The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 8. ALTOONA, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863. NO. 18.

O, YES! O, YES!!
THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as *Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.*

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR
Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the city with the largest and most varied stock of goods in his line ever brought to Altoona, all of which he has now on exhibition and sale at his new store room on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store. His stock embraces all the latest styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

Ladies' and Childrens' Hats and Flats,

which I am confident cannot be surpassed in the country, all of which I will sell at the most reasonable prices. Remember the Hall of Fashion when you want anything in the line of head covering, and call on

May 4, '63-tf JESSE SMITH.

New Drug Store.

S. BERLIN & CO., ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a Drug and Variety Store in

WORK'S NEW BUILDING,

Virginia Street, between Julia and Caroline Streets, where may be had

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PUTTY,

and all other articles usually sold in the Drug business.

OUR MEDICINES

are of the purest and best quality, and our Chemicals bear the marks of the best manufacturers.

Painters, Glaziers, Builders and others requiring to use PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, *Window Glass, Putty, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, &c., &c.,* will find our assortment to be of the BEST QUALITY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The purest Wines and Liquors for Medicinal, Mechanical and Sacramental purposes always in store.

All orders correctly and promptly answered, and Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

THE UNION FOREVER!

GOOD NEWS!

GODFREY WOLF would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOTHING STORE,

On Corner of Main and Caroline Streets,

where he will keep on hand a large stock of ready-made clothing consisting of DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, OVERALLS, KNIT JACKETS, &c., at Philadelphia prices.

HATS & CAPS!

I have a large and varied stock of hats and caps which it will be to the advantage of all to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as shirts, collars, neck-ties, handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Determined to sell, I have marked my goods at the very lowest figures, and feel confident that all will be satisfied with the price and quality of my stock.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

From the Front!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for wet weather and saving health.

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

CONFECTIONERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

MRS. C. BEITER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity that she has opened a

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON,

In Jesse Smith's old Stand, on Virginia street, opposite the

LUTHERAN CHURCH,

where she will keep on hand a choice lot of confectioneries nuts, fruit, cakes, etc., which she will sell at the most reasonable prices.

During the season she will also keep Ice Cream, of different flavors, which she will take pleasure in serving to customers at all hours of the day and evening.

Give me a call, and I will give satisfaction.

April 21st, 1863.-6m.

PAINTING, GLAZING and PAPER-HANGING.—The subscriber desires to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to undertake any amount of work in his line, and he feels confident, from his long experience in the business, that he can render entire satisfaction both as to prices and the finish he puts upon his work. Estimates made at any time.

Persons having work in my line to execute may save money by calling upon me.

Residence on Harriet street, nearly opposite the United Brethren Church, East Altoona. J. A. DARR.

April 21, 1863.-3m.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. B. McCRUM, H. C. DERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)...... $1 50

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One Square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest, will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square.

Choice Poetry.

THE REVEILLE.

[In the course of a late patriotic lecture by T. Starr King, he recited the following stanzas, written but not before published, by T. B. Hart, of San Francisco.]

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands.
And of armed men the hum—
Lo! a nation's hosts have gather'd
'Round the quick alarming drum,
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come,
Ere your heritage be wasted!" said the quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel—
War is not of Life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
When the autumn days shall come?"
But the drum
Echoed, "Come!
Death shall reap the braver harvest!" said the solemn sounding drum.

"But, when won the coming battle,
What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest, subjugation,
Even greater ills become?"
But the drum
Answered, "Come!
You must do the sum to prove it!" said the Yankee answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannons' thunder,
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
When my brothers fall around me,
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
But the drum
Answered, "Come!
Better there in death united than in life a recreant! Come!"

Thus they answered—hoping, fearing—
Some in faith, and doubting some—
Till a trumpet voice, proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum,
Lo! was dumb,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered, "Lord, we come!"

Select Miscellany.

GEN. BURNSIDE ON HIS DUTY AND THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.

We commend the following patriotic and determined words of the commandant of the department of the Ohio, to the attention of all the people:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., May 11, 1863.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio:

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made this morning before your Honors on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the Court the following statement:

If I were to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of Government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism was universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil war. One of the States of this department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man, from the enemy's country, distributing in my camps speeches of their public men, that tended to demoralize the troops, or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have them tried, and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The press, and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which, just now, amount to treason. The simple names 'Patriot' and 'Traitor' are comprehensive enough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of that power.

It is said that the speeches which are condemned have been made in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field, never faced the enemies of their country; never underwent the privations of our soldiers in the field; and, besides, they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and as a general thing, of approving of what they say; therefore, the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and upon the public press, and it behooves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license and plead they are exercising liberty. In this Department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country; and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty, by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot.

I again assert that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defense of my Government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this Department. There is no party—no community—no State—no State legislative body—no corporation, or body of men that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that Government at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in a proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license, and intemperate discussion, which tends to weaken the authority of the Government and army; while the latter is in the presence of the enemy—it is cowardly so to weaken it. This license could not be used in our camps—the man would be torn in pieces who would attempt it.

There is no fear of the people losing their liberties; we all know that to be the cry of demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religion, civilization, education and freedom, to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people, teaches them to make all the necessary sacrifices for their country, when an emergency requires. They will support the constituted authorities of the Government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and is so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty, which is the best guarantee for the permanence of our republican institutions, that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to continue the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiery to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people.

It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the Government is acknowledged?

I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government and thereby strengenhing the ememy. If we use our honest efforts, God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country.—Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in the suppression of this rebellion: for, should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

These are substantially my reasons for issuing "General Order 38," my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reasons for the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for a supposed violation of that order, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands.

In enforcing this order, I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by factious, bad men. In the former event quietness will prevail; in the latter event the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority, and the neighborhoods that allow it. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Com. Dep't of the Ohio.

A GOOD SHOT.—I never pass the old toll-gate at Newcastle bridge, without thinking of the story of George Schaffer, who many years ago lived in Portsmouth. I must tell it as a tribute to his funny memory. Once he had been in Newcastle, gunning, and was coming home with his game-bag empty, and very weary, when he stopped at the toll-house for a moment's rest. Says he to the toll-taker, "There's a fine flock of ducks back here in a pond; what will you let me fire into them for?" "Can't do it," replied the toll-man; "I don't want to have my ducks killed." George put his gun into the toll-house, and walked back to take another look at the ducks. While he was gone, the toll-man, who was a wag, drew the shot from the barrel, and then replaced the gun. George returned and renewed the question. "Well," said the toll-man, "though you are called a good shot, I don't believe you could hurt them much. Give me a dollar and you may fire." The dollar was paid, and quite a party who had gathered round, went back to witness George's discomfiture.—He raised the gun, fired, and killed nine of them. "The devil!" cried the toll-man, in consternation, "how did you do that? I took the charge out of your gun." "Yes," said George, "I supposed you would, I always go double-charged."

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF "GREENBACKS."—An important decision was made in the Superior Court of Cincinnati a few days since, on the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender. The case was this: Richard B. Field was indebted to one John Tounley, by way of note and mortgage, on a balance due of two thousand dollars in legal tender notes, and demanded his note and mortgage. Tounley refused to give them up, or receive the money, on the ground, as he claimed, that the Treasury notes offered were not money, and were not a legal tender, and he demanded gold or silver. Thereupon Mr. Field brought suit to compel the surrender up of the note and mortgage, alleged a tender of lawful money. The defendant answered, denying that greenbacks were a legal tender, and claiming that he was entitled to be paid in gold or silver. The question, therefore, was squarely presented. After a full and exhaustive argument, the court becided that the tender was good, and the law making greenbacks a legal tender constitutional—and ordered the note and mortgage to be surrendered. This is the first decision in Ohio upon this important question:

BUTTER.—From an article in the Plowman, we learn that a long continued series of experiments have proved that butter of the best quality is obtained by churning the cream at a temperature of fifty-one degrees. To obtain the greatest quantity of butter, the cream should be churned at a temperature of fifty-six degrees. The temperature at which butter can be obtained in the greatest quantity and the best quality is, of course, a medium between the two foregoing estimates, viz: fifty-three degrees.

It is found that milk kept in zinc vessels will continue sweet four or five hours longer than it will in vessels of any other material, and that the cream from the former yields butter in proportion to that from pewter vessels of sixteen to eleven in favor of zinc, and has a more agreeable flavor. The difference is attributed to the electric property of zinc, which facilitates the disengagement of the cream from the curd and serous matter.

☞ A young lady who encouraged the addresses of a lover whom she intended to marry, provided she didn't get a better offer, complained of him that he lacked animation. But when taking offence at her coquetry, he married her rival Anna—she changed her tone and complained that he was too *Anna*-mated.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

I was conversing, not long since, with a returned volunteer.

"I was in the hospital as nurse for a long time," said he, "and assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumb off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?" Then he told me:

"It was a young man who had a severe wound in the thigh: The ball passed completely through and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taking up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries sloughed off. An incision was make and it was again taking up. "It is well it was not the main artery," said the surgeon: "he might have bled to death before it could have been taken up." But Charley got on finely, and was a favorite with us all.

"I was passing through the ward one night, about midnight, when suddenly, as I was passing Charley's bed, he spoke to me. "H——, my leg is bleeding again." I threw back the bedclothes, and the blood spirted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off.

"Fortunately, I knew just what to do, and in an instant I had pressed my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was barely room for my thumb, but I succeeed in keeping it there, and, arousing one of the convalescents, sent him for the surgeon, who came in on a run. "I am so thankful, H——," said he, as he saw me, "that you were up, and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here."

"But on examination of the case, he looked exceedingly serious, and sent out for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and, if I moved it, he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life.

"Poor Charley!,' He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and by the pressure of my thumb kept up the life of Charley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in, to feel that I held the life of a fellow-mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did, it was a hard thought but there was no alternative.

"The last words were spoken. Charley had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more than once, as I listened to those parting words. All were sad, and he turned to me. "Now, H—— I guess you had better take off your thumb," "Oh, Charley! how can I?" said I.—"But it must be, you know," he replied cheerfully. "I thank you very much for your kindness, and now, good-bye."

"He turned away his head, I raised my thumb, once more the life current gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead."

GIFTS FROM GERMANY.—One of the steamers of the Hamburg and American Steamship Company, lately arrived, brought to this port over eighty large packages of fine linen and lint, which had been contributed by the firiends of the Union along the Rhine, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Some of the packages were of the size of hogsheads, all were made up of the best material. The linen was especially fine.

Every package bore this inscription: "Rhine, Bavaria. For the Wounded Defenders of the United States." These packages were a free gift of the freedom-loving men and women of Rhineland, and were brought over free by the Hamburg and American line. In the light of such exhibitions as this and others that have preceded it, there is no room at all for doubt as to the existence among the people everywhere throughout Europe, of a deep and profound sympathy with the North in its grand struggle for liberty and good government.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SILVER?—It has long been known that vast quantities of silver have for centuries been carried to India, and that there it disappeared out of the circulation of the world like pebbles down a cavern. It is said that in the last twenty-five years $550,000,000 have been sent thither, of which $450,000,000 have thus disappeared. No probable reason has ever been discovered for this mystery, except the ancient Asiatic custom of burying specie and jewelry in the ground.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE of THE WAR

Col. Stokes, of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, is one of those men who have suffered severely at the hands of the rebels in that State. One result of this is, that not only is he a whole-hearted, devoted patriot, but he is decidedly of the opinion that the rebels must be treated as rebels, and suffer the consequences of their own wicked uprising against righteous Government. The men composing his regiment being well acquainted with every road, by-path, nook and corner of that part of Tennessee, they have rendered efficient service while with this portion of the army of the Cumberland, in ferreting out rebel emissaries and keeping the scouting parties of Morgan's banditti in close quarters. A few days ago an expedition started from Carthage for a point near to Murfreesboro, of which Stokes' Cavalry formed a part. The Colonel had not had the pleasure of seeing his family for several months, and as they were exposed to rebel insults and depredations, it was no doubt with considerable intetest he started out on the expedition, seeing the road to be traveled led past his own house. On coming up to his house he found some six or eight rebel soldiers, who had demanded breakfast of Mrs. Stokes, about to sit down at the table.

"Gentlemen," said the Colonel very politely, "I see by your dress that you belong to the Confederate army."

"Yes, we do," was the reply. "And who are you?"

"I am Colonel Stokes, and you are my prisoners. Eat your breakfast, however, and when you get done, my men will take care of you."

The rebels looked as if they thought they were about to pay pretty dearly for their breakfast. If the saying that "misery loves company" be true, then they must have been measureably comforted, for in a few minutes another squad of rebels came up, and, of course, were unceremoniously captured. The boys say that the Colonel stepped across the room and embraced his wife and children in the most fervent and orthodox style, which, doubtless, caused not a few of the brave boys to have some very vivid day dream scenes of loving wifes and happy children in their own homes.

Some dry wag has sagely remarked that "there is a great deal of human nature in a man;" but it would assuredly be very difficult to tell whether the peaceful or the warlike in man's nature were the most vividly displayed in this domestic tableau. One thing is certain, however, that it is very seldom an officer can kiss his wife and capture a score or two of prisoners at the same time.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinner with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe—the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Darby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that? Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him.

THE DOG BEFORE THE MIRROR.—Gotthol had a little dog, which, when placed before a mirror, became instantly enraged and barked at his own image. He remarked on the occasion: "In general, a mirror serves as an excitement to self-love, whereas it stimulates this dog to anger against itself. The animal cannot conceive that the figure it sees is only its reflection, but fancies that it is a strange dog, and therefore will not suffer it to approch its master. This may remind us of an infirmity of our depraved hearts.—We often complain of others, and take offense at the things they do against us, without reflecting that, for the most part, the blame lies with ourselves. Men behave ill to us, because we behave ill to them. Our children are forwarded because they have inherited and learned forwardness from us. We are angry with them yet they are our own image."

☞ Three Chicago ladies were visiting together, and each had her baby, a six months' old girl, with light hair and blue eyes. The little ones were laid down to sleep on a bed, while the mothers took tea; and some mischievous young fellow, who boarded in the house, changed all the infants' clothing. The mistaken identity was not discovered until not morning, and the anxious matrons suffered much consternation and several journies in sorting out their children.

☞ Precocious young man, blessed with the name of Isaac, says that "if he is drafted, Abraham will be offering up Isaac as a sacrifice."