

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 1.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

NUMBER 37.

The New Militia Bill.

The following bill in reference to the organization of the Militia, has passed both houses and is now in the hands of the Governor, viz:

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4th 1864.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That, no certificates of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further,* That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided further,* That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasury not immediately required, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be paid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general who while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States. *Provided,* however, that such general officers shall not be appointed to duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing, the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and

said officers shall publish and keep one file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded, and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract, as herein before provided. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors, familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores, so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor, and no bill rendered for any such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity: *Provided,* That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practical, to obtain the supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores, or other military stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section, from the United States Government paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof. *Provided, further,* That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: *Provided, also,* That no more than the actual cash price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, of similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided,* That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

SEC. 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipment, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needed rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided,* That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able

to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if practicable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on application for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioner the sum of three hundred dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State treasury, and applied, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation aforesaid, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

MATRIMONY IN THE CAMP.—The other day it was stated that a private soldier, named Kick, had married a relative of the late President Tyler, a few days after he returned to camp near City Point. He says that his bride is a niece not a daughter of ex-President Tyler. During the transit of the army from the Chickahominy to the James many of our officers visited the latter mansion and saw the young lady there, whom they supposed from her name (Miss Tyler) to be the late Chief Magistrate's daughter. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, says a correspondent, the aged relative introduced several of our generals to her as such. Be the facts as they may, it was the report here when I wrote that the soldier was married to a daughter of President Tyler. Chapter II of the romance is one the conclusion of which leaves the happy pair in anything but a happy condition.

After marriage they made their way up the James river to Bermuda Hundred or City Point, where the bride remained while the bridegroom started for his regiment to engineer a furlough. His application was I believe, backed by General Butler and came through the headquarters of General Potter, who returned it to the regiment for a statement of the man's character as a soldier. Alas! for his bright dreams of bliss, the contemplated bridal tour of thirty days to Niagara Falls here received a sudden quietus. Private John Kick, for some reason, was assigned to the tender mercies of the Provost Guard, and is now under arrest. Report says some naughty things of him; but, lest I should give publicity to the unfair charges, I will refrain from stating them. Report also has it that Mrs. Kick was at City Point at last accounts, awaiting the return of her liege lord.

From Waverley Magazine.
"SLANDER."
When the storm of life is raging,
And the tempest scatters wide,
When our enemies are waging
War on us from every side,
When the evil tongue of slander
Strikes to rob us of our all,
We must only be the firmer,
Or amidst the struggle fall.
If our conscience do not chide us
We can safely stem the gale;
And, though evil tongues deride us,
They can never make us quail.
We will then but rise the higher,
And our enemies look down,
For, when tried, as if by fire,
We can better stand the storm.
Injured innocent, no longer
Let the slanderer grieve thy heart;
Walk straight forward, you'll be stronger
To withstand the martyr's part.
Soon the evil tongue will fire,
And the breath of slander cease,
While you steadily rise higher,
Till you gain a lasting peace.
ANNIE M. BERRY.

WIT AND WISDOM.

MODESTY is a quality that adorns a lady, but frequently ruins a gentleman.

NAPOLEON says that "bayonets think." Yes, and few thinkers have so much keenness, point and penetration as they.

"MINE got? vat vil de Frenchman make next?" as the Dutchman said the first time he saw a monkey.

DR. MADDEN thinks the momentum of the blood is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on the skin.

"FATHER, is a parrot that talks a dumb animal?"

"My dear, children should not talk while they are eating."

MR. SNOOKS was advised to get his life insured.

"Won't do," said he "it would be my luck to live forever if I should."

"WHERE are you going?" asked a little boy to another, who had slipped down on the pavement.

"Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

THE meanest man in the world lives in New Jersey. In he ping him out of a river once, a man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

THE man who put up a stove-pipe without profanity has been found, and a company have secured him for exhibition in the principal cities. He will draw better than any pipe.

A YOUNG lady, whose name was Patty, being addressed by a Mr. Cake, accepted him on condition he would change his name, declaring she would never consent to be called a "Patty Cake."

AN American tourist was visiting Naples, and saw Vesuvius during an eruption.

"Have you anything like that in the New World?" was the question of an Italian spectator.

"No," replied the other, "but we have a Niagara that would put it out in five minutes."

"THE man who raised a cabbage-head has done more good than the metaphysicians in the world," said a stump-ordinator at a meeting.

"Then, replied a wag, your mother ought to have a premium."

THE following stanza, on the marriage of Reuben Wise with Matilda Cheavis, is exceedingly well told and witty:—
At length she seized the proffer'd prize,
(A happy one, believe us)
For matrimony made her wise—
Before she was Miss Cheavis.

A MAN advertises in the New Rochelle Pioneer that whereas a certain girl had agreed to marry him, but now keeps out of his sight and avoids him, therefore, if she does not come to his cabin within four days, he shall consider the bargain "broke," and hold her for all damages.

"CAN you tell me where Mr. Smith lives, mister?"

"Smith—Smith—what Smith? there are a good many of that name about in these parts; my name is Smith."

"Why, I don't know his t'other name—but he's a sour, cross and crabbed sort of a fellow, and they call him Crab Smith."

"Oh, I s'pose I'm the man!"

An old Yankee, when told by an English tourist in this country, that the celebration of the Fourth of July would be extinct, replied,—

"See here, stranger, don't talk that way. I tell you, when the resurrection day comes round, the first thing done in the morning will be to read the Declaration of Independence."

"First class Oriental philosophy will stand up. Tibbetts, what is life?"

"Life consists of money, a horse, and a fashionable wife."

"Good. Next. What is death?"

"A paymaster who settles everybody's debts and gives them tomb-stones as receipts in full of all demands."

"What is poverty?"

"The reward of merit genius generally receives from a discriminating public."

"What is fame?"

"A six line puff in a newspaper while living, and your fortune to enemies when dead."

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. Fast Failing from Exhaustion.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH REINFORCE THE UNION ARMY.

RE-ELECT PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Brigadier General T. Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston, has addressed a patriotic letter to Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of New York, in which he gives his impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Seymour is a graduate of West Point, was with Gen. Anderson at Sumter, and was stationed at the South for many years, so that he knows the Southern people well. The General says the rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. The writer quotes from Gov. Brown's proclamation of July 9th to the Georgia militia, already published in our columns, to show that Lee's army was reinforced at the expense of the South Western Rebel army, and says, "there must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly."

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of the General's fellow-prisoners:—

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery, this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny, and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. Let men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, bro't this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to sear them hereafter."

This is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we have good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen, do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat. Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of the Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves, there can be but one result. *What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies,—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privilege. But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.*

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why not overwhelm our enemies. Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we will might have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as will fight as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise. What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and in a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work,—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over, rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace!—Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns is those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

HEALTHFUL EFFECTS OF THE TOMATO.—The tomato is one of the most healthful, as well as one of the most universally liked, of all the vegetables. Its healthful qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be eaten thrice a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone or without salt or pepper or vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity, in this making it as valuable, perhaps, as berries, cherries, currants, and similar articles. It is also highly nutritious. The tomato season ends with the frost. If the vines are pulled up before the frost comes, and hung up in a well-ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to them, the "love apple" will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalids and who are fond of the tomato.

Singular Cave Researches.

Some years ago interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the South-western part of France, and the British Parliament has appropriated £1,000 to purchase one of these caves, to be placed under charge of Professor Owen on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester Guardian gives the following particulars about these caves and their contents:

"The locality of the caves is the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord. It is chiefly on the banks of tributaries of the river Dordogne (which reaches the sea a little North of Bordeaux) that the caverns are found. In the valley of the Vazere, one of the principal of these tributaries, are several caverns, one of which, that of Eyzies, was bo't last year by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy, two eminent geologists. These gentlemen divided the floor of the cave into compartments, and, with a generosity worthy, of all praise, they have sent specimens of the blocks thus obtained to the principal museums in Europe and elsewhere. In this way Mr. Plant received, about a fortnight ago, for the Salford Royal Museum, a slab weighing about five hundred weight. It was broken in the journey into two parts, each of which has been mounted under a glass shade. The shaking it had received on the way rubbed off a quantity of debris weighing 20 pounds, and this Mr. Plant has carefully washed and sifted, and separated atoms from atoms. His patience has been fully rewarded, as he has found articles of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to say that by far the largest number of bones found in the caverns of Perigord are those of the reindeer, an animal which has not been known within the historic period south of the northern shores of the Baltic. It is impossible even to approximate to the antiquity of an age so remote; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Antiquity of Man," estimates that the cave-dwellers, tokens of whose manners of life we are about to describe, flourished not less than ten to fifteen thousand years ago. These tokens consist of a compost mass of earth, charcoal, flint weapons and tools, bones, needles &c., which have been hardened into a solid agglomerate, chiefly by the action of the calcareous droppings from the roof of the cave. This agglomerate, or breccia, as it is technically styled, has formed an artificial floor to the cave of various thicknesses, from three to ten inches. The practice of the ancient inhabitants of throwing down the bones and other remnants of their feasts upon the floor of the cave in which they continued to dwell, receives illustration from the description given by the Danish missionary of the last century, Hans Egede, of the habits of the Esquimaux. He says their huts were veritable charnel-houses, heaped up with fat and the raw flesh of mammals and fish, which, together with the remnants of former feasts, created a smell which a European could not endure, but which did not incommode a native in the least.

"At some period subsequent to the human occupation of the cavern a flood has rushed through it, bringing in its course, and leaving in the cave, a number of boulder stones. These have been fixed to the artificial floor of breccia by the slow but unflinching mason—the droppings from the chalk strata overhead."

The articles in the Salford Museum include flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, and similar objects. The conclusion deduced from the exploration of these caves is that a human race inhabited the caves in the region since called Perigord at the same time as the reindeer, the auroch, and other animals which are now only found in extreme latitudes; that this people had no knowledge of the use of metals, their only arms and tools being either of broken and unpolished flints, or of bones or horns of animals; that they lived upon the produce of the chase and by fishing; that they had no domesticated animal, neither dog nor cat, else some portions of the bones and sinews that have been found would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been discovered; and that they were clothed in skins, which were sewn with bone needles and string made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

"What business does your husband follow?" asked a person who was engaged in noting the occupations of our citizens lately, of a female. "Why sir," she replied, "he follows drinking rum." The canvasser at once entered opposite his name, gentleman.

"Why ought a carpenter never to allow himself to be shelled out of his dinner? Because he can always chop a stake out of a piece of wood, or lay his hand on a saw's edge (sausage) at a moment's notice."

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