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For The Agitator. LONGINGS. BY. M. L. BOUD.

"Who has not experienced a feeling of sadness at the thotts all that should be, when he was dead, and forgotten?"

It makes me sail when'er I think
The world will still move on,
As bright and joyously as now,
When I am dead and gone!

It makes me sad to think the birds,

Their songs will gally sing—.
The leaves expand, the flowrets bloom,
-With eath returning spring.

And never miss inc—never pause To wonder at my stay, Or breathe one sad regretful tone That I have passed away,

It makes me sad to think the friends, Who smile on me each day, Will soon to others yield my place, When I have passed away.

I know 'tis selfish—but there lives Within my breast no thought, So rife with anguish, as the fear That I shall be forgot.

I would not have the sunshine cease, Nor flowers forget to bloom, Nor earth know less of joy and peace, When I am in the tomb.

But I would have the sunbeams fall Softly upon my grave, And the loved spring flowers weep for me, While o'er my head they wave.

I would not have kind loving hearts, With grief for me be chilled; But I would have them keep my place Still sacred, and unfilled.

I would not have another come And take my vacant chair,
And fill the only heart, whose love
I ever wished to share.

I know 'tis valu, for I have seen
The good and lovely die,
And ere their new made graves were green,
Dried was each weeping eye.

And I shall die and be forgot i The world will still move on, As bright and joyously as now, When I am dead and gone!

But in that brighter, better land, Where all is one glad day, There will I hope to meet the loved Where mists are rolled away!

There where no clouds the memory dim, Where shadows all are o'er, This longing aching of our souls, Shall coase forever more. NEWTON, IOWA, April 1856.

## Select Miscellany.

LIPE IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

## The Fighting Editor of Arkansas.

BY CHARLES SUMMERPIELD.

There never was an age in the annals of time, or a country on the surface of the globe where dueling prevailed to such an extent as it did in the early history of Arkansas.-No one public man ever attained to any considerable eminence, professional or political in that purple land, where law insured not life, without first passing through the terrible ordeal of blood and fire on the miscalled with Dr. Wilson," complained Woods. field of honor. The Rectors, Conways, Johnsons, Crittendens, Seviers, and Borlands,every name of note that can be mentioned -all furnish so many examples of this strange yet general rule. Even the learning and eloquence of the mild and merciful lawyer and poet, Albert Pike, to achieve influence or distinction, availed not until he had proved his prowess in mortal combat with a redoubted foe.

In addition to the usual causes operating ciety, another one existed in the stormy sea of politics The Whigs and Democrats were nearly equal in numerical force, and never did hostile factions display more intense activity and concentrated bitterness. On the stump, in the forum, and through the press. everywhere, and by all possible means, they hurled their furious anathemas against each other in terms of measureless wrath and denunciations. As a necessary consequence, none save men of the highest courage dared aspire to be leaders in parties where such a position must be won and maintained at the flaming mouth of the pistol or before the fearful point of the bowie knife or two edged dagger.

One horrible pecularity marked the course of such personal conflicts-they almost always terminated fatally to the individuals engaged in the unnatural strife. No combatant thought his fair fame vindicated by merely wounding his antagonist; nothing but the coup de grace of death. Indeed the universal opinion of the community regarded bloodless encounters as shameful in the extremeworse even than positive cowardice-and as every candidate for popular favor had prepared himself well by long practice, to use the last great argument, which closed all discussion, and silenced the most stubborn obiections, very few meetings occurred where the spectators were not gratified by witnessing the slaughter of one or both of the ambitious.

As may easily be imagined, the post of an editor was the most perilous of all others, and hence the opposing factions respectively lected the entire corps to manage their journal from the most desperate adventurers that could be mustered, and paid them accordingly to do their own fighting and that of their annoymous correspondents. In some instances thousands of dollars were expended as mere premiums, besides the offer of enormous salaries to secure the pen and pistol of the most notorious duellists in the southwest. I could specify one man, an ex-senator, who owed his rise to this very circumstance.

However, leaving these vague generalities. the following brief sketch of striking and real particulars will afford a tolerable conception of the the stern traits incidental to editorial life.

Early in the month of July, 1839, Israel Woods, the proprietor of the Arkansas Democrat, was seated in his sanctum, busily employed in the manufacture of written slander for his weekly issue. A single glance at this: person was truly enough to make an ordina. silvery voice, without betraying the least to- the pull in the strongest man was found to be ry beholder tremble with apprehension; for you might search the wide world without

# Devoted to the Briension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform

COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

"THE ASITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM,"

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 3. WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1857.

NO. 25.

bones and clastic tainews, strong as the mythic Milo when he rent the ancient cake. His hands clooked like sledge hammers; and his countenance bore the impress of reckless bravery a sort of mute defiance and challenge to all the heroes of the buman race. His eyes were of a peculiar tint-that

fierce reddish yellow which resembles the iris of the most dangerous character. Indeed, he had acquired his title to be plac-

ed foremost in the highest class of the fighting chivalry by during feats performed in all the principal cities of the south from Charleston came the subject of general conversation; to New Orleans. Nevertheless, he had more sense than to depend entirely on the terror which his name so irresistibly inspired. His office was an armory. A huge double barrelled shot gun hung a short distance above his head, and a half a dozen loaded pistols laid heside him on the table while the silver hilt of a dagger peeped out from beneath his ed him as a coward-for that was the real vest. He was ready for immediate battle, whoever might be the assailant.

Suddenly footsteps resounded on the floor behind him, and a stout, dark featured man, of middle age, with long flowing hair of raven room in a state of wild and almost phrenzied excitement, and threw himself into a seat.

The editor at first, anticipating a hostile visit, cocked a revolver, but instantly perceivelbow, exclaiming as he did so, "What now, Elias Wharton! Is there a new tempest brewing in the political atmosphere?" "Just look here!" ejeculated the other with an infuriated gesture, pointing to a column of the Arkansas Whig which he held up,

with the ink not yet dry on the paper. Woods snatched the article from the fingers of his friend, and devouring the contents horrible for record, while his very lips turn-

ed white with rage and disappointment. "Is not that too bad?" vociferated Wharton, clinching the interrogatory with a still more dreadful oath. "Who could have expected, in the meridian of Little Rock, to see

phillipic against duelling."
" And an appeal to the religious prejudices of the people!" added the editor, frowning till his brows met in a frightful arch.

"Yes, and the cunning scoundrel has managed to lay all the blame of combats on the Democrats from the first settlement of the country!" affirmed the other.

"And he has given the history of all my encounters, from my stabbing a sophomore at the university of Virginia till my rifle battle

" And that tirade alone will do more injury to our party than any thing that has hap-pened for years," remarked Wharton. "Who do you suppose the writer can be? asked the editor in a musing tone.

"I cannot so much as imagine," returned his friend. " It is not the learned and lugubrious style of Pike, or the showy declaration of Absalom Fowler. Is must be some new hand in the prolific field of Whigery."

" What shall we do to spike the fresh gun in the battery ?—for, unless that can be done I we shall lose the election," said the editor in sore embarassment.

"You must demand the author, and provoke him to an interview!" suggested Whar-

" And suppose they did as on the last similar occasion? You know it would be suicide to fight the author of Pate Whetstone! answered Woods, with a shudder.

At this moment, William, the elder brother of Elias Wharton, entered the sanctum, exclaiming-" I have discovered the writer of the article signed 'Vindex.'"

"Who is he?-who is he?" asked the political comrades, in the same eager, impetu-

"You would not conjecture in a thousand guesses," replied the other. "Let us know at once; do not keen us in

suspense." "Levi Coleman, the young Methodist preacher." "The devil!" shouted: the astonished

editor. "The devil!" echoed his sympathising friends, "how did you learn so strange a fact?

" From the foreman in the Whig officein the strictest confidence, however, so that you need not hint at the source of ihe information.

"And now what is to be done?" they all inquired together.

"The case is complicated with serious difficulties," observed Elias Wharton; " for if. we let the matter pass in silence, the rascally hypocrite will become bolder in his attack; and if we punish his insolence as it deserves, every Methodist vote in the State will probably be cast against us."

After reflecting a few minutes, the journal ist sprang to his feet crying out furiously-I will fix the base wretch, so that the members of his own sect will disown him !"

And he hastily buckled on his belt and filling it with pistole, rushed forth into the street. As chance would have it, the young minister was at that minute walking by the door. He was a slender, pale-faced man; with; a fair complexion, bright blue eyes and countenance of profound and even poetic thought, apparently incapable of rating a shadow of aggression, or so much as harming a fly.

recent number of the Arkensas Whig !" de- force in drawing vertically downwards. The manded Woods, advancing so near his intended victim that their heads nearly touched. pulling horizontally is found by the dynamo-

en of alarm.

16 Then thus I chastise your impudence and ken of alarm. finding his superior in physical power and falsehood!" shouled the enraged editor, as ing a weight will be when the weight of the portion or share or interest in a pension along the superior of the portion or share or interest in a pension along the superior of the portion or share or interest in a pension along the superior of the agility. In the prime of youth and robust he seized the clergyman with a grasp of iron man is, to that of his load, nearly as four to ready granted, shall be sold or hypothecated health, he seemed a mighty mass of iron and spat scornfully in his mouth,

"" And if I did not fear to have the foul stain of your polluting blood upon the how pure record of my conscience, I would teach vou a lesson never to be forgotten to your dying day !" remarked Coleman, as calmly as if in a prayer meeting.

5 "Away with you, poltroon and liar in or dered Woods, administering several contemtuous kicks, as the other retreated slowly from the inglorious field.

The rumor of the affair circulated with inconceivable rapidity, and immediately bebut strange as it may seem, everybody denounced the young preacher, so that he sunk down at once from the pinnacle of popularity to the lowest abyes of shame and degradation; and on the following Sunday, when he ascended the pulpit, not half-a-dozen hearers attended service. His chosen church desertcause of offence, although many disguised the fact under the flimsy pretext that they disapproved of his conduct in meddling will questions of politics.

It is impossible to paint the emotions of hue, and flushing black eyes, rushed into the the young minister when he witnessed this so-ult and saw himself entirely abundoned by his spiritual flock. Even the negroes and bove taunted him with cowardice whenever he appeared in the streets, and his affianced ing his mistake, deposited the weapon at his bride, a lady of great beauty and intelligence gave him a cold and cruel distnissal. Had he been declared guilty of burglary or theft, his disgrace could not have been more compiete.

No one, therefore, wondered why he with drew from the fellowship of the Methodist denomination, and shut himself up in the solitude of his private apartment, as many suprosed, in a condition bordering on mental dewith a rapid glance uttered a malekiction too rangement. The following week, however, revealed the fruits ef his meditation in an unexpected manner that startled the whole city. Another article came out in the Arkansas Whig, and this time over Levi Coleman's own signature, which excelled any satire ever before seen in the south-west, for awful boundless, bitter denunciation. Every swifture of the ex-preacher's pen seemed like the flash of an avenging sword—every word pierced like the thrust of a poisoned dagger. The editer of the Democrat and all his friends -indeed, his whole party, and even his fam-Ex-were subject to the penalty of summary massacre. He dragged into light all their political sins, and accused them of imaginary crimes that caused every reader so turn white. with horror.

Then as soon as the newspaper was issued he left the room and promenaded the public thoroughfare with the proud and lofty tread of a hore, accompanied by Fent Noland, both thoroughly armed. A challenge from Israel Woods, then perhaps the most deadly duelist in the world, was the immediate consequence, and the youth accepted it, to combat with pistols at ten paces!

The interview took place the next morning at sunrise on the bank of the Arkansas river, half a mile below Little Rock, and are concerned, it has increased their appearswarm to behold a similar scene.

WAt the appointed hour the seconds, Elias harton for Woods, and Fent Noland for Coleman, stationed their principals in position and the anxious throng actually trembled in fearful expectancy of the brutal signal. Indeed the proximity of the foes was so close that the escape of either with life seemed almost hopeless.

In the meanwhile a wonderful change had been wrought in the aspect of the formerly ing too-to see the canine race follow them. mild and merciful minister. His blue eyes looked luminous as fire-balls, and the thoughtful sadness of his countenance had been replaced by a perpetual smile, fierce, scorching, murderous, and appeared to have the power of blasting the gazer's sight, like the flash of lightning from the thunder cloud.

As Fent Noland left his friend, he whispered to his ear, "Be sure and aim at the enemy's head, and fire at the word; it is your only shance."

At length the signal sounded, and both veapons roared apparently together, yet, in fact, Coleman's had the precedence by some half a second, and that diminutive fragment of duration made all the difference of an en-

tire eternity in the result. the fourth of an inch over his adversary's the spirit of the times. head.

From that day the fame and fortune of Levi Coleman might be considered firmly established. He was installed forthwith in the editorial chair of the Arkansas Whig, and wielded pen and pistol with the same trium- her in countless numbers, for making such an phant success, until suddenly the angel of

Human Strength. An active man, working to the best advantage, can raise ten pounds ten feet in a second for ten hours in the day; one hundred pounds one foot in a second. The absolute force of pressure with the hands was found by the Mustaches and goatees-Shanghae coats and dynamometer of Regnier to be on an average equal to one hundred pounds; the absolute force of a man, lifting with both his hands, two hundred and eighty-six pounds. The greatest average load which a man can sunport on his shoulders for some seconds, is estimated at three hundred and thirty pounds, "Are you the author of . Vindex', in the and it is supposed that he can exert the same mean absolute force of a man in drawing or "I am," answered Coleman, in his clear, I ter to be one hundred pounds; the force of only twenty pounds more than the average. The greatest effect of man's strength in rais-

## Communications. 6

For The Agitator. A Word On Fashions.

FRIEND COBB : - Election being over and the lucky candidates consequently seated in their fat; offices, thereby causing the political excitement in a measure, to subside permitme to use my goose quill for a few moments in writing you a few words upon that ever popular subject-fashion.

How often do we see the human race following after things of the most frivolous and fashion" is sought after with all the eager- life, speed, the proper mode of managing him, ness imaginable; and immediately becomes an object of universal desire. These follies are not confined to one at x, but both like to be in fashion, and not be behind the times. Our young Ame leans have shanghae coats of the most approved style, which strikingly resembles an old gentleman's morning gown, of olden times. It is really laughable to see our young gentleman promenading the streets with their coat tails reaching from their shoulders to the ground. One would naturally suppose to see them strut, that they owned the greater part of some California gold mine. they finally get a little Moustache started that looks as though it ought to have watchers to care of and preserve it. Patent hair dye is used profusely, and strange to tell, by and by his highest hopes and aspirations are gratified ure! His dreams are exquisitly sweet, for when he is in the arms of Morpheus he thinks of nothing save his bewitching Shanghae coat and his dear little Moustache, and when he is highly inproved Imperial, and his new pair of tights, with which he will astonish the natives the next time he appears at church.

The young ladies, too, are not behind the rougher sex in adopting the latest improved fashions of the nineteenth century. The chief ambition of a portion of the softer sex is to outshine the other in the latest Paris fashions. Their bonnets-the dear little kiss-me-quicks -are exceedingly beautiful to behold. To see cranium, is enough to set one into a series of innocent convulsions of laughter. But there is one fashion that most emphatically outdoes all the others, and for beauty and taste, it has not been equalled for many centuries. Empress Eugenie is deserving of immortal praise, for introducing this fasicnating new-fangled idea. Human invention has arrival at its fully remodel this " new get up"? with I trust meet with a manly repudiation.

The fashion I refer to is that of hoop wearing. Words fail to perform their office when we come to describe the improvement that this has been to the fair sex. As far as looks ance immeasurably. What can belle of fair sixteen, moving off down-street like an inflated balloon, sweeping every thing fore and aft, that offers any resistance to her advancing greatness? The most homely of the fair sex appear like perfect goddesses when they move off under a shower of cords and sails! It is highly amusing to see them promenading the street-to see old men step the fore-legs, two upon each of the fore, and one side, and wonder what the world is comgiving vent to their everflowing feelings by bollowing lustly in their rear! This fashion has but one inconvenience, and that is trifling and first bending one fore-leg, poises himself when we consider the advantages to be gained by its use practically. In some towns advancing the hind-feet a little he drops upon where Hoops are extensively used, the people the gambrel joint. by a third descent the gravely contemplate the widening of the streets too, are constructed without any reference to the comfort of our fashionable ladies. Our doors are not half wide enough to meet the demands of the age.

It is perfectly ridiculous to oblige a lady to disturb the folds of latest improved dress, every time she chooses to cross the thrushold of a neighbor's dwelling. I would simply suggest Woods fell to the earth like a stone dropped that our dwellings in future be so constructed, hard and rocky ground, but delights in the from the hand, with a bullet-hole through as to better accommodate our female friends, sand. This is an error, as he always avoids his right temple, while his own ball whistled but as they are now, they are sadly behind

woman comes under the same head." a whole civilized world showered down upon important addition to the wonders of the ninepostilence cut short his brief & brilliant career. teenth century ! Long live the Empress provements have been in use at the same time. Let us for one moment coftemplate them in their proper order. Here they cometight kneed breeches-Kiss me middling quick bonnets and \_\_\_\_\_ hooped dresses. The list of modern improvements might be swelled to hundreds, but enough have been presented to show to any imprejudiced mind that we are passing through a portion of time. unequalled by any previous portion of the Earths history.

Hoop, hoop, hurral for the fashions of '57. Rather fashionably Yours, FRANK.

In a recent case before the Superior Court of New York, Judge Oakley decided that the laws of Congress clearly intended that no by the beneficiary.

## The Camel—Its Introduction into the United States.

It is well known that our government has recently introduced into Texas, from Smyrna, about forty camels, with a view to their employment for transportation on the plains and

prairies, of the Southwest. An appropriation of \$80,000 was made by Congress to initiate the experiment of acclimating and using the camel on this continent and therefore it possesses a national interest and awakens a curiosity to know more than is generally known respecting his anatomy, ridiculous nature! Anything that "is in habits, endurance, food, fecundity, length of cost of keeping, etc.

The figure of the camel is uncouth and awkward to the extreme, and in many respects bears a resemblance to the stupid turkey. The shape and attitude of the head and the expression of the face; the drooping origin and upward curving of the neck; the shoulders, the sloping hump, and the form and position of the hind legs bear a strong resemblance to that bird. If the camel had the fleshy substance pendent from the forehead that the gobbler sports, the picture would be complete, or at least suggestive. Perhaps And then with a great amount of coaxing, the ostrich, which the Arabs call camel bird, is a more fit subject of comparison; the neck and legs certainly justify it.

In general anatomy, the camel is the same as that of other ruminating animals, but has several qualities which distinguish him from by a thimble full of white mossy down ap- all other quadrupeds. These are the hump, pearing upon his upper lip!! Happy fellow, the horizontal posture of the head, the direction how he is to be envied! His whole life is a tion of the eye, the power of closing the nostion of the eye, the power of closing the nosperfect stream of sunshine, peace and pleas. trils at pleasure, to keep out the drifting sand, and the structure of the stomach so as to contain a large quantity of water in a pure state for several days, until it is gradually absorbed in the necessary support of the animal. awake, his mind is wholly centered on his The callosities, also, on the part that touch the ground when the animal is reposing; the spreading or cushion like feet with a horny sole, and the cleft upper lip, make up the list of peculiarities.

The camel has thirty four teeth; sixteen in the upper jaw, viz: two incisors, two canines, and twelve molars; eighteen in the lower jaw, namely, six incisors, two canines and ten molars. Its eyes are prominent, ears small, scarcely seen above the head, nostrils them barely covering the back portion of the stit obliquely, upper lip swollen and divided; the teats ventril and four in number, tail moderate, hair reddish brown, and inclined to be woolly and long about the neck, hump and tail, but short elsewhere; legs long and awkward, feet large disproportioned to the

On the back is a large fatty hump, and some kinds have two, which are, doubtless mere depositories of superabundant nutritive matter, to be absorbed for its support when the animal can not obtain food. Hence it disappears if the animal be kept very low and worked hard, but assumes a plumpness and solidity when it has leisure and plenty of food.

The eye is so adjusted that the sight of the animal is directed downward, and surveys carefully the very place where the foot is next plensing to a lover of sublimity, than to see a to be placed, hence the camel is remarkable

for being sure-footed. To receive the shock of the fall in lying down for repose, or for his master to load or dismount, and to screen the animal when renosing from the heat of the ground, the camel is provided with seven cullosities or horny pads. One of these is on the breast between mand of his master the camel kneels down or lies to be laden or unladen. To do this the animal throws himself slightly forward, a moment and falls suddenly upon the knees; the gambrel joint; by a third descent the breast is brought to the ground, and the upper in order to allow the belle's of '57 to move and forward part of the hind-leg by a fourth. about with perfect freedom. And our home's These movements, which in rising are reversed, are each attended with a considerable shock, especially the first, which is apt to throw an inexperienced rider over the bead of the animal. The foot of the camel spreads on being

pressed to the earth and sinks in the sand less deeply than that of any other large animal. Many suppose that he cannot travel on sand if he can, and also wet and slippery ground. Caravans in Algeria sometimes Man is truly a progressive being, and climb rocky slopes at an angle of forty-five degrees, with five or six hundred pounds each woman possess inventive powers, and the on their backs. Rugged and steep rocky Empress of France should have the praise of ascents, which could be scaled with difficulty by any other domestic animal, are passed with entire security by loaded carayans of camels, nay, even some of the rugged passes near the Red Sea, where the path is as rough Eugenie! I think at no one time in the world's and the zig-zng turns as short and sharp as history such a great variety of useful im- any mule route in the Alps, are constantly crossed by loaded caravans with no difficulty. The camel is therefore adapted to the barren plains of the West and to the rugged regions of the Rocky Mountains.

The stomach of the camel is the most singular fact in its organization. It has been known to take at once twenty-one gallons of water, and this, as we have remarked, remains for days in a pure state, of which fact Arabs avail themselves by slaughtering a camel to obtain the unexpended water in his stomach or sack, when they miss their way or fail to find water in their long marches.

The temper of the camel is somewhat quarrelsome toward his fellows, his bite being quite severe, and he exhibits disconent or anger by a harsh growl, which, when uttered by the whole caravan, as it is on loading and starting, may be heard for miles. Though the camel is not easily provoked, his anger, when once aroused, is not easily pacified, and when it assumes a settled hatred, is not satis- | recognition.

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Posters, Handbills, Bill, and Letter Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and prompily. Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, constantly on hand and printed to order.

fied without revenge. The Arab speaks of the "camel's temper," as an illustration of a mulicious and revengeful disposition. Its blows and kicks, though formidable to man, are not dangerous like those of the horse, and the teeth are the chief weapon of defence. The strength of the camel's jaws is very great, being adapted to crop and grind the hardest shrubs, and having sharper teeth, its bite is much worse than that of the horse.

Wherever the camel is used, its milk is a favorite drink. The diet being poor, the amount of milk rarely exceeds a quart, but is quite rich. The female produces every second year, and always a single foal, which is able to walk at first, and after being carried on the back of its dam a day or two, is able afterward to keep up with the caravan, which travels tweniy-five or thirty miles a day. The foal is suckled about a year, is broken into work the third year, and lives much beyond the age of the horse-in some ocalities thirty years, in others seventy; and they have been known to live to the age of a hundred vears.

The Arabian camel has but little hair, except about the shoulders, hips, chest and tail, where he has a few locks of long thick wool; but the fleece of the Bactrian camel in the Crimea averages ten pounds. This, as is well known, is made into coarse cloth. The fine cloths and shawls formerly called camel's hair, but now, cashmere, are made from

the wool of the Thibet goat. The flesh of the camel is prized by camel drivers, and the hump is considered a choice dish, equal to good beef. The skin is applied to a variety of uses. It makes water skins which retain the water in spite of sun and wind, or boots which protect the foot against the bite of the viper. When stripped of the hair and applied to the frame of a saddle, and has become dried, it clings to it like the bark to a tree, without any other fastening.

The universal fuel of the desert is the dried dropping of the camel, and the abundance of this at the usual places of encampment makes it desirable to stop at no other place, since without this fuel no cooking can be done. This ends the catalogue of uses to which the camel is devoted, taking into accourt, of course, his great service as a teast

The favorite food of the camel consists of the leaves, branches and seed-pods of the acacias, and other prickly trees or shrubs; of thistles, and of the saline plants so common in the desert. He will travel for several days without any food, in places entirely sterile, and usually he browses by the wayside, snatching a shrub here and a thistle there as he travels, and is scarcely fed by his master at all.

For endurance of heat and hardship, for abstinence from food and water, and for power to subsist on the meanest of diet, the camel is without a parallel. He even prefers pungent shrubs of wiry toughness before succulent plants. Nature has adapted the animal in structure, tastes, appetite, digestion and endurance to the very peculiarity of the soil, climate and productions of the place of its nativity. But the patient beast, though he tracks the scorching sands under a brazen sky sometimes for days without food or water, is not without suffering, for when he approaches water, he smells or otherwise detects its proximity at a distance of a mile or more. The whole caravan then, disdaining all control, rushes onward to the pool, struggling against each other, and leaving the feet of the riders to be protected by their sagacity, or to be crushed.

Marsh observes: "The camel displays no inconsiderable sagacity. He detects springs in localities where they have not before been known to exist, and tradition says that even the holy fountain Zemzem was discovered by a stray camel. Upon frequent routes the drivers leave them to their own guidance, sleeping the while, and if by any chance the track is lost, the whole troop is in a state of alarm and confusion. It is said that when the caravan is led astray by the ignorance of the guides, the camels are soon aware of it, and become quite ungovernable with terror."

The introduction and employment of the camel in the South and West is an experiment, the feasibility of which is to be tested. He can not endure very cold weather, hence he must be kept in Southern latitudes in winter, Our great desert regions, where the camel will be chiefly valuable, yield neither grass nor shrub suited to any quadruped but the camel, and water is only met with at long intervals.

We think the experiment will be successful, and that trains or caravans will thread the weary wastes of the West and rugged defiles of the mountains connecting our Eastern and Western fields of enterprise and of empire. until the iron steed shall neigh on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and startle the eagle from his jutting crag.

Coor. While at Windsor I took cold, and was laid up with a fever. I had been in bed three days, when my landlady came into my

"Well, Captain, how do you find yourself by this time?"

"Oh, I am a little better, thank you," I re-"Well, I am glad of it, because I want to whitewash your room, and if the color-man stops to do it to-morrow he'll be charging us

"But I am not able to leave my room," "Well, then, I'll speak to him; I dare say he won't mind your being in bed while he whitewashes.

another quarter of a dollar."

There is often in the heart some inmate image of the beings we are to love that lends to our first sight of them almost an air of