# In Hawley & Lathrops Building, up stairs. BUSINESS CARDS. 5. H. Sayre & Brother, ANUFACTURERS of Mill Castings Castings of all Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Agricultural Implement Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockety, &c. nerose, Pa., October, 1839. John Groves, Pashionable Tallon. Shop opposite Republicar Montrose, Pa., Oct. 25, 1859.80 Dr. C. C. Halsey, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONE tenders his professional service to the ditzens of Montrose and viginity. Office over Store of J. Lyons & Son. Boards at Mr. Stheridges, Montrose, October 19, 1839. P. Reynolds, PASHIONABLE TAILOR. Shop in business of Searles Hotel, corner room, Montrose, Lt., Montrose, October 20, 1839-16 Dr. W. C. Hull, PRYSICIAN AND SURGEON having located atmact in A burn Centre, is ready to attend to all the calls of his profession Particular attention given in the interiorist of Chronic Diseases. Auburn Centre, Susq. Co., Parseyt, I., 1859, 6mp Drs. Blakeslee & Brush, AVING associated themselves under the above name for the pre-cration of the duties of their Profession, respectfully offer their professional services to the Inchild public. Office at the readence of Dr. Blakeslee, nidway between the villages of Springyille & Dinack A. C. BLAKELEE. J. DnBois, A. A. Hall, MANUFACTURER and locate in all kinds of FURNITURE and COPTINS. New Milford, Pa., Aug. 24, 1839, 41 Bacon & Weeks, DEALERS in all kinds of Greecies, Foreign and Domes cs. Apples, Berries, Prunse, Pickles, Procures, Ullia, Worseshire Sauce, Flour, Fish, Lani, Tallow, Pork, Edil, Ag., &c., \*\*ACCA.\*\* Montrose, August 24, 1859, 47 P. Lines, TASHIONABLE TAILOR, Brick Block, over Read a Montrose, Par. Montrose, July 27, 1830-11 Henry C. Tyler, D. EALER in Dry Goods, Grocerte, Univerlies, Yankes Notiona Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone, Ware, Wooder Ware and Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa., June 22, 1823-19 William H. Cooper & Co., BANKERS, Successing to POST, COOPER & CO., Montros Pa. Office one door cast from Posts Store, Tumpike Street. Montrose, June 2, 1859.-tf. H. Garratt, WHOLESALE and BETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, WHOLESALE and BETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, WILLIAM THE Office, Will keep constantly in hand the best branched Flowrh, by the Sack or hundred barrels, at the lowest market priess, also Balt by eight Barrel or Load. All unders from Merchants and Dealer will be promptly attended to, EF Cash paid for Grain, Wool Pella, Hides, and all kilds of Sameers produce in their season. G. F. Fordham, MANUFACTURER of SADDLES, HARNESS, & TRUNKS, & CARRIAGE TRUMUNG in all its braughes. Short one door below Keeler & Steddard's. Moltange, March 1, 1839. J. H. Smith, MANUFACTURER of HARNESS, SADDLES, and TRUNKS, New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pa. New Milford, January 19, 1859, 1y Keeler & Stoddard. DEALERS in BOOTS & SHOEN, Leather and Findings, on Main S., first door below Scalle's Hotel, SMORD SEALER. C. M. STODDARD. Mantrose, Pa., Jan. I. 1856. vani E. H. Rogers, CTILL continues the MANUFACTURE of all decriptions of SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ac., in the besistyle of Workmanship and of the about materials, at the well known stand, a few pode ast of Searle Hotel, in Montrose, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all who want anything in big the. Muntrose, September 15, 1838-19 H. D. Bennett. D OOK BINDER, Smiler, Steepeichanna Coun. D to Ne a respectfully informs the people of Susgentians and neighboring countries that he layer pard to that Petulicide and Dooks, and Republic House. W. Farries will receive Periodicus. Beusta at Cr H. D. Bennett. Gibson, Sept. 5, 1833-47 William B. Simpson, W ATCH REPAIRER, having worked for the past M aine years with the most stillful workmen, he feels consident that he can do the most difficult jobs on short neiller. All work warranted to give restlidation. Jewelty repaired neathy and on reasonable terms. Shop in Boyd & Webster snew Store, corner of Main and Turn-olke, Streets, below Scarle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. REFERS TO Wm. Elwell, E. W. Baird, E. D. Montayne, E. O. Goodrich, B. Kingsbery, Towanda; B. S. Beutley, L. Scarle, C. D. Lathrop, J. Wittenberg, Montrose, Montrose, Sept. 15, 1852-17 ABINET ANT/CHAIR MANUFAC Term. Keep constantly on band silkinds CABINET FERRITURE, or furnished at d Ware Rooms foot of Main Street. Hayden Brothers, W HOLESALE DEALERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, Watches, Jewelry, &c., New Millord, Su-q., Co., Pa. EF Merchantand Pollars supplied at New York Jobbing Prices. New Millord, May, 1868.-19 William & William H. Jessup, A TTORNEYS AT LAW, Monraces, Pa. Practice in Susque hanna, Bradford Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne countles. Wm. H. Jessup, A TTOENEY AT LAW, ROTARY PUBLIC, AND COMMISto all hundres entrusted to him with promptiess and dellight Office on Public Square, occupied by Hon, William Jessup. Bentley & Fitch, A TTORNEYS AT LAW, AND BOUNTY LAND AGENTS. Albert Chamberlin. A TTORNEY AT LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. A TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office over B. I West's Drug Store, SURGURHANNA, DEPOT, Pa. 1111 William N. Grover, DOED, Pa. April 14, 1858.-tf John W. Cobb. M. D., BEING now prepared to practice MEDICINE and AFRIGERY. Bas located himself in Monirese, Pa., and will selectly attend to the calls with which he may be favored. OFFICE over Z. COBBY Store, opposite Searle Hotel. Mostross, Busq. Co., Pa., March 2, 1839.-41 Dr. G. Z. Dimock, Dr. H. Smith; . C. D. Virgil, R. Thayer, DHESICIAN AND SURGEON, MOSTROSE, Pa. Office in the Abel Turrell, DEMLER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paluta Olia Diceturia, Varniches, Window Glass, Liques, Graceries, Crockery, Glassware, Wall Paper, Jewelly, Ency Goods, Perfumery, Singled distributed, Trisses, Greek, Brushes, &c.—and Agout for all of the most popular I area, McLeines, Montrose, Pa. Chandler & Jeseup, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Rendy Made Clo Books and Stationery, etc., Public Avenue, Mo DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Grossies, Crockery, Hardware Leather, Flour, etc., corner of Turnpike street and Public Ave., Mostness, Pa. D CALERS IN DRY GOODS, Grownes, Hardwarf, Crockery Therare, Books, Melodons, and Sheet Music, &c., also, carri-a the Book Binring budness—Public Syenne, Marriage, P. A. Lyofs Read & Co.. DEMLERS IN DRY GOODS, Drues, Medicines, Paints, 6818 Grecories, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Clecke, Waighes, Lew-Ster Spoon, Performery, &C. Hick Block, Mouricon, Baldwin & Allen,

Z. Cobb.

MILLINERY.

Patronize those that advertise,

MISS B. CHAPMAN formerly of Brooklyn. Is located to the Chandler & Jessup's Store, when she will try to feeb all who may favor ber with their cistom.

Montrose, Sept. 11, 1809. 4

DEALERIN GROCERIES, &c., at the store Mourage, March 17, 1659,-tf

# Independent Republicur.

"Freedom and right against slavery and wrong."

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1859. VOL. 5.

NO. 46.

Six lustrous maidens in tarletan The Independent Republican. She led the van of the caravan Close behind her, her mother (Drest in gorgeous moire attique,
That told as plainly as words could speak,
Slie was more antique than the other,)
Leaned on the arm of Don Estaban
Santa Uruz de la Muscovado
Senor Grandissimo Oviedo; PUBLISHED RYERT THURSDAY, AT MONTRESE, SUSQUE-HANNA COUNTY, PENN'A., DY

H. H. FRAZIER. AT \$1,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Raics of Advertising. 1 w 2 w 3 w 1 m 2 m 3 m 6 m 1 y square, \$0 50 0 75 1-00 1 25 2 25 3 00 \$5 00 \$5 00 squares, 1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 4 00 5 00 9 00 15 00 5012.2513 0013 7516 0017 50112 00120 00 4 squares, 2 (0/3 00/3 75 4 50 8 60/9 50 15 00/24 00 Half a column, 18 00/30 00 One column, 30 00/50 00

Twelve lines of this size type, make a square. Eight lines of this size type... Agaic, ! Tearly Advertism will have the privilege of altering or changing eit advertisements occasionally without additional charge. Business Cards por exceeding five lines inserted at 63 per annum. Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tues Job Work .- The office of the Independent EXPUBLICAN IS provided with three printing presses, a STEAN OWERLPHESS, a large HAND PRESS, and a CARD PRESS rether with a good assortment of Jobbing materials; and all kind (Job Work, sigh as Cardy, Circulan, Posters, Handbilla, Labels ampiners, ac., will be code nextly and grouptly.

Biggista, "Justices" and Constables' Blanks,
chool Blanks, Notes, Deeds, Leaves, Land Contracts, &c., kept-on
and and for sale at the Invergencest Resulticas office.

> From the New-York Tribune. The Diamond-Wedding. BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

O Love! Love! what times were those, Long ere the age of belles and beaux, And Brussels lace and silken hose, When, in the green Arcadian close, You married Pysche under the rose, With only the grass for bedding! Heart to heart, and hand to hand, You followed Nature's sweet command-Roaming lovingly through the land, Nor sighed for a Diamond-Wedding.

So have we read in classic Ovid, How Hero watched for her beloved, Impassioned youth, Leander. She was the fairest of the fair, And wrapt him round with her golden hair, Whenever he landed cold and bare, With nothing to eat, and nothing to wear,

And wetter than any gander;

For Love was Love, and better than monoy—
The slyer the their, the sweeter the honey—
And kissing was clover, all the world over,

Wherever Cupid might wander.

So thousands of years have come and gone, So thousands of years have come and gover.
And still-the moon is shining on,
Still Hyneu's dorch is lighted;
And hitherto, in this land of the West,
Most couples in love have thought it best
To follow the ancient way of the rest,

And quierly get united.

But now, Twe Love, Jou're growing old—Bought and sold, with silver and gold,
Like a house, or a horse and carriage!
Middight talks,
Moonlight walks,
The glance of the eye and sweetheart-sigh, Ine glance of the eye and sweetnear.

The shadowy haunts with no one by,

I do not wish to disparage;

But every kiss

Has a price for its bliss;

And the compact sweet Till the high contracting parties meet Refore the altar of Mammon And the bride must be led to a silver bower, Where pearls and rubies fall in a shower That would frighten Jupiter Ammon!

I necd not tell How it befell, (Since Jenkins has told the story Over and over and over again,
In a style I cannot hope to attain,
And covered himself with glory!) How it befell, one Summer's day,
The King of the Cubana strolled this way— King January's his name, they say— And fell in love with the Princess May, The reigning belle of Manhattan; Nor how he began to smirk and sue, And dress as lovers who come to woo, Or as Max Marctzek and Jullien do,

When they sit full-bloomed in the ladies' vie And flourish the wondrous baton. He wasn't one of your Polish nobles, Whose presence their country somehow troubles And so our cities receive them; Nor one of your make-believe Spanish granders, Who ply our daughters with lies and candies, No, he was no such charlatan-Full of gasconade and bravado, Count de Hopoken Flash-in-the-pan-

But a regular rich Don Estaban. Santa Cruz de la Muscovado Senor Grandssimo Oviedo! He owned the reutal of half Havana And all Matanzas; and Santa Anna, Rich as he was, could hardly hold A candle to light the mines of gold

A candle to light the mines of gold

Our Cuban possesses, choke full of diggers;

And broad plantations, that in round figures,

Were stocked with at least ten thousand niggers

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may!" The Senor swore to carry the day To capture the beautiful Princess May, With his battery of treasure; Tiffans, Haughwout, Ball & Black, Genin and Stewars, his suit should back, And come and go at her pleasure; Jet and lave-silver and gold-

Garnets—emeralds hare to behold— Diamonds—sapphires—wealth untold— All were hers to have and hold; Enough to fill a peck-measure! He didn't bring all his forces on

Who many a heart had fought and wen, Kept bidding a little ligher; And every time he made his bid— And what she said, and all they did-

For the good of the town, By Jeems, of The Daily Flyer. A ceach and horses, you'd think, would buy
For the Don ah easy victory;
But slowly our Princess yielded;
A diamond no klace caught her eye,
But a wreath of pearls first made her sigh.
She knew the worth of each maiden glance,
And like young colts, that curvet and prance,
Ene led the Don a dence of a dance,
In spite of the wealth be wielded.
She etood sich a fire of silks and laces,
Jewels, and graden dressing-cases. Jewels, and golden dressing-cases, And ruby brookles, and jets and pearls, And ruby brookies, and lets and pears,
That every one of her dainty curs
Brought the price of a hundred common girls
Folks thought the girl demented!
But at last a wanderful diamond ring,
A regular Kohli-noor, did the thing,

And, sighing with love, or something the same (What's in a name?)
The Princess May consented. Ring! ring the bells, and bring All the people to see the thing! Let the gaunt and hungry and ragged poor Throng round the great Cathedral door, To wonder what all the hubbub's for, And sometimes stupidly wonder At so much sunshine and brightness which While the poor get all the thunder

Ring i ring! merry bells, ring! With letters of blue-Good for a seat and a neater view !-Fortunate sew, whom I dare not name; Dilettante! Crone de la creme!

And caught a glunpse of the cavalcade; We saw the bride With six jewelled maidens to guard her side-

my time, and without halting in my gait, I ran for-

I alighted cleverly upon the opposite bank, where

I stopped and turned around to watch my pursuer.

. I now ascertained how near my end I had been;

the bull was already up to the verge of the gulley.

Had I not made my leap at the instant I did, I should

have been by that time dancing upon his horns.— Ife himself had balked at the leap; the deep, chasm-

like cleft had cowed him. He saw that he could not

clear it; and now stood upon the opposite bank with

head lowered, and spread nostrils, his tail lashed his

brown flanks, while his glaring black eyes expressed

I remarked that my shot had taken effect upon his

houlder, as the blood trickled from his long hair.

on both sides, at a distance of less than fifty paces

the gulley shallowed out into the plain, where it end-

The bull observed this almost at the same time a

myself; and, suddenly turning away from the brink

he ran along the edge of the chasm, evidently with

In less than a minute's time, we were once more

upon the same side, and my situation appeared as

I released the chasm, and again we stood on oppo-

During all these manuaures I had held on to my

This discovery was a new source of chagrin; bu

for my negligence, I could have now mastered my

should be overtaken before I got half way to it.

Atter a severe effort of climbing, I succeeded in

I knew, from the experience of others, that my

enemy night stay for hours by the tree—perhaps for

Hours would be enough. I could not stand i

long. I had already hungered, but a worse appetite

began to torture me-thirst. The hot sun the dust.

the violent exercise of the past hour, all contributed

to make me-thirsty. Even then I would have risked

life for a draught of water. What would it come to

should I not be relieved. I remained a long time

busied with such gloomy thoughts and torebodings.

Night was coming on, but the fierce and obstinate

brute showed no disposition to raise the siege. He

ound at intervals, lashing his tail and bellowing.

remained as watchful as ever, walking round and

Good luck! there was a rope, left by some hunter

attached to the trunk of the tree. The first step

was to get possession of it. This was not such an

easy matter. The rope was fastened around the tree

but the knot had slipped down the trunk and lay upon

the ground. I dured not descend for it. Necessi-

My "picker"-a piece of straight wire with a ring-

I could depend upon it, it was a rawhide, and a

better one was never twisted; but I knew that if

anything should chance to slip at a critical moment,

it might cost me my life. With this knowledge,

therefore, I spliced it for a lasso with all the pains-

taking that a man, whose life was actually "on the

cast," might be supposed to bestow on his last re-

source, the efficiency of which could be increased or

Everything being ready, my next difficulty was to

fix myself in such a position that I could whirl my

lasso clear of the tree, with some hopes of casting it

over the bull's neck, and still at the same time not

so far compromise my own safety as, in case of an

unsuccessful cast to be within the reach of the en-

raged animal, who would now most surely defeat me

in any contest involving a trial of speed; for my long

continued and cramped position astride the cotton-

wood limb, I was perfectly well aware, prevented

Soon I made a clear place from which to whiri my

far as it was prudent to do so, considering that my

standing point must be firm and secure . and having

attained a position ladermed most favorable under

on space, and being both hungry and parched with

any hope of success by that mode of escape.

y soon suggested the plan.

lessened by his own act.

once more upon the same side with me.

upon his horns. .

end?

ed; at either end it was, of course, passable.

the intention of turning it.

site sides of the gulley.

the full measure of his baffled rage.

ward to the edge and sprang over-

Happy mortal! fortunate man!
And Marquis of El Dorado! In they swept, all riches and grace, Silks and saths and Honiton lace; In they swept from the dazzled sun, And soon in the church the deed was done. Three prelates stood on the chancel high--A knot, that gold and silver can buy, Gold and silver may yet untie,
Unless it is tightly fastened;
What's worth doing at all's worth doing well,
And the sale of the Manhattan belle At this moment an object appeared before me that promised, one way or another, to interrupt the chase; it was a ditch, or gully, that intersected my path at

Is not to be pushed or hastened;
So two Very Reverends graced the scene,
And the tall Archbishop stood between,
By prayer and fasting chastened:
The Pope himself would have come from Rome, right angles. It was several feet in depth, dry at the bottom, and with perpendicular sides. I was almost upon its edge before I noticed it, but But urgent matters kept him at home.

Huply these robed prelates thought
Their words were the power that tied the knot;
But another power that love knot fied.

And I saw the chain round the neck of the bride the moment it came under my eye I saw that it offered the means of a temporary safety, at least. If I could only leap this gulley, I was satisfied, for I knew that the buffalo could not. It was a sharp leap-at least seventeen feet from check to check-but I had done more than that in

And I saw the chain round the neck of the brue
A glistening, priceless, marvellous chain,
Coiled with diamonds again and again,
As befits a diamond wedding;
Yet still 'twas a chain—I thought she knew it,
And halfway longed for the will to undo it, By the secret tears she was shedding.

But isn't it odd, to think, whenever,
We all go through the terrible River,
Whose sluggish tide alone can sever
(The Archbishop says) the Church's decree,
By floating one into Eternity And leaving the other alive as ever-And leaving the other alive as ever—
As each wades through that ghastly stream,
The satins that rustle and genus that gleam
Will grow pale and heavy and sink away
To the noisome R.ver's bottom clay;
Then the costly bride, and her maidens six,
Will shiver upon the banks of the Styx,
Quite as helpless as they were born—
Nabad sonly and ware fulgers. Naked souls, and very forlorn;
And the beautiful Empress over yonder, Whose crinoline made the wide world wonder-And even ourselves and our dear little wives, Who calico wear each morn of their lives-And the sewing and les chiffoniers. In rags and hunger the liveling day—

And all the grouns of the caravan— Aye, even the great Don Estaban Santa Cruz de la Muscovado Senor Grandissimo Oviedo— That gold-encrusted, fortunate man !-All will fund in naked equality:
The lord of a ribboned principality
Will mourn the loss of his cordon
The Princess, 100, must shift for herself, And lay her royalty on the shelf: Nothing to eat, and nothing to wear, Will certainly be the fashion there!

Ten to one, and I'll go it alone, Those most used to a rag and bone-Though here on earth they labor and groan-Will stand it best when they come to rest On the other side of Jordon.

# A Buffalo Adrenture.

BY CAPTAIN MATNE REID.

several days we had been unsuccessful. One evening, after we had camped as usual, and my horse had eaten his "bite" of corn, I leaped into the saddle, and rode off in hopes of finding something fresh for supper. The prairie where we had halted was a "rolling" one, and as the camp had been fixed on a small stream, between two great swells, it was not visible at any great distance. As soon, therefore, as I had crossed one of the ridges, I was out of sight of my companions. Trusting to the sky for my direction, therefore, I continued on.

After riding about a mile, I should think. I came upon a buffalo " sign," consisting of several circular holes in the ground, five or six feet in diameter, known as Buffalo " wallows." I saw several wallows. and I could tell by the tracks in the dust, there had been bulls in that quarter. So I continued on in hopes of getting a sight of the animals that had been

I had ridden full five miles from camp, when my attention was attracted by an odd noise shead of me. There was a ridge in front that prevented me from seeing what produced the noise; but I knew what it was-it was the bellowing of a buffalo bull. At intervals, there were quick shocks, as of two

hard substances coming in violent contact with each I mounted the ridge with caution, and looked over its crest. There was a valley beyond; a cloud of dust was rising out of its bottom, and in the midst of

this I could distinguish two huge forms, dark and I saw at once they were a couple of buffalo bulls

ngaged in a fierce fight. They were alone: there were no others in sight, either in the valley or on the prairie beyond.

I did not halt longer than to see that the cap was on my rifle and to cock the piece. Occupied as the animals were. I did not imagine they would heed me : or, if they should attempt flight, I knew I could easily avertake one or the other; so, without further hesitation or precaution, I rode toward them. Contrary to my expectation, they both "winded"

me, and started off. The wind was blowing freshly toward them, so as to draw their attention. the contrary, they went off, apparently indignant at being disturbed in their fight; and every now and

They did not run, however, as if badly scared; on then both came round with short turnings, snorted, and struck the prairie with their hoofs in a violent Once or twice, I fancied they were going to charge

upon me; and had I been otherwise than well ounted, I should have been chary of risking such an encounter. A more formidable pair of antagon ists, as far as appearance went, could not have been well conceived. Their hugo size, their shaggy fronts, and fierce glaring cychalls, gave them a wildand malicious seeming, which was heightened by their bellowing and the threatening attitudes in which they continually placed themselves.

Feeling quite sale in my saddle, I gulloped up to the nearest, and sent my bullet into his ribs. It did the work. He fell to his knees-rose againspread out his legs, as if to prevent a second fullrocked from side to side like a cradle-again came to his knees, and after remaining in this position for some mightes, with the blood running from his nostrils, rolled over on his shoulder, and lay dead,

I had watched these manogives with interest, and permitted the second bull to make his escape; a sin- lasso, and clambered out on the projecting limb as gle glance had shown me the latter disappearing wer the crest of the swell.

I did not care to follow him, as my horse was jaded, and I knew it would cost me a sharp gallop to the circumstances, I in turn became the watcher come up with him again, so I thought no more of and never did grumslking fix her keen eyes more him at the time, but alighted, and prepared to deal warily upon the dodned mouse than did I keep a that I must go to his room, and he would tell me all with the one already slain. While cutting him up, sharp watch upon every move of the enraged beast about it; to which I readily assented. After partakmy horse broke his tether and secured away. At who was bellowing below me. the same moment, the other buffalo came back full At length, wearying of my position, night coming drive at me.

Now, for the first time, it occurred to me that I thirst, I determined to make the attempt, which, if was in something of a scrape. The bull was coming successful, would free me from my foe, or, if it fail, furiously on. I had fortunately reloaded my rifle. - | ed, would entail a fate no worse than death from star-Should my shot miss, or should it even only wound vation, from cold or thirst, or from all united. bliss, how was I to escape? I knew that he could Gathering the rope carefully in my lap as I sat mation was this; on going home one signs, and be eved in Brazil fifty years ago, and was placed among

trunk, and thus strengthen the hold upon that end of will want father to go too. the rope around the tree.

iast as I could desire. At the sight, the idea of bullalo-tongue for sup- Poor Man's Curse." per returned with all its vigor, and it now occurred o me that I should eat that very tongue and no oth

I immediately turned in my tracks, ran toward my powder and balls—which in my eagerness to escape, I had forgotten all about—seized the horn and pouch poured in a charge, rammed down a bullet, and then stealing nimbly up behind the still struggling bull, I placed the muzzle wishin three feet of his brisket, I had almost begun to congratulate myself on hav- and fired. He gave a death kick or two, and then ing escaped, when a hurried glance to the right, and lay quiet. It was all over with him. And so it was another to the left, cut short my happiness. I saw with my adventure.

## For the Independent Republican. The Poor Man's Curse.

BT B. R. M. a lovely spot among its hills, resided a poor but honterrible as even; but, stepping back for a short run,

rific, and seeing now that I might have time to load ness, producing in abundance all the fruits of that the most valuable are limpid, or of purs water. The since abundantly verified—predicted, with equal constonishment, I could not lây my hands upon it. I luxuriant growth of rose-bushes and other abrubbery country, in consequence of the increased demand, is looked down to my breast for the sling-it was not the neatly swept door yard-the gravelled walk, now from fifty to eighty dollars a carat. The value great confidence in this prediction, but the region in there; belt and bullet pouch, too-all were gone!- lined on each side with flowers of different kinds, of diamonds, exceeding one carst in weight, is found question has not been set explored, so as to deter-I remembered lifting them over my head, when I set perfuming the air with their fragrance—gave ample by multiplying the price of one carnt by the number about cutting up the dead bull. They were lying by proof of the presiding genius within.

ers! Surely those that delight in it, and the singing of birds, are not morally bad nor past redemption surrounded by a loving wife and four children, surely e was a happy man.

To reach the ammunition would be impossible, But how often, in our most fancied security, think-I was not allowed much time to indulge in my re ing that sorrow and trouble for us are; far off, it is grets; the bull had again turned the ditch, and was ven then, as it were, at the very door. So it proved in the present case; for as he sat on Ltook to a tree, however, and snrang up it like mountebank: but the hot breath of the buffelo steam.

evening in the porch of his house, surrounded by his wife and children, laying their plans for the morrow ed after me as I ascended, and the concussion of his heavy skull against the trunk almost shook me back they said, on the success of their candidate for the odging myself among the branches. I was safe Presidency. They importuned Mr. M. to accompany them, which after much persuasion, be complied from all immediate danger, but how was the affair to

> Almost all are familiar with the proceedings o such meetings; being composed, mostly, of those who hold up their hands with holy horror at the mention of mixing temperance with politics! but have They are called bort, and are always uncut. been in the habit of intermingling rum with politics

rous time immemorial. When Mr. M. went home to his family that night was not, as usual, to bring joy and comfort to their carts, but sorrow, such sorrow as none but those tears of his wife and children, his course was down-

He neglected his business; his farm was uncared and its frequenters. He was considered by his friends as almost past redemption.

After continuing thus for a year or two, he sud denly left the place, with his family, for the West, end-hung from one of my breast buttons. This I and for a number of years I heard nothing of my took hold of and bent into the shape of a grapling friend-friends we were in youth, having been classsheath, and drawing this I cut several thongs from in a log school house; friends and brother farmthe skirt of my buckskin shirt and knotted them to- ers we were in manhood. Though he became, as it were, an outcast from society, the friendship of youth lars. Above the weight of twenty garats the oriental gether till they formed a string long enough to reach the ground. To one end I attached the picker, and still continued, and in his sober moments he has ofter ruby is called the carbuncle. This is the most prethen letting it down caught the loose end of the rope. | times deplored to me, with tears in his eyes, the ruin and disgrace he was bringing on himself, his wife, and children.

In the winter of fifty-two and three, business called by curiosity, I was one day induced to enter the State House, as the Legislature was then discussing the practicability of enacting a prohibitory law for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Judge of my astonishment on beholding among the member my old friend M., buttling manfully for the Maine Law, and as he painted in plain, yet beautiful lauguage, (for it was the language of truth,) the evils

by a majority of thousands. Scarcely had he seated himself when he recognized me, and leaving his seat, he grasped my hand with all the fervor of youthful days; and when I expressed o him my surprise and gratification at thus beholding him an altered and reformed man, he replied

comfortable room, he thus commenced:

overtake me in three minutes attetch-I knew that astride the limb, I coiled it up in rings, held loosely ing the worse for drink, as usual, and nearing the in my left hand, and hauling tight on the other end, house, I saw a light. It entered my head to see in my left hand, and hauling tight on the other end, I had not much time for reflection—not a moment, was cheered by the conviction that it was secure of me; I raised my rifle, aimed at his fore-shoulder and fired.

I saw that I had hit him, but, to my dismay, he neither fell nor symbled, but continued to charge forward more furbously than ever.

To reload was impossible. My pistols had gone off with my horse and holsters. Even to reach the tree was impossible; the bull was between it and me.

To make off in the opposite direction was the only thing that held out the prospect of five minutes safe-ty; I turned and ran. The bull came after me.

At this moment an object appeared before me that in the document of the first and house, I asw a light. It entered my head to see that my safe and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler, than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler, than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler, than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler, than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler, than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler than I usually returned home. As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children were doing, as they had not yet retired, it being sariler than I usually returned home, As I neared the window, I saw my wife and children seated around the fire, and the fact on the same and as the tigenty-first verse was read, the buffal on the must may all got of Galatians—and as the tigenty-first verse was read, the buffal on the same and smaller one, which the prospect of five periods the buf

must naturally wind a portion of the rope around the is a drunkard, and when we all go to Heaven, we clous stone, containing, as it does, zirconia in excess. "It is needless to say that this conversation com-

No sooner had I reached the ground, than the pletely sobered me, and when I entered my house ouli uttering a most terrific snort, his eyes glaring that night I was a sober man, fully resolved, God ike balls of fire, bounded at me, and I felt his hot helping me, to always remain so. The joy my famreath close to my cheek and the very earth shaking lly felt was easily discerned by their countenances; beneath my feet with his maddened? tread. I had sand after cying me a few minutes little Franky came given myself up for lost. After running a few yards in and clambered up in my lap, as much as to say, I sunk helpless to the earth, expecting the brute to Father is sober, and all is sell? The next morning crush me out of existence with his large paws, when I told my family of my resolution. As you may well I was astonished to find myself alone and unharmed, suppose they were rejoiced thereat, and it was Curiosity, however, led me to raise my head, when agreed to leave the place of our childhood, and of ony joy I beheld the huge monster stretched upon my shame, to seek a home in the West. Providence the plain. I could see the rope as taught as a bow-string, and the tongue protruding from the animal's have honored me with their confidence and a seat in nouth, showed me that he was strangling himself as the Legislature; my family are well and happy, and I, for one, am fully convinced that strong drink is the

# Precions Stones.

should be so exorbitant, it is a markable fact that the same shining stones which dazzled the imaginations of the ancients should preserve the same at tractions, unrivalled and undiminished, to the present cious stones. It is a milky white color, with a rich hour. Their lustre and beauty will not explain the play of green and red colors, radiating from the interpretation. equal, if not superior in beauty to the originals, can and it is highly valued. Great precautions must be easily be made, which, when in use, baffle detection. Though these seem to answer every purpose of the former, contrary to the universal rule in other cases, they have no effect in appropeding them.

Stones used in jewelry are divided into precious and ornamental stones; we shall consider the for any, and the hyacinth the least. There has been of Is one of the northern counties of Pennsylvania, on mer alone. We may divide the precious stones into late years a steadily increasing demand for precious three classes—the carbonous, the aluminous, and the stones in this country, and the prices are continually

of carats. Thus a diamond of two carats is four mond of three, nine times more valuable, and so on When the weight exceeds twenty carata, the increase is still more rapid, in consequence of the great rarity of such stones, and in such cases there is no definite cording to the beauty and delicary of the tint. The snow-white diamond is from twenty to forty dollars a carat; the green is little inferion; the blue is es the clattering of horses' hoofs was heard, and on looking up they saw a company of horsemen on horsemen on their way to the shire-town, to hold a jollification, as are seldom met with in this country; only experienced persons can distinguish them from other stones Risck dismonds are much esteemed for their rarity. and as showing the identity of the diamond with carbon. They range here from five to twenty-five dollars a carat. These, with other diamonds of a smoky appearance, and unfit for jewelry, are used to cut

glass, also for drills, and for various other purpos The aluminous stones comprise those of pure alu mins, or when that mineral is in excess. Sapphires of all kinds, rubles, topazes, thrysoberils, turquoises and tourmalines, come under this designation. With the exception of the turquois, these are the hardest the have a drunken husband and father can know. of all substances after the diamond. The sapphire He who had been a temperate man in his habits is the hardest of the aluminous stones; it is pure alfrom his youth up, was now for the first time umina, as the diamond is pure carbon. When absoovercome with strong drink. From this time for lutely pure, it is of a beautiful blue color; when colward, despite the persuasions of friends and the ored by minute quantities of pther substances, it is called the oriental ruby, topaze emerald, or amethyst as its color is red, yellow, green, or violet. When hair brown it is called adamanting spar. The term for; his family was slighted; and his home with all oriental ruby or topas are appropriate; the ordinary its endearments, was exchanged for the grog-shop and its frequenters. He was considered by his stead of pure alumina. The terms oriental amethyst are rather more questionable ; the common emerald and amethyst being silicious. A sapphire of a fine deep blue color brings here about fifteen dollars the with its weight more rapidly than the diamond; it

mates together, not in some gilded college, but and a diamond of the first water age of equal value, when both are of the weight of 31 carats. An oriental ruby of six carate is worth thre thousand dolcious of all known substances. Gems of this size are extremely rare. The oriental emerald, topaz, and amethyst, are all more valuable than other me to the capital of the Peninsular State; and, led first quality is extremely valuable, being worth thir ty-five dollars a carat; those of inferior quality ranging from that to three dollars and a half. The figured with: oriental topax and amethyst are not so valuable as the other varieties of sapphire, though much more valuable than other stones of the same name. The chrysoberyl, next to the different species of sap | provide the husbands with wigs, and allow the ladies phires, is the hardest of all known substances. rising from the sale and use of ardent spirits as a consists of four parts alumina and one glucina, col. beverage—the loss of character—the loss of friends ored by oxydes of fron titanium. It is a yellowish—the loss of health—the loss of property—and raise green, and in the interior of the stone, viewed in cering himself to his full height, with an emphasis I tain directions, is an undulating buish, opalescent shall never lorget, he exclaimed, "And above all the play of light which is very beautiful and forms one loss of Heaven, for it is written, the drankard shall of its chief attractions to the jeweller. Crystals fit not enter the kingdom of Heaven," The effect of for jewelry are exceedingly rare and highly valued.

his remarks was evident—the law was passed tri- When polished they are sometimes mistaken for yelumphantly, and has since been ratified by the people low diamonds. Next in hardness in the thrysoberyl is the common ruby. It contains, sin twenty parts, highest point by want of food and artificial irritation. fourteen parts slumina, five magnesia, the rest pro- The only weapon allowed to the human combatant toxide of iron, silica, and chromic grid. The scarlet was a dagger with the point broken off. After or bright red are called spinelle rubles, and rose red wrapping a cloth round his left first and arm the man cypstals, balas rabies. A spinelle or balas ruby of entered the arena with an air of undaunted coolness, first quality is valued at half the price of a good dia- and fixed a steady, menacing gaze upon the brute. mond of the same weight. A ruby of good quality The tiger sprung ferociously upon his intended vicmay be purchased in this country for four or five tim, who with extraordinary boldness and rapidity, ing of some refreshment, and being seated in his dollars a carat. The topaz is about as hard as the ru- thrust his left fist into the gaping laws, and at the by, but is scarcely regarded as a gem. It contains same moment with his keen though pointless dagger, "My friend, you'are well acquainted with all the six parts silics, one alumina, and one fluorine. ripped up the breast to the very heart. In less than main events of my past life, up to my leaving for Stones of one carat may be obtained for forty cents; a a minute the tiger lay dead at the conqueror's feet. this place, and I presume you would like to know stone double the size for double the price, and so on. The criminal was not only forgiven but ennobled by the cause of my reforming, and the subsequent The white and rose red are the most esteemed. An his sovereign, events to the present time. The cause of my refor- immense diamond, weighing one pound, was discov-

the crown jewels of Portugal. This priceless gem was variously estimated at from four hundred millions to one thousand millions of dollars. Though jealously kept, some experienced persons who got a view of it, pronounced it to be a white topaz, of the intrinsic value still of some thousands of dollars.

Next in hardness is the tournaline, which is a gam. of the same color and lustre as the ruby, and usually of a larger size. This is a heautiful stone. The tourmaline contains, in ten parts, alumina and silica lithia, and peroxyde of maganese, in the proportions of one, three, two, and four, respectively, A stone measuring one-half by one-third of an inch is worth at least twenty dollars; the yellow varieties are of-ten sold for topazes. The turquois is much softer than any of the above, and with the exception of the opal, is softer than any precious stone; it is found only in Persis, where the finer specimens are retained. The turquois contains, in ten parts, alumina four, phosphoric acid three, water two, and the rest oxyde of copper and iron, the former in excess-

It consists of two parts, in weight, of zirconis, and one of silex. The hyacinth is not a stone of much value. The hyacinth of commerce is often confounded with annamon stone, a variety, of garnet Next to this comes the garnat, which, in twenty parts, contains about eight of silica, seven oxyde of iron, one oxyde of manganese, and four alumins. Harnet is a dark red or violet color; the latter is most esteemed. Garnets of Peru are the most highly valued. An octagonal stone of this kind, of first quality, two-thirds by half an inch, has sold for seven hundred dollars. In consequence of its depth of color it is cut quite thin. Violet stones of good quality, an inch square, are sold by lapidarians in this city for six dollars or even more. Garnets of the first quality are very rare. Garnet powder is often used as a substitute for emery or sapphire powder; topax powder is used for the same purpose. The amethyst is next in order, and is a stone of a purplish or dark bluish violet color. It comes chiefly from Brazil; one the size of Though, irrespective of their rarity, it would be half a hen's egg is worth from ten to fifteen dollars. lifficult to explain why the value of precious stones The amethyst is pure quarts, colored with oxyde of manganese. The last remaining precious stone is called the opal. It contains, in ten parts, nine parts silex, and one part water. It is the softest of all prephenomenon, for artificial stones of glass or paste, rior; this opalescence makes it a gem of rare beauty,

used in setting it, as it is a very brittle stone, This concludes our role of precious stones. With the exception of the turquois and opal, their value generally follows the scale of their hardness. The diamond may be considered the most valuable of est man—a tiller of the soil, from his youth up. By untiring perseverance and industry—by tolling late and early—he had made his mountain home one of the most delightful residences in that part of the State. Though not large in circumference, the grounds were laid out and tilled with care and neather the surprise of mine its accuracy.

This " take no thought," is certainly an inadequate ranslation, in our present English, of the Greek orierule. The rose-colored diamonds are very beautiful, inal. The words seem to exclude and to condenn and are next in value to the limbid; they are in this that just forward-looking care which belongs to man, country from twenty-five to fifty dollars a carat, ac and differences him from the beasts, which live only in the present; and most English critics have be mented the inadvertence of our authorized version, which in bidding us "take no thought" for the necessaries of life, prescribes to us what is impracticable n itself, and would be a breach of Christian duty, even were it possible. But there is no "inadvestence" here. When our translation was made, " take thought" was a perfectly correct rendering of the original. "Thought" was then constantly used as at equivalent to anxiety or solicitous care, as let us witnees this passage from Bicon : " Harris, an alderman n London, was put to trouble, and died with thought and anxiety, before his business came to an end." Or, still better, this from one of the "Somera Track" (its date is that of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:) 'In five hundred years only two Queens have died n childbirth; Queen Catharine Parr died rather of thought?" A better example than either of these, s that occurring in Shakespeare's "Julius Cueir," (" take thought and die for Cæsar,") where " to take thought" is to take a matter so seriously that death

> A HEROINE'S HAND.—The hand of the heroine of a novel is always small. Whatever may be the size of the lady herself, she must be sure to have a tjay hand. This the novelist gives her by prescriptive right, and as a necessary mark of beauty. We seppose they go upon the same principle that the Chinese do in relation to a lady's foot. And yet our. Christians ridicule the Pagan taste of the gentry of the Celestial Empire.

But why should a small hand be accounted a characteristic of beauty? If we rightly understand the ntatter, a hand, or foot, or nose, in order to look well, should be in due proportion to the rest of the body. It is not the smallness of the limb that makes it beautiful, but the just relation it bears to the other parts. A small hand, therefore, unless it be upon a small person, is an absolute deformity; and the novclists, while they think themselves beautifying their heroines by giving them tiny hands, are making them absolute frights. They are, for the most part, stones of the same name. And oriental emerald of tall and personable ladies as one would meet with on a summer's day; but they have the most contemptible little hands that ever any poor creature was dis-

But perhaps there may be a reasonable motive, at least in the minds of the male novellsts, for giving their heroines small hands-namely, the security of oriental topas is worth four dollags a carat. The their husband's ears. But would it not be better to to have hands of a decent size? For our own part, we are absolutely tired of seeing the heroine of evers novel put off with such shocking little hands .--Do, gentlemen authors, get something originalyour stock of hands must be nearly exhousted by

criminal was condemned by the Sultan to fight a