THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County THE ACITATURE IS THE ACITATURE AS A STATE OF THE ACITATURE IS A STATE OF THE ACITATURE AS A STATE OF THE ACITATURE ACITATU nt whose most convenient post office may be adjoining County, iness Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper inclu-

an adjoining County.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL. DAVID HART, PROPRIETOR.

The undersigned begs leave | | announce to his old The undersigned begs feave 1 announce to his old friends and to the public generilly, that he has taken bessession of the old stand and fitted it up in good trie, and intends to keep it he a Temperance Hotel, to pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling fight. Good stabling and a good hostler always on the Prices to suit the times. DAVID HART.

15. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tiogal Pottor and McKean ties. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 853.]

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST. OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. 'Au work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

CORNING, N. Y.

J. A. FIELD, Proprietor.

uests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. C. WHITTAKER. Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon.

ELKLAND, TIOGA CO., PENNA. vill visit patients in all parts of the County, or ree them for treatment at his house. [June 14,] J. EMERY. TTORNEY AND COUNSELEOR AT LAW

Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his exclusively to the practice of law. Collections in any of the Northern counties of Pennsyl-nov21,60 PENNSYLVANIA JOUSE.

of Main Street and the Atent e. Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR. This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and rehed throughout, is now open to the public as a

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. Gaines, Tioga Cot nty, Pa.

HIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunding grounds in Northern No path- will be spared for the accommodation So pain- will be spared for seekers and the traveling public. G. C. C. CAMPBELL.

RARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

OP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in has line will be done as well and promptly as it be done in the city saloons. Preparations for reing dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale b. Hair and whiskers dyed any color. Call and Wellsbogo, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

arge W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. cublished at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dilac and Frity Cents per year, in advance. The males Republicas in politics, and has a circulational property of Stephen County.—

Bedestons of extending their business into that the adjoining counties will find I an excellent advance mailtain. nz medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA FARR, - - - PROPR. (Formerly of the United Stars Hotel.) PROPRIETOR. ing leased this well known and popular House, s the patronage of the public. With attentive Vigna waiters, together with the Proprietor's who stop with him both pleasant and ellsboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING.

METGLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates Engravings. Needle Work, &c., &c., framed in agravings. Needle Work, &a. &e., tramed in newst manner, in plain and ornamented Gilt. Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahoginny, &c. Perkaying any article for framing, any receive them day framed in any style they with land hung for SMITH'S E OK STORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,

OULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tiogas Co. Pa., and red by thirty years' experience to treat all disof the eyes and their appendages on scientific spes, and that he can cure without, fail, that that disease, called St. Vitus' Dance, (Chorga as of Physic and Surgery.

EW FLOUR AND FEED STORE

IN WELLSBORG.

tabecriber would respectfully inform the people OUR & FEED STORE talove Dr. Gibson's Drug Store, on Main St., the will keep constantly on hand as good an astact of FLOUR and FEED as can be found in Arriet, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also arentment of

Choice Wines and Liquors, Ferrit quality, and warranted free from adulwhich he will sell to Lumbermen and others de cheaper than any other establishment in

ern Pennsylvania. Liboro, Dec. 19, 1860. J. J. EATON. LIRLESTON FLOURING MILLS .-WRIGHT & BAILEY,

secured the best mills in the County, are now Mork, Merchant Work, a fact everything that can be done in Country

Vanas to give perfect satisfaction. FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Rere in Wellsboro, or at the mill. Cash or archanged for grain at the market price. gods delicered free of charge within the corpo-b. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

THER & FINDING STORE tidersigned, having leased the store formerly capied by G. W. West, intends carrying on all makes of the shoe and leather trade. Compa-Nature are employed in the Manufacturing De-tact, and all work warranted to be our own ma-1

all kinds of READY MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

ally on hand. All kinds of Leather, and Shoe to all the constantly on hand and for sale at low teach or ready pay.
Sand PELTS taken in exchange for Goods dest market price. JOS. RIBERCLE. ro, Sept. 5, 1860.

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

AGITATO)

Devoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy 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, AUGUST 7, 1861.

MARY O'CONNER, THE VOLUNTEER'S WIFE.

BY MARY A. DENISON. An' sure I was tould to come here to your honor, To see if you'd write a few words to me Pat; He's gone for a soger is Mister O'Conner, Wid a stripe on his arm and a band to his hat.

An' what Il you tell him? it ought to be aisy For such as your honor to spake wid the peni. And say I'm all right, and that mayourneen Daisy (The haby, your honer) is betther agen.

For whin he went off, it's so sick was the childer, She niver held up her blue eyes to his face, And whin I'd be crying, he'd look but the wilder, And say would I wish for the country's disgrace?

So he left her in danger, and me sorely greeting, And followed the flag wid an Irishman's joy.

O! its often I drame of the great drums a beating,
And a bullet gone straight to the heart of me boy.

And say will he send me a bit of his money, For the rint, and the doctor's bill, due in a week? Well sprely there's tears on your eyelashes honey, Ah! faith I've no right wid such freedom to speak. You're overmuch triffing-I'll not give you trouble?

I'll find some one willin';—Oh! what can it be?
What's that in the newspaper folded up double?
Yer honor—don't hide it—but read it to me. What! Patrick O'Conner ?-no, no, it's some other

Dead! dead!—no, not him, tis a week scarce gone by; Dead! dead! why the kiss on the cheek of his mother— It hasuit had time yet, your honor, to dry. Don't tell me-it's not him-0 God! am I crasy?

Shot dead!—oh! for love of sweet heaven eay no;
An' what'll I do in the world wid poor Daisy?
Oh! how will I live, and O! where will I go? The room is so dark-I'm not seein', your hondr

I—think—I'll go home;—and a sob quick and dry Came sharp from the bosom of Mary O'Couner, But gever a tear drop welled up to her eye. HOW THE ENEMY TREATED OUR WOUNDED.

They Stab and Burn our Injured Men. STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, July 26, 1861. Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and we have ascertained with tolerable accuracy the extent of our losses, the incidents of the battle rise into a certain prominence they did not possess, while overshadowed by the universal anxiety to get at results, rather than to inquire into details. Nearly every family in the land which has to mourn the death of a friend is by this time apprised of that fact, and, having donned its sable weeds, is now devoured with a new anxiety—the eager desire of knowing the exact circumstances of the killing of the dead man, their friend. The press is rapidly laying these individual details before the country. Through the uncertainty that surrounds the fate of some of our men, there begins to loom out in unmistakable proportions a certain barbarous fact, so hidgous, so miserably sad, so humiliating to human nature, that heretofore it has been only whispered, even by those who could best attest its truth. I refer to the savage and deliberate the Rebel troops.

Almost too horrible for credence is the statement of the bayoneting of men who were dishostilities; it is humiliatingly sad to have to ambulance filled with wounded and dying men, to pieces. believe that our surgeons were charged on, and hurrying to the surgeon and the chaplain to Sum up these facts. There were 30 men all cut down by the Rebel cavalry, while engaged edge of the business, he hopes to make the stay in their professional duties; and while under the shadow of their surgeon's green scarf, and flag-to believe that our hurt and dying men were deliberately stabbed with bayonets, and cut to pieces with sabers, and trampled with savage glee and malice under the horses' hoofs ambulances, filled with wounded men, were blown up by skillfully projected shells-to believe that every group of four men seen besting from the field a wounded soldier, was made the target, not of the musket of a common soldier, not of a single piece of artillery which might be thus aimed by a single excited and and right, was never yet attacked by any irresponsible gunner, but of whole batteries civilized foe since the world revolved. I beof rifled cannon, nimed, elevated, and fired by command of the officers in charge, whose field of Bull Run, when it was done by the rebel glasses were brought into constant requisition army. to determine the exact distance, and insure the most perfect precision of aim-but when to these atricities is superadded the statement that a hospital, filled with wounded men, and of all barbarity, which cannot be aggravated. attending surgeons; surrounded by ambulances, and flying the bospital flag, was shelled. and was afterward deliberately set on fire and this letter may, by perfectly comprehending burned to the ground, broiling alive our suffer- the premises, and understanding the impossi- four men bearing the Colonel. In a short time ing and helpless wounded men, the assertion is too monstrous to merit belief, until established | the deeds hereinafter described | were done by | the enemy played on them and drove them away. by evidence of a nature that can not be controverted.

To give the statements of surgeons and other officers, who were eye-witnesses of these things, is the object of this letter.

Be it understood at first that I shall give no irresponsible testimony. I shall not give any | Col. Cameron of his regiment, when the latter of the thousand rumors flying about of outrages said to have been seen, but which cannot The Lieut. and others, instantly rushed to the be traced and positively established. I shall fallen officer. Lieuten ant Elliot, with twelve men outside of the church behind, for supposed greagive no scatement of common soldiers, many of the 5th and 10th Companies of his Regi- ter safety. It was soon found that the continuof whom are willing to testify to numberless butcheries, but who were perhaps excited, and him off the field. No sooner was this group of our outside than within, and the Colonel was certainly not in a position to see as much as men discerned by the telescopes of the enemy, again taken inside the walls. His wounds were they perhaps suppose. I give only a few ac- than they were made a target for an entire bat- dressed, and he was, as soon as possible, recounts, taken from the lips of officers, of things which they themselves saw, and part of which they were.

To advance backward and give the conclusion before stating the premises, I will say that the proofs are overwhelming and incontrovertible that our wounded men were systematically murdered; that our surgeons were systematically shot down; that our ambulances | tery continued to play on them until they were were systematically blown up by shells; and out of range, but they escaped without further target for the rifled cannon of the Rebels, who after a duration of more than ten years. that at the last, our hospital, a church building, serious casualties.

Lieutenant Elliot say that the shots which was charged on by cavalry, who rode up and fired their revolvers through the windows at struck near them were not the clarce shots of the wounded men as they lay on the floors, and at the surgeons, who were attending to their wants, and that the enemy eventually set fire to the building and burned it, and in it scores aimed directly at them, and played on them till

of wounded and dying men.
Of course, in the excitement of a battle, there will occur cases of individual cruelty to prisoners, and perhaps we should be slow to believe many of the stories that are told of even The rebels saw a number of men bearing from this sort of work-but that our wounded men the field a wounded officer, and instead of withwere systemutically murdered is unquestionably holding their fire, invariably the practice of a render assistance. In a short time, the Black child promptly replied, "The earth, the sun, true, for the same hideous work was going on civilized foe, they scientifically took the exact Horse Cavalry charged down to the church, fir- the moon, the stars—and the stripes!" in all parts of the field at once; and the mure range of the retreating group, and brought a ing in through the windows with their revolvers derous business was performed, not by isolated whole battery to bear on them, killing nearly at the wounded men as they lay on the floors, soldiers, but by bodies of men under the special half of them before they had speceded in and at the surgeons in attendance. A number er, but a kiss was the first prisoner to fly out. take uncommon pains to keep out of.

command of officers of high rank, and evidently

in pursuance of a prearranged plan. There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that, if not all, at least certain divisions of the Rebel army had instructions not to take any prisoners, and not let our wounded men be carried off the field. I proceed to adduce my

proofs. For the information of the uninitiated, let me premise certain things that are so simple that it may seem folly on my part, but I think it will have its use. An ambulance is a spring carriage for carrying off wounded men. It is of a peculiar build and appearance, its character easily recognizable at the longest distance at which it can be seen at all, and let me say that it can no more be mistaken for any other carriage than a trotting sulky can be mistaken

for a locomotive engine, A surgeon always wears a green sash, not only in our own service, but in every army of every civilized nation. The trimmings of his uniform are green, and therein they differ from every other officer. It is no more possible to mistake a surgeon for an officer of hostilities than to mistake a drummer-boy for a major

general. When, on or near the battle-field, a surgeon finds it necessary to make temporary arrangements for the care of the wounded, he selects a place as much sheltered as may be—generally in a ravine or behind a hill, and, if possible, under a tree. When the surgeon goes to work, he generally takes off his green sash, and hangs it on a prominent branch of the tree, or displays it on a musket stuck in the ground—the idea being to fly the green scarf in the manner of a flag, to show that the place is under the immediate care of a surgeon, and is to be respected accordingly. Whether the surgeon thus displays his scarf or not, his position cannot be mistaken for anything else. The woundcontending armies, both sides indiscriminately. When a man is wounded, he is, in most caes, picked up by two or four men, and borne to the nearest surgeon. The business of such a hand, and a foot, and attended to a number of group of men cannot possibly be mistaken,

men ever form in such squads. Generally, there are certain soldiers detained from each company of each regiment to attend all civilized (?) foes considered, for the time, foes, invariably respected.

Surgeons are non-combatants, and with chap slaughter of our wounded and helpless men by lains are, by all civilized foes, invariably respected.

armed and wounded, and incapable of further by all civilized foes, invariably respected. An subered, and was dead. They were literally cut of the body bound up, and troubles of the de- by the Surgeon-they were lying on the grass parting soul made lighter, is a vehicle sacred in agonics of pain and thirst, with their bandfor the time, and is, by all civilized foes, inva- aged stumps of linbs, resting on the little hamriably respected.

of the Black Horse Cavalry to believe that | pital and by the green scarf of the surgeon, is | green such was flying as a flag in the tree, and riably respected.

A church, dedicated to the worship of the then deliberately butchered. merciful God, doubly sanctified by the flag of lieve it has never been done until the battle

That this brave deed was performed on a Sunday is merely an incident, not an aggravation, for the wretched deed itself is the climax I have been thus lengthy, and perhaps prelix,

foe with whom we have to deal.

Now to authenticated facts. Lieutenant S. R. Elliott of the 79th Regiment N. Y. S. M. (Highlanders) was standing near the Stone Church (Sudley Church,) which had dinner and frequently went without any at all. was struck by a shot and fell mortally wounded. soon shelled by the enemy. Colonel Slocum sums, and even worn out clothes, from his acment, raised the Colonel, and started to bear al bursting of the shells made it more dangertery of rifled cannon, and a number of infantry, moved from the church to Fairfax, and thence The shots struck on every side of them, being to Washington, where he is now rapidly recovaimed with great precision, and they were soon covered with dust thrown over them by the flying balls. Finally, a shell thrown by the rifled cannon battery, struck in the center of the group, exploded, and killed five men of those who were bearing the dying Colonel. The bat-

a general engagement, but were aimed at them specially—they were discovered by the field-glasses of the Rebels, and then the guns were tley were out of range-and with what murderous effect has been stated.

There was no possibility of mistaking the nature of the group, or their humane errand. placing their dying Colonel in a place of of men attempted to escape through the doors,

safety.
Colonel Wood, of the 14th New York Regiin an ambulance, and was being carried off the by a battery of rifled cannon. A projectile from one of these guns at last took off the top of the ambulance, passed on and killed three men of the Rhode Island Battery, and dismounted their gun. The fire was kept up so unremittingly, that the men in charge of the ambulance were forced to leave it. In this case, also, the ambulance was made a special target, and

was fired at until it was probably destroyed. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Chambers, now commanding the New York 28th Volunteers, the Colonel being wounded and in the infirmary, tells the following story:

Lieut: Colonel Chambers, in the thick of the fight, and while he himself was hastening for re-enforcements, saw near the brook (Bull Run) a Rebel deliberately bayonet one of our wounded men, who was lying near the bank of the stream. Even in the exigency of the moment Col. Chambers wheeled his horse, rode up to the Rebel and shot him dead.

Surgeon Barnes of the New York 28th Volunteers, was in the fight all through, and came out of it in his shirt sleeves, having lost coat, sash, watch and all his surgical instruments, having been charged on by the Black Horse Cavalry and compelled to leave the field, being driven from under a tree where he had estable lished his temporary quarters, and where he men." This man was so impressed with the him! We're just the size for him! was attending to the wounds of about twentyfive injured men, part of whom were Secessionists.

Surgeon Barnes went up to the battle-field in the rear of the attacking column, and, as soon as our men began to fall, he took a position with his Assistants under a tree, in a little ravine. ed men lying about, the cruel instruments in The wounded men were brought to him, and he view, the busy doctors in their shirt-sleeves, took off his green sash and hung it on the tree and all the surroundings, attest the nature of to signify that the place was under the charge the business there going on, and appeal, in the of a surgeon. The injured men were brought he was instantly transfixed by a score of bayo name of our common human nature, to the in rapidly, and in 15 minutes he had under his operations. He amoutated four legs, three arms, at you." non. The place became unsafe for the wounto those who may be wounded. These detained | ded men, and it was seen to be necessary to remen are always unarmed; and in any event, move them. The Surgeon's Assistants and serhad no one to send for ambulances, and was incapable of hostilities, and are, by all civilized obliged to leave the wounded men and go himself

It was no easy matter to procure ambulances enough, and it was probably 30 minutes before the Surgeon returned with the necessary assist-The green flag of the surgeon sanctifies for ance. When he returned he found that every the time the place over which it floats, and is, one of those wounded men had been bayoneted, or

have flowing hearts'-blood stanched, and wounds | dangerously hurt-they had all been cared for mocks-with their severed legs and arms scat-A hospital, filled with wounded men and thy- tered about-and, if more could be needed to sicians, protected by the fellow fing of the hos- show the nature of the place, the Surgeon's sacred edifice, and by civilized foes is inva- the Surgeon's instruments were lying in sight, and yet these 30 helpless men were there and

The Surgeon gathered up his instruments and the hospital, and its every stone baptized with started to retire to the rear, again to resume the blood of men who were dying for liberty his duties. He was discovered by the enemy, and, although the boxes of instruments under his arms designated beyond dispute his rank and office, the infantry and a full battery of rifled cannon played on him till he was out of their reach-he was compelled to drop his instruments and retreat as best he could.

Col Slocum, of the New York 2d Regiment, was wounded by a grapeshot through the thigh. The Surgeon went to his assisistance, found him, and attempted to dress his wound; but the in my explanation, in order that all who read rifled cannon commenced playing on them, and drove them from the field. They retreated, bility of mistake and the moral certainty that a balt was made, and again the rifled cannon of special order, arrive at an appreciation of the All this time the Colonel was bleeding his life enormity of the atrocity, and the nature of the away. From six several positions was Colonel bis skill and daring at Toulon, he lived some Slocum removed before his wound could be time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such is the only kind of beauty, which can be properly dressed, although a tourniquet had at extreme poverty that he was often without the lied on for a permanent influence with the other first been applied. At last they took shelter in means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his been occupied as a hospital. This church was was, by order of the surgeon, removed to the The shelling, and ultimate burning of this

church, is asserted by a cloud of witnesses. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, of the 79th (Highlanders,) N. Y., saw the Rebels shelling the building while the hospital flags were flying .-He states that the hospital was made a special could not fail to know its character, and that the attempt by them to destroy it, and slaughter our wounded men, was deliberate, and was fullowed up with the most persistent perseverance. The Surgeon of the 71st New York Regiment

Militia was in the hospital, and saw the shelling, and the attempts of the Rebels for its utter destruction.

Lieut. James Wilson, of Company G. New York 2d Militia, had charge of the wounded mon of his regiment, whom he escorted to the hospital (Sudley Church,) and placed them in care of the surgeons, he himself remaining to

and were sabered as they came out. With Lieut. Wilson was a young man named ment (Brooklyn,) being wounded, was placed McCook, who is a son of Judge McCook, of New York. Wilson and McCook ran out of the field. The ambulance was fired at persistently | building to escape; they were met by the Black Horse Cavalry. McCook was shot through the spine (dead,) and Wilson was taken prisoner. Wilson afterwards escaped; one of the two men who had him in charge being shot by our own men, and he himself then shot the other, who was a captain of the Black Horse Cavalry.

Some members of the New York 71st discov ered a Lieutenant Colonel of an Alabama regiment wounded and lying on the ground. He threw up his hands and begged for his life, to which response was made," "We did not come here to fight wounded men." They took him to the hospital, (Sudley Church) where he was cared for by our surgeon's. He said, his wounds having been dressed, "Boys, I give you my word of honor that not a man in this hospital shall be injured while I have a breath of life." It is said by some that the Rebels removed their own wounded from the hospital-if they did not do so, then this Alabama Colonel was roasted alive with our men when the Secession

army afterward burned the building. Some members of the 71ts also found a wounded Georgian, whom they cared for, and took to one of our surgeons. After his wounds were dressed he said. "This is more than we would have done for you." He added, "For God's sake, get out of this; you are fighting 100,000 kindness of our men that he gave to one of the

71st his pistol as a keep-sake. Color Sergeant Charles Kent, of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves, says he saw the death of Capt. Downy of Company D, Fire Zouaves, a member of 34 Engine Company. He states that Downy was overpowered by a superior force that he threw down his sword and tossed his arms over his head to show that he was unarmed, and as if begging for mercy, but that nets. Downy had led his company in a galpest feelings, and the safest protection of the charge nearly 30. As fast as possible he at- lant charge up to a battery, and the last words tended to their hurts, and in a short time had he is known to have said were these, to his been compelled to perform a number of capitali men: "Boys, remember New York is looking

Sergeant S. G. Goodwin of Company 11, Fire minor injuries. By this time the enemy had Zouaves, member of Engine 30, saw one of our for under no other circumstances whatever do discovered the place, and the nature of the busi- men lying on his back near his horse, the man ness of the men in charge, and began to pour was severly wounded, if not already dead. One in musket balls, and projectiles from rifled can- of the enemy rushed up to him, and thrice pierced him through with his bayonet.

The same man saw a Rebel strike at one of our wounded men with a saber-the blow missthe men who hear off a hurt comrade are by vant had become separated from him, and he ed the man's head, but cut off his band. One of the Fire Zouaves, who saw the cowardly act, instantly shot the Rebel dend.

A member of the New-York 2d says he saw one of our men struck by the fragment of a bursting shell, and knocked down. Two Secessionists rode up to him, and finding that, though momentarily stunned, the man was but slightly hurt, one of them rolled the man over, and then deliberately cut his throat with his

ing with our wounded men I could cite, but preciate what is good, is a far more beyond question the truth of the following conclusions:

'in obedience to an order from Rebel Headquarters.

ate in kind, for their officers will never be able to restrain them in another action.

My letter is already very long, but I still desire to repeat my former remark :-Every statement in this communication about

my, was taken by me from the lips of the officers, whose names are herein mentioned, and who themselves saw the occurence. Not a line is hearsay evidence.

BONAPARTE'S EARLY POVERTY .- M. Theirs, in his history of the consulate, recites some very strange and previously unknown particulars, respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service, by He was under the necessity of borrowing small quaintances! He and his brother Louis, aftera coat between them, so that the brothers could this crisis the chief benefactor of the future name the world grew pale," was the actor Tal-Napoleon's face, afterwards so famed for its classical mould, was during that period of starvation barsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meager fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of type so virulent and maligcomplished physician Corvisart, to expel it.

The squalid beggar, then, the splended Emperor afterwards-the threadbare habiliments and imperial mantle-the hovel and the palace-the meager food and gorgeous banquetthe friendship of a poor actor, the homage and and terror of the world—an exile and a prisoner. Such are the ups and downs of his changeable life, such are the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

"AND THE STRIPES."-A little four year old girl, while repeating the catechism to her mother, was asked, "What did God create?" The

No maiden ever unlocked ber heart to a lov-

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquare of 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad-З номия. 6 можия. 12 момия

\$3,00 - 5,00 - 7,00 - 8,00 - 15,00 \$6,00 8,00 10,00 2 do. -3 do. -4 column, - -12,59 30.00 Advertisements not having the number of insertions Advertisements not nating the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

THE ARMY MECHANICS. The Boston Commercial Bulletin has the fol-

lowing in its "sharp-shooters' column :"-"The regiment of the Northern army, it is well, known, contains practical mecaanics of every branch of trade, as well as artists, merchants, clerks, and, men from every walk of business; so that when a commander wishes a bridge built, a locomotive repaired or a pair of boots mended, he finds a ready response to his order of Carpenters step to front P. Machinists, two paces forward, march !. Shoemakers, to the front and centre, murch!"

In an army composed of such material, the branch of trade from which such companies have been drawn will be indicated to the shrewd observer by their style of expression toward the enemy. For instance:-Printers-Knock him into "pi!" Smash

his "form!" "Lead, him well! At him with a "dash !" Carpenters-At him full chiset! Shave him

dowr. Tailors-Sew him up! Give him a good 'basting?"
Sailors—Smash his "top lights!" "run

foul" of him! Sink him! Shoemaker-Give him a welting! Peg away at him! Close him up! Fishermen-Split him and "salt him!"-

Hook him in the gills!" Blacksmith-Let him have it red hot? Ham-

mer it into him! , . . Painters-A little more lead! Lay it on to Barbers-Our "dander" is up! Now for good brush! Give him a good 'lathering!"

Cutiers-Polish him down! Give him a keen edge!. Bakers-He (k)needs working over! Let's do him brown, boys!

Glaziers Smash the awful "set!" Let's do our " puttiest!" o our "puttiest!"
Lawyers—Be brief with him! Get his head in chancery !". Stick him with the costs!

Machinists Set his running gear in motion!

We'll start the driving wheel, and he shan't break the connection again! . . . Bill Posters-Stick him to the wall! Musical Instrument Makers-His notes are

all spoiled! Strike him up?

Jewelers—Chase him well! Show him your mettle, boys! Stage drivers-Whip him into the traces!

Fouch up his leaders with the string?

NOTHING IS ALL DARK: The following extract contains a mine of truth, and may be truly suggestive to many who look at human action and motives with dark suspicion :

"The bee sucks its honey from the same plant which the viper turns to venom. In mortal, as in material vision, the color of objects depends far more on the organ of vision and the intervening mediam than upon anything inherent in the objects themselves. I have no sort of respect for that species of talent which bases its reputation entirely upon Other istances of the Rebel manner of deal the ability to find fault. To discover and apthe stories I have told I think will establish task than to detect what is evil. The two states of mind differ, as wisdom differs from lusions:

1st That as this slaughter of our wounded sees both evil and good. The man who would was not the mark of asingle company, or regi- be thought to possess a profound insight into ment of the enemy, but was going on in all human nature, because he can-suggest a base. parts of the field at the same time, it was done motive for every appearance of goodness, draws not only his premises from a bad heart, but his logic from a narrow head. The charity 2d. That, if this is the policy of the enemy, which 'hopeth all things,' is not a surer index it is to be feared that our own men will retali- of moral than of intellectual greatness., In women especially, the disposition to see, only the dark shades of the picture of human na-ture, is odious in the extrellie, and is filly represented by Spencer's personification of Slander Nothing is all dark. There cannot the treatment of our wounded men by the ene- be a picture without its bright sputs; and the steady contemplation of what is bright in others has a reflex influence upon the beholder. It reproduces what it reflects. Nay, it seems to leave an impress upon the countenance. The features, from having a dark and sinister aspect, become open, serengiand sunny. The countenance so impressed has neither the vacant stare of an idiot, nor the crafty, penetrating look of the basilisk, but the clear, placid aspect of trath and goodness. The woman who has such a face is beautiful. She has a benuty which varies not with the features, which changes not with years. It is beauty of expression. It

DECISION AND DESTINY .- Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, in one of his reverses, was cast on the Island of Gallo, with a few of his wards King of Holland, had at one time only followers. When in a starving condition, two vessels arrived from Panama for his relief, and only go out alternately, time and about. At to induce him to abandon his object. Now came the test of his decision of character, and Emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty the determination of his earthly destiny. Drawing his sword, he traced a line withit on ma, who often, gave him food and money. the sand from east to west. Then turning towards the south, Friends and comrades,' he said, 'on that side are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, desolation and death: on this side ease and pleasu c. There lies Paris with its riches, here Panama with its poverty. Choose, each man what becomes a brave Casnant, that it took all the assiduity of his ac- tilian. For my part, I go to the south.' So saying he stepped across the line. He was followed by eleven others, and Peru was conquered!

sex."

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the style of her skirts, by saying. that eighteen springs has passed over her

Don't rely for success upon empty praise. The swimmer upon the stream of life should be able to keep affoat without aid of bladders.

Persons complain that they cannot find words for their thoughts, when the real trouble is they cannot find thoughts for their words.

THE GRAVE.-An ugly hole in theiground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, bill