ME ACITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, Ms AGITATED attendily increasing cir mation reach-the large and steadily increasing cir mation reach-the every neighborhood in the Courty. It is sent postage to any subscriber within the county at whose most convenient post coffice may be divining County - 2 22 feeth por comes may be divining County - 2 22 feeth paper includes Cards, not exceeding 5-ling paper includes 5,55 per yenr. .

THE VOLUNTEER'S BURIAL. BY PARK BENJAMEN ME Tis ove; one brightly beaming star Shines from the eastern heaven afor To light the footsteps. of the brave, Slow marching to a comrade's gravia. The northern wind has sunk to sleep; The sweet South breathes, as, low and deep, The martial clang is keard, the trend of those who bear the silent dead.

And whose the form, all stark and cold, Thus ready for the loosened month, and stretched upon so rude a bler Thine, soldier, thine ! the Volunteer, Poor Volunteer! the shot her liber in Or swift disease bath laid frien: low in And few his early loss deplorer thin His battle fought, his journey were Alas ! no wife's foud arms caresand

His check no tender mother present No pitying soul was by his side As lonely in his tent he died. He died-the Volunteer-at non 143 At evening came the small plate in a That soon will leave him in his est, With sods upon his manly breast 'Hark' to their fire! his only knill More solemn than the passing bell; For, al ! it tolls a spirit flown. Unshriven, to the dark unknown. His deeds and fale shall fude awiy,

Forgotten since his dying day.

And never on the roll of Fame.

Shall be inscribed his humble name. Alas! like him, how many more, Lie cold upon Potomac's shore! How many green unnoted gravas Are bordered by those placed waves!

Sleep, soldier, rleep! from sorrow free, And sin and strife. "Tis well with thee. 

From All the Year Round JUDGE LYNCH'S MERCY.

On one of the last days of the mar 1858, I vas disagreeably aroused from a pleasant morn ing dream by the report of a pistol close at had, followed in a few injulyes by a catrag-ling volley of fire-arises, in which the crack of the rifle blended harmoniously with the deeper note of the shot-gun. Awakening to the conmiousness that I was in a miner's camp, on the willowy bank of the Rio Gila, in the Terribry of Arizona, United States, and that, apparently, a little difficulty had occurred mong my neighbors, I hastily pulled on mybots, and sallied forth from the wigwam of ane and brushwood that had sheltered my reme. All was quiet in our narrow clearing, be gray mist was gently rising from the river uder the influence of the first rive or the sun. ad upon the stump of a cotton-wood tree un the fire sat my estimable, but rather ecentric partner, Abe, smoking the pipe of mintment, and watching a pot of coffee thre'

the boiling crisis. "Somebody shot at last," he remarked, in a unt of the crowd tother side of the slue, ud this child ain't sorry for it. Here's three months now we've been in these Gila diggings, ad all the time there's been a heap of big talk | people. pin' on, and a lot of six-shooters dawn, but my man killed vet; now perhaps things gt better and the place be quieter." }

It must be acknowleded that a long residence in California, and a severe sourse of taining in the mines during the "good old days" of 1859-'60, had rather obsequed my thend Abe's ideas on the subject of homicide. which he was in the habit of regarding as a me and effectual remedy for all ost every

recies of social evil.

Leaving him, therefore, to prepire breakut and to muse over stern schemes for the melioration of society. Retained in the melioration of society. wards the scene of the distubrance, congratthing myself upon the fact that I had never ten addicted to the practice of worly riving, which has such an evident tendent ito sour the temper and to lead men into dangerous

In an open glade of the willow-brike, where animerous party of "boys" had fixed their stole, a young Virginian, with whom I was lightly acquainted, lay on the ground severewounded. Most of his comparions had used in het pursuit of the perpetrator of the st, who had taken to flight, without siwaiting be storm which his pistol shot had c ted forth. Thile I was dressing the wound of my unacty friend, the other denizens of the camp stamed from their unsuccessful to see and hated to me all the circumstances of he affair. minudes had considered; himself egrieved apon a point connected with the 6 vision of bor in digging and "washing out" the "dirt" hom the claim, and that the stumbering quaral had that morning been revised by some tital circumstance. The man with the grehance had been indiscreet enough to address a my offensive remark to a peculiarly muscular of New York, who thereupon knocked him om without further parley. Having picked inself up, the discomfitted debater retired fon the scene without uttering another word. was prematurely taken for granted that wrerer a pistol ball which is to winning the aidst of the party gathered around the campmissing the individual whose breast had ben aimed at and striking an unfortunate Inth who had taken no part in the dispute, happened to be standing in the lie of fire, mind absorbed in the preparation of indi-Wible "slapjacks."

The intending assassin bad rather iverrated will in the use of the revolver. As may supposed, the deepest indignation was felt Terery one present, and ramor to sing quickcarried a report of the occurr ince to the material corner of the diggings and two of the diggings and two of the andred minera scattered in and down the sendered minera scattered in and down willey, to arrest the fugitive and cring him that before that terrible high riest of wiped out in blood. mohen this timer teamle and arthur case unprovided with regular tribunals. A

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Devoted to the Extension 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 CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

in the community.

Towards dvening we heard that the criminal had volunturity given himself up, and the en-tire population of the mines assembled soon after nightfall to "liquor" at the chief barroom of Gila City, as, according to American eustom, a score of tents and picket houses were somewhat inappropriately designated, almost every free and independent citizen present being prepared to enunciate deep legal opinions, from the stores of his Californian experience. The accused, who was rather a finelooking man, and a dandy after the rough fashion of the mines, swaggered about with an air of unconcern, and was treated freely to drinks at the bar by his friends. At length a gray haired Texan farmer was

proposed, and unanimously elected, for the office of judge, and there was no difficulty in finding twelve men willing to act as jurymen. The first choice was, perhaps, the most judicious that could have been made, the mantle of Mr. Justice Lynch having fallen upon an old man who had crossed the plains a few months before, driving his own team of oxen, and who had since turned his hand to various professions, practicing medicine, superintending extensive mining operations, preaching regularly on Sunday, and at the same time keeping a table d'hote for the benefit of the residents in Gila City .-The trial took place in a large tent generally used for the last-mentioned purpose, and all the such buildin in these diggings." proceedings were marked by a considerable amount of formality. Two young Californians, ambitious of forensic distinction, undertook to conduct the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by three of the most loquacious members of the community, who were supposed to have volunteered for the office in order to have an opportunity of expending their eloquence with some probability of finding listeners. The audience was of a floating character, the tent being hardly sufficiently large to contain all the miners of the Gila, and the attractions of the neighboring bar and monte-table being too powerful to permit's well-sustained attention to the pleadings of the rival orators. Within the hastily improvised Court House a few dim and flickering lanterns cast a gloomy and uncertain light on scores of bearded faces, wearing that expression of profound gravity which so generally marks the American of the Far West, and is so soon acquired by all who have thrown themselves into the midst of that desparate fight which is ceaselessly carried on in the suburbs of civilization. Men were there who had obeyed the stern beheat of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and assisted at the terrible task of the moral purification of Californin; while others had good reason to be thankful that in times past a not too stringent law had prevailed, and that they had enjoyed the impunity which, in the West, is much oftener the consequence of what is there called "order," than, of the rough and ready justice of the

The prosecuting counsel were extremely venement in their address to the jury, and sl a considerable amount of skill in their examination of witnesses. It was urged that an example ought to " be made at once in order to check that proneness to the use of Colonel Colt's ingeliously enstructed weapons which had been the hane of a neighboring State, and which already threatened to convert the peaceful valley of the Gila into a mere shooting-gallery. Even admitting the rights of the prisoner, according to the frontier code of honor, to make a target of the man who had knocked him down, it was contended that he had shown a degree of recklessness in not waiting for a more favorable opportunity which deprived his conduct of the shadow of an excuse. In order to represent his character in the blackest light, the fact was brought forward that he had served an apprenticeship in homicide during the civil wers of Kansas, but the judge promptly checked these revelations on accounty of their tendency to influenge in an improper manner the decision of the jury, the twelve enlightened citizens being chieff Southerners, and one or two of them having taken part in the capture of Lawrence, while the accused was known to be a son of the "old Moosier State" of Indiana. Every one. felt immensely relieved when the eternal "nigger question," which for a moment had threatened to intrude itself upon the meeting, was smothered by the good sense of the venerable

The defense was magnificent. It must be confessed, indeed, that the leading counsel did not stick very closely to his brief, but his speech thrilled the hearts of the majority of the audience, and he had got himself up for the occasion by changing his personal appearance in a manner that was very impressive. His bushy black beard had been ruthlessly swept away, leaving a smmoth blueness of visage which was supposed to indicate that the opposite side would find it utterly impossible to catch hold of him, The red shirt of the miner, which he had usually were was replaced by a black coat of distinctly legal appearance dragged from the recesses of his kit, and it was evidently intended this garment should produce a solemnizing effect on the minds of the jury, and convince them at once that they had no ordinary man to deal with with

The exordium of his address was a swelling flood of stump cloquence which possessed the advantage of bot baying the elightest connection with the matter in hand, while it gently soothed the ears and feelings of the crowd, which had been rather ruffled by the severe animalversion of the prosecutors upon a few of the most cherished practices of the great American people. He artfully accounted for the conduct of his client by tracing it to those chivalrous instincts of the race which cause a blow to be regarded on an injult only to the

He digressed boldly into the history of the Union, and alluded in a touching manner to acquired only a short the pattern before by that bird of freedom which is said to be in government of the United States was the tall in the Pacific. The Monrae doctrine, and the manifest destiny of the Anglo Sayon were Mist and public-spirited individuals also dragged in, for no earlibly reason except her with nine thousand."

volunteered to act as constables, and there was that in America no speech on any subject can every probability that justice would be execut- be complete without them. A parallel was ed, although law was without a representative drawn between the vigorous policy of the unfailing General Jackson and the decisive measures adopted by the prisoner to vindicate his wounded honor. Having thus shown his hearers that he himself was a fit person to be sent as delegate to Congress whenever the Territory of Arizona should be called on to elect a representative, the orator at length condecended to discuss the arguments advanced by the counsel for the prosecution in favor of making an example of his much injured client. He contended that the act of firing a revolver at the breast of an enemy was not only excusable but highly meritorious, and that as the bullet had failed to strike the object aimed at, it was absurd either to talk of injuries received or of punishment to be inflicted. Admitting that a young man had been wounded, he did not think that an unprejudiced jury would see anything in that circumstance to prevent the accused being immediately set at liberty. It was merely one of those accidents so apt to occur from the use of fire-arms, even when every possible precaution was taken. His client had injured a youthful comrade and he deeply sympathized with his sufferings, and as there was no felonious intention, neither could there be any ground for serious complaint. Capital punishment was therefore out of the question. "What then," he inquired, "are you going to do about it? It's hanging or nothing. You cant send him to jail, for I'm happy to say there's no

The usual compliments to the well-knwn moral and intellectual qualities of the jury followed this forcible argument on the side of mercy.; He saw intelligence beaming in their eyes, he believed that the twelve noble-hearted men whom he saw before him were the most honorable, the most high-minded-". Hero the orator was interrupted by a slightly intoxicated juryman, who could not refrain from giving his assent to the panegyric by calling "You bet!" in an encouraging tone of voice. Another rather disconcerted the advocate by saying, "We know all that; cut it short, old Tight-wad." The effect of this ather mysterious appellation was to bring the peroration to an abrupt close. After a few observations had been made by the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Lynch summed up the evidence and arguments on both sides in a very concise manner, telling the jury to return what verdict they thought proper, but reminding them that, necording to universal experience in Texas and California, when the excitng amusement of suspending fellow-citizens by the neck was once begun, no man alive could tell where it would end, The twelve honestmen retired by the light of the stars to a clearing in the cane brake to meditate upon their verdict, and in the meantime bets were freely taken upon the result by the more speculative and impatient among the crowd. The frisoner and his legal advisers conversed in an "nothing for nothing" being the rule of conduct even in the remote corner of

States. In about ten minutes the jury returned to the tent and pronounced a general verdic of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was briefly informed by the judge that he might "clear out" at once. An adjournment took place to the barroom over the way, and all the assistance at the trial were soon engaged in the consumption of that seductive fluid known in the Far West as "lightning." The liberated Hoosier and his late antagonist glared at each other fiercely over their glasses of corn whiskey, but the sense of the company was decidedly opposed to a renewal of hostilities that night. Returning to camp toward the small hours, my friend Abe, who had been an attentive listener to the speeches on both sides, gave me his opinion in few words of the whole affair.

"Nobody shot and nobody hanged-that's not the way we used to go on in California .-Fact is, my boy, there wasn't a man on the jury that didn't know that he deserved a rope nimself."

The wounded man eventually recovered, as wounded men generally do when fortunate enough to breathe the free air of a wilderness instead of the close atmosphere of a hospital ward. The eloquent counsel for the defense never received a "red cent" from his ungrateful client, as he told me with much indignation a few months afterwards, when I saw him for the last time, and joined him in a farewell 'smile" at the bar of the Gila City Hotel.

REGIMENTAL RIVALRY .- It is related that a rivalry exists between two regiments encamped on the Potomac, which is sometimes carried to the most absurd extremes. As an instance of this, it is stated that on one occasion the Colonel of one of the regiments was whited on by a zelous chaplain who wished to promote the religious interests of the regiment. The chaplain was politely received and beckoned to a seat

"Colonel," said he clivating his eyebrows. you have one of the finest regiments in the

"I think so," replied the Colonel. "Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instructions of your men?" "Well I don't know," replied the Colonel.

"A liveley interest has been awakened in the regiment! the Lord has blessed the labors of his servants, and ten men have been baptized." [This was the rival regiment.] "Is that so, 'pon honor?" asked the Co-

lonel, "Yes, sir." "Sergeant," said the Colonel to an attending Orderly, "have fifteen men detailed immediately to be haptized, I'll be damned if they shall get ahead of us any way."

The chaplain made a note of the interview, and retired.

GENEROUS .- "I will save you a thousand pounds," said a young buck to an old gentle-man. "How?" "You have a daughter, and you intend to give her ten thousand pounds as her partion, I believe." "I iia." "Sir, I will take nation for ages yet to come!

FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. CAMP PIERPONT, Jan. 26, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR .- 'Tis a cold winter night, the north wind is playing "Hail Columbia" with the top of my little domicil, as I fasten the door, build on a fire, and seat myself to record the events of the past two weeks. My only reason for not writing last week, is this: Sunday is my regular day for writing, and last Sunday morning our company went out on distress. Four little children sat trembling in picket. I will give you a little sketch of that day, as it will serve to illustrate the dark side her bair, and the father walked the floor in of camp life.

We left our camp about 7 o'clock in the morning, with a drenching rain pouring down upon us, and with the mud more than shoe deep to go to the picket line, about two miles from camp, on the Dranesville road. A little circumstance took place on the way worth mentioning. We had to cross a little brook where the them." water was eight or ten inches deep, and as many of the boys wore shoes, one of them thinking to cross in a better spot, went to a pile of brush out of the road a few rods; but when about half way over, his foot slipped, and away went a Buck-tail into a hole of muddy reward of fifty france. How much does your water four feet deep; he paddled around a moment to find his gun, but the gun was not forth coming. If any of you were ever four or five miles from heme fishing in a drenching rain, and fell in all over-broke your line-lost your hook and fish, you can partly judge the feelings for bringing me back." of Mr. — when he waded to the shore amid the shouts of a hundred soldiers.

It rained nearly all day and night, and as times before I should do so base a thing." we had no tents, or houses, (except for those who wore straps upon their shoulders,) there claired at last that he would go and give him we must stand, or wade in the "sacred soil" of old Virginia, nearly knee deep, for twenty-four him. After a long struggle, the father yielded long hours. The day passed off very well, but and taking his preserver by the arm, led him the night was long and lonely; hour after hour to the city and to the Major's office. Everywas shortened by the yarns and stories which body was surprised that a little man, like the went their rounds, but at last, when all were Inther, had been able to capture such a stout too sleepy and tired to either talk or listenthe stillness of the night was only broken by The fifty frances were paid, and the prisoner Corporal of the guard, no 1st, 3d, or 4th relief," as the case happened to be. Once in the night, while standing around the fire, I spoke to "Uncle Johnny" who was standing near me smoking his pipe—said I: "Pretty tough, Un-cha Johnny?" "Rather hard, yes," said he: but be G-d I can stand it if them d-d secesh can."

Late at night, as I passed the window of a warm and well lighted room, where a few officers sat smoking cigars, singing songs, and occasionally taking a little "o-be-joyful," I could not but contrast their condition with those who were standing in the ice and mud on that dark stormy night, to guard the "rock of liberty."

The weather for the past ten days has been disagreeable. beyond description; more than had enough to make up for the fair weather of lively interest in raising the first company. December. The snow has not been over two There being considerable competition in the reinches deep, but the mud is about as deep as cruiting business, it was found somewhat diffithe snow in Potter County.

A few mornings since, our honest old Chap- having considerable influence, resolved to enunder tone, and it was supposed that some ar- lain while distributing some religious "tracks" rangement was being made with regard to fees, among the the soldiers, called at a tent on 3d his acquaintances. The result was that the street, and said, "good morning boys, good company was raised in numbers from nineteen morning: shant I leave a few 'tracks' tent?" "Yes," says Ned, "but leave as few as than five days, and the extra men were transpossible, and be sure and leave the beels to-

wards the tent." Our election for Colonel took place last of Co. D. The day was an exciting one, but passed off much more quietly than was anticilis in Gen. Burnside's Division as a private, and pated. Superhoman efforts were made on both sides to win. On the one hand was a man who could boast of his birth and relations, one who had gold and could buy friends in every department of life and control the press; and on the other hand a band of freemen, or a regiment of men, who have left all that makes life dear, to fight for the land of their birth,-a regiment whose lives as American citizens, and their reputation as soldiers depended upon the Kentucky, is the following: vote they cast. The polls were opened at nine clock, and in order not to have any disturbance at the polls, and in order to detect all fraud, we voted by companies. Co. A, voted first, the names being called from the muster roll. Co. B, next, and so on in succession. As soon as the voting began the betting commenced. At nine, bets were offered and taken two to one on the fighting Col Kane. At twelve, all bets were taken even handed, and piles were put up. The McNeil men worked with a determination to win, and at three o'clock the scale had turned, two to one on the gallant Captain. At five o'clock ten to one, and hundreds offered that no one seemed willing to cover. At five the polls were closed, and at seven the news ran like wild-fire through every street, 223 majority for McNeil! The camp then echoed with cheers which continued

long and loud. Again we have a Colonel! and with such a man as Hugh W. McNeil at our head, we have no fears that we shall lose one iota of our former name, that we have worked for nine long months of toil and danger to gain. Col. McNeil is about 35 years of age. Six feet in highth, dark eyes and hair, long black beard and mustache, and in fact a noble looking man. He is a graduate of Yale College, and is a good lawyer, and was at the time when this rebellion broke out, Cushier of the Warren County Bank. And in the dark days of April last, when a deepening gloom hung over every true American heart, and every rail road chr was filled with freemen flying to defend the Capital of the Nation, a-hundred men might have been seen, armed with their own trusty pieces, floating down the Alleghany in scows built by their own hands, with their hearts beating high with the hope that they might the appearance of the troops, that, pacing up soon serve their country with Hugh W. McNeil for their First Lieut, From Pittsburg they came to Camp Curtin, where he was promoted to Capt. of his Company, then known as the Raftsman's Guard, and since that time he has commanded his company in a manner which does honor to himself and men. And to-day he is commander of a Regiment second to none that ever trod the American soil, and with him at the helm, we will fight as long as there is a Buck-tail heart that bests, or a drop of blood winding through our veins for the Union that

will stand united and be honored by every

Col. CROCKET.

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lered out and charged accordingly. Posters, Handbills, Bill-Hends, Letter-Hends andall kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments; exented neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

NO. 26

A GENEROUS CRIMINAL.

the galleys at Toulouse. .. He was strong and

vigorous, and soon made his way across the

country and escaped pursuit. He arrived next

morning before a cottage in an open field and

stopped to beg something to eat and for con-

coalment while he reposed a little. But he

found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest

a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing

agony. The galley-slave asked what was the

matter, and the father replied that they were

that morning to be turned out of doors because

"Forty frances," answered the father.

the major, to whom he told the whole story.

The mayor was so much affected that he not

in regard to the affair, and finding that it was

comparatively a small offence which con-

"You see me driven to despair," said the

they could not pay the rent.

nothy and then said.

rent amount to?"

dered his release.

made a great sacrifice.

regiment, a few days since, he noticed the ab-

sence of the officer in command, and demanded

"General Nelson-Beg your pardon, sir, I

"Gen. Nelson-Take off that shawl sir'

"General Nelson-Put it on, sir. Stand un

VIEW OF NIAGARA .- The Ohio State Journal

tells a story of an Irishman of the better class;

who thought he must conform to the fashions-

ble mania in paying a visit to the Falls of Ni-

agara. Paddy arrived at the Falls and taking

a glance at the surrounding wonders, addressed

himself to a gentleman-"And is this Ningra

Falls?": "Yes," was the reply, "And what is

there to make such a bother about?" "Why,"

said the gentleman, "do you not see the mighty

river-the deep alryss,-and the great sheet of

water pouring down?" Pat looking at the water, replied hesitatingly-"And whate to

A HAPPY CONTRABAND .- While the Union

troops were marching through. Elizabethtown

Kentucky, the other day, a venerable daughter

of Ham was so enchanted with the music and

and down she cleared a space of about ten

feet, by swinging her arms, shouting. "Dar comes de Unionists! Bress de lord for de Union-

ista! I jes knows de Unionists gwin to gain

We once heard of a rich man who was badly

"It isn't the socident," he said, "that I mind;

A Mr. Henn has started a new paper in Iowa.

that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run

over by a dirty swill cart makes me mad.

de day! Glory to de Lord!

injured by being run over.

hinder it?"

now! Take the position of a soldier, and sa-

lute your superior officer. Very well done,

"Officer-I am officer of the guard eir."

shawl.): "Now, sir, where is your sword?"

figure, enveloped in a shawl appeared.

want the officer of the guard."

"Officer-In my tent."

A young man recently made his escape from

The Casually Emancipated Blacks.

Our philanthropists have a task to perform for the black population which the progress of the war is already liberating in great numbers. Dispute the question of formal emapcipation as we may, wherever our arms carry conquest in the rebel territory they bring freedom to the slave. Thousands leave service of their masters whom to remand to bondage would cover our government and our people with infamy, and who must and will remain free. They will have to be organized into a regular and orderly society, intrusted, trained to self-dependence, and elevated, intellectually and morally, so for as the friendly aid of the white race can accomplish these objects and all this hy as little direct intermeddling of the government as may

father; "my wife and children without food These who look to see the black population or shelter, and I without means to provide for abandoning itself to the wildest license on becoming released from cumpulsory obedience to The convict listened to this tale with symthe demands of the white race are vexing themselves with unnecessary fears. The black is "I will give you the means. I have just ca naturally pacific, docile, good-tempered, forgivcaped from the galleys; whoever secures and ing and not inclined to cherish projects of retakes linck an escaped prisoner is entitled to a venge. The emancipation of his race in the British West Indies, was followed by no tumults, no riots, no attempt of the blacks to cut the throats of their children, such as cor-"Well," said the other, "put a cord around tain rhetoricians pretended to believe would my body; I will follow you to the city; they follow the liberation of the bondmen of the will recognize me, and you will get fifty frances South. All that could be said against them was that, in the soft climate of their islands, "No, never !" exclaimed the astonished which naturally disposes to indolence, and listener; "my children should starve a dozen where life is supported on such simple conditions and with so little labor, they chose at first The generous young man insisted and doto indulge themselves on a long, lazy holiday. They are growing more industrious, however, self up if the father would not consent to take with every year, acquiring a taste for the comforts of civilization and habits of forecast. IL there was bloodshed in St. Domingo, it was because of an attempt to resensiave the liberated negroes. The planters of the South take great pains to persuade the world that they are not young man; but the proof was before them .afraid of their slaves. If they are so confident of receiving no harm from their work-people sent back to the galleys. But after he was while held in a state of compelled servitude. gone, the father esked a private interview of they may trust to their pacific and in ffensive disposition still more confidently when they are set free, and have no further wrongs of only added fifty frances more to the father's which to complain, purse, but wrote immediately to the authorities

There are thousands of blacks now in the neighborhood of Port Royal, emancipated by demned the young man to the galleys, and that the effect of the war-made

he had already served out half his time, he or-and yet behaving themselves as quietly as if they had been always free, We heard at area When it was proposed to raise the 25th Mast that they wantonly wasted and destroyed prope sachusetts Regiment, a gentleman residing aerty, and were wholly averse to work for their Worcester (who has been for fifteen or twenty living. The story of their idleness was soon years in an extensive business, covering handisproved; wages were offered them, and the dreds of thousands of dollars yearly,) took a cargues of Sea Island cotton which have arrived from Beaufort were gathered and shipped by their industry. As to the causeless destruction of property in their masters' houses, the excult to fill up this company, and this gentleman, planation is this: The field negroes, finding that their masters had run away, leaving their list as a private, and thus offer an example to effects behind them in their houses, supposed that they might have left their gold and silver also. They entered the luxurious and richly furnished dwellings, the inside of which they had never seen before, opened the drawers and ferred to another company. This, individual nulled out the contents, pried into the curhad an insurance of \$10,000 on his life in New boards, emptied the sideboards, and broke open York, and he immediately after enlisting, prothe trunks, without discovering the object of ceeded to New York and paid \$500 to the comtheir search. Their masters had plenty of pany to secure his policy, and he is to pay an money; it must be concealed somewhere.— They had never seen a sofa or a piano before, and thinking that heards of cash might be hidequal sum each year he is in the service. He draws \$13 per month for his services, while his den in these mysterious objects, they cut out business in Worcester is wholly without his the sents of the sofas and disembowelled the superintendence. He left a wife and several pianes. Finally, that no place in which it was small children at home, in whom he is deeply possible to conceal money might be overlooked, interested, and in leaving them he must have they ripped open the feather beds. It was not that they wanted to destroy property-they only wanted to find money. Among the stories told of General Nelson,

We hear that the chaplains at Port Royals one of the best of the Federal Commanders in are interesting themselves in behalf of the While visiting the guard, of a neighboring ignorant people, whom their masters, for thez most part, have kept in as object a condition as possible, and that they are taking great pains to instruct and advise them, and put them in his presonce, whereupon a very numilitary-like the way of making the best use possible of their unexpected freedom. A few other benevolent individuals, we believe, are associated. with them in this work, but this is only the beginning of what is yet to be done. Plenty (Themysterious stranger divests himself of the of occupation for the schoolmasters, and ample scope for the diligence of every class of laborers in the cause of human well-being, wall test found in the vast multitudes of men and wother en, untaught, yet tractable and easily guided, whom the sudden disruption of the connection of masters and slaves will throw upon their sir-quite correct. Now deliver your sword to charitable cares .- N. Y. Leening Post. my adjutant general, and report yourself under

> A country editor, noticing the decease of a wealthy gentleman, observes : "He bas died, i leaving a widow as disconsulate as any widow need be who has obtained the uncontrolled possession of five thousand per annum. More than twenty young mon have sent letters of: condolence to her. "

A leading secessionist in Price's army wrote in a recent letter. "Our men have no dread of Federal Generals except Siegel and not for him when he is advancing. But retreating he is extremely formidable, and some of our fellows say, "When that d-d Dutchman begins to back down, look out for h-ll."

A school boy having good natureedly helped another in a difficult cyphering lesson, was an-

grily questioned by the Dominie. "Why did you work his lesson?

"To Lessen his work," roplied the young

An Irishman put his head into a lawyers offce, and asked the inmate, "An what do you sell here?" "Blockhoade," replied the limb of the law. "Och, thin, to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade, for ye have but ene of: them left."

A Misseuri farmer being asked if rawing hemp was good business, answerd, "I can't sar-He says he hopes by hard scratching to make tin say; but it is surely better than being a living for himself and his little chickens. raised by it."