BY S. B. ROW.

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## For the "Raftsman's Journal." MARRIED, BUT NOT MATER.

- Where Hymen's torch is lighted
- . By mercenary art.— Where yows are duly plighted,
- While hearts are far apart,— Where prompted by ambition, Or selfishness alone,— Where aiming at position,
- Convenience, or a home. Where things that should be hated
- Prepare the "silken cord." Then, married, but not mated,
- Is read in every word. When bound by sad reflection,
- To view with grief and pain, The noblest, best affection,
- All lavished—but in vain,— When disappointment crushes The true and trusting soul, And for revenge it rushes
- Upon the "fatal goal,"
- A thorny path they're fated Forever to pursue,
- And married, but not mated, Is writ on all they do.

## DENOF THE ROBBERS.

A THRILLING STORY. Soon after the close of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Thomas Stogdon, a tobacco planter living in the western part of Virginia, started on a journey for ness which required his attention in one of the esque mountain range in the South.

As the times were troubled, and the passage across the mountains considered dangerons on day, in front of the rider and attached to the

forepart of the saddle. The third night after leaving home he stopped at a roadside inn, distant about five miles from the base of the mountain. On dismounting, he observed that one of the horse's shoes on at the shop attached to the inn. He rose ney, with a view of obtaining a morning pros-

His horse soon began to limp, and was quite lame when he reached the base of the mounsain. Supposing that the shoe had been unskillully put on at the inn, he stopped at the blacksmith's shop, near the foot of the ridge, and had the horse's foot examined. After diligent scrutiny, the workman said that the lameness was not produced by the shoe, which was front of him, the glimpse of a man running properly adjusted and fastened to the hoot.

examined all the shoes, but could find no cause for lameness in the fit or make of any of them. His quick eye, however, detected a ring of hind legs of the horse, just above the fetlock. Raising the hair, he observed that the flesh was bloody, and much swollen. On more carecord of silk had been tied so tightly around

inflammation of the part and, doubtless also the lameness of the horse.

of the workman, who was both bonest and eller. shrowd. Calling the attention of the traveler to the cord, which he speedily detached from the leg of the horse, he expressed his apprehension that foul play of some sort was medi-

The Smith suggested to Mr. Stogdon the loading of his pistols. On examining, the flints and priming in the pans were found to be in proper condition, but the loads had been withdrawn from both barrels, and wads of cloth substituted in their place.

The suspicions of Mr. Stogdon were fully ney across the mountains. Carefully reloadhe bade adicu to his honest counsellor after and rode off.

The morning was already far advanced when he began to ascend the mountain. The road for several miles wound along its southern side midway between the base and the summit .-The prospect was grand and beautiful beyond the mountain ran down by degrees, abrupt or regular to the champaigne country, which, stretched out as far as the eye could reach, was covered with tobacco farms, corn-fields, dwellings, and all the diversified objects peculiar to a Virginia landscape. On the left the Blue Ridge rose up like a mighty arch springing to meet and support the sky, exhibiting in rich profusion, all the grand and most

of the beautiful features of mountain scenery. Delighted with the scene and absorbed with the emotions which it inspired, Mr. Stogdon rode slowly forward, recalling only occasionally, and for a moment, the suspicions excited | bers been maintained, that the return of the by the events of the morning. After running for nearly five miles along the mountain, the road by an abrupt turn, struck towards the summit through a deep gorge, whose jagged side slanted upwards to great heights on eith-

horse to a quick pace as soon as he entered the gloomy avenue of the narrow gorge.

able for an attack by surprise, and Mr. Stogdon ning, was dark and entirely impenetrable to surmised, at once, that if one was meditated the eye. It led evidently into a cave or sub-

upon him, it would be made from that point. I terranean shelter of some sort, which the com-Checking the pace of his horse, therefore he pany prepared at once to explore, rode slowly forward and entered the narrow pass. He had scarcely reached the middle of the defile, which was about twenty yards in length, when two men rushed from behind the farther side of the boulder into the road, and stood, with levelled guns, only a few yards distant from Stogdon. His horse, frightened at the sudden appearance of the men, whose blackened faces and shaggy clothes made as did the two in the rear. The middle couthem look hideous enough to startle both rider and steed, shied and refused to go for-

The robbers advanced and demanded as they approached, the purse and the valuables of the traveler, promising to spare his life, if he would surrender them without noise or resistance. Without making any reply, Mr. Stogdon quickly drew forth a pistol from the holster. A derisive smile passed over the faces of his assailants at sight of the weapon. It was levelled and fired at the nearest robber. who fell dead upon the spot. The other startled at the report, and terrified by the fall of his companion, instead of firing dropped it and fled in the direction from which he had

Before Mr. Stogdon could draw and present his other pistol, the robber had turned the corner of the boulder and was out of sight. Urging his horse forward with some difficulty, for the dead body of the robber lay in the the purpose of transacting some private busi- road and the animal could scarcely be made to pass it, he discovered a lateral gorge enternorth-eastern counties of that State. His ing from behind the boulder, to the one along route lay across one of the loftiest spurs of which the highway ran. Hoping to overtake the Blue Ridge, the longest and most pictur- the escaped robber, he entered the gorge and rode some distance along its rocky bottom. The scene was wild and dreary, presenting whatever is grand and impressive in a mounaccount of the robbers who infested them, Mr. tain solitude. The deep basin of the gorge, Stogdon, went not only well mounted, but well covered with rock and tangled undergrowth, armed-a brace of trusty horseman's pistols and shaded almost to gloom by the dense, being carried, secording to the custom of the overhanging forest, seemed a fit retreat for marauding bands. It required no common nerve to penetrate alone into its recesses in pursuit of a robber. But the blood of the travelor was up, and he little heeded the risk he was running.

As he could neither see nor hear anything

had been lost, and directed another to be put to direct him in the pursuit, Mr. Stogdon checked his horse and remained motionless early the next morning and resumed his jour- for a short time, sheltered by the accidental screen of a low bushy tree, from observation pect of the mountain and the scenery of the in the direction the gorge receded from In a few moments a terrific explosion fairly found her husband with the bed clothes turnsubjacent country, which he had heard was the road. The song of the mountain birds, very line. and the low murmur of tiny waterfalls, were the only sounds he heard. The robber had vanished like a shadow, and neither eye nor

ear could tell the direction he had gone. Having made up his mind to abandon the ursuit, Mr. Stogdon was in the act of turning his horse's head towards the road, when he caught through the branches of the tree in rapidly up the side of the gorge, some dis-By the request of Mr. Stogdon, the smith tance further up the defile. As pursuit on horseback up the steep acclivity was impossible, he remained in his positson and watched, as well as te could, the movements of the ruffled or lifted hair running around one of the retreating figure, which he had no doubt was that of the fugitive robber.

Climbing from crag to crag, the robber stopped at length in front of two ledges of ful examination, he discovered that a small rock which projected from the mountain, a few feet apart, thus making an entrance or the leg that it had cut into the flesh producing pass way into the side of the defile. He looked earnestly for a moment in the direction he had come and then, entering between the The discovery at once excited the suspicion rocks, disappeared from the sight of the trav-

Convinced that he had discovered the den of the robbers, Mr. Stogdon at once decided abundance, among the wood, until only a small to return to the blacksmith shop at the base of the mountain, and give information to tated. A few years before, he related, a rider- the neighborhood. Making a careful occular less horse had come down from the mountain exploration of the surrounding scenery, and and was found to be lame from a similar cause fixing in his mind as many objects as he could, a tight silken cord having cut in almost to the | which might serve to identify the spot where bone of the animal's leg. The owner had the robber had disappeared, he turned his never been heard of, and it was believed that horse's head and soon reached the narrow pass he was murdered and his body concealed in the in the main road. The body of the dead robber lay as he fell, with the blood puddled around it. Forcing his horse with defficulty to pass it, he precaution of examening the priming and rode with a rapid pace, and soon reached the shop, where he found several of the neighboring planters and the smith still busy with speculation upon the mysterious developments

which the latter had witnessed in the morning. Mr. Stogdon related to his eager and wondering listeners his adventure in the mounaroused by these proofs of a premeditated de- tain, the death of one robber and the probable sign of some sort upon him. He was a bold, discovery of the place of retreat of perhaps brave man, however, and did not once think of many more. In a few hours the news spread | hights of the mountain. changing his route or of abandoning his jour- through the neighborhood, and brought together a company of forty or fifty men at the ing, and testing the reliability of his pistols, shop. It was decided, without a dissenting voice, to ascend the mountain and storm the suitably rewarding him for his labor and advice | den of the robbers. Guns, axes, dogs, and conveyances were soon provided, and the line

of march speedily commenced. The cavalcade moving with celerity and in silence, soon reached the spot where the dead robber still lay. The black coating being wiped from the face, the body was recognized his most sanguine expectations. To the right at once as the body of the landlord of the hotel at which Mr. Stogdon had staid the night before. The suspicions of the neighborhood, long entertained as to his character, were now completely confirmed. He was the confederate of a band of robbers, and his hotel was an outpost where plans were concerted and the selected victims disarmed and sent helpless to be robbed and murdered in the

mountain. The body was placed upon a baggage cart, and sent, with proper explanations, in the care of a servant, to the family at the hotel. So secretly had his connection with the robcorpse and the developments which followed were the first intimation which his wife and children had of his criminal associations.

After the brief delay occasioned by the examination and removal of the body of the robber the company proceeded under the direc-Shut out from the prospect of the subjacent tion of Mr. Stogdon, along the lateral gorge, country and hemmed in by steep acclivities, towards the place where the confederate rob-Mr. Stogdon, reverted more frequently to the ber had disappeared between the projecting mysterious developments which had come to ledges of rock. At a point opposite the suplight at the blacksmith's shop, and became posed cave they dismounted, and securing hoth alert and cautious in his movements. their horses among the bushes, began to climb | id and discolored in the face, and most hide-Arranging his pistols so that they could easi- up the steep declivity. In a few moments, arly be withdrawn from the holsters, he urged his riving at different routes, the men and dogs were all assembled at the designated point. The evidences of human inhabitancy were un-He had gone about a mile, when he saw, mistakable. The ground immediately in front some fifty yards shead of him, a large boulder of the rocks was trodden and hard. Worn or earthy ridge, shooting nearly across the paths branched off in several directions from avenue, and leaving only a space broad enough the spot. The entrance, a narrow passage befor the road bed, between its edge and the tween the two projecting rocks, ran inwardly, steep side of the gorge. It was a spot favor- and the avenue, except a few feet at the ope-

Dry branches of trees and dead undergrowth were gathered, tied into bundles and lighted with fire kindled with flint and tinder. With these for torches, six of the most resolute men The passage was so narrow that only two could walk abreast. Two men in front hore torones, as did the two in the rear. The middle cou-

As they advanced the passage rapidly wi-As they advanced the passage rapidly and dened, and the road was dened, and the roof sprang up to a great hight overhead. They had gone about twenty paces from the catrance when a blaze of light, accompanied by the almost simultaneous report of fire-arms, flashed forth from a distant integration of the roof of the ro rior point of the cave. The two men in front feet. After supper, he inquired the charge fell to the earth. Discharging their muskets in the direction of the flash, the others retreation to the flash, the others retreation to the flash, the others retreating the supper of the land-

the beseigers began more resolutely the work of assault upon the cave, for such it was now ed the traveler. ascertained to be, and of considerable dimensions, too. An effort was made to induce the ed, but could not be enticed by words or blows to go further.

Another expedient was triod. A large tree was cut down and riven into bolts of considerable length and thickness. A double row of these timbers was placed upright across the entrance passage, some twenty feet from the opening, and securely wedged and braced so as to form a barricade or wall. The powder in all the horns and flasks, except a few rounds | cents is not too much." reserved in each, was poured in a pile on the ground near the upright timbers. Another barricade, similar to the inner one was constructed in front and close to the powder, a ble price for lodgings, when her husband retrain being first laid from the pile through a notch in the timbers, to the outer edge of the barricade. A line of dry leaves was formed, extending from the powder several feet outside the entrance.

The crowd having retired to a safe distance or hid behind trees and rocks, the train of leaves was fired by a man who quickly gained the sheiter of a large tree close by the cave. shook the mountain and filled the air with sulphurous vapor. A stiff breeze blowing direct-ly into the mouth of the cave soon dissipated ing to sleep in. the smoke, when it was found that both barricades had been thrown down by the concussion, but the sides and roof of the cave re-

Night was coming on. A detachment of men was sent back to the settlement for provisions and such materials as would be needed in the execution of the next plan of assault which it was decided to pursue. The rest remained as a guard over the now imprisoned trance of the cave, they watched and slept by turns until morning.

At daylight the recruiting party returned, bringing more men, provisions for man and horse, and materials for the further prosecution of the assault upon the cave.

After eating a hasty meal and feeding their borses, the assailants collected large quantities of wood, green and dry, and then beginning as far inwardly in the entrance to the cave as they could venture to go, they piled it up in successive layers, interspersing dried tobacco stalks and leaves and sulphur in great space was left between the top of the pile and the root of the passage. The outer end of the heap was then set on fire. A strong wind blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, spread the flames rapidly through the pile, and drove the smoke in a dense column into the cave, the narrow avenue between the wood and the roof serving as a flue to conduct the

No voice or sound came from the cave, or, if any was attered, it was lost in the roar of the fire, which blazed and crackled, and flamed in the narrow passage until it glowed and shot forth sparks and smoke like the crater of a volcano during an eruption. For several hours the fire raged with unabated violence, fresh fuel being constantly supplied from the adjacent wood. The smoke having filled the cave streamed out in dense masses and floated off in the direction of the wind to the upper

At length the ffre was permitted to burn down. A stream of water issuing close by, from the side of the mountain, furnished the ready means for cooling the rocks and extinguishing the smouldering embers. But it was not until a late hour in the evening that the smoke had escaped from the cave sufficiently

to permit an entrance to be made. With lighted torches, and armed with guns and pistols, the crowd crept cantionsly into gloomy cavern. The passage which led to it, widening rapidly as they advanced, spread out into a spacious room. Into this ante-chamber several small lateral fissures or apartments opened. The cave, though produced by some convulsion of nature, possessed much regularity, and the sides and the roof were all of solid rock. The lorch-light, redening in the smoke, and reflected feebly from the rocky surface, crowd, advancing and dispersing with apprehensive look and cautious steps, looked, amid the sullen light, like a phantom host returning to their covert in the mountain from the glare of the outer day.

In the large room casks, boxes and barrels of various kinds. In the lateral fissures beds, guns, ammunition, cooking utensils, table furniture, and, in short, almost everything necessubterranean dwelling, were arranged in something like household order. The dead bodies scattered through the several apartments, livous to look upon.

After making a full exploration of the cave, and removing from it every aiticle of value, the crowd withdrew, leaving the bodies of the robbers as they found them, unburied and unrecognized. The cave which had been their robbers' den lives in the memory of the people in that section of the old Dominion.

Bread at pleasure, drink by measure.

LODGINGS FOR BOOTS. A Georgia exchange tells the following

boots" story :- A short time ago one of our citizens, who loves his joke about as well as the small towns in the interior of the State, entered the opening between the rocks, with a sind knowing he would have considerable walk-view of exploring the interior to which it led. place was half a mile from the station. No conveyance was to be had, and the road was

in the direction of the flash, the others retreated from the cave, dragging their fallen companions after them, one of whom was seriously wounded, and the other entirely dead.

Euraged at the spectacle of blood and death.

Euraged at the spectacle of blood and death. "A very good idea, I should think," return-

After half an hour's conversation, the landsions, too. An effort was made to induce the dogs to enter. The more resolute advanced a for the night mutually pleased with each othfew paces, and then ran back in apparent alarm. er. The next morning our friend arose late, and, inquiring for the landlord, learned that he had gone from home to attend to some business. After breakfast, he handed a dollar to the landlord's wife, saying :

"There is fifty cents for my supper and breakfast and fifty cents for my lodging."
"Twenty-five cents is all we charge for lodg-

ing," said the landlady.
"Yes," returned the traveler, "under ordinary circumstances; but in this case fifty

The stranger departed, and the lady was in deep conjecture as to what could be the circumstances which required a man to pay douturned.

"Has that man who slept in the front chamber come down yet?" he asked.

"Yes," answered his wife, "and he has gone away. He paid fifty cents for his lodgings, and said under the circumstances it was right." "The d-I he did ?" exclaimed the landlord. rushing up stairs. His wife followed, to learn the meaning of such strange proceedings, and ed down, and her best bed looking more fit to ing to sleep in.

"You saw that man when he came here last

night?" said her husband. "Yes." You saw his boots, didn't you?'

"Well," said the landlord, "the infernal

cuss slept in 'em." A few days after, the traveler, on his return home, put up again at the same tavern. Neither himself nor the landlord said anything arobbers. Building a large fire near the en- bout the boots, which were in about the same condition as on the previous occasion; but the landlady looked daggers at him, and eyed his boots with much anxiety. About 10 o'clock he said he would retire.

"And, by the way, landlord," said he, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "what do you usu-ally charge for lodgings?" "We charge," answered the landlord, with tremendous emphasis, "twenty-five cents!"

Something more about Salt.

In the very center of the State of New York there are extensive beds of salt far below the surface of the earth. Geologists assert that the sea waves once flowed where these saline deposits are now found; be that as it may, however, hundreds of miles of plain, hill and mountain now intervene between them and the ocean. They are valuable as a source of revenue and wealth to the State, employing a capital of about three millions of dollars. The amount of salt sent from these springs to market this year is 6,800,000 bushels, of which 4,500,000 were shipped from Syracuse by way of Oswego for the Canadas and the Upper Lake districts. Very little of this product comes east to tidewater, it being mostly used in the interior. The salt is obtained from deep brine wells in the vicinity of Syracuse, the brine being partly evaporated by solar and artificial heat. Large sheds, covering hundreds of acres of ground, contain the troughs for exposing the brine to the sun in summer; but in winter the brine is evaporated in pans, and the salt obtained by a forced concentration. The skimmings of the salt-pans are sold to farmers in the neighborhood for fertilizing purposes, and when mixed with wood ashes, they make an excellent top dressing for grass

AIR AS A STIMULANT .- The exciting and stimulating properties of pure oxygen are well known, and every one has felt the invigorating influence of fresh air, yet no practical application has been made of these beneficial properties of a substance so cheap and universal. When the body is weak, the brain fatigued, and the whole system in a state of lassitude, just go into the open air, take a few vigorous inspirations and expirations, and the effect will be instantly perceived. The individual trying the experiment will feel invigorated and stimulated, the blood will course with lit up the gloom with an obscure radiance freshness, the lungs will work with increased which increased the horror of the place. The activity, the whole frame will feel revivified, and nature's stimulant will be found the best

CHEAP LIVING .- It doesn't cost much to live in India. Rice, the chief food of the people, costs half a cent a pound; the cost of the huts in which the people live is not more than were found, filled with meat, flour and catables | \$2, and the cotton cloth necessary to clothe a man, or woman either, may cost \$1 per year. Shirts, bats and shoes are voted entirely unnecessary. This is cheap living in every sense sary to the rude comfort and convenience of a of the word. Think of a woman being clothed for \$1 per year! We should not be surprised should there be a large emigration of married of five men, of an old woman, and of a boy, men in the spring to this land of promise, to apparently fifteen or sixteen years old, lay which crinoline has not yet penetrated, and where bonnets are unknown, if these facts are brought prominently before the public.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO .- The N. Y. Conrier and Enquirer gives the following abstract of the documents recently transmitted to Congress relative to the state of atfolks usually do, had occasion to visit one of Jairs as between this country and Central A-

"It proves to be false that Sir William Gore Ousely has concluded a treaty with an agent

It proves to be false that Sir William is endeavoring to consummate any treaty with the, Central American Republics to which objec-

tion is made by our own government.

It proves to be false that an Anglo-French fleet has been ordered to the gulf, or that any movement has been made by the allies towards exercising a protectorate over Nicaragua, or enforcing the Belly or any other contract for a transit route across the Isthmus.

It proves to be talse that Spain is designing to re-subjugate any portion of Mexico, in satisfaction for what she considers her grievances. It proves to be false that the American steamer Catharine Maria was boarded by a British officer, or in any wise improperly interfered

The statements respecting the boarding of the Washington, it proves, were a gross exaggeration; the act was not an assertion of the police right of search, but was intended simply as a friendly visit of enquiry, and prompted by a wish to act in concert with our vessels against the fillibusters.

It is true that there is a certain difference between our Government and the English respecting the existence and validity of the Mosquito Protectorate, but such a difference has long existed; and instead of furnishing fresh reasons for concern, this correspondence reveals that one of the objects of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Nicaragna is to terminate that protectorate and enter into other relations more satisfactory to our Government. In short, the documents, in letter and spirit, from beginning to end, all go to establish the almost perfect harmony of the policy of England and of the United States towards Central America, and make the chances of war more infinitessimal than ever. The mare's-nest hunters have made themselves ridiculous.

A WHALE STORY .- According to Mr. Beale, it is a perfectly well anthenticated fact that the good ship "Essex," of America, was destroyed in the Pacific Ocean by an enormous sperm whale. As we cannot improve upon Mr. Beale's parrative, says the Dublin University Magazine for Nov., that gentleman shall to the ship; and when very near he appeared to sink down for the purpose of avoiding the vessel; and in doing so he struck his body against some part of the keel, which was broken off by force of the blow, and floated to the surface. The whale was then observed to rise a short distance from the ship, and to come with apparently great fury towards it, striking one of the bows with his head with amazing force, and completely staving it in." The ship filled and sank; the catastrophe being viewed by the boat's crews only a short distance removed. Their position was terrible; hundreds of miles from the nearest landtheir ship engulphed by the waves-what were they to do? The few sailors on board congregated in the remaining boat, taking with them a short supply of provisions; then, along with the other boats, they steered for the coast of Peru. All perished in unheard of suffering save three. Even these, wild and stupified, were allowing their frail boat to drift where it listed, when being observed, they were rescued from the very jaws of death.

THE NEW BELL OF WESTMINSTER .- The great bell only was tried yesterday, says the London Times of the 19th ult., and not with the hammer, but with the clapper. The first iew strokes were freely given, to see that all was clear about the monster, and this fact being satisfactorily ascertained, some men were set to work to pull down the tarpaulings which hung round the open arches of the bell-chamber to protect the workmen from the keen flying about him as if they had been aliye. wind, but which, on this occasion, would have kept in the sound sufficiently to half deafen all in the tower. It was impossible, however, to remove a wooden boarding on the north side of the temporary wooden roof over the bell, so that the trial was made under certain dis- tle undulations of the fan waved them slowly. advantages. The rope of the clapper was to the required points, and there left them then passed down to the clock chamber, where | comfortably seated. Now whether this com-Mr. Denison, setting to work with a will, made the bell speak in tones not likely to be forgot-ten soon by those who heard them in the bel-concealed magnet, Mr. H. could not tell or fry. The first stroke was slight, but afterwards it came, peal after peal, in a tremendous volume of sound, that was actually painful. It seemed to swell and grow upon the air, with a vibration that thrilled every bone in your body with a painful jar, becoming louder with each gigantic clang, till one shrunk from the awful reverberations as from something tangible and dangerous to meet. Many went upon the balustrade outside the chamber to avoid the waves of sound that seemed eddying around the tower; but the escape was only a partial relief, the great din seeming almost to penetrate the stonework of the battlements, and jar the very place in which one stood.

The following is an extract from a letter of an Irish American :- "Bridget, darling, come across to me then; its myself is doing a nate business here with a son of Father Malone'ssure it's with his brother I mane. He keeps a whiskey store here, and I does the waitin'. He tould me the other morning that he had no money, and I tould him that I would take part of the shtock ivery Saturday as wages; but says he, sure, Pat, if I pay you that way, I will soon have no shtock at all left, and you will have it all. Says I to him, says I, sure you can work for me then, alanna, and earn it back agin, and so we can keep it up, and be mashters month in and month out, and wages will come aisy to both of us."

"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."-This well-When the body of the illustrious hero of known saying, that a shoemaker should not go Trafalgar was put into a cask of spirits to be beyond his last, originated with Apelles, the transported to old England, the bung accident- famous painter, who set a finished picture in ally fell out, and one of his Lordship's fingers a public place, and hid behind it to hear the made its appearance at the opening. A sea- criticisms of passers by. A shoemaker obabode thus became their sepulchre, and to man, who had for some years served in the served a defect in the shoe, and the painter this day the traditions of the assault upon the Admiral's ship, seized the hand, and gave it a corrected it. The cobbler came the next day, cordial gripe, at the same time wiping away a and encouraged by the success of his first reDOWN AND UP.

In the year 1849, a young man who was rich, and engaged in a lucrative business in Cincin nati, became enamored of a beautiful and amiable girl-the daughter by the way, of wealthy parents—and after a brief courtains married her. He loved her dearly; she loved him dearly. A fortune of happiness seemed in store for them; but evil days came, and after a brief but violent struggle with fortune, the young man became a bankrupt. He was left without a dollar, but not without a hope. The gold mines of California were open to the adventurous and industrious. He would leave his beautiful wife and seek its glittering shores, where he would remain until his fallen fortunes were revived. He came to California, but the cloud still hung over him. He was active, enterprising, and persevering; yet while others around him were gathering the golden harvest in abundance, his every object failed. For eight years he continued thus. He became sick, weary and disheartened, but his pride would not allow him to write home for assistance. He was at last reduced to sell

newspapers upon the streets for a living. A few weeks ago he was at Folsom street wharf, upon the arrival of the mail steamer and among the passengers who came ashore, he caught a glimpse of a richly dressed lady, whom he thought he knew. He followed her to a hotel, got a fair view, and recognized her as his wife, whom he had not seen for eight years. He was poorly dressed, but his affec-tion conquered his pride, and he immediately made himself known to her. The recognition was followed by a beautiful exhibition of unabated and unfaltering love. The lady's parents had died, and left her the heiress of great wealth. She had not heard of her husband for eight years, and fearing for his safety, she resolved to visit this State and make enquiries for herself. The lady closed the conversation with her husband by putting her arms around his neck, and saying,

"Now dear George, we can go home and be happy as we used to be." They did go home on the Steamer which left last Monday. This story is strictly true .- California Spirit of the

THE DEVIL'S TEA KETTLE .- There is, probably, no portion of the continent which affords a wider field for geological research, than the Great Basin of Deserct, or Utah. In that solitary unexplained region are many curious salt lakes, the vestiges of a lost ocean, the waters of which are so strongly impregnated with saline matter that they are little less than speak for himself :- "While," says he, "the immense reservoirs of salt in solution. Vast greater part of the crew were away in a boat rivers meander for hundreds of leagues through killing whales, the few people remaining on sterile solitudes, and at length mysteriously posits of soda cause the water, in certain locations, to see the and effervesce like boiling cauldrons. Springs of sulphur, and springs of boiling hot water, mountains of snow and burning plains, smiling valleys and vast deposits of subterraneau ice, these, and a thousand other wonders are to be seen in the Great American basin. Lieutenant Sawtelle, of the 16th Infantry, while on the recent march across the continent, at a point about forty miles from where the overland route first strikes the Humboldt, saw a very singular natural curiosity, which, per compliment, we will name the devil's tea kettle." On the very apex of a conical shaped mound, about eighty feet in height, was an unfathomable miniature lake of warm water, which had no apparent outlet or inlet. The water was quite tepid, and perfectly translucent, and its surface was nearly on a level with the top of the cone which contained it. Various attempts were made to fathom this curious basin, but no bottom could be found. At the distance of forty feet from the base of the mound, were a number of gushing fountains, the water of which was intensely hot. Can any one explain the mystery of the "devil's tea kettle ?"-Placerville Democrat.

> A JAPANESE JUGGLE .- A recent letter from Japan, after describing several feats of dexterity by a native Juggler, mentions the following: He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and fanning gently, kept them "He can make them light wherever you wish ; try him!" remarked the Kami (prince) thro' the interpreter. Mr. II. requested that one might alight upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Genmand over pieces of paper was obtained simascertain. One thing, however, was certainthe power was there.

"THEY SAY."-There is a decission in the last volume of Gray's Reports, which is at once sound morals and good law. A woman, sued for slander, defended on the ground that she only repeated, and without malice, what was currently reported. The Court held to repeat a story, which is false and slanderous, no matter how widely it may have been circulated, is at the peril of the tale bearer. Slander cannot always be traced to its origin. Its power of mischief is derived from repetition, even if a disbelief of the story accompanies its relation. Indeed this half doubtful way of imparting slander, is often the surest method resorted to by the slanderer to give currency to his tale.

A gentleman of nervous temperament once called on Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College. One of the doctor's boys was rather boisterons, and pestered the nervous gentleman somewhat, wherenpon he said to him, "My boy, if you will keep still while I am talking to your father, I will give you a dol-lar." Instantly the boy hushed down, gentle as a sleeping lamb. At the close of the gentleman's remarks, he attempted to leave without giving the boy the dollar; but Dr. Dwight was too fast for him. He put a dollar into the man's hands, saying, "You promised my boy a dollar for good behavior. Give him that, as you promised. If sir, we lie, our children will be liars."

A sharp young Irishman succeeded in diddling a number of merchants in Johnstown, by altering the \$2 scrip notes of the Iron Company to \$12. When the alteration was discovered, the sharper was not to be found.

tear that glistened on his weather-beaten cheek, exclaimed, "Hang me, old boy if you are not in better spirits than any of us"?

mark, entered his censure to the leg of the figure. The angry painter thrust forth his head, and told the cobbler to keep to his trade.

A wag says he doesn't care a fig whether thrust forth his better spirits than any of us "?"