

# THE INDEPENDENT.

Official Journal of the Parish.

Two Dollars, or \$2 50 after two months.

VOLUME 51

HARRISONBURG, CATAHOULA PARISH, LA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858.

NUMBER 27

### Local Advertisements.

#### CASTOR SPRINGS, (20 miles west of Columbia), Catahoula Parish, La.

ANDERSON & SON respectfully announce to their numerous friends and all other seekers of health, pleasure, and recreation, that they have newly fitted up their establishment at the CASTOR SPRINGS and are prepared to offer better accommodations than ever to those who feel disposed to pay them a visit. The water cures the very finest medical properties, as many persons afflicted with dyspepsia, rheumatism, jaundice, and other functional and organic diseases can testify.

The Springs are situated in a pleasant, beautiful, and healthy region, with an abundance of game, and every facility will be afforded to those who delight in the chase and kill the silver feathered deer.

The roads are good from almost any point, North, South, East, or West.

There are Bath-Houses provided for those who desire to test the efficacy of the water by bathing, and those who desire amusements will be furnished with Bill Rooms, Ball Allevs, &c.

The proprietors are distinguished for their unflinching attention to the happiness and comfort of their guests, and their charges are more moderate than most places of similar resort.

CASTOR SPRINGS, June 16, 1858. 5-5-ly.

#### WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOTEL.

The undersigned proprietor of the WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOTEL, at White Sulphur Springs, Catahoula Parish, La., having put up extensive improvements to his Hotel during the past winter, is now ready to receive company.

His TABLE will always be supplied with the best market will afford. Families can be accommodated with large and comfortable rooms.

The SPRINGS are situated in the high, open and healthy pine woods, thirty-five miles from Harrisonburg, and twenty-five from Alexandria, on the railroad leading from Natchez, Miss., to Texas, and several large creeks affording the finest of fish.

The Springs are accessible for carriages by good roads at all seasons of the year, and no exertions will be spared on the part of the proprietor to make visitors comfortable who may favor him with their patronage.

His BAR will always be well supplied with the best LIQUORS and CIGARS. He has a large and airy BILLIARD SALOON and BOWLING ALLEY.

Single Meals, 50 cents; per day, \$1, or \$25 per month; Children and Servants, half price; horses daily, \$1.

J. P. Ward, Proprietor.  
April 21, '58. [4,19,ly]

#### WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PARISH OF CATAHOULA, LA.

The undersigned having this day purchased all rights, title and interest of Henry Evans, (the proprietor) in and to the above property available of this method to solicit a continuance of every liberal patronage bestowed upon the former proprietor.

THOS. D. EVANS.  
A fine Band of Music also adds to the House.  
January 26, 1858. 37 y

#### "MYRTLE POINT," LITTLE RIVER, NEAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CATAHOULA PARISH, LA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having permanently established at the above Stand would inform his friends and the community that there will be found, at all times, a COMPLETE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Family Groceries, Hardware, Medicines, &c., which will sell on fair prices paid for Wood and Iron.

M. N. WOOD.  
June 2, 1858. 5-3 y

#### HEAD OF LITTLE RIVER. NEW STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he intends to keep a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers at a VERY LOW RATE OF CASH.

Having selected his stock with a view to meet the wants of the surrounding country and with reference to a strictly cash business, his only inducement to purchasers are good articles at fair prices. He invites all respectfully to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. K. DAVIS.  
HEAD OF LITTLE RIVER, June 17, 1857. (4,6,37)

#### JAMES RAWSON, BOOK BINDER.

EMERGE ST., next door to S. M. & E. F. Stewart Natchez, MISSISSIPPI.

Blank Books made to order.

Persons wishing to have Music Books and Manuscripts neatly bound can have orders sent promptly by mail to this office.

#### Hats, Caps, Etc. AT WHOLESALE.

Are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk, Fur, Cassimere, Wool, Panama, Leg, Straw, Palm-leaf and Caucheby Hats and caps, for sale low, by

FROST & Co.  
to Magazine St., New Orleans.

#### Steamboat Cards.

LOW WATER PACKET,  
KATE DALE.

WILLIAM DALE, Master. THOS. TUCKER, Clerk.  
R Bayou Bartholomew, Point Pleasant, Bastrop, Ouachita City, Tremont, Monroe, Louisiana, Bayou Louis and all way land.

The Superior and Black Rivers. The Superior is a draught steamer Kate Dale, will remain constantly in the above trade, during the summer fall.

May 19th 5-11 y.

### The Harrisonburg Independent.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TERMS:  
Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents after the lapse of two months.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrears are settled, and an order to that effect.

Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each continuation, (TEN LINES or less constitute a SQUARE.) A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year and on long advertisements.

For announcing candidates for Parish offices \$5 will be charged—for all other offices, \$10, invariably in advance.

JOHN PHINNEY executed with neatness and punctuality. Payable on delivery.

All letters pertaining to the business of the establishment to be addressed to J. Q. A. TALLAFERRO.

### NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give EXPRESS NOTICE to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and having it uncanceled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The United States courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to give Seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

7. Newspapers are not chargeable with postage within the county or parish in which they are printed.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. O. HYNES,  
OFFICE AT MRS. MARKHAM'S,  
HARRISONBURG, LA.  
5-6-ly.

DR. D. CASTLEBERRY,  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
HARRISONBURG,  
June 2, 1858. 5-3 y

R. H. CUNY,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WILL ATTEND promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in the Parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin.  
Office—HARRISONBURG, La.  
April 28, 1858. 4-50 ly.

SMITH & SPENCER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL practice in the parishes of Concordia, Catahoula, Caldwell, and Franklin.  
Office—HARRISONBURG, La.  
May 12th, '58 4 52 ly.

DR. J. A. COHEN,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
HARRISONBURG,  
Prompt attention given all calls from the country.  
dec. 13, 4-35-y

PHILIPS & ROYD,  
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYORS AND  
CIVIL ENGINEERS,  
ORDERS left at the office of this paper will meet with prompt attention.  
N. B. Business with the different land offices in the State, and at Washington City attended to.  
Harrisonburg, January 20, 1858. 7-36 y

TRINITY:  
S. D. Jones,  
PARISH SURVEYOR.  
Address Trinity La. 53  
April 7th 1858. 4 47 ly.

DR. D. P. GIBSON,  
Office and residence at E. B. Cotton's,  
"MOUND PLACE," LITTLE RIVER, PARISH OF  
40-ly CATAHOULA.

H. SILVERBERG,  
Merchant Tailor,  
Philips' Old Stand—TRINITY, La.  
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call and examine my material, which is in every respect complete. Any work entrusted to my care will be warranted to be done in a satisfactory manner. A fine assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and a superior article of FRENCH CASSIMERE always on hand.  
January 20, 1858. 4-36 y

J. CASSON, M.D., G. G. GROVES, M.D.,  
DR. CASSON & GROVES,  
TRINITY, LA.  
October 21, 1857. 4 y.

JOHN SHAW,  
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.  
Office and Residence—TRINITY, La.  
43-28 ly

DR. ORREN L. ELLIS  
TRINITY, LA.  
January 20, 1858. 4-36 ly.

BLACK RIVER:  
DR. CHAS. L. SMITH,  
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN.  
Office—opposite R. W. Postel's Black River, La.

SAM'L C. SCOTT & CO  
At their Old Stand,  
Monterey Landing, La.  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends of Concordia and Catahoula parishes that they keep in addition to their fall and general supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.,—for Summer use

Superior Pickles, Ale, Underwood's Pickles, French Cordials, Medicinal London Gin, Hickock Champagne, Old Port, Madeira, and Claret, Lemon Syrup and French Preserves, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES from a cambrie needle to a barrel of Mess pork.

SAM'L C. SCOTT & Co.  
May 13, 1857. 4-11 y.

### M. KELLER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Catahoula Street, next door to the Post office, Harrisonburg, La., (late of Trinity.)

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Harrisonburg and vicinity, that he has permanently established in this place for carrying on the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, and respectfully solicits the attention of those in want of any thing in his line. A constant and carefully selected stock of the best material will always be found, and all work guaranteed to be done with the utmost dispatch, of the best material and latest style of finish.

PRICES MODERATE.  
April 14th 1858.—48-ly.

DAVID MARKS, ESTABD. NEWMAN,  
MARKS & NEWMAN,  
DEALERS IN,  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
Hardware, Clothing, Medicines, Shoes, Hats,  
And all Articles generally kept in a Country Store,  
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, EITHER FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT,  
HARRISONBURG.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COTTON.  
46 ly.

I. SHELLENBERG & BROTHER,  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERY MERCHANTS,  
CORNER OF CATAHOULA AND SIXTH STREETS,  
HARRISONBURG.

Keep constantly supplied with a large and carefully selected stock, which we offer on inviting terms. Consisting of

PLANTATION DRY GOODS in endless variety,  
READY MADE CLOTHING;  
BOOTS AND SHOES;  
HATS AND CAPS;  
TIN, WOOD, GLASS, and  
QUEENSWARE; HARDWARE,  
CASTINGS, &c., &c.  
FAMILY GROCERIES—a full supply.  
Feb. 10, 1858. 1-y.

FLEISHMAN & CONN,  
DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.  
FRONT STREET, HARRISONBURG.

In addition to their already large and well selected stock for the FALL and WINTER TRADE, are receiving a fine assortment of

Ready Made Clothing;  
Furnishing Goods;  
Plantation Supplies; &c., &c.,  
all of which they respectfully ask the community at large to call and examine as their STOCK is not to be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country.

We receive and Store Freight on Liberal terms.  
[Nov. 21st.]

GROCERIES  
AND  
FAMILY SUPPLIES.

THE undersigned respectfully invites his old friends and the public generally to visit him at his new stand, at the house formerly occupied as a drug store on Front street, near the ferry landing, where he intends keeping a carefully selected stock of all articles usually found in his line—*CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES* always on hand: "Live and let live," is my motto. SEVERUS RIODES.  
VOL. 4, NO. 46. 1 y.

NEW ORLEANS.  
M. GILLIS, S. G. FERGUSON,  
GILLIS, FERGUSON & CO  
(Successors to M. Gillis, & Co.)  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
41 Union Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
Jan 1-58-1y

FURNITURE,  
SOUTHERN WAREHOUSES,  
CHAS. A. STEWART,  
171 & 173 Canal Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

J. WATERMAN & BROTHER, Hardware and Magazine stores, corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & Co. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,  
48 Carondelet Corner Union Street, New Orleans.

FENNELL, POWER & Co., Commission Merchants, 90 Common Street, New Orleans.

POWELL & HOPKINS,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 61 St. Charles Street, New Orleans

S. A. HENDERSON & CO.  
SUCCESSORS to Littlejohn and Henderson, Wholesale Grocers, No. 66 Magazine Street, corner of Natchez, New Orleans.

F. MALLARD & CO.,  
Dealers in Youth's, Boys', and Children's Clothing, Corner of Canal and Old Levee Streets,  
New Orleans. 44-y

KEEP, BARD & CO.,  
Western Produce and Commission Merchants  
36 & 38 Poydras street, New Orleans.

When Daniel Webster was delivering his memorable speech at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, the crowd pressed forward to such an extent that some were fainting and some being crushed. Officers strove in vain to make the crowd stand back; they said it could not be done. Some one asked Mr. Webster to make an appeal to them. The great orator came forward, stretched forth his hand, and said in his deep stentorian tones, "Gentlemen, stand back!" "It cannot be done," they shouted. "Gentlemen, stand back," said he without a change of voice. "It is impossible, Mr. Webster, impossible." "Impossible!" repeated Webster, "impossible!" and the vast crowd swayed, and rolled back like a mighty wave of the ocean.

### Wonders of the Human System.

Paley applauds the contrivance by which everything we eat and drink is made to glide on its road to the gullet, over the entrance of the windpipe without falling into it. A little moveable lid, the epiglottis, which is lifted up when we breathe, is pressed down upon the chink of the air passage by the weight of the food and the action of the muscles in swallowing it. Neither solids nor liquids, in short, can pass without shutting down the trap-door as they proceed. But this is only a part of the safeguard. The slit at the top of the windpipe, which never closes entirely when we breathe, is endowed with an acute sensibility to the slightest particle of matter. The least thing which touches the margin of the aperture causes its sides to come firmly together, and the intruding body is stopped at the inlet. It is stopped, but unless removed, must drop at the next inspiration into the lungs. To effect its expulsion, the sensibility of the rim at the top of the windpipe actually puts into vehement action a whole class of muscles placed lower than its bottom, and which, compressing the chest over which they are distributed, drive out the air with a force that sweeps the offending substance before it.

The convulsive coughing which arises when we are choked, is the energetic effort of nature for our relief when anything chances to have evaded the protecting epiglottis. Yet this property, to which we are constantly owing our lives, is confined to a single spot in the throat. It does not, as Sir Charles Bell affirms, belong to the rest of the windpipe, but is limited to the orifice, where alone it is needed. Admirable, too, it is to observe that, while thus sensitive to the most insignificant atom, it bears, without resentment the atmospheric currents which are constantly passing to and over its irritable lips. "It rejects," says Paley, "the touch of a crumb of bread, or a drop of water, with a spasm that convulses the whole frame; and yet, left to itself and its proper office, the intemperate air alone, nothing can be so quiet. It does not even make itself felt; a man does not know that he has a trachea." This capacity of perceiving with such acuteness, this impatience of offense, yet perfect rest and ease when alone are properties, one would have thought, not likely to reside in the same subject. It is to the junction, however, of these almost inconsistent qualities in this, as well as in some other delicate parts of the body, that we owe our safety and our comfort—our safety to their sensibility, our comfort to their repose.

Another of the examples adduced by Bell is that of the heart. The famous Dr. Harvey examined, at the request of Charles I., a nobleman of the Montgomery family, who, in consequence of an abscess, had a fistulous opening into the chest, through which the heart could be seen and handled. The great physiologist was astonished to find it insensible. "I then brought him," he says, "to the king, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when we touched the outer skin, or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart. Yet it is to the heart that we refer our joys, our sorrows, and our affections; we speak of a good-hearted and a bad-hearted, a true-hearted and a heartless man. Shielded from physical violence by an outwork of bones, it is not invested with sensations which could have attributed nothing to its preservation, but, while it can be grasped with the fingers, and give no intimation of the fact to its possessor, it unmistakably responds to the varied questions of the mind, and by the general consent of mankind, is pronounced the seat of our pleasures, griefs, sympathies, hatreds, and love. Persons have frequently dropped down dead from the vehemence with which it contracts or expands upon the sudden announcement of good or bad news—its muscular walls being strained too far in the upward or downward direction to enable them to return—and one of the purposes which this property of the heart is probably designed to subserve is, to put a check upon the passions through the alarming physical sensation they excite.

The brain, again, is enclosed in a bony case. All our bodily sensations are dependent upon the nerves, but even the nerves do not give rise to feeling unless they are in connexion with the brain. The nervous chord, which, in familiar language, is called the spinal marrow, is the channel by which this communication is kept up in the major part of them; and when a section of what may be termed the main trunk for the conveyance of our sensations is diseased, and by the breach in its continuity, the nerves below the diseased part can no longer send their accustomed intelligence to the brain, the portion of the body which thus becomes insolate may be burned or hacked, and no more pain will result than if it belonged to a dead carcass instead of to a living man. The brain, therefore, in subordination to the mind, is the physical center of all sensation. Yet, strange to say, it is itself insensible to the wounds which are torture to the skin, and which wounds the brain alone enables us to feel. "It is as insensible," says Sir Charles Bell, "as the leather of our shoe, and a piece may be cut off without interrupting the patient in the sentence that he is uttering. Because the bone which envelops it is its protection against injury from without, it has no perception of them when directed against its own fabric, though it is, at the same time, the sole source of the pain which these injuries inflict upon the other portions of the system. But the skull is no defense against the effects of intemperance, or a vitiated atmosphere, or too great mental toil. To these consequently, the same brain which has been created insensible to the cut of a knife is fully alive, and giddiness, headache, and apoplectic oppressions give ample notice to us to stop the evil, unless we are prepared to pay the penalty.—London Quarterly.

### Superstitions of Africa.

Africa is the home of superstition. It does not take the form of a regular mythology, or embody itself in the grotesque images of Hindostan. Any trifle which awakens fears, or to which mystery may attach, is an object of reverence or worship. Spirits, both bad and also good, are imagined to exist everywhere. The rocks, trees, mountains, rivers, caverns, and groves may all or each be the home of a spiritual being. Such spots are sacred. Every passer-by will deposit an offering, however small, to show his respect or to deprecate the anger of the spiritual inhabitants. The bodies of living creatures are thought to be the favorite abodes of the spirits. At one place the monkeys that live in the woods around the graveyard are thought to be animated with departed spirits.—Those monkeys, therefore, are sacred animals. Nobody would dare to touch them, and the creatures seem to know this, for they are quite tame and not a little impudent.

### The Two Villages.

Over the river on the hill,  
Lies a village white and still,  
All around it the forest trees  
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;  
Over it sailing shadows go  
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,  
And mountain grasses low and sweet  
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river under the hill,  
Another village both still;  
There I see in the cloudy night  
Thinking stars of household light,  
Fires that gleam from the smoky door,  
Mists that curl on the river shore;  
And in the roads no grasses grow  
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,  
Never is sound of smithy or mill;  
Many a weary soul in prayer  
Looks to the other village there,  
The marble doors are always shut,  
You cannot enter in hall or hut;  
All the villagers lie asleep;  
Never a grain to sow or reap;  
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,  
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,  
When the night is starry and still,  
Many a weary soul in prayer  
Looks to the other village there,  
And weeping and sighing, longs to go  
Up to that home from this below;  
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,  
Whether have vanished wife and child,  
And harketh, praying, this answer fall—  
'Patience! that village shall hold ye all.'

THE COURT on "POKER."—A suit was recently brought before a justice of the peace in Yuba county, California, for the recovery of seventeen dollars, which a man had won of another, or rather got possession of, by "bluffing" while he had four Jacks. The Marysville Inquirer says the court "let herself loose" on the question, and held that where a party coolly and deliberately "bluffed" the holder of a small winning hand of his money, it might well be considered downright robbery, and be punished as such; but the court stated that while it would punish the party who would be guilty of such "bluffing," it had no protection or mercy for the man who, like the plaintiff in the case, permitted himself to be "bluffed" with fours in his hand! Such a man, in the opinion of the court, should not only lose his seventeen dollar "pot," but receive the jeers of every good poker player in Yuba county.

GREAT CHESS CHALLENGE IN ENGLAND.—The celebrated American chess player, Mr. Morphy, has arrived in London, and requests us to announce, in all courtesy and respect, that he is prepared to play any man living a match of chess for any sum from one hundred to one thousand pounds. The match to consist of twenty one games, exclusive of draws; to be begun directly and the money posted down. Mr. Morphy would like to commence at once, as he intends visiting Birmingham at the end of August, to play at the great chess gathering then and there to be held. We believe Mr. Morphy's views as to details to be gentleman-like and chess-like in every respect. He would object to playing in a private room; preferring to have his play looked over; he would leave the selection of the arena, we believe, to his opponent; but we do not bind ourselves to state more than an outline of his views. He would like to play daily—say from noon till the game was ended; but would object to leave games unfinished, and would, we hope, insist on some plan of regulating the time, which, without limiting the period really required by his opponent for calculating his move, would prevent all shabby recourse to delay, such as sitting for hours over a single move, when the king is in check and has but one square to go. Mr. Morphy means chess and nothing but chess. He has come from New Orleans purposely to challenge Europe, and his chivalrous offer should be responded to as it deserves.—Bell's Life in London, July 6.

NO MORE SWAMP LANDS.—On Saturday last, the sale of some seven hundred acres of swamp lands closed out the balance of the one million of acres ordered to be sold by the Legislature of 1855. The swamp lands are now all taken up—absorbed mostly by speculators, and they will reap a harvest between this time and the next session of the Legislature, when more of the same kind may be ordered in market. This will not interfere with preceptors on State Land, under the act of 1857. Lands which have been in market over five years, and are not liable to overflow from the Mississippi, Red or Ouachita rivers, can still be had at the graduation price of 75 cents per acre; but proof of the fact must be had on affidavit of two credible persons, that they are not subject to overflow by the streams above mentioned. The act of '57 does not allow one person to enter in his own name more than 320 acres of this class of land.

Baton Rouge Comet.

Some wag writing from Cairo, since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city, 402 distinct and different smells, and several wads yet to hear from.

Every man in China must pay up his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival, about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid.

### Superstitions of Africa.

Africa is the home of superstition. It does not take the form of a regular mythology, or embody itself in the grotesque images of Hindostan. Any trifle which awakens fears, or to which mystery may attach, is an object of reverence or worship. Spirits, both bad and also good, are imagined to exist everywhere. The rocks, trees, mountains, rivers, caverns, and groves may all or each be the home of a spiritual being. Such spots are sacred. Every passer-by will deposit an offering, however small, to show his respect or to deprecate the anger of the spiritual inhabitants. The bodies of living creatures are thought to be the favorite abodes of the spirits. At one place the monkeys that live in the woods around the graveyard are thought to be animated with departed spirits.—Those monkeys, therefore, are sacred animals. Nobody would dare to touch them, and the creatures seem to know this, for they are quite tame and not a little impudent.

At another place there are many crocodiles in which, as the people think, departed spirits live. These, too, are sacred, and the natives treat them so kindly, that the seals monsters will come out of their holes when called, and will follow any one who carries a fowl in his hand for half a mile from his den. At Calabar and Bonny the shark is sacred, for the same reason; and at Benin it is so tame, that it will come up every day at the river bank for food. And what is still more strange is the fact, that at St. Catherine a species of tiger burrows near the town, and walks through its streets at night, without disturbing the people, who believe these fierce creatures to be sacred.

Experience shows that the African is peculiarly receptive of religious impressions. His intellectual powers are wholly uncultivated. He has not worked for himself a system in religious belief. What he believes is the result of feeling, and not of conviction, and his faith is not sustained or fenced about by metaphysical subtleties, or a vain phylaxerphy. Very considerable success has ever attended missionary labors amongst these tribes of Africa.

GREEN THE DIVER.—The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following narrative of the descent of the diver, Green, to the Atlantic, lying at the bottom of Lake Erie. Poor Green! his daring was too severely punished:

Not many months since a vessel was lost in water, whose depth at the place of the foundering was about 174 feet. There was a portion of the cargo so valuable that it became advisable to use every effort possible to recover it. It was scarcely possible to do anything. It was far beyond all ordinary means of human action. It might be reached though it would be a bold attempt by the diver. He was sought and found, and a recompense which on land would be a princely one, was guaranteed to him. Men will do more than "doe become a man" for rich reward. To feed him with air, a powerful pump, worked by six men was brought, and a hose doubly strengthened was made. All the appliances that the most liberal management could suggest were ready for his aid. He was surrounded by intelligence, and courage, and humanity. He dared the deep water once, twice, seven times. The men at the brake of the air pump wrought with the might of earnest strength. They fed the vital current to the bold diver, and he had the courage to trust them. Their work was his breath. When he came up he told the gentleman who superintended the trial that the air at that depth, as the machinery forced it to him, cracked and hissed like the fraying of hot fat, and that every movement of the pump fell on his breast like the blow of the crowbar. "You go down no more for me," said the kind-hearted gentleman who stood by him as he came on deck. In the intensity of all his experience, this too daring man sought for the opportunity for another trial. The gentleman refused, but the diver insisted on going for himself. He went, and returned a paralyzed man, and just holding his now crawls along. The claret bottle at his girdle corked tight, and empty, was filled when he came back, though the cork was not disturbed. The water had forced itself beyond power of cork or glass.

REMARKABLE MURDER.—A remarkable case of murder has recently been tried in Keokuk, Iowa, the circumstances of which are thus detailed: One night, some weeks ago, a merchant sleeping over his store, heard a noise below, got up and went down into his ware-room, where he found two well known citizens with lighted candles in hand. He called to them by name, when one of them raised a revolver and shot him through the breast; the other gave him a mortal blow with a knife, when they both fled. The wounded man lived long enough to tell the facts of his murder. The citizens would not at first believe the charge. The murderers were arrested and brought before him, disguised by a change of dress, and mixed in a crowd of other men, yet the dying man identified them, and persisted in the charge with his last breath. They have just been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The case is said to have been conclusive. Both have families living in Keokuk. The object of the burglars was to obtain possession of a large sum of money the house had got together to send East for their annual purchases.

A lawyer asked a Dutchman in court what ear-marks a pig had that was in dispute.—"Well, he has no ear-mark except a very short tail."