Terms of Publication. THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is pub. ished/overy Thursday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance. It is intend-

ed to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the stamp Time Out," on the margin of the last paper. The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man

Can be brought in debt to the printer.

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the Coun ty, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into nearly every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any Post-office within the county limits, and to those living within the limits, but whose most convenient postoffice may be in an adjoining County.

Resistant Could not exceeding 5 lines process.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, 84 per year.

NO ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.

In childhood's gay, unconscious hours We sport amid the birds and flowers; Those little warblers never sing Of all the sorrows time may bring; And though the flowers fade away,
An emblem of our own decay,
Yet smiling childhood cannot tell
The lesson that they teach so well,
Until maturer years disclose How many thorns surround the rose.

But when our early hopes and fears Have passed away with bitter tears: When time, or change reveals how few The friends whose love is warm and true; When we must weep beside the grave Of one we would have died to save; When night no surer follows day Than sweetest pleasures pass away ;-Ah! then the weary pilgrim knows How many thorns surround the rose.

But, to us all, there often come Bright glimpses of a better home, Where the sad heart is ne'er alone-Where worldly cares are all unknown-Where friends once loved are ever true. And ne'er is heard the sad adieu. Life's trials o'er, and labors done, That blessed shore may yet be won;
And in that land, perhaps there grows
For each of us, a thornless rose. VIRGINIA.

> For the Agitator. A SONG FOR SPRING.

HE comes, he comes, the leafy god Exulting leaps along the sod, From lemon grove and orange bower, With bursting bud and opening flower. He comes; he comes, in green arrayed, From flowery dell and scented glade, With throbbing heart and heaving breast, In myrde sprigs and lilies drest. He comes; he comes, and in his train The joyous maid and laughing swain, And neighing steed and lowing herd, And sportive lamb and singing bird. The fragrance of the flowers to bring,
The fragrance of the flowers to bring,
To field and wood the sweet perfume,
To dell and grot new life and bloom. He comes; he comes—out on the lea. With merry dance and minstrelsy; With merry cance and minister,
And welcome with your blithest song,
The pageant as it sweeps along,
JEHOSOPHAT.

## Select Miscellany. Chinese Warriors.

Sir Dugald Dalgetty, who was so scandalized by the bows and arrows of the Children of the Mist among the civilized weapons of Montrose's host, would have been still more schocked by the appearance of a Chinese army. The match-locks now in use among them are the old Portugese match-locks of the sixteenth century, which bears about the same relation to our "old Brown Bess" as "Brown Bess" bears to the minie rifle. The

Tartars, mostly cavalry, are soldiers by pro-Their arms are bows and broad brous and uncertain matchlock, the bow is not to be despised. The scimetar is worn chest, I'll hunt it up some day and send on the left side, like a gentlemanly and chris- you. Wal, we was settin' round the table tian sword; but it does not, like that append- all of a sudden Sally rolled up her eyes and age dangle at the hams of its wearer; neith gave a jump, then I knew that she was going er is it ever carried jauntily upon his arm, into a trance. She is very imposing when but protrudes forward shockingly, and is she is in a trance. She is awfully intellectual drawn by carrying the right hand behind the in her natural state but when she is tranced back, for the prudent Tartar is of opinion there's no spirit too large to speak through or "banners." The native soldiers are for left the seventh heaven and come to us. But the most part a militia, who perform many imagine our surprise, when he said, "I never of the functions of a garde civique; and as they are permitted to follow their peaceful sible to speak through this medium I came to avocations during at least two-thirds of the year, they possess about as military an aspect as citizen soldiers usually wear. Their ordinary employments are to guard the city gales, to carry government expresses, to act as custom house officers at the military stations along the roads, rivers and canals; and to aid the civil magistracy as policemen. In dress and appearance they resemble the val- brains was all drawed into their front brains, iant supernumeraries who represent in prola. Their helmets are made of paper; their I don't understand scientifics very well, but boots of a coarse satin; and their uniform this seems very plausible and clear to me. consists of a wadded gown and a quilted petti- But Ezra, he's mighty shrewd at undercoat. Instead of a military salute, they acknowledge the presence of an officer by falling George Washington up on every pint, until ply their fans as assiduously as any dowager duchess in an opera-box in July. The government has occasionally betrayed misgivings of the effect of these military phenomena upon barbarians. There was great anxiety off like a flower in the spring,—he always ing of the "celestial host." "Through the to wrastle with the demon Spiritualism and "take care that the soldiers have their armor

TARING IT LITERALLY. - A boy who was sent to know how an old woman, named Wilkins, was in health, delivered his message thus :-- Please marm, missus wants to know how old Mrs. Wilkins is?" To which she replied, "She is just seventy-four."

in a commanding style, and that their attitude

body of an officer is burnt, and his ashes,

sent to his friends; the how and sword of a

rewards are distributed; and honorable men-

tion made of the deceased in the Pekin Ga-

zette. - Westminster Repiejo.

Fontenelle was 98 years of age when a young lady asked him at what period of life men lose all taste for gallantry. "Indeed," replied the old gentleman, "you must ask six years, are intended for her sister of six. you always set a most ridiculous value upon that question of some one older than myself." I teen,

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## THE AGITATOI

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COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

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NO. 44.

From the Banner of Light. Another Great Exposure. MR. EDITOR:-I write to inform you that Spiritualism is all a humbug; it can all be explained away in the most simple manner. I have this from the most reliable source, and as I feel that I owe this explanation to the public, you will be so kind as to let me occupy a small space in your columns. I send this to you because I hear you have just started a new paper, and I know that you will be gratified for the earliest information. I hope you have not lost anything by it. However, it can't be a great deal, any way, and this will probably he the last paper you will publish. lam the wife of Dea. Ezra Buzzard. My name is Julany. I have one daughter, Sally Buzzard, who is a mejum for the spirit rappings, also is a mejum for trances. Wal, last Monday night-week ago to night, O my, how it rained-my husband went to town in the afternoon and I was really worried most to death about him. We sot for a settiu'-I don't know when I have felt so bad about a rain as then. You see Ezra, he aint very well, and he's propper liable to get cold, and this day he went off without his overcoat. That's what I me so particular about remembering the day of the week. I sent his coat down to Nancy White's, Saturday to be mended, and it hadn't got home Monday, that's how he happened to go without it. Wal, as I was a sayin', we sot Monday night for a settin,' and had invited some dozen or ten persons in to join in our devotions, and I told Sally they'd be sure to come in spite of the rain, and as soon as her pa got home l would send him after some of the wimmin folks. Now that was one thing that worried me, for I was not all sure of Ezra's getting home in any sort of season. Only just think of it, as we have to go nine miles for every grocery we have, it makes it propper bad when we get out, and that's what makes me sure 'twas Monday night, for we were out of saleratus, and we always set our bread to risin' Monday night, and mix in the saleratus Tuesday morning-because Tuesday being ironing day you see we always have a good fire a-going to bake by. Wal, Monday night come and so did Ezra, sopping wet to his skin. I give him a rum sweat that night and and I think that that was all in the world that saved him from a fever, pennirial is good, always keep a lot of herbs on hand in case. of sickness in the family. Wal, we all got ogether Monday night and sot around the little table,—I told Ezra it was no use to fuss and get the best one out. Wal, we all sot around the table. I didn't think we should have much of any doin's, for Sally had been kind o' pindling all day, but I dosed her with some home made bitters, and I think she felt better, come night. These bitters are the best things in the world to have in the house;scimelars; and in comparison with the cum- let's see, where did I put that prescription? I believe it's up stairs in the till of that old

> "Spirits cannot come back to earth to communicate; it is impossible." Says I, "Then mediums are all lying and

came to earth before, but finding it was pos-

give the world a great truth." Says he,

deceiving creatures." Says he, "God forbid! The poor creatures are not to blame." And then he went on to explain how by self-magnetism their back thereby confusing and crazing them, until And, says he, the next thing she'll be lopped that Lord Amherst should report favorably was poetical. George Washington here made him if this revelation had been made anyfresh and shining, and their weapons disposed where else, and he said, No. Then he said, "spread it to the ends of the earth." I made be diguified and formidable." The authori- inquiries about the spiritual papers and I find ties, however, cannot be accused of indiffer- that yours is a new one just started, and so I ence to the feelings of the soldiers, at least if thought it would save you a great deal of they have the luck to fall in battle. The trouble and expense, to send this right on without any more fuss. If you please, you with his armor and a pompous eulogy, are may enclose me two letter stamps for this, I reckon that wont more than pay for the ink common soldier are transmitted to his family; and paper besides the postage.

JULANY BUZZARD. Yours, Oak Swamp, Bristol Co., Mass.

"Are you an Odd Fellow? "No, sir; I've been married a week." "Are you a Mason?"

"No; I'm a carpenter."

"Worse and worse! Are you a son of Temperance ?"

"No, sir; I am a son of Mr John Smith." The querist went on his way.

kisses and attentions bestowed on the child of the latter as pointedly replied, "I know that

Chinese Sugar Cane.

1. PLANTING.—Choose a warm mellow soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least fifty bushels of Indian Corn to the acre. Plow early, plow deep and thorto plant corn. If you have a hot bed, start considerably, put in your seed at different times-say, in this latitude, one quarter each feet apart. If you have seed in abundance sow a little in drills two feet apart. Cover lightly, as the seeds rot if covered deeply. Keep the hens at a distance or it will come

2. Tillage.—The Sorghum comes up looking very puny-much like broom corn or barn grass. If suckers start, a majority say cut or pinch them off-that is in sowing for seed. This need not be done in growing by timbered with spruce, tamarac, cedar,

for sugar. 3. HARVESTING .- Whenever the seed shall be hard and black, cut off the upper | This whole district is too wet for general part of the stalks, say three feet long and farming purposes and may be styled second hang them up like broom corn, in a dry quality; it is good for grazing purposes and chamber, suspended from the ceiling, so as to I have been shown some fine specimens of be out the way of rats, &c. Now cut your stalks, pull off the leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of stock will eat them; cut up a few of the stalks, and try a like experiment with them; and put the rest of the stalks through any kind of a crushing mill that may be handy-a cider mill would be distance from the "city plat." This land will better than nothing-catch the juice and instantly warm it over a slow fire in a large kettle, skimming off the scum so long as any

the phosphoric acid, which will give a slightly acid but not unpleasant to the syrup. Save some syrup without thus neutralizing the more to Superior than to Chicago, and the acid, as you may like it best that way. Don't charge on freight is the same as it is to Chiwaste the scum, but throw it to the pigs, where it will make at least excellent manure. Feed the pumace or crushed stalk to your cattle; and having thus cleared the ground be ready to plant or sow extensivevely next to the northern line of Iowa and west to the spring.

FODDER .-- We estimate, whenever seed shall be abundant, any rich warm land will produce a third more fodder per acre if sown with Sorghum than if sown with Indian Corn, and that the Sorghum is at least 25 per cent. more nutricious than the corn. But all that can be effected this year is to grown good supply of seed and prove that this plant is valuable both for syrup and fodder or for grinding for sugar.

One word of caution to the experimenters! some Multicaulis foolery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years to come.

THE CHINESE DEVILS .- There is more human nature than natural superstition in the that to draw it from the front of his body her. This time, says I, who is it? O, her following anecdote which occurs in Meadwould expose his arm to an adversary. Of voice was the solemnest that ever I heard as ow's History of the Chinese and their Rebel-

trained the boy to worship the gods and stand ble for its mineral wealth and timber. It is compelled him to take the young man with him to carry the heavy bag of rice. As they vincial theatres the armies of Richard or Rol- they imagine that they are kings and queens. were leaving the market town together the is said to be very lucrative. The lumbermen three approaching objects, cried-"Father, supplies (they cut their hay on natural mead what are these things! Look! look! what are they?" The father has ily answered not return until they bring on the spring with the peremptory order-"Turn away floods the proceeds of their winter's work. on their knees; and in warm weather they he was thoroughly convinced of the truth of your head; they are devils!" The son, in Each party is divided into one or more his theory, and then he said, we must have some alarm, turned away, noticing that the his theory, and then he said, we must nave some atarm, torned away, more data, the with surprise sisting of 12 men and 4 yoke of oxen, and should not be so unnaturally drawed out. from behind their paus. He walked to the their practice is to cut down and trim a tree, from that day lost his appetite and was afflicted with melancholy. For some time his to his Brittanic majesty of the martial bear. a beautiful prayer, in which he besought us anxious and puzzled parent could get no satisfactory answer to his inquiries; but at length whole route," proclaimed an imperial rescript, return to our good old Baptist ways. I asked the young man burst out, crying with inexplicable pain-"Oh, father, that tallest devil -that tallest devil-father."

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS .- Teach your children to be industrious. It is the best preventive to crime, the best quardian to virtue .--Read the histories of the hundreds who fill our prisons, and learn that idleness was the chief cause of their ruin. Young men of industrious habits are seldom found in the sinks of pollution -disgracing themselves and their parents. The increase of crime among us is chiefly caused by the distaste of honest labor. If we would preserve the generations from those sins and vices which degrade the present times, learn them good trades, and bring them up to good and industrious habits. Idleness, late hours, a disregard of the Sabbath, drink and the perusal of obscene sheets are causing the ruin of millions.

"I have always preserved my reputation," It is not unfrequently the case that the self rather pointedly to another lady, to which triffes,"

Our Correspondence. For The Agitator. Letter from the West.

MR. COBB: By way of explanation I will state that the Government surveyors when oughly. Plant as early as you could venture surveying the lands are required to give in their "field notes" a description of the soil, a little seed in one corner of it. If you plant and they classify it into first quality, second quality &c. What is called first quality, consists of a black sandy loam and is generally on the 1st, 10th and 20th of May and 1st of several feet in depth and is the most producte June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, ive land found. The second quality consists six seeds to the hill, and at a distance of four of a greater proportion of sand and is not of feet each way. Try some five feet apart east | so deep a black color; yet this second quality and west (so as to let the sun between the will admit of being favorably compared for rows,) and some in drills -- say four to five productiveness with the richest and best river bottoms of Pennsylvania. Of the poorer qualities I will not speak, for there is but little in this country of a poorer quality than second, and what there is will not be needed for many years to come, as there is yet a great abundance of the first quality awaiting the husbandman:

The country from Superior south for a distance of 20 miles is an elevated plain, densewhite birch, fir, white pine &c., with a thin soil of black loam and a sub soil of red clay potatoes raised here which are said to yield largely in this soil. I also saw some fine winter wheat raised here.

Government land within 10 miles of Superior is mostly taken, and the price varies from \$5 to \$100 per acre according to the eventually be very valuable, as the city of Superior will unquestionably be a second Chicago in commercial importance. It has shall rise. Then boil the juice four fifths an unequalled harbor for safety and is the away, as if it were maple sugar. Use a little lime or lime water to neutralize projected storting point of the main trunk of the Northern Pacific R. R. The distance from Buffalo, Cleaveland &c. is but 50 miles cago; hence by reference to its geographical position you will see that it must eventually be the great point of transshipment for the whole north western country, extending south Pacific. When this St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. is completed freights can be delivered in Dubuque by way of Superior as cheaply as by way of Chicago.

To show you how well the importance of Superior as a commercial point is appreciated I will simply state the fact that a little more than 2 years ago the present city was a dense forest inhabited only by wild animals and Indians. At the last Fall's census it contained 1600 inhabitants with numerous fine buildings and presenting all the business Don't run the thing into the ground. The features of an eastern city. The whole Sorghum will prove a valuable addition to number of buildings erected during the two our crops, if we don't render it odious by years was between two and three hundred, but I do not now recollect the exact number.

After traveling south from Superior this 20 miles you come to Black river where it breaks through what is here known as the "south-range," a chain of mountains resembling somewhat the Alleghanies, which extend along the south shore of lake Superior its enthese Tartar forces, which are the elite of she says, "George Washington." It drawed lions. The poor Chinese lad is not the first the Chinese army, there are eight brigades, tears to my eyes to think that he should have one who has lost his appetite on account of Where our road strikes Black river there is tire length and with the various spurs occupy some tall or short "devil" in petticoats:- a new town started by our party called Jones-"A Chinese who had been disappointed in ville and has very flattering prospects, but I marriage, and had grievously suffered thro' believe I have spoken of this in a former letwomen in many other ways-retired with ter. The soil generally on the "Range" is his infant son to the peaks of a mountain not good, and the country here is full of tamrange, in Kwei-choo, to a spot quite inacces- arac swamps with here and there a beautiful sible to little footed Chinese women. He lake. This section is considered very valuain awe and abhorrence of the devils; but he here where the great beds of copper are never mentioned woman to him, and always found, also silver in its virgin purity and iron descended the mountain alone to buy food.— ore of the best quality. Of the timber on At length, however, the infirmities of age the "Range" the most valuable is the white pine, tamaras and cedar, which are floated down the streams to market. This business son suddenly stopped short, and pointing to go up into the pineries in the Fall with their ows near the pincries) for the winter, and do "teams" as they are styled, each "team" conmountain top in silence, ate no supper, and then hitch the "team" to it and launch it entire into the stream and thus run it to market. One "team" will put in from 1 to 11/2 million of feet in the course of the winter.

Traveling south from Jonesville 45 miles by the road we opened you come to the St. Croix river at the southern base of the "Range," and here also you leave the dense evergreen forest and come upon a prairie country with frequent large groves of poplar, white birch, sugar maple, basswood &c., also large tracks of oak openings and occasional groves of Norway and pitch pine.

At this point also the St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. crosses the St. Croix river. A new town site is located here called Nishadana which will insure the proprietors a fortune in a few years, for this is the only outlet to a vast pine region of some hundred they must get their supplies. The river here also affords a good water power which will turing the pine timber which lines either bank of the St. Croix river for over 100 miles above and also its tributaries among which the most important are the Nimacugan and Eau Clare (clear water) rivers, each navigable for a distance of nearly 100 miles above their confluence with the St. Croix.

The country from this town of Nishadana south to St. Croix Falls, a distance of 75 enough here now and most of them make but

miles, is about equally divided between prairie and woodland. The surface is mostly un even or rolling although there are many small prairies as level as a house floor. The ma ority of the land is of the second quality, but there are many districts composed of first quality and the whole is well watered and timbered and may be called good for agricul-

tural purposes.

From Superior to St. Croix Falls the coun ry is almost entirely uninhabited except by the Chippewa Indians, there being but three of four white families residing in the whole dis tance and they have located here within the past few months. The lands have been re cently surveyed by Government and have never been offered in market but are to be put in market some time during the coming summer, and in view of the great lumbering interests connected with this section I think it the most desirable point for investment nave seen in the west.

From St. Croix Falls south to the Mississip ni—a distance of 65 or 70 miles the general character of the country is rolling prairie well watered and tolerably well timbered, and most of the soil of the first quality .-Government land is mostly taken within 20 miles of the river and is held at from \$5 to \$125 per acre according to its locality.— This section has been in market and is rapid ly filling up with settlers although 4 years ago it was as wild as the region north of St Croix falls to Superior now is.

The St. Croix is navigable for steamboats as far up as the falls and many large towns are springing up along its banks, among the most important of which may be mentioned St. Croix falls, Osceola and Marine, and the cities of Stillwater, Hudson and Prescott .-All of these towns enter largely into the manufacture of lumber, having their logs rafied down the St. Croix from the pineries. The price for sawing is \$7 per M. (cash), and the price of green lumber at the mills varies from \$17 to \$35 dollars per M. according to quality. The demand for lumber even at these prices is greater than the supply, as there are so many new comers who want to build.

All kinds of business here will afford het ter profits than in the east with the exception perhaps of day laborers, and they get much higher wages, but it costs them more to live and on the whole will not be able to save more than they would in Pa., but they can if they choose "preempt" 160 acres of land and the rise in that will enrich them within a few years. Any industrious, prudent man with or without capital can do better in this country than in the east for a few years to

The best legitimate business here now i farming, for there are not producers enough to supply the influx of emigration-and the consequence is that produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash at all times .-This state of things must exist for some four or five years to come and perhaps longer, but as soon as there are producers enough to cause a surplus of course there will be a decline in prices, but never to ruinous rates, for what is not wanted in the "pineries" can be shipped down the Mississippi, or by the railroads now being built through this country to any port of the globe, and to New York at a less expense than from any point in

The average price of produce raised here Wheat \$1 to \$1,50. Corn, \$1,00. Oits, \$1,00. Potatoes, 75 cts to \$1,00. Hay, \$10 to 15. Butter, 25 to 50 cts. Eggs, 25 to 30 cts per doz. Pork, \$25 to \$30 per bbl. Fresh pork, 10 to 12 cts per pound. Beef, 7 to 10 cts.

The country from the Mississippi to Nish

a-da-na is thickly dotted with beautiful lakes of various sizes, and all filled with choice varicties of fish, among which are pickerel weighing 25 to 30 pounds. Game of all kinds is plenty, and we have venison, prairie chickens, wild geese, ducks, &c., in great abundance

This whole country abounds with good building material, such as timber, stone, &c. There are frequent ledges along the river bluffs of free stone, also of a superior quality of lime. Mechanics such as masons, carpenters and joiners get from \$2,50 to 2,00 per day and constant employment. All kinds of labor is in great demand and no one need lie idle who chooses to work.

But I will not at present dwell longer on the advantages of this country. I will now mention some of the objections, which, by the way, are those common to border settle ments in new countries, such as a want to proper moral stamina in society, a general tendency to gambling, drinking, &c. The country is also filled with speculators who strive to outvie each other in obtaining the new comer's money without a proper equivalent and make easy fortunes by "gassing."-Everything a man gets here costs money and at a big price. A man is deprived also of many of the conveniences and luxuries of the east for a season; but these and many other adverse contingences every sensible man should calculate on when going into a new country, and I will not dwell longer on the details.

There are many other things of interest to those who contemplate coming west which miles in diameter, and it is from this point I have not mentioned as I fear I am already occupying too much space in your columns, but if I have in the foregoing descriptions no doubt soon be put to good use in manufac- given any facts which will be of use to any of your readers my object will have been at tained.

> My object is not to induce any to come west but simply aid them in choice of locality | Tre got a pass !" if they should contemplate such a move.-In this connection I would remark that I would advise all men who do not expect to

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printed to order. a poor living at it. If a man expects to succeed here he must be industrious and prudent the same as he should be in the east, and if he is not, his chance for a fortune is worth

no more than a ticket in a lotlery. I expect to remain in this country for a season, and if any of your readers wish any farther information in the premises I will cheerfully answerlthrough your columns such interrogations as they shall present me in regard to this country. In the meantime if in my perigrinations I find anything I think would be of interest to you I shall probably note it down and again subscribe myself as

now, Yours truly, C. V. E. MENTAL EXCITEMENT. - Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gal-lop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Chilo, Diagoras and Sophocles died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjuged to another.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA .- Away among the Alleghenies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, in a summer's day, could drink it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away, some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the Ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a xill-a rivulet-a river-an ocean, boundless and fathomless as evernity.

A DARING Fox .- A gentleman residing in Scott county, Missouri, informs that while he was lessibly riding along the bank of the Missispi, recently, with a half-dozen favorite children the second of the missisping of the second of the seco ite chickens thrown across his saddle-bow, a large fox emerged from the woods and impudently followed him. Thinking Reynard would lay himself liable to capture in making off with them, he tossed the Shanghais from his horse. They had scarcely struck the ground before the fox had seized them. Our friend threw himself from his horse, but before he had cleverly alighted, the fox, with all six of the fowls, was several feet out in the Mississippi, paddling with an industry worthy of the occasion, for the opposite bank of the river! After offering his kingdom for a gun, about a dozen times, our friend be-strode his nag, and pushed onward, feeling very much like acknowledging that he had been abominably "sold!"

CURE FOR VANITY .- We don't know the reason for it, but it certainly appears to be a fact that persons prize an occupation in proportion to the fancied ease which it will admit. Of this class was an old woman whom I met in my travels. We had been busy during the day in running a line through a dense piece of woodland. The old lady gazed on as for some time in silence. We all saw that she wanted to enter into conversation; and none with the exception of myself wished to gratify her. I soon commenced a dialogue on various subjects and things, and, as a matter of course, I put my best foot forward. Struck with my language, she exclaimed, in a tone quite flattering to my vanity:

"La, how larned you are!" But the compliment received a death blow. "If I was as larned a scholar as you," continued she, "I'd quit injineerin' and go to keepin' a little groсегу."

A LEAR TO BE MENDED .- A friend returning from the depot, a few mornings since, with a bottle of freshly 'imported "Maine Law," saw a young lady, whom he must inevitably join. So, putting the bottle under his arm, he walked along side.

"Well," said the young lady, after disposing of "health," and the "weather," "what is that bundle you are carrying so mysteriously under your arm?" (from which she discovered a dark fluid dripping.)

"Oh! nothing but a coat which the tailor has been mending for me."

"Oh! it's a coat is it ? Well, you'd better carry it back, and get him to sew up one more hole, it leaks!

A CHURCH DEAD-HEAD .-- In churches sleepy-heads have all been numerous, but until recently, we never heard of any one claiming "dead head" exemption when the plate went around. Last Sunday, in a western village, when the "plate" was being passed in — Church, a gentleman said to the "collector"-"Go on; I'm a dead-head-

Of all the projects of reformers and enthusiasts, no one has done so much to enlarge work to stay at home, for we have idlers the sphere of woman in a practical way as