

THE BEAVER ARGUS  
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# BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.  
Advertisements inserted in this paper at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 7 cents for each subsequent week. A liberal discount is made for long advertisements, and for those inserted in advance. A space equal to seven lines of this type is assumed as a square. HORRY  
Special notices at 25 per cent. additional to the regular rates.  
Business cards, to contain no more than 10 lines, per year. Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each, and other notices of a public nature, free.

## POETICAL.

### A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee,  
Or place my hand in thine;  
Before I let thy future give  
Color and form to mine;  
Before I part all for thee,  
Question thy soul to light for me.  
I break all slighter bonds, nor feel  
A shadow of regret—  
Is there one link within the past,  
That holds thy spirit yet?  
Or thy faith as clear and free  
As that which I can pledge to thee?  
Ask deeper still. If thou canst feel  
Within thy inmost soul,  
That thou hast kept a portion back,  
While I have staked the whole—  
Let no false pity spare the blow,  
But, in true mercy, tell me so.  
Is there within thy heart a need  
Which mine cannot fulfil?  
One chord that any other hand  
Could better wake or still?  
Speak low, lest at some future day,  
My whole life wither or decay.  
Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,  
And answer to my claim,  
That late and that to-day's mistake,  
Would have had blame to share?  
Knows she their conscience thus, but thou  
Wilt surely warn and save me now.  
Say, answer not—I dare not hear,  
The words would come too late—  
I will spare thee all remorse,  
So comfort thee, my Fate—  
Whether on my heart may fall,  
Remember I would risk it all.

## Miscellaneous.

### GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN W. GEARY was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and although now only thirty-six years of age, has already won a lasting fame by his adherence to the cause of right and duty. The different parts of our country which he has been placed, in civil, military, judicial and executive positions. Having lost his father very early in life, he was thrown upon his own resources, and not only supported himself, but became the daily support of his widowed mother, by teaching a village school during which time he also, by his persevering industry and commendable economy, acquired means to procure a classical education, which he completed at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., creating life-long friends among its professors and classmates, by the early exhibition of those same sterling qualities that have since endeared him to so many others in so civil and in public life. Having finished his collegiate education he assumed the profession of a civil engineer, in the practice of which he went to Kentucky, partly in the employ of the Commonwealth and partly in that of the Green River R.R. Company. Land was engaged in the survey of several very important branches of the public improvements of that State. After an experience with the Engineer Corps, in many of the States, he successfully filled all the various offices from a clerkship to the superintendency of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and during several years discharged the duties of his responsible positions with complete satisfaction. At a very early date, actuated by his mathematical abilities, he exhibited a genius for military tactics, and labored strenuously by the outlay of time and means to perfect our volunteer system. From a private in the grades to that of Brigadier-General, which he was elected by the brigade comprising Cambria and Somerset counties. When the war with Mexico was declared, he was among the first who responded to the call for volunteers, and was accepted, along with the "American Highlanders" of Cambria county, which splendid company he then commanded. They were incorporated in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Pa., upon its organization, and he was elected its first Lieutenant-Colonel. His regiment joined the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz, and served in the advance under the command, and on the line of operations, of that great chief, through his brilliant campaign in Mexico. Geary was attached to Gen. Quitman's division, and distinguished himself in the battle of "La Oroya," "Chapultepec," "Mexico," and "City of Mexico." Upon arriving at the capital, his Colonel having died, he was elected Colonel by a vote of more than two-thirds of the command. His friendship and political preference. It was the reward for his own good conduct from the hands of the gallant and spontaneous and grateful brave men who had fought by his side, shared his privations, suffering and dangers, and who witnessed and knew best how to appreciate his services. The war having closed, Col. Geary returned with the remnant of his command to his native State, and the

people of Pittsburg will long remember the enthusiastic welcome he received upon his arrival among them. Hon. William Wilkins, in a public speech complimented the services of the gallant, weather-beaten and war-worn troops, and the excitement of the universal jubilee ran to the highest pitch. On the 22d of January, 1849, in return for his services in Mexico, President Polk appointed Col. Geary postmaster at San Francisco, which, in consequence of the then recent discovery of gold in California, had become a port of considerable importance. He was also empowered to create postoffices, appoint postmasters, establish mail routes, and make contracts for carrying the mails throughout California. He was thus placed in the way of his subsequent and almost unparalleled success and popularity among the heterogeneous population of the Empire State. On the 1st of August, 1849, the municipal election of San Francisco took place, and although ten different tickets were framed for the various minor offices, his name appeared at the head of them all, and he received every vote cast that day for the office of *First Alcalde*, it being at that time the most important, responsible and difficult office in the State of California. It required administrative and executive abilities of the rarest quality. The population numbered 20,000, almost entirely adult males, drawn together from every section of the world, and possessed of every imaginable variety of character. To effect anything like a proper organization of the city, and establish an ordinary police force, from the chaotic material and rebellious spirits that then existed, was of itself an herculean task. But added to this the duties of Alcalde embraced those of every one of the customary offices of a city and county jurisdiction. He was a Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, Probate Recorder, Register of Deeds, and a Notary Public and Coroner. He daily held an ordinary police or mayor's court, an alcalde's court for the minor cases and general executive matters of the city; a court of first instance with universal, civil and criminal jurisdiction; and a court of admiralty for maritime cases. In a word, he was the curator of the public, doing everything that was to be done, even to the holding of inquests and taking acknowledgment of deeds. And so well did he perform all these varied, arduous, complicated and difficult duties, that at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, the city in the meantime having more than doubled its population. During the time of holding the office of Alcalde, Col. Geary tried, as Judge, over twenty five hundred civil and criminal cases, and from his decision not over a dozen appeals were made, and not one decision was ever reversed. Under the old Mexican laws Alcalde had power to grant away the public lands at twelve dollars for "fifty rods lots" (25 square yards)—All American Alcaldes, previous to Geary's time, had availed themselves of this privilege, and disposed of an immense amount of valuable property at these mere nominal rates. A resolution, after his election, was debated by the Ayuntamiento (Council) directing the Alcalde to make such grants at the legal rates. Gen. Geary assured them that, rather than make such grants he would relinquish his office, because the sudden and unexpected rise of the value of the lands would enable the Alcalde, if he were so disposed, to enrich himself and friends to the public detriment. At the rates named the lands belonging to the city were worth only \$35,000. A small portion of these lands were then sold at public auction, and brought half a million of dollars! This sum was placed in the city treasury! The tracts remaining unsold were proportionally worth several millions of dollars! Thus was this immense sum earned to the city.

On the 1st May, 1850, the first city charter was adopted, and Col. Geary was elected Mayor under its provisions by a large and flattering vote. The manner in which he discharged the duties of this position can be best understood from his inaugural address to the city councils, and numerous subsequent messages, all of which are on file, and have been published as well as from the fact that at the expiration of his term of office a petition, numerously signed by the most prominent citizens, without distinction of party, was presented, requesting him to be a candidate for re-election, which he declined.

The Legislature, however, having created a Board of Commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco, Col. Geary was appointed a member, and upon the organization of that body, was elected its President. He was, too, by his special knowledge and judicious counsel and advice, his rendered valuable service to the city. Besides all this, during his residence in San Francisco, he was Chairman of the Board of Health, had assisted in the organization of Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and was in fact instrumental in establishing comfortable hospitals for the sick, and was connected with every benevolent and charitable institution of the place. He signified himself by his courage and intrepidity in arresting the progress of the great fire, and by the promptness with which he answered

the call of the authorities of that city, rendered efficient aid in suppressing the squatter riots at Sacramento. In the year 1840, when Col. Geary was a resident of California, a Convention was formed to frame a State Constitution, and some of our readers still remember the intense anxiety and excitement which prevailed throughout the country regarding the result of its proceedings. This pro-slavery Democratic party of that time were determined that California should only be admitted into the Union as a slave State, and for the sole purpose of extending their influence in that behalf, many removed from the Southern States to that distant region. The plan was well conceived, and instead of all hazards to be accomplished, the slavery clause was inserted into the Constitution, and toward it with hot haste to Washington for adoption without proposing it to the people for ratification. Col. Geary was thoroughly acquainted with the programme, and resolved that the proposed measure should not be effected. He accordingly took strong grounds against them, and need all his influence, which was, then equal, at least, to that of any man in the territory, first to have omitted the clause legalizing slavery, and secondly to prevent the Constitution, when adopted by the Convention, from being sent to Congress, and after it should be submitted to a vote of the people and had received their approval. No man could have labored more earnestly and successfully than he did to effect these two objects, both of which, after a most terrible struggle, were accomplished, and California was received free from the stain of slavery into the Union of States. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the active part taken by Col. Geary against the pro-slavery party then in California, this result might not have been accomplished.

Private affairs of great importance requiring his presence in Pennsylvania, Col. Geary left San Francisco in February 1852, and repaired to his farm in Westmoreland county, where he remained until again called into active public life, through his appointment by President Pierce as Governor of Kansas Territory, which appointment, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

He received notice of this appointment in July, 1853, and having delayed only long enough to receive arrangements, he proceeded to Kansas, reaching Fort Leavenworth on the 9th of September following.

No pen can adequately describe the terrible condition of the territory at the time of his arrival. The scenes he had witnessed in California were being re-enacted, with horrors greatly intensified. Civil war was raging with more than feehish ferocity, and all on account of slavery. Men were flocking from all parts of the South, of desperate character, with passions inflamed to the highest pitch, and with the express and avowed purpose of making Kansas a slave State by any means, however fair or foul! And these again were resisted by actual settlers and now comers from the free States, equally as determined, though not so brutal and ferocious. The forcible passions of human nature, with all their dreadful consequences, were visible on every hand. The smoke of burning buildings blackened the air; fields of grain were laid waste and desolate; woman and children were driven starving and naked from their homes to perish on the desolate prairies; and the dead bodies of murdered men were strewn along the wayside. Chaos reigned supreme—murder and crime, in all its most hideous forms, ran rampant through the land.

Such was the gloomy prospect that presented itself to the new Governor. A man of less nerve would have looked upon it with amazement, and with dismay fled from the scene, as did two of his predecessors, and many others. But Gov. Geary was not the man to be easily intimidated. He had passed already through many a fiery ordeal. He took in at a glance the entire situation. From this dismal chaos, from this hell of discord, from all this terrific and confused mass of conflicting passions, he was expected to produce order, peace and harmony. He halted not, however, but buckled on his armor, and in good earnest applied himself to the difficult task. And so earnestly and effectually did he devote himself to the work, that as early as September 30th, he was enabled truthfully to write to the Secretary of State, saying: "Peace now reigns in Kansas. Confidence is gradually being restored. Settlers are resuming their ordinary pursuits, and a general gladness pervades the community." He had arrested criminals, driven brigands from the roads, disarmed and disbanded invading armies, and insured protection to all peaceable citizens.

"But this state of tranquility, thus effected, was precisely the reverse of what the pro-slavery party in Kansas and the administration at Washington desired. Governor Geary's course, instead of receiving their approval, met their decided condemnation. It was intended that the agitation and excitement should continue until the Free State men were either annihilated or driven from the territory, and the pro-slavery party could have every

thing in their own hands. Hence the Governor's reports to Washington were coldly received, and if answered at all, as coldly answered. There was no mistaking the honor and spirit of their communications. In the meantime the leading ruffians were becoming more and more emboldened by the encouragement they received from the seat of the Federal government. At the Leavenworth Postoffice, the Governor's letters and papers, both private and official, were opened and their contents scrutinized. The few troops that had been left to guard his person and official documents, were gradually removed by order of Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War. Pro-slavery ruffians, whom he had caused to be arrested and liberated by order of Chief Justice Lechelle, and public meetings were held in Illinois for refusing to give his sanction to the institution of slavery upon an unwilling people. The villain, actuated and aided by others, less bold, was followed in an attempt to assassinate him on his departure from the Legislative Hall, and almost every member there assembled.

To crown all, the pro-slavery men of all parties, the great majority, however, being old line Whigs, from the South, met together at Leavenworth and organized the "National Democratic Party." There was much discussion in regard to the adoption of this name, the leading men of the Convention declaring they could not swallow the word "Democrat," having been life-long "Whigs." But this objection was overruled, by the argument that the name would not change positions, while it would assure to the support of "the Washington Democracy."

The platform of the "National Democratic Party" thus adopted, is clearly expressed in the following unanimous resolution of its Legislature: "Whereas, We believe that on the success of our party depends the perpetuity of the Union; and therefore, Be it resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein, that it is the duty of the pro-slavery party, the Union loving men of Kansas Territory, to know but one issue, SLAVERY, and that any party making or attempting to make any other, is, AND SHOULD BE HELD, AS AN ALLY OF ABOLITION AND DISUNION."

In carrying out this doctrine, all the Free State members of the National Democratic Party, not one of them being received into its fellowship or allowed to take part in its proceedings. This platform was indorsed by the Democrats at Washington at that time, and was subsequently adopted and carried out by the President to the full measure of perfection. So far as he had the power he ostracised all Free State Democrats, no matter how long or how faithfully they had served the party.

The "National Democratic Party" being thus organized, the next movement was to commit Governor Geary to its policy. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Central Committee, called upon the Governor, with the assurance that if he would connect himself with the party he should be one of the two United States Senators soon to be chosen. The Chairman urged the matter with such determined pertinacity that Governor Geary ordered him out of his office, and declared that if he should dare again approach him with such vile an offer he would toss him through the window.

Soon after those proceedings a Constitution, known as the "Leavenworth Constitution," was received in Kansas direct from Washington, where it had been carefully prepared; and agreeably to the directions accompanying it, an attempt was made to have it adopted by an improvised convention and referred to Washington, in the shortest possible time, regardless of the known wishes of the people. An act of the Legislature to this effect was immediately passed, but for several reasons, the most prominent of which were, that no provision was made for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification, and that he was satisfied that a large majority of the actual residents of the territory were decidedly and strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, which the Constitution was intended to force upon them.

This having occurred after the election of Buchanan, by before his inauguration, Governor Geary addressed his letters, stating the true condition of affairs; but received no reply. He did, however, receive positive evidence, from other sources, that the newly elected President had abandoned the true Democratic principles and adopted the platform of the "National Democracy." Hence, Governor Geary resolved at once not to hold an office under his administration, and on the day he was installed in the Presidential chair, wrote and forwarded his resignation as Governor of Kansas. On the 10th of March, 1857, he left the territory, and again returned to the quietude of private life. Had Governor Geary been sustained in his honest and manly course, in Kansas, by the administration at Washington, there is reason to believe that the destructive wrong which we have just passed through which never have occurred and the hundreds

of thousands of brave soldiers who now sleep the sleep of death would be living to bless with their presence the homes made so sadly desolate. Although Governor Geary has refused all connection or fellowship with the "National Democratic Party," he persisted in adhering to the doctrine he had advocated in California sixteen years ago, and still more recently in Kansas, that the institution of slavery should not be forced upon an unwilling people, and never hesitate to express his disapprobation of the institution in all its forms, sentiments which have since formed the basis of the Union Republican platform. Hence, after his return from Kansas he associated himself with the party that sustained Stephen A. Douglas, which was greatly instrumental in breaking up the pro-slavery faction, and effecting the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, a result which he foresaw and was desirous of having accomplished.

No sooner was the result of that election known, than plans were being hatched by the "National Democracy" to fulfill their oft-rehearsed threat to destroy the Union. Consequently, when after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, a war against rebellion became inevitable, Governor Geary was again among the first to offer his military services to the government. He raised and equipped, at his own expense, the Twenty-Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he took the command. With this splendid regiment, he numbered over three hundred men, he entered the field in July, 1861, and continued in active service during the entire four years of the war, with the exception of twenty-eight days, and when he was incapacitated for duty by wounds received in battle.

For meritorious deeds he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General on the 25th of April, 1862, and brevetted Major-General Jan. 12th, 1863, for fitness to command and promptness to execute.

From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of War, it appears that during his term of service General Geary was engaged in over fifty hotly contested battles and important skirmishes, besides many other of lesser note. Among those engagements may be especially named that of "Bolivar Heights," "Cedar Mountain," "the three days' fight at Chancellorsville," the struggle at Gettysburg, which also lasted three days, and resulted in driving the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania, "Washburn's Ridge," "Bingold," "Triand," "Mill Creek," and "Sunk Creek Gaps," "Resaca" (two days), "New Hope Church," "Foe's Creek," "Kob's Farm," "Kenesaw," "Pine Hill," "Marjette," "Peach Tree Creek," siege and capture of Atlanta, (twenty days) siege of Savannah, (ten days), which was captured by his division ten hours before any other troops reached that city, as was also Fort Jackson, both of which places were surrendered in person to General Geary. In this capture three hundred and fifty prisoners, one hundred and fourteen pieces of artillery, thirty-eight thousand five hundred bales of cotton and five ocean steamers, with an immense variety of ammunition and other stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

Upon the capture of Savannah, General Geary was appointed by Major-General Sherman's Military Governor, which position he filled with signal credit to himself until he was relieved, that he might accompany the triumphant army of Sherman in its further march through the Carolinas. In the battle of Bolivar Heights he received a severe wound in the right knee, and at Cedar Mountain he was slightly wounded in the left ankle, and seriously through the elbow joint of the left arm. He was also struck in the right breast and severely injured by the fragment of a shell at Chancellorsville. His two sons accompanied him to the field the eldest of whom, a young man of eighteen years, who had adorned himself by sterling ability to the command of a battery, with the rank of Captain, and gave promise of the utmost capacity and usefulness, was killed at the battle of Washburn's Ridge. "At the time he fell," an eloquent writer, "he was acting as Lieutenant of one section of Knapp's Battery. As an artilleryman he had no superior in the army. His gun was his pride. He was always beside her, and his aim was unerring. At this battle, about two hundred and fifty men under command of General Geary, were attacked from an eminence, by five thousand of the enemy, at twelve o'clock at night. The unequal fight was gallantly accepted, and though the command was at first thrown into some disorder, they speedily rallied, and not only repulsed, but drove from the field the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. In the hottest of the fight—in the act of sighting his gun his forehead pierced with a bullet, young Geary fell, and instantly expired. His father coming to the spot, clasped in an agonizing embrace the lifeless form of his boy—then, mounting his horse, dashed wildly into the thickest ranks of the foe, and rode like an avenging spirit over that bloody field until the enemy were utterly routed and put to flight." This General Hooker pronounces the most gallant and successful charge that has come to his knowledge during the war.

In his official report of this battle General Hooker says: "During these operations a heavy musketry fire, with rapid discharges of artillery, continued to reach us from Geary. It was evident that his formidable adversary had gathered around him, and that he was battering him with all his might. For almost three hours, without assistance, he repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and in the end, drove them ingloriously from the field. At one time they had enveloped him on three sides, and under circumstances that would have dismayed any officer except one endowed with an iron will and the most exalted courage." SUCH IS THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL GEARY!

MEAT FOR CHILDREN.—A physician gives us some sensible philosophical suggestions on this subject. Whether our readers agree with him or not, it will do no harm if they think of the matter a little.

"Parents who give their children, under ten or twelve years of age, a meat diet, commit a vital error. The great mortality among children of tender age, is, in my opinion, mainly attributable to ignorance on this point. A healthy infant or child glows with animal heat. His little vital machinery, fresh from the ingenious hands of nature, is full of life, electricity and animation. At birth his pulsating little heart contracts from 130 to 140 times per minute. As the age of three he averages seventy-five. Is it not, then, manifestly wrong to give him a stimulating diet? In eight winters, the indigent mother, or sometimes the nurse, has some instance in illustration of this remark. The fact is, to speak electrically, children are in a positive condition. They are full of vital electricity; to augment in them that active element is simply to inflame the blood and render them susceptible to positive diseases. What I mean as positive diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, croup, water on the brain, &c. Hence their diet should be plain and nutritious; not stimulant. Vegetable food is the best adapted to the nourishment of their little bodies, and keeps their blood pure and healthful, while fresh generates large quantities of carbonic acid gas, which contains 72 parts of oxygen in 100."

This amusing little incident here related, took place in one of our courtrooms less than a century ago.

Enter juror, (who has detained court at least an hour.)

Judge (much irritated). "Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of twenty-five dollars against Mr. Smith."

Smith. "Did I understand your Honor to fine me twenty-five dollars?"

Judge. "Yes, sir."

Smith draws his pencil, and addresses the following note to his Honor:

"DEAR JUDGE: That the little difference upon the winding up of that last game of 'draw,' amounts to just 'fifty,' pay the clerk that 'twenty-five,' and hand the balance to the sheriff."

Your, &c., SMITH."

Sheriff hands the note to the judge, who inspects it for a moment. The judicial frown gives place to a most benevolent and satisfied smile, as his Honor stammers:

"Ah—yes! certainly—yes—a valid excuse certainly—valid excuse—certainly! The clerk will remit Mr. Smith's fine."

The late Rev. Samuel Fiske, ("Dann Browne") once prayed in the pulpit that the Lord would bless the congregation assembled; and that portion of it which was on its way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come and that in his infinite patience, he would grant the benediction to those who reached the house of God just in time for that." By this eccentric method the clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit, which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

DAN DUNCAN, a landlord in Indianapolis, called on a poor tenant to collect his rent. He found the poor woman toiling at the wash tub, with the evidences of destitution all around her. Duncan took a look around, and concluded he didn't want to collect rent as bad as he thought he did. He gave the woman a receipt for the two months in advance, and then calling on some friends, sent her a load of provision to see her through the winter. Will not some other land lords emulate Duncan's example?

Don't always turn back because there is danger ahead; there may be danger in the rear.

The Revised Days Battles.  
Harper's Magazine for March contains an article of extraordinary interest, an account of the forces and operations of the great battles between McClellan and Lee before Richmond, made up from the official reports of both sides. Lee's reports and those of his subordinate Generals, of that period, have never become public. It appears, however, that they were printed and bound in a volume at Richmond, and from a copy, which has fallen into the hands of the writer, is Harper's summary made up. It forms, we may add, Chapter XIX of Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion.

It appears, from a comparison of Lee's with McClellan's reports, that at the beginning of the Seven Days, the armies were very nearly matched. McClellan had one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-four men, according to his own account, and Lee had one hundred thousand five hundred, according to his report. It appears further, from Lee's report, that in every single battle our men beat the enemy, though almost in every case, a greater rebel force was brought against the party of ours which was permitted to fight. It is shown that of the second and third days, Richmond was open to McClellan, the tide of battle having swung round that the greater part of Lee's army was so placed as to leave the whole of McClellan's force between it and Richmond.

McClellan had not more than a third of his army engaged in any single battle, except that of Malvern; but our gallant troops fought with heroic bravery; the Generals in command upon the different fields appear to have selected admirable positions, and as the attack lay upon the enemy, he suffered more severely than our troops, as will be seen by the following official account of the losses of both sides: Union killed, 1,582; wounded, 7,709; total, 9,291. Rebel killed, 3,151; wounded, 15,255; total, 18,406. That is to say the rebel losses were twice as great as ours killed and wounded.

But after every success, McClellan ordered a new retreat. He appeared to have been totally ignorant of the enemy's position, resources, and strength. He had Richmond in his power on every day of the Seven Days, on the last day, if instead of retreating from Malvern, he had not retreated, the enemy he would not only have gained Richmond, but destroyed the rebel army. The rebel Gen. Trimble, in an official report, thus describes the condition of the Confederate army on the morning after the battle of Malvern Hill:

"The next morning, by dawn, I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder. Thousands of straggling men were asking every passer by for their regiments, ambulances, wagons and artillery obstructed every road, and altogether, in a drizzling rain, presented a scene of the most woful and heart-rending confusion."

The writer in Harper's Magazine adds:

"The very show of an attack upon such an army, by the unbroken Union force, must have defeated it. But there was in the mind of its commander no thought of an attack. When in the morning, the Confederates looked up the hill which they had so vainly attempted to scale, they saw not a trace of the grim battalions and serried lines which had confronted them the night before. In the storm and darkness the Union army had fled from a victory as though it had been a rout."

The close comparison of the two official reports proves that the rank and file of the gallant army of the Potomac fought with magnificent bravery and steadiness; they did their share well; and nothing but the execrable generalship of their leader was able to snatch a great victory from their grasp.

The Charleston Courier chronicles the arrival there of one hundred and sixty-five German emigrants, men, women, and children. They will form a settlement on the plantation in the Christ Church parish, and raise cotton and vegetables.

We like the story of the blacksmith, who was requested to bring a suit for slander. He said he could go into his shop and hammer out a better character than all the courts in the State could give him.

A false friend is like the shadow of a sun-dial, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

The Spaniards say—At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; but at thirty to anybody who will have her.

This flattery of friends and enemies would do us very little harm, if we didn't, unfortunately, flatter ourselves.

Old men should eat sparingly. Nature teaches this lesson by taking away their teeth.