PHILADELIPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

violets on the field of battle.

 Whare the dead were lying thickest, Wharat the ground was "odan" wot, Hands tight locked in confict yet, Whare theon pourred upon the plain; Where they ralliod to the onsot, Whare they obarggad with faces g Thunderred out the battio-hymn Whare the good oid tag of tarre, When the dowa of night hat fillon, And the frightenene birds returning Sang within the groen wood lon
When pursuers and pursued, Alin hat tet that telad of flood Ono lay there-amia tho rebels, Wrapped in faded, tatitered blue
Grimood with smoke, and stained with orima Trorn by bullete, hrough and thro Must he dis there all alone?
 Currs, that mother wias so proud of,
 Cold loft hand is pressing frmly Whitr righthand is groping flinitly, Violetsts se the g lad unpries,
Smiling in his soft bue eves.


 Back to that bravi heart come rushing, Koide the lifo silitlit longer Save him-last her fond heart break, Holp is oner. What on of ours? Lookt his hand is full of fow
 Carry him, ohi tenderly,
Brave young soldier of the free ! Stull the orling thundar ochoos, Still heoth thagle wirind virg its muin skicie,
 M. е. M.


## Is Thy wrat Surame almight prowe wime







## From a Lady visititers

ring the Winter of 1863, to her .young friend in the Country.
Dear Eirtri:- I regret that my re-
ply to your last letter has been so long ply to your hast letter hand been so long long
doferred. But when 1 have given you some account of
will excese me.
Academy of part of three days at, the ingtitutuomy of Nhichurthis Sciences,", an
be proud. Althounh I have may well be proud. Although 1 have given so large a share of my time to it, I have
scarcely turned a leaf in that folio of knowledge. It is $a$ place to make one
feel keenly their own ignorance. There is. such a feeld to onter upon, , os mane my
departments are comprised in that "Temple of Science," that I felt bewildered at
first. Ihope, however, that Iam enriched by some new ideas on subjeets to \#hich 1 Ihave devoted a part of my time
for the last three or four years. IWished for Wou while profiting by the remarks
of Mr. NH , whose friendship for Uncle ings to my instruction. I had only met thist gentleman one"e previous to our yisit To.the "Academy." Aunt Helen went
Fith us. the first day; after that other Mithagements provented, so that I I had in which practice you know me to be be a profioint. T-must sayy that Mr. N- displayed a commendable degree of pa-


 reply. I remarked that in the last talk
we had, he had given me a prett fair
sketch of the daily life of a fashionable young lady. "The present system of
edacation Miss
enans, helpp to make the
young ladies of the present day selfish, young lades of the present day selfhsh,
frivolous and uninteresting Theyn have no jurt idea of the responsibility of their
position; mental gitts, or walth, being
viewed by them onlty as an and additional means of gratifying their tastes in vari-
ous wayg. Fond of exatioment, they
live in a constant round of fashionable

 follow from the principles and practice
of these worldy
minded young peoople or these worl aly mindeed young people?
Material in all their aims and estimates,
they limit their ideas to the tiarrow range of this presentlife. They estimate people by their clothing, their jewels,
their houses; ;unless they rerresent property of a material kind, they are not Worthy of notice. To sich young persons,
intellect or moral power is not Forth any consideration; so indifferent are they
to sunc to such attractions, that, when brought
into the eociety of those who possesss these qualities, they avoid exchiangingremarks,
quad dite
 talk of parties, or the fashions, know
nothing of their set.".
"I wasmuch impressed with Mr. B-, earnestness, but felts somewhat perplex
ed, as I could not defend the course that he described. He observed my perplex-
ity and said with some feeling:"Rememity and said with some feeling: "Remem-
ber, Miss
Erans, this.
not a
a censure of the young ladies in this city;
I speak only of a cert
rotan
 er, , ynd this state of of things is in in oume
measurue the result of the culpabie ne glect. of parents. Children are not taught
to find their chies. happiness at home:
As a result the Aes a result, they are not contented un. less they can seek their amusements in
the gay world and ilive in constant ex-
citement
Pazental the gay world and live in constant ex-
citement. Parental authority iotat ways
supreme eveni in childhood, is almost nugatory whin these young people begigin
to act for themselves. $I$ appeal to you, Miss Evans, (mentioning some families
that $I$ know well,) if those households do not prove the'truth of my assertions."
I was obliged to admit; that as far as miny observation went, it confirmed his state
ment. I must tell oou how much $I$ love Nellie.
She has been very kind to She has been very kind to me, and my
grayity does not deter her in hor offorts
to To secure me as a companion in her wailks.
to have learned a great deal from the pet
In


 the re
course.
Aff
 THE RUSH OF IRISH EMTGRATTON: A recent number of the Banner of
Utster contains the followin extracts
"The Roscominon DiMesengeer says:Some idea may be forsed of the numbers leaving this oountry from the fact
that since Monday last, the earliest ship Which Mr. Bligh, agent here for Tappassengers for were in the former argare
ship to leave on the e 20 th inst., and tin
the lo tea the later for a steamer on the 30 th, so
the passagag are now all taken neanily month in advance. A great number of hose are secured in America for fiend
in Ireland. When we ebar in mind that
one of Tapscott's ships leaves Liverpool every four days, and that two of the In-
mants l laeve Cork each week, we can
mate better estimate the number leaving this
ben country. We are also told that each
month for the last four, the number seeking pass
incrase.
nate
The Londonderry Journal informs us that, in addition the emigration by
stamer, the number of persons going
out to America from this port by sailing
 Mesrs. W.M. Corkell\& Co, and Messirs J. \& J. Cooke are leaving almost every
other day, each vessel carrying as many passengers as she can accommadate
The Scotsman says, that on Friday the serew steamer St. Andrew left the, Tail
of the Bank for Portland and New $\overline{\text { York }}$. having over 400 passengers on board
Of these only 120 were emigrants from Scotland, 152 having arrivedatat fireonock
from Liverpool, and about 150 from from Liverpoon, and about 150 from
Londonderry, per that torning's stemi-
er. Those from Liverpool were principally foreigners, with a slight mixtare of
ITish and Eng Londonderry gere almoste entirily Irishs.
A large number of the foreigners, as well as the Irish, expressed their intention
of joining the Federal of joining the
at New York.
On Wedinesday morning last, the
steamboat Laurel sailed from Sligo for Glagoow, having on board over ore how dred emigrants, and on on the eveening por
the samed day the Sligo: sailed for Liver-
 try is, perhaps, less than it wassome weeks
ago, which may be accounted for by the
fact that the shipping agents are unable to fact that the shpping agentsalicuion, the
forward passengers on appliction
number already booked with some lines number already booked with some lines
being more than can obtain berths for the next fortnight.-Ballinasloe Star.
The numbers who have left. by the
train this week amounted to over 650
emigrants- 204 from this district, 60 train this week amounted to over 650
emigrants-204 from this district, 60
from Claremorris, and the residue from Ballyhaynis.-Mayo Constitution. An editorial in the sam In these days of comparative prosper
ity, and when the masses of Ireland' inhabitants are in a much better position
than they have ever been before, the rapiddepopulation of:the country appears
unaccountable to those who know little onaccount history. Sixty years ago
of its census of Ireland was five and a quarter millions; in 1844 the numerical
strength of the people was eight and quarter millions; and now, in 1864 , the
population is only about five and a hal millions. From 1847 to the present the people of this country have been
spreading themseves over different parts
of the globe, but especially on the Am errican Continent and in the severa
islands of Australia. Those who sought ou't locations for themselves in those
portions of the world have generally been
successful, and to their successful, and, to their honour be it
stated, they, have not forgotten "the old folks at home "" but, as soon as the
found means to do so, they have aided found means to do so, they have aide
in conveying their relatives to the land
of hope, and thus vast numbers of ple who otherwise could nevere have have
plansported theisselves to other clime are at present on the fair way of gaining the other side the Alrrect, picture wer
the Pacific. If a corre
drawn of the every-day existence of the lower ranks of the agriculturists in Ir
land-of the struggles and endurance to
which they are subjected-few person which they are subjected-few person
woüd feel astonised that sueh immens
numbers fly to distant countries numbers fly to distant countries. Among the blessings which our rebel
ious masters threw a way, because more than their equal share of liberty wa not good enough for them, was a pretty
large interest in our northern mutual life insurance companies, they having none of their-own. Onr companies were
no losers by this. On the other hand,
not a fefy of them profited by the forfeiture of southern policies to an amoun
far greater than suffient to cover the
subsequent war risks of their members
Still the subsequent war risks of their member
Still there were two questions which
caused some solicitude to the of these institutions. First, whethe
the continance of the war would no
diminish their business; and second diminish their business; and second
Whether it would not increase the mon
tality so as to impair their funds. tality so as to impair their funds.
far as the twenty-five companies no
doing bưsiness in Massachasetsts doing business in Massachusetts ar
concerned, the year ending November 1
1863 answered the first question, tha
their buisiness bid 1863 answered the first question, tha
their buisiness had experienced an in
crease of thirty-seven per cent in it crase of thirty-seven per cent. in it
cash receipts, and thirty-twoo and a half
per cent. in the amount insured;
that is, the amount of insurance has
increased from one thand phat is, the amount of insurance has
increased from one hundred and
ninety-six millions of dollars to about two hundred and sixty millions, an
the usual revenue from seven and half millions to ten and a quarter mil
loins. It answered the second question by showing the ratio of the number
deaths to the lives insured scarcely shade higher than in any of the forme
years in which we have noted it. In some particular companies the losses b deaths on war risks may have slightly
exceeded the extra war premiums receir ed, but in the aggregate the military ex posure thus far has not impaired the
funds of the companies, nor has it pro duced sioch an effect on the aggregat mortality as would have attracted par
ticular notice in time of peace. Th ticular notice in time of peace. The
light mortality which has always char-
acterized our Amercan life insurance acterized our Amercan life insurance
companies, has still prevailed. The policies terminated by death have been 873, while by the combined experience
of the English companies, they should
have been 1165 . This evidence of safe and successful operation in the midst o a struggle which might be expected to paralize every institution looking beyond
the safety of the present, shows what an amount of reserved force there is in the
loyal pait of the republic' and ought t loya part of the republic and ought to
teach traitors a lesson of despair in their
work of destruction.

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[^0]:    THE CHILDSWORLD
    
    

