Terms of Publics ion 100A COUNTY AGITA OR F published

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ATOR is the Official Paper of the County, arrands are all of the county shore most convenient post office may b

County.

## SINESS DIRECTORY.

TAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL DAVID HART, PROPRIETOR.

designed begs leave to announce to his old and to the public generally, that he has taken to the old stand and fitted it up in good intends to keep it as a Temperance Hotel, will be spared to accommodate the traveling Good stabling and a good, hostler always on prices to suit the times. DAVID HART:

LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. BNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will and the Court of Tioga, Postor and McKenn (Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.)

A DARTT, DENTIST, FFICE at his residence near the Academy. All sork pertaining to his line of business of me promptly and [1 pril 22, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE CORNING, N.Y. Broprietor.

ken to and from the Der t free of charge. J. C. WHITTA LER, Hydropathic Physician an Surgeon.

sit patients in all parts of the County, or refor treatment at his house. [June 14,] J. EMERY.

RNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. elishoro, Tioga Co., Pa.: Will devote his lusively to the practice of law. Collections any of the Northern counties of Pennsyl-

ENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. Main Street and the Avenue, Welleboro, Pa. J.W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR. pular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-

ad throughout, is now open to the public as a ZAAK WALTON HOUSE, VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. Sis new hotel located within easy access of best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern pains will be spared for the accommodation seekers and the traveling public. G. C. C. CAMP BELL,

ARBER AND HAIL DRESSER. Printhe rear of the Post Cffice. Everything in bline will be done as well and promptly as it blone in the city saloons. Preparations for regarders, and beautifying the hair, for sale Hair and whiskers dyed arry color. Call and Vellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

nge W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor, published at Corning, Steuber Co., N. Y., at One Bellar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The full Republican in politics, and has a circula-mching into every part of Steuben County—desirous of extending their business into that sdjoining counties will find it an excellent ad-g medium. Address as above.

ELLSBORO HOTEL,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

PROPRIETOR.

(Formerly of the United States Hotel.)

rog leased this well known and popular House, in the patronage of the publis. With attentive bliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's large of the business, he holds to make the stay one who stop with him loth pleasant and boro, May 31, 1360.

PICTURE FRAMING.

METGLASSES, Portraits, Plotures, Certificates Legarings, Needle Work, 16 b., &c., framed in mest manner, in Plain and fornamented Gilt. ood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Perving any article for framing, can receive them y framed in any style they wish and hung for Specimens at

SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDIC'L. M. D., OULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Bord Tioga Co. Ps., and ited by thirty years' experience to treat all dis-

is the eyes and their appliedages on scientific iples, and that he can die without fail, that did disease, called St. Vi he Dance, (Chorea if Vii), and will attend to a je other business in Ins of Physic and Surgery.

IN WELLSHORO.

is subscriber would respectfully inform the people ellaboro and vicinity that his has opened a LOUR & FEED STORE the door above Dr. Gibson's Drug Store, on Main St., as he will keep constantly on hand as good an assument of FLOUR and FEED as can be found in market, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, rge assortment of

Choice Wines and Liquors, superior quality, and warranted free from adultion, which he will sell to Lumbermen and others tholessle, chesper than any other establishment in

Welliboro, Dec. 19, 1860. HARLESTON FLOURING MILLS.— WRIGHT & BAILEY, aring secured the best mills thathe County, are now

tulom Work, Merchant Work, in fact everything that can be cone in Country is so as to give perfect satis faction.

FLOUR, MEAL AVD. FEED,

AT WHOLESALE O L RETAIL, tiors in Wellsboro, or at the mill. Cash or exchanged for grain at the market price. All to the livered free of charge within the corpo-tion. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

NEW BOOT, SHOE, eather & finding store

HE undersigned, having leased the store formerly Locupied by G. W. West, intends carrying on all a branches of the shoe and leather trade. Compesit without are employed in the Manufacturing Destination, and all work warranted to be our own manufacture.

Also, all kinds of READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

watanily on hand. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Indings, also constantly on hand and for safe at low these for cash or ready pay.

HINES and PELTS taken in exchange for Goods that highest market price.

Wellsboto, Sept. 5, 1860.

BOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALL RINDS, can be found at the rooms of E. D. WELLS, LAWRENCEVILLE.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Pealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CRASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1861.

A CRIMEAN EPISODE. "Give us a song;" the soldier cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew yeary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff Lay gills and threatening under, Auditho terror mound of Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

"Give us a song," the guardsmen say,
We storm the forts to morrow;
Sink while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow.

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking camon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon! They sang of love, and not of fame,

Forgot twas Britain's glory— Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang Annie Laurie! Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose, like an authem rich and strong,

Beyond, the darkening ocean burned E The bloody sunset embers; And now the Crimean valleys learned How English love romembers. And once again the fires of hell Rained on the Russian quarters— With seream of shot, and burst of shell,

And bellowing of the mortars! And Irish Norah's eyes were dim, For a singer dumb and gory.
And English Mary mourns for him

Who sang of Annie Laurie. Ah ! soldiers to your honored rest; Your love and glory bearing; The bravest and the loveliest, The loving are the during.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

"SETTLED BY GENTLEMEN." The slave-owners of South Carolina and Virginia claim a superiority over the North because their colonial ancestors were "gentlemen," while the settlers of New England and the North were common sort of folks. Mr. Russell has fallen into the same vein, in his letters; at least, their origin among the unwilling fathers of the he gives a prominence to this view, with which the Southern people are fond of flattering themselves. We propose to examine, in the light of treason, for in the colonial days a convicted history, this pretention of superiority. We be traiter was punished more severely even than lieve in blood; we believe that good and bad by transportation to Virginia; but we doubt qualities are transmitted from one generation not that many a proud son of the chivalry who to another, and that in the characters of the has made himself conspicuous in stealing guns, people who inhabit the North and the South obstructing railroads, burning bridges, and simare preserved much of the distinctive qualities ilar acts of Southern patriotism, can trace back which marked the original settlement of the to some celebrated pickpocket, or some eminent golonies.

In Sir Josiah Child's "Discourse Concerning Planmations," published in 1692, a paper Has flown through scoundrels ever since the flood." well known to historical students, and of high authenticity, the following passage occurs. The distinguished author—a great banker, whose house still survives—is defending colonization. and showing that the parent country has not become impoverished or depopulated by the emigration of two very different sorts of people who have settled the Northern and the South ern colonies of Great Britain and America:

have and no transport themselves to our For the character of a gentleman. eign Plantations.

"New England (as every one knows) was or iginally inhabited, and bath since successively been replenished by a Sort of People called Puritans, which could not conform to the Eclesinstical Laws of England; but being wearied with Church Censure and Persecutions, were forced to quit their Father's Land, to find out new Habitations, as many of them did in Germany and Holland, as well as New England; and had there not been a New England found for some of them, Germay and Holland probably had received the rest; but old England to be sure had lost them all.
"Virginia and Barbadoes were first peopled

by a Sort of loose, vagrent People, vicious and destitute of Means to live at Home (being either unfit for Labour, or such as could find none to employ themselves about, or had so misbehaved themselves by Thieving or other Deparchery, that none would set them on work) which Merchants and Masters of Ships by their Agents (or Spirits as they were called) EW FLOUR AND EED STORE gathered up about the Streets of London and other Places, cloathed and transported to be employed upon Plantations; and these, I say, were such as, had there been no English Foreign Plantation in the World, could probably never have lived at Home to do Service for their Country but must have come to be banged or died entimely of some of those miserable Diseases that proceed from Want and Vice; or else have sold themselves for Soldiers, to be knocked on the Head, or started, in the Quarrels of our Neighbours, as many Thousands of brave Englishmen were in low Countries, as also in the Wars of Germany, France, and Sweden, &c., or else if they could by begging, or otherwise, arrive to the Stock of half a Crown to wast them over to Holland, become Servants to the Dutch, who refuse none."

These are the "gentlemen," the men of blood, of family, who settled eastern Virginia, and whose decendants cannot without degradation associate with those of the Winthrops, the Hancooks, the Broadstreets, the Lincolns, the Standishes, the Prescotts, the Wantons, the Hutchinsons, of New England. These were the fathors of the whiskey drinking, tobacco-chewing aristocracy, whose great desire, Mr. Russell informs us, and no doubt truly, is to have "one of the royal race of England to rule over" them, But these were by no means the worst of the immigrants to Virginia. These only ran away. others were sent away. The following is from Hildreth's History of the United States

sent to Virginia twelve hundred emigrants | chasers. He soured supreme at the arduous twice as many as there were inhabitants in the price of a wife was a hundred pounds of tobac- Washington." go, worth then about seventy five dollars. But half as much more was obtained for those of a second cargo sent out a year or two after.

rable nort. By the King's special order, an more to be respected than a misbehaved man in bundred dissolute vagabonds, the sweepings of broadcloth. The one is a gentleman, the other the prisons, familiarly known among the colocould not be if he tried. Therefore, it is mannists as "jail-birds," were sent to Virginia to ners makes the man, not wealth.

ž,

be sold as servants—a practice long continued as a regular item of British criminal jurisprudence, in spite of the repeated complaints of the colonists, and their efforts to prevent it."

hundred pounds of tobacco anjece to men that ter is described in the extract from Sir Josiah's | character, which has itself grown up gradually tract, can readily be imagined. They may have ever since marriage, in this wise. Smith's been "pure and uncorrupt," but even for this wife had a tame crow when she was a bride we have only the shippers' warranty, and admitting its authenticity and force, one would think that even Virginia vanity and exaggeration could hardly make this the ground for aristocratic pretensions.

Of course, among so many immigrants there were some men of good families; these are described by Hildreth as "vagabond gentlemen, unaccustomed to labor, and disdainful of it. with three or four bankrupt London jewelers, goldsmiths and refiners, sent out to seek for keep her crow, and as it grew more and more mines." And again, he speaks of another according and thievish she grew more and more cession to the colony, as "poor gentlemen, indolent, dissolute and insubordinate, or else broken down tradesmen, "fitter to breed a riot than to found a colony."

South Carolina was peopled to a considerable extent in the same way with the dregs of various nationalities, Dutch, Scotch, Irish, and very low English. They are styled in the chronicles of the time, "low bred people"-and their early legislation and practices were what might be expected from such an imigration; piracy flourished upon the water and repudiation upon the "sacred soil" of the State which boasts its descent from such ancestors.

In some of the publications relating to the colonies is a list of the convicts sent over among the founders of Virginia. We have not the time to look it up; but some of our readers may have the curiosity to find it, and to see how many names that have lately been 'distinguished for crimes against the government, had State. Few of them will probably be found connected with so respectable an offence as London thief, the lineage:

"Whose ancient but ignoble blood

These extracts and records apply only to Eastern Virginia. Western Virginia was settled long after, and from the North and by foreign immigration. Neither by their ancestry nor by their present conduct have the people of that part of the State earned the peculiar titles to distinction upon which the slavesholders of Eastern Virginia pride themselves. Their fathers believed, as they believe, that stealing was "To resolve this Question we must consider not among the virtues, and that something more what Kind of People they were, and are, that than idleness and ignorance were necessary to

There is one plain reason why the Southern men of gentle manners and of courteous breeding-and there are many such-make so marked and favorable an impression. A Southern gentleman, born to fortune, educated at hilled stiletto which her crow had stolen for eral pursuits and honorable employments, pre- to have strychnine put into the family pies .they call the "poor whites," and the negroes I am not fighting for the crow or about the read or write, with no higher ambition-and safe from me where it belongs, as I have always that never gratified-than to own a "nigger," and no other accomplishment than chewing to faith and magnanimity, if the bird should fly bacco and shooting at a mark. But the con- away or get so cunning as to exercise its pecutrast between a Northern man of the same birth, liar art only on its own account, I will help education, fortune and pursuits, and a mechanic educated at our free schools, perhaps a graduate of the high school, is by no means the same. The positive position may be the same, mense; and it is by their relative, not their positive position, that they are estimated .-Providence Journal.

HOW & GREASED PIG WAS CAUGHT .- The army cerrespondent of the Providence Journal in describing the amusements indulged in by the First Rhode Island Regiment at Camp Sprague, near Washington, when off duty, gives the following humorous account of a race for the capture of a greased pig by the volunteers:

"The poor porker, closely shaved and thor oughly lubricated from snout to tail, was conveyed to the arena in a covered box. Piteous when, uncaged, he was turned adrift: Unknow- healthy activity, will destroy any peace that ing his destiny, he slowly stepped from his pris-on, grunting satisfaction at release. But with a friends, it is well first to abolish whatever necward and endeavored to catch his prehensible thinks that in his case the end cannot sanctify tail. Piggy, of a sudden, awoke to a realizing the means, let him give up the end, and at once squeals. He rushed here, and scouted there, means needn't wait for the end to sanctify it, having no respect for the legs of any one, and but will be of itself the best and holiest thing routed people in every direction. The men, Smith ever did. perspiring, hot and eager, were desperate in the chase. They grabbed and caught only to

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE TAME CROW.

At this very time there is a family quarrel in Wedlockville. Smith and his wife are at dag-What sort of young women would be likely gers' points. They were lovingly married, and to go out to Virginia and sell themselves for a lived many years happily; albeit their affections have been cooling down pretty steadily of they had never seen, and whose general charac. late. The quarrel grew out of a difference of It is an almost immortal, and quite an immoral bird, and in fact she was at first almost ashamed of it, Smith had no particular antipathy to tame crows, indeed he had once possessed one himself, but having set up housekeeping he did not, for his own part, think it best, if it were only for the appearance of the thing, to harbor any pet of bad or doubtful morals. Still his wife might do as she pleased, on her own private account. She pleased to attached to it from year to year. The possession wrought a change in her character, for the bird became a little Golconda to her, saving her the trouble of even shopping for jewelry, while its plunder made her glow with brilliants, like the Queen of Sheba.

Smith is a highly respectable man, of the sort that hates domestic broils worse than any thing else. If he has ever been decided about anything, it has been that there should be nothing of the sort in his family. So his wife has always had her own way about the tame crow, and, on its account, about everything else till very lately. At last, to the great annoyance of Smith, she thought of nothing but the tame crow and its interests, which must be mixed up with everything Smith had or did .-The neighbors began to wink knowingly and maliciously at Smith, and to make opprobrious remarks. He was prettily crow-pecked and all that. This he bore with great fortitude and dignity, but could not conceal from himself that f matters went on in this way much longer, he would become not only a sad and forlorn laughing-stock, but a miserable appendage of his wife's tame crow, and perhaps dependent on its mean immorality for his daily bread. So, asserting his manhood, he calmly told Mrs. Smith, one frosty November morning, that she must keep her dusky pet within her own private apartments, and not allow it to flap a wing in nis office or in the parlor, or be in any way mixed up with the family affairs. He could not be responsible for it. Presto! quicker than thought she drew a dirk-knife and gave him a stab, and there has been open war in the house ever since.

Seeing this remarkable revolution of his wife's character, and knowing this character was due entirely to the possession of the tame crow, it is a little marvelous that Smith did not seize the first opportunity to open the door of the crow's cage, or wring the crow's neck, or do something which would at once and beyond peradventure make his wife a crowless woman, as the first step toward re-establishing his marital authority. She knew, she said, he meant to do it, the villain! He was fighting just to Holland one day received a visit from a young of the craft a minister in California, a law rob her of her tame crow—he was, and nothing else, the good-for-nothing, cowardly brute! to a netury deceased on the previous day. The Such were the voluble taunts of the crow-plumed virago, as she brandished many a diamond-Yale or Harvard, accustomed all his life to lib- her, meanwhile giving directions in the kitchen sents a great contrast to a specimen of what Certainly not said the sublimely-aroused Smith, call "white trash," born to ignorance, unable to crow, at all. No, madam, your crow is quite tald you, and to show you my perfect good you recover it and its usefulness. But I have taken this rod to make you a peaceful and loyal wife, and teach you that you must not sacrifice my rights and interests to this pet of but the difference in the relative position is im. yours. That sort of wife you shall be, or be other competitor had advanced to eight hundwhipped within less than an inch of your precious life.

Smith is a cool and resolute man, and likely to be as good as his word, but since his wife is sure to be the same sort of woman as long as she keeps that tame crow, and give him the same cause for a repetition of the same discipline, his good sense is a little doubtful. If he were as sbrewd as he is brave and generous, he would no more think of bringing his wife to terms without putting the tame crow from beyond her reach, than he would of sobering his kind man Jerry, bent on a spree, without clearing his pockets of bottled grog. The cause indeed was the expression of his innocent face that brought on the quarrel, if it continues in whoop, ten incarnate fiends rushed madly for- essarily makes them enemies. If Mr. Smith sense of his position, and darted off, uncertain knock under to Mrs. Smith and her tame crow. where to go, and emitting the most dolefal Everybody, out of Smith's family, thinks the

NATURE'S ALPHABET. - Nature's alphabet is find their efforts futile. No sooner would the made up of only four letters, wood, water, rock prize appear to be won than it was lost. The and soil; yet with these four letters she forms difficulty of the capture was enhanced by its such infinite combinations, as no language of being allowable only to hold the animal by his twenty-four letters can describe. Nature never unctuous appendage—any other method being grows old; she has no provincialisms. The ruled out. The feat appeared impossible, but lark carols the same song in the key as whon one man sublimely rose, whose intellect was Adam turned his delighted ear to catch the has never altered its vibrations.

old maid said to the leoking glass. 

A MILITARY PIG.

During the last war with Great Britain a side of the moving column. Thus the animal and lustre. kept up with the troops until they crossed the State of Ohio and reached Lake Erie. On the stitutional scruples, and observed that she knew it was contrary to the Constitution to force a military pig over the line. She therefore had leave to remain. After the campaign had closed, the troops re-crossed the Lake, having left some of their horses on the American side. As soon as the line was formed, to the great surprise of the troops, there was the pig on the right of the line, ready to resume her march with the rest, By this time the winter frost had set in, and the animal suffered greatly on the homeward march. She made out however to reach Maysville, where the troops re-crossed the Ohio river. There she gave out and was placed in trusty hands by Gov. Shelby, and finally taken to the Governor's house, where she passed the rest of her days in ease and indolence. There are many in Kentucky who can now attest the truth of this remarkable story.

A LITERAL "MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE."-The Observateur Belge tells the following capital story, which if not new is still old enough to bear reviving, especially at a season when office-seekers are so put to their mettle that no

hint of methods can be thrown away: "The grandfather of the present King of man who requested to be appointed as successor his widow, with the exception of some half dozen children to bring up; the person who succeeds to the office must do something for her. There was a candidate here some minutes before you came who offered her a pension of four hundred francs a year, which is very little.' 'I will give her four hundred floring, sire.' Well we shall see. . . Come again in a week.' The young man was punctual to his appointment. 'It appears,' said the king, 'that the connection is a good one; your competitor now promises to give the widow five bundred florins a year.' Well, sire, I will give six hundred florins.' Come again in a week : he who makes the most liberal offer shall have the office. At the third audience the red florins, but our young man declared that such generosity would be ruinous, and that be could not offer so much. L venture, however, to ask your Majesty to grant me the favor of suspending your decision for a week longer.'

"The delay was granted, but when the young man came, for the fourth time, his Majesty could not help saying, with some impatience: It is useless, sir, to say anything more. Your rival has not hesitated to offer a pension of a thousand florins; will you do as much for the widow?' 'I beg your pardon, sire, I will do more; I am about to marry her. Here is her written consent.' King William was so much diverted with this place hunting expedient that gotten, and the Marongo conqueror and Empehe determined the Queen should immediately share his amusement, and the hero of the adventure accordingly had the honor of relating all the particulars to their majesties, who laughed most beartily at the story. This model place-hunter afterwards became an exceedingly successful man in his business."

A PET LAND ASTONISHES THE SECESSIONISTS. The Richmond papers tell us of a Fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax .-When carried before Beaurogard, he manifested his contempt for that chieftain by putting his thumb to his nose and gyrating his fingers. Being ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly, kicked a Colonel who stood near, in the stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the corporal who had him in charge head over heels, and invited Beauregard "to come on and get lammed," deularing that "if adequate to the performance of the feat. He strain; the owl still hoots on b flat, yet loves he didn't have a muss, he'd spile." Finding "During the year that Sandys held office, he showed himslf to be the very Napoleon of pig- the note, and screams thro' other octaves; the none of the surprised lookers on started to meet stormy petral is as much delighted to sport him, he took to his heels down a lane. Several ness of the task, and watching an opportunity, among the mad waves of the Indian ocean as shots were fired at him without effect. At colony when he became treasurer. Among threw himself bodily upon the victim, and in the earliest times; the birds that lived on each successive discharge, he would turn to doing when he because young women pure and un- seized his tail between his feeth. The squeal- flies do meditate at eventide, as they will two make grimaces at his pursuers, or jump high them were, ninety young women, particle of ing was terrible, but was drowned in the shricks thousand years hence, if the world does not in air and yell, as if struck. Suddenly, a lieuderrupt, who were disposed of for the cost of laughter, that were undoubtedly heard in break her harness from the orb of day. The tenant with a drawn sword sprung before him of appearance making. How many a ruined sun is as bright as when Lot entered the little from an adjacent building. "Sa-a-y, what are family might be well doing and happily circity of Zoar. The diamond and the cnyx, and yer about, a pinting that thing at me?" expectation of this folly,—how many a It should make no difference with anybody the tops of Ethiopin are still as splendid, and claimed Zouave. Don't yer know yer might crime would never have been committed if it what a man wears so long as he behaves him; the vulture's eye is as fierce as when Jub took cut a bran new weakit?" Being marched off had not been for this social curse! There were other emigrants of a less desi- self. A well-behaved man in tatters is far up his parable. In short, nature's pendulum to jail and put in a solitary cell, he signalized his first evening's lodgment there by setting it "None of your unkind reflections," as the audacity of the chap, and Douregard laughed papers, and got answers from eighteen hisbeartily at his branks.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquare of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad-

rertisements : · 3 молтив. 6 монтив. 12 монтив \$3,00 5,00 7,00 \$,00 \$4,50 6,60 8,50 9,50 29,00 85,00 Sauare. \$6,00 8,00 10,00 12,50 do. do. Column, 39,80 50,00

Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Hamibills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, ex-equited neatly and promptly. Justices, Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand. NO. 51

THE AMETHYST OF COMMERCE. Of this precious stone there are two species, very remarkable circumstance occurred in con- differing widely in quality and commercial valpection with the invasion of Canada. A com- us. What is known as the oriental amethyst pany of Kentucky volunteers destined for Shel. is a gem of the most perfect violet color, and of by's army had their rendezvous at Harrodaburg, extraordinary brilliancy and beauty. It is said in Kentucky, and formed a sort of mucleus or to be as hard as the sapphire or ruby, with rallying point of the country. When they which it also corresponds in its form and spemarched from Harrodsburg towards the Ohio cific gravity, differing in color merely. It has river, having got a mile or two on their way, been met with in India, Persia, Siam, and some they noticed two pigs fighting, and delayed other countries, but it is exceeding scarce, and their march to see it out. After they had rethose of this class that are offered for sale, are sumed their march, the pig that had been the almost always small and inferior in color. The victor in the contest, was observed to follow occidental amethyst is merely colored crystal them. At night, when they encamped, the pig or quartz. When perfect, its color resembles found a shelter near, and halted also. . The that of the violet, or purple grape; but it not next day the pig accompanied the troops as be- unfrequently happens that the tinge is confined fore; and thus it marched every day, and halted to one part of the stone only, while the other is every night with the soldiers, or near them .- | left almost colorless. When it possesses a rich-When they came opposite Cincinnati at which ness, clearness and uniformity of hue, it is conplace the troops were to cross the Ohio in a fer- sidered a gem of exquisite beauty; and as it ocryboat, the pig on getting to the water's edge, curs of considerable size, it is suited to all orpromptly plunged in and swam across, and then | namental purposes. In specific gravity and waited on the other side until the whole cortege | hardness, it bears no comparison with the oricrossed over, and then renewed its post on one ental amethyst, and it is also inferior in beauty

Brazil, Siberia and Ceylon produce very fine amethysts; they are found in rolled pieces in journey, as the men grew familiar with their the alluvial soil, and finely crystallized in fiacomrade, it became a pet, receiving a share of sures of rock. From the first of these localithe rations issued to the soldiers, and, destitute | ties they have of late years been imported in of provisions as the troops found themselves at | such quantities as considerably to diminish their times, no one thought of putting the knife to value; but as they are the only colored stones, the throat of their fellow soldier. What they except garnels, that are worn with mourning, had was shared, and if the pig fared scanty as they still retain when perfect, a distinguished the rest at times, it still grunts on, and mani- rank among the precious gems. The present fests as much patriotism in its own line as the price of inferior, lightcolored stones, in the bipeds it accompanied did in theirs. At the rough state, is about five dollars per pound; margin of the Lake she embarked with the while those of good quality sell at three dollars troops and went as far as Ball Island. But per ounce. Amethysts calculated for broowhen offered a passage over into Canada she ob- ches or seals may now be purchased at a much stinately refused to embark a second time, \_ lower price than formerly. The primary form Some of the men attributed her conduct to con- of the crystal is slightly obtuse rhomboid; but it is usually found in the secondary form of a six-sided prism, terminated at one or both ends by a six-sided pyramid. The crystals vary from diaphonous to translucent, and they exhibit various degrees of splendor, both externally and internally. The fracture is commonly conchoidal, and the fragments are of indeterminate form. The amethyst is sufficiently hard to give fire with steel, and to scratch glass. Some amethysts are made quite colorless by art. when they are often mistaken for diamonds the superior hardness of the latter will, however, enable any person to detect the imitation.

> VERSATILITY OF PRINTERS.—The Belfast (Ireland) Mercury gives the following in relation to printers:

"From high to low they are the same reckless, light-hearted, clever, well-informed fellows knowing how to act better than they donothing at times—everything if the occasion requires or the fit takes them. No sooner are they comfortable in one town, than they make tracks for another, even though they travel on 'hair space' means. And to what will they not turn their hands? We have seen,' says an American editor, 'one and the same individual in Missouri, a sheriff in Ohio, a boatman on the King said: 'The notary has left nothing for Western canal, sailing a privateer, an auctioneer in New York, and a pressman in a large printing office.' Nor are these characteristics confined to any country—they are everywhere the same. We have met them as lecturers, notors, traveling preachers, ventriloquists-in fact everything. We have met on tramp in this country members of this wild roving profession from all parts of the globe-Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguees, Germans and Swedes-and all apparently as much at home as in their own country. Ardent lovers of liberty, kingcraft finds but little favor in their eyes. Charitet excitement was raging in England, the most elequent leaders in the movement were printers. When the barricades were raised in Paris, in 1848, the compositors cast their types into bullets and fired them at the royalist soldiers; and in the war between the United States and Mexico the printers doubled the number of any other profession in the American army."

> NAPOLEON .- A late visitor to his tomb in St. Helena writes: "I turned away from house and tomb, with deeper convictions than ever of the vanity of man as mortal. Who would not? And that death-room! How the last words linger about it which. Napoleon uttered in it, from a crushed and bleeding heart. 'General Bertrand, I shall soon be in my grave.-Such is the fate of great mon. So it was with the Cosars and Alexander. And I too am forror is a college theme. My exploits are tasks given to pupils by their tutor, who sits in judgments upon me, according to me censure or praise. And remark what is soon to become of me. I die before my time, and my dead body. too, must return to the earth and become food for worms. Behold the destiny now at hand of

ding over all the earth." RAT STORY .- We are assured that once, in Scotland, a thrifty laird, finding his store of eggs diminish, watched to see how the thieves could carry them away. He saw three rate go together to the pile of eggs, when one turning on his back, the others rolled an egg upon him. which he clasped safely to his bosom, and his companions, taking his tail in their mouths, started off like a team drawing a sledge, and disappeared behind some barrels; which were the outer fortifications of their castle.

him who had been called the great Napoleou.

What an abyes between my great misery and

the eternal reign of Christ, who is proclaimed,

loved, and adored, and whose kingdom is exten-

A great curse of American society is the folly, or, in many justances, rather the crime

A young gentleman from the "rooral dison fire. The rebels seemed to admire the cool tricts," lately advertised for a wife through the bands, stating that he might have theirs.