, as you are doing. By the way wouldn't you like to carry home a few peaches with being in frequent contact with a magnet

"Yes, sir," aid the boys hesitatingly. "If you only had something to put them

"I've got a handkerchief." said Tom.

"And I've got a bag," said Frank.
"Bless my soul, how thoughtful you were to bring a bag! It will be just the thing. You're welcome to the peaches in that basket, if you can stow them away."

"We are very much obliged to you,"said Tom, gratefully. Oh, don's say a word. It is a mere trifle, and I like to make some acknowledgement for your kind call. Will you call and

see me again ?" Yes, sir, if you would like it." "I should be most happy to have you come. I get lonely sometimes, and young company cheers me up. Perhaps, though, you had better come to the door, as it is a little dangerous climbing over fences," ad

ded the old gentleman, a little slily. The boys laughed rather consciously, and were shewn to the door, Squire Pitman shaking them both by the hand, and kindly

repeating his invitation.

"Ain't he a trump?" ejaculated Frank when he had closed the door behind them. "That's so. I felt awful mean to have him treat me so, when I had come after his

"So did I. You won't catch me in such

business again." The story of the boys' visit to Squire Pitman leaked out, and made quite a sensa tion among the school boys. It was unan imously agreed that it would be the height of meanness to make any further attempts upon the property of one who had treated their companions so handsomely. The gardener kept watch for a few nights, but from that time Squire Pitman's trees were as safe as if a bull-dog had been chained at the foot of every tree. -Student and

PAINTED ANGELS AT SARATOGA.—A newspa er correspondent has had his feelings teribly shocked at Saratoga Springs, and thus

explains the cause : "For one whole week my most ardent sympathies were excited at the sickly, languid appearance of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every day at the dinner table; her form was emaciated, her skin perfectly transparent, and a death like hue seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere about her; the eye shone with unnatural brilliancy, and under them was perceptible the inevitable blue-black coloring—the tell-tales of a debauchee. I longed for an introduction, that I might recomblood-sucker; but failing at an opportunity to secure this privilege, I besought a lady friend to suggest these applications. "La me," she exclaimed, in utter amazement, know that the lady paints her lower eyelids?" It was indeed too true, as I have and most shockingly disfigured herself to rings in their noses. It is bad enough to wear paste diamonds and pinchbeck jewelry; but when earth's angels begin to paint ut the eyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bag behind their heads, to what extremes may we not expect the dear crea-

THE NEGROES STILL TREATED AS SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington (N. C. Herald of the 10th, says the investigation nade by Generals Ames, Duncan, and Col Donellan, shows that the negroes in Fayet eville, North Carolina, and vicinity, have een cruelly treated by not only civilians, but the civil authorities. Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by sheriff; others were left tied until a storm prostrated the trees to which they were tied, holding them to the ground until they were relieved. Citizens, too, have presum ed to exercise the authority of masters over these people, and punish them as they saw fit. It is also said some of the negroes have been killed. Troops are now under orders to proceed to the locality to put a stop to the abuses.

WE smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruits, but the fact is, that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuits of pleasure. To such, the present moment is everything, and the future is nothing; he borrows, therefore, from the terest; and the consequence is, that he finds the tone of his best feelings impaired, his self-respect diminished, his health of mind and body destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greatest portion of its comforts should be still before him.

BARNUM'S NATIONAL FREE MUSEUM .-- Mr. P. I. Barnum designes to establish in New York city, a Free National Musium, which shall be to America what the British Museim, the National Gallery and the Zoological Gardens are to England, and the Bilitheque Imperiale, and Louvre and the Jardin des Plantese are to France. To that end he solicits contributions from all sources and hopes that public institutions in this country and abroad will give him their duolicates, and that the War Office, Navy Department and Patent Office will loan heir models amd trophies to his collection

ENGLISHMEN have a mania for ascending the icy mountains of the Alps. They seem to seek a foolish death among the avalanches and in abysses, and three tourists have just been gratified in that particular. They and their guides tied themselves together to decend a difficult part of the Matterhorn; one slipped and pulled two others after him, the guides managing to resist the strain. The three unfortunates bumped from rock to rock down some four thou sand feet, and were dashed to pieces.

If you want to become a man of genius, hold intercourse with men of genius. vou may become a magnet.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

In summer, when the days are long, And flowery groves were filled with song When crystal dew drops fell at morn On snowy flowers from beauty born; When orange clouds enreathed the sky, And zephyrs sung a lullaby, We used to wander 'neath the blue And balmy skies of crimson bue.

The school house, with its painted door, Its rows of desks and sanded floor : The grassy plot and sloping hill, Those school boy scenes will haunt me still The dusty wood and sylvan nook; The rock that stood beside the brook : We used to fish from off the side And cast the pebbles in its tide

And when our school was out for noon We'd gather in our little room, And with our basket by our side We'd eat our dinner and divide; And then the little crystal spring Where the water mosses used to cling That bubble up within the glade Beneath the maple's purple shade, We used to play around its brink And oft its silver liquid drink; And then we'd sport within the wood Where mighty pines in grandeur stood; And gather from the hidden tower Its starry drifts of wildwood flowers.

Our teacher, too, with words of love, Would teach us of a land above : The buds he nurtured in those hours At last have blossomed into flowers, Still haunt me now with their bright rays; I dream again those dreams of yore, And wish myself a child once more

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE STORY OF ITS LOSS-THE CAUSE OF THE BREAK-WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED-EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE

Great Eastern, August 2, 1865. A sad, a memorable day in the annals of Atlantic telegraph. After midnight the wind arose accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increasthe ship scarcely felt it, and went on pay- bows and the groove in the larger wheel, ng out the cable without hindrance at a igh rate of speed-seven knots an hour. the machinery, which was once more About daybreak the wind suddenly shifted to north northwest, and fell to a light breeze, and at four A. M. the course was altered to and cable were not coming up in a right northwest by west half west, the sea foll line, but were being hauled in with a great ed for an introduction, that I might recommend the application of fresh oysters or a
blood-sucker: but failing at an opportunity

miles an hour.

horthwest by west han west, the sea lotlowing. Morning broke in beautiful, and
the cable ran out easily at the rate of seven
miles an hour.

strain on them at an angle from the right
hand side, so that they did not work directly in the V in the wheel. Still the strain

ANOTHER DEFECT DISCOVERED At 5:35 A. M., ship's time, the paddles were stopped, and at 5.45 the ship was why how verdant you are; don't you stopped by orders from the electrician's room that the lady paints her lower eyetime, or a minute after, whilst the electrisince ascertained, positively. She for who my whole soul has yearned in sympathy for a week, was daubed all over with paint, electricity which indicated a serious fault. gratify a prarient taste to be in the ex The test gave no result as to locality, for treme of fashion. Looking around me at the dinner table to-day I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of blueblack paint on the lower evelids. The next ladies paint on the lower evelids. The next ladies paint on the lower evelids. The next ladies paint on the lower evelids are ladies and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the "top" of the rim the lower evel of the standard ladies and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the "top" of the rim the chain snackle and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, and rushed down with a standard ladies. black paint on the lower eyelids. The next while Mr. Cyrus Field was on the watch in the experienced hands immediately said. There is a piece of wire," and called to the lookout man above to pass the information aft; but no notice appears to have been taken of the circumstance. After the ship was stopped, and the remainder of flake paid out, a piece of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flake, underneath that in which the fault was suspested to exist, and on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bend it down, the wire broke short off. It was nearly three inches long, and had evidently been of hard, ill-tempered metal, which had flown out through the threads in the tank The discovery was in some measure a relief to the men's minds that one certainly, and possibly the second of the previous faults might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the same watch as all the previous ones had. The fault was too serious to be overlooked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to get the picking-up apparatus ready.

THE CABLE CUT. Previous to doing so two cuts were made n the cable, the first near the old splice, between the main and the fore tanks .-Cable all right. The second cut was three miles on board, which showed the fault to be overboard. The wire rope and the chair wire were secured to the cable forward which shows a maximum strain of twentythree and a half hundred weight; and at five minutes past nine o'clock, Greenwich time, the cable was severed and went over the stern, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six miles having been payed out when the end splashed into the water. The picking up was, as usual, exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before one mile was got on board. Then one of the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and elastic band, to assist the engine. Next the supply of steam failed, and when steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilers, and

THE GREAT MISFORTUNE. Lunch was just over. Some had left the table, others were about leaving. scientific gentlemen had very much cheered us by their stating that they believed the fault was only six miles away, and so ere dead night falls we might hope to have the fault on board, make a new splice, and pro-ceed on our way to Heart's Content, geographically about six hundred miles away. Suddenly Mr. Canning appeared in the saoon, and in a manner which told all, said 'It is all over. It is gone;" then hastened onward to his cabin. Ere the thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by those words ad passed away, Mr. Field came from the stances, though his lips quivered and his two-thirds laid. cheek was blanched, "The cable has parted and has gone overboard."

All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth.

I will endeavor now to explain to you

how the fatal accident occurred. I say fatal, for although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarcely venture to hope the attempt will be crowned with success. Let the reader turn his face towards a window, imagining that he is standing on the bows of the Great Eastern, and then, of course, on his right will be the starboard, and on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled around on the left hand side and over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum which we must suppose to be behind the spectators, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking-up apparatus; but when the engines failed to work this apparatus the cable remained motionless and as the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the forefoot of the ship. There are at the bows of the Great Eastern two large hawser holes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot beyond the line of the stem. Against one of them the cable caught on the left hand side, while the ip kept moving to the left, and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow. The Great Eastern could not go astern lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion someway there is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship to the cable which then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it. shacklechain and a wire-rope belonging to one of the cable buoys were passed over the cable and secured in bight below the hawser holes. These were hauled so as to bring the the cable to the right hand side of the boat, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the cut in the cable in the boat. There s a large iron wheel with a deep groove,

and the circumference technically a "wheel, from the groove, by the side which is a "Remitar," or smaller wheel, on the same axis. The cable and the wire d to a strong gale to the southwest; but rope together were coming in over the the cable wound upon a drum behind by was shown on the indicator to be very high, but not near breaking strain. At last m came the cable and wire rape shackling to gether on the V wheel in the boat. They were wound round it slowly, wire passing over these wheels together, the first damaged part being on board, when a jar was given to the dynamometer, which flew up from sixty hundred weight, the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, three and a half inches. In the chain shackle of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the "top" of the rim of the V wheel, and rushed down with a cident, a grating neise was audible as the a severe shake to the cable, to which it cable flew over the coil astern. One of was attached. The machinery was still in motion, and the ropes travelled aft together, one towards the drum, where, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it par-

ted, and with one bound leaped, as it were, over a few feet of intervening space, and splashed into the sea. It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed, and the news heard. man came aft with a piece of the inner end lashed still to the chain, and one saw the tortured strands, torn wires, and lacerated core, it is no exaggeration to say that strange feelings of pity, as though some human creature had been mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators tain Moriarty was just coming to the foot of the companion to put up his daily state-

ment of the ship's position, having had excellent observations, when the news came "I think," he said, "we will not fee much interested now in knowing how far we are from Heart's Content." However, it was something to know, although it was little comfort, that we had now run precise ly one hundred and sixteen miles since yes erday, that we were one thousand and six ty-two miles from Valentia, six hundred and eighty miles from Heart's Content, that we were in lat. 51 25, long. 32 96.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS. The following practical conclusions have been arrived at by those engaged in various capacities in the expedition: That the steamship Great Eastern, from her size and sea-going qualities, can carry and lay an Atlantic telegraph ca

ble safely in any weather. Second. That the paying out machinery onstructed for the purpose by Messrs. Can ning & Clifford, works perfectly, and can be confidently relied on. That the insulta tion of the gutta percha conductor improved by reason of the reduction of the temp erature and the great pressure at the bot tom of the ocean, and was more than doub le what it had been before starting, prov ing itself to be the best insulated cable ev manufactured, and many times higher than the standard required by the contract The cause of the two faults which were pic so the picking up ceased altogether. Then ked up was in each case a perforation of the gutta percha through to the copper by a piece of iron wire found sticking in the cable. Electrically, the third fault was analogous to the first. The difficulty can be guarded against in the construction of fu

ture cables. Third. That nothing has occurred to cre ate the least doubt, in the minds of practical men engaged in the expedition, successful laying and working of the Atlantic telegraph cable; but, on the contrary, their confidence in the undertaking has been largely increased by the experience

Fourth. That with the Great Eastern steam-ship, and with stronger tackle, and with improved picking-up machinery, there companion into the saloon and said, with is a possibility of recovering the lost end of composure admirable under the circum- the cable, and completing the line already

> A SERVANT girl in Connecticut has confessed to conspiring with her lover to murder and rob her mistress.

AN ALGERINE WEDDING.

Moorish ladies are usually married at or before the age of thirteen; and I was informed of some curious particulars by an English lady who was present at one of It seems to the spectator as if the diver these marriages, the family on both sides being of the highest Moorish birth. The ceremony or incantation. young lady was very lovely, and under the age I have mentioned above. The company of ladies (headed by her mother) amounted in all to upward of sixty, among whom were my informant and a few French ladies, surrounded the bride, whose head, as usual, was wrapped in a sack, and led a returning dolphin into the sea, and rapid-her, a few hours after dark, to her future home, where they were received by the during the descent, directly in front of the home, where they were received by the mother and female relations of the hride-

The poor child, weeping bitterly, was then undressed, carried by her attendants into a bed, where she was commanded to sleep for an hour or two while they ate their supper! The European ladies were served apart with coffee, cakes, and confectionary; while the Moorish ladies (some of them very beautiful) were closely seated into a netted bag with a hooped mouth, in a circle on a low cushion, and on their knees a long napkin which was extended round the whole party; in the centre was a sort of low circular table which moved on turning and for making the known signal a pivot, and on which the slaves placed a dish at a time, out of which each lady took tice the proceedings of his companions in a mouthful with her fingers, and with a slight touch made the dish revolve to her

The dishes succeeded one another to the number of more than twenty, when the whole was carried off, and at eleven a slight refreshment was taken to the bride, after which the ceremony of dressing her whilst undergoing the preparation, spring after which the ceremony of dressing her commenced. Every lady present was re- to their feet as he disappears, and rush to quested to take some slight part in this important operation, and my English friend's hand, veering it out or shortening it, as the consisted in plaiting one of an immense number of little tresses into which her long soon as the signal indicative to his wish to black hair was divided, with a diamond trembling at the end of each. Her face the rope with great energy and earner was then enameled, and a star of gold lead ness, and in a way calculated to insure the fixed on each cheek, as well as on her chin greatest expedition of ascent, since the and the tip of her nose. Rows of finest pearls were hung round her neck, increas- of life or death to the diver. The hauling ing in size until the lower row reached to up is thus effected: her waist, and which were of the size of small nuts. Her dress was of cloth of sil- awaiting the signal, first reaches down ver, with the usual muslin trowsers, and a with both hands as low as he can, and sort of crown of diamonds on her head.

By two in the morning all was ready and ly effort raises it up to nearly arms length the room prepared, when the finishing over his head; the second assistant is then stroke was put to the whole by gumming prepared to make his grasp as low down down her eyes, which were not to be opened as he can reach, and does the same, and until the following morning when she might so on the two alternately, and by a fathom see her husband, and not till then.

At two o'clock the slave introduced the bring the anxious diver to the surface. bridegroom, a handsome youth of nineteen. dressed in a pale gray silk profusely orna- the water and exhausted air indicates to his mented with silver and diamonds. He took comrades that he is conscious and breathes. bride was also gu'ded by her mother and placed by his side. His mother then pour- he seems much distressed, as is often the ed a few drops of rose water into the bride's hand, which the bridegroom drank; and by them to be a great support at the mothen her mother poured also a few drops ment of their greatest state of exhaustion, into his hand and guided it to her daughter's mouth, and she drank it; upon which they were pronounced man and wife, and generally putting on an under garment or the company immediately seperated.

FORMS OF SALUTATION.

Most modern forms of salutation and civence, as to a conqueror ; just as in private life we still continue to sign ourselves the very humble servant of our correspondents. The uncovered head was simply the head unarmed; the helmet being removed, the party was at mercy. So the hand un-gloved was the hand ungauntleted; and to this day it is an incivility to shake hands with gloves on. Shaking itself was but a token of truce, in which the parties took hold each of the other's weapon hand, to make sure against treachery. gentleman's bow is but an offer of the neck to the stroke of the adversary; so the lady's courtesy is but the form of going on her knees for mercy. The general princi ple is marked, as it ought naturally to be still more strongly in the case of military salutes. Why is the discharge of guns a salute? Because it leaves the guns empty and at the mercy of the opponent. And this is so true that the saluting with blank cartridges is a modern invention. Formerly, salutes were fired by discharging the cannon balls, and there have been in stances in which the compliment has been nearly fatal to the visitor whom it meant o honor. When the officer salutes, he points the drawn sword to the ground; and the salute of the troops is, even at this day. called "presenting arms"-that is, presenting them to be taken.

A Scorch parson once preached prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not free himself. "When ye get up, indeed, ye may

and perhaps another after, but dinna al- try bickerings-these ill-tempered little ways be dram drinking.

If you are out in the morn, you may orace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is not

Naebody can scruple for one just before dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, and after it is taken away, perhaps, and one by two, wearing their lives away; and or it may be twa, in the course of the after- you have seen a wretched dog, when cruel noon, just to keep you fra drowsying or snoozeing, but dinna be always dram drinking.

Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more but right and good, You are like two criminals chained together but let me caution you, brethren, not to be for life, and either of you resemble the little always dram drinking.

Just when you start for bed, and when

you're ready to pop into't to take a dram or two, is no more than a Christian may lawfully do.

be ye may pass the bonds of moderation.

No Doubt of it.-As one of our deputy sheriffs, a day or two since, was speaking of taking a man to jail, he said he much rather take a lady. "What, take a lady to jail?" said one of

the company. "Oh, no, not take her to jail," replied the SPONGE DIVERS.

The mode of operation preparatory to a dive is very peculiar and interesting. The dive is very peculiar and interesting. The diver whose turn it is to take his seat on the deck of the vessel at either the bow or stern, and placing by his side a large, flat slab of marble, weighing about 25 pounds, to which is attached a rope of the proper length and thickness (1½ inch), he then strips and is left by his companions to present his proper. pare himself. This seems to consist in devoting a certain time to clearing his lungs by expectoration, and highly inflating them afterwards, thus oxydizing his blood very highly by a repetition of deep inspirations. The operation lasts from five to ten minutes, or more, according to the depth, and during it the operator is never interfered with by his companions, and seldom speaks or is spoken to; he is simply watched by two of them, but at a little distance, and they never venture to urge him or to distract him in any way during the process.

ceremony or incantation.

When, from some sensation known only to himself, after those repeated long-drawn and heavy inspirations, he deems the fitting moment to have arrived, he seizes the slab of marble, and after crossing himself and uttering a prayer, plunges with it like head, at arms length, and so as to offer as little resistance as possible; and, by varying its inclination, it acts likewise as a rudder, causing the descent to be more or less vertical as desired by the diver. As soon as he reaches the bottom he places the stone under his arm to keep himself down, and then walks about upon the rock which is strung round his neck to receive them; but he holds firmly to the stone or rope all the while, as his safeguard for rethe boat floating some twenty or thirty fathoms above him.

The two men who were nearest to him

previous to his making the dive, but who systematically seem to place themselves so as to prevent him from conceiving the idea the rope, which one of them holds in his return is felt, they commence hauling up overstay of a few seconds may be a point

The assistant who has hold of the rope. there grasping the rope, with a great bodior more at a time, and with grat rapidity,

A heavy blow from his nostrils to expel place under a canopy, to which the A word or two is then spoken to him by case; and the hearing of the voice is said A few seconds rest at the surface, and then the diver returns in the boat to recover, jacket to assist the restoration of the animal heat he has lost, and to prevent the loss of more by the too rapid evaporation of water from his body. Such is the try-ing life of a Levantine sponge-diver; and ility are derived from chivalry, or at east doubtless there are very few of us who from war, and they all betoken some defer- have any idea what a fellow creature has suffered in procuring that little article which has become a necessity of our toilette table, and the luxury of our morning ablutions .-- Captain Spratt's Travels in Crete.

MATRIMONY.

" I did !" "You didn't!"

"You are the plague of my life !"

"And you of mine!" Aha! young folks-what, at it again! Fie! fie! Now are you not ashamed of yourselves? Tell me--you sir--is not that the maiden whom you singled out from all the world, because you prized and loved her most? And tell me wayward girl, is not that the youth upon whose bosom you leant, and wept tears of joy but six short months ago? And it has come to this already !-- Have you both forgotten so soon those moonlight walks, those hours of rap-ture when-locked in each other's arms and

soul communing with soul-you were all in

all to each other in this cold, selfish world?

We know nothing of your squabbles. and do not wish to know. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other; you are a couple of young idiots, and that is all about it. Are there not inevitable sorrows enough abroad in the wide world, that you must manufacture gratuitous and artificial ones to hug them to your hearts? Be assured. youthful couple, it is not always under the ong sermon against dram drinking, a vice load of heavy cares that we poor mortals sink. These come but rarely; we summon up extra courage to oppose them, andunited together, you may brave them to dram, and another just before breakfast the last. No, no, it is these silly, idle, palwords and acts which gradually wear the heart away piecemeal, as water-drops cor-rode the hardest granite.

You foolish creatures! have you ever sat down quietly to view the long road bevery blameable, but dinna be always drink- fore you? And if you thus commence life's painful journey, what will it be before you reach the goal? You have often sighed, perhaps, on viewing criminals chained, two persons have tied a tin pan to his tail, running and howling in an agony of terror. Now don't be vexed-but man and wife like you always remind us of these things puppy dog and the other the tin pan at

Look you, sir, she is weeping! Now throw your manly arms around her neck and kiss those tears away. In you, as the But, brethren let me caution you not stronger vessel, it is noble to yield first. to drink more than I've mentioned, or may And you, sweet girl, with sunny smiles running through falling tears. Oh! from the union of those smiles and tears, beam forth the rainbow of promise to thy wedded life! The storm is past! Now you present a spectacle in which angels may delight a moment ago you were the sport of demons.

> A SENTIMENTAL young man thus feelingly expresses himself.

man.

"But," a lady quickly replied, "you rose with thorns, so does she endow women would have been glad to take her to court." Even as nature benevolently guards the