Terms, \$2 per year, in advance.

OLUME XI.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

NUMBER 14.

EW ADVERTISEMENTS. DERFIL SUCCESS 1 25,000 of the MENNIAL EXPOSITION

BED AND ILLUSTRATED Scattley AND ILLUSTRATED

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HALLETT & Co., Portland, Mo.

runkard, STOP BIERS, M. D., (formerly of Boston) enre for

PIUM HABIT. untraires guaranteed in both. Send stamp are. Ask druggists for it. Address REERS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, CONS.

Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. aday at home. Agents wanted. Outfit

his line lixed Cards, with name, 10 ots, as laid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

(\$20) per day at home. Samples worth \$6 milliot Cards, with name, or 25 Soroll, 10 SPENCER & CO , Nassau, N. Y.

FORGE PACE & CO. 1 % SCENCEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD. weifertable & Stationary Engines Patent Circular Naw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Jeles, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c. TO FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

initianis with name, 10 cts. Samples for

tofter s, with name, 10cts. Samples for many C.S. Lindsky &Co., Nassua, N. Y. is with your name, 10c. Business led on back of Rare Photos. Sam-

Property S. Stuary Photos, S for 25c.; 1 and gives in its policies definite sonof mevery county, to whom liberal

JACKSON'S BEST Navy CHEWING TOBACCO. soure in recommending these goods

teas being the finest chewing tobacco turker. For sale in all shapes by bill womith BROS. Pittsburg.

firegit paid boys ways if not entirely satts

MITURE and UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT! brighed would respectfully inform the

ble in general, that they have constant-OUSEHOLD FURNITURE! Redsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, er periect in make and will sell at T POSSIBLE PRICE PUR CASH. Also,

affins and Burial Caskets. tyle or price, furnished at cheapbetter. Funerals promptly and sat-

Stand Inderinking business at Summit-benish member of the firm named flat Detail purposes so long conferred upon the state of the same of the same tenders and customers.

JOHN STEWART & SON.

EBARGAINS IN BOOKS

SRING to close out their large and varied say of Miscellaneous Works, comprising

Brital, Sketch and Story Books, &c., by many of the most popular authors of ROMISE TO GIVE AWAY

to a that line, but they do promise to ast prices which would scarcely pay for we harding. The best of bargains guaranteed.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

PITOR'S NOTICE.—In the of the first account of Catharine erls Catharine I. Burtnett, Adthe estate of Catharine Cram, late township, Cambria county, dec'd, matter of the first account of Cathat. formerly Catharine J Burinett. be estate of Edizabeth Crum, late of teanship Cambria county, dec'd, lat, John Fenion appointed Auditor decide upon exceptions and make disad to the duties of the above appoint the 1st day of May next, at 10 there and when all parties interested

10HN FENLON, Auditor. DITOR'S NOTICE,-Having ed Auditor by the Orphans' thy the Court to make sale of Catharine Parrish, late of Gal.

county, deceased, as shown by his notice is hereby given to all parties I will attend to the duties of said at my office in Ebensburg, on FRI-h, 1877, at 20 clock, P. M., when and as present their claims, or be de-built in on said fund. GEO W. GATMAN, Auditor. A PT 11 18:7.-31.

MINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. of PATRICK DUNEGAN, dec'd.
Administration on the estate of Patis late of Clearfield township, Camavetieen granted to the undersigned, persons indebted to said estate are make payment, and those having designing the same will produce Strage, March 30, 1871.-6t.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG from the 1st day of June, 1876, to the 17th day of April, 1877; cash rec'd from Weightmaster ... S. W. Davis, late Bur-

gose \$1,157 40 By exonerations to Collector.... \$ 47 58 commission paid Collector.... 169 40 Tressurer.... 51 90 " am't paid for repairs to streets am't paid for repairs to streets
and alleys. 245 25
am't paid Street Commissioner 153 50
" " Clerk to Council 30 00
" " for printing 21 50
" " for merchandise. 22 49
" " for stone and lumber 11 87
" " for jail fees and
boarding prisoners. 6 50
" am't paid to special police 18 00
" Fire Company. 37 50
" tax on Bor. Bonds 42 30
" for building roof over
Reservoir. 265 00

To balance due Treasurer \$ 207 35 SIONS No matter how slightly disa-bled. Increases now paid. Ad-eccusariree. T. McMichart, Attorney. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 3 mill special tax: am't of duplicate of special tax 660 :17

By amount paid interest on Water
Bonds, due Feb. 13, 1876 \$ 18 00

"amount paid interest on Water
Bonds, due Aug. 13, 1876 120 00

"amount paid interest on Water
Bonds, due Feb. 13 1877 120 00

"am't paid interest due on Bonds
when lifted

Balance in favor of Borough 4222 64 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 8 mill special tax: To balance due at last settlement\$1,399 41 am't of duplicate

By am't paid interest on Borough Bonds, due June 15, 18;6.... 6 600 ** am't paid interest of Borough Bonds, due Dec. 15, 18;6...... 282 00 am't paid interest due on Bonds

" am't Borough Bonds lifted (#d Balance of 3 mill special tax \$ 222 64 due from sale of Toll House Weighmaster

LIABILITIES. Am't due Borough Treasurer 207 33 Wr, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough

of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and youchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Borough for the year ending April 17, 1877, and find them correct, as

DAVID D. PRYCE, JOHN GITTINGS, W. H. DAVIS, P. S .- We, the Auditors, find \$477.77 of Borough funds used for building Water Works, exclusive of \$14,800 of Borough Water Bonds sold, making the total cost of constructing the

Water Works \$13,277,77

Ebensburg, April 17, 1877.-3t.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF the Tax Collector and Treasurer of Gal-Htzin Borough, April 9th, 1877: GRORGE GUIWALT, Collector, DR. Te amount of Duplicate for 1876 \$374.91 Ca.

By amount collected and paid to Balance due from Collector \$ 86.27

F. J. CHRISTY, Treasurer, Dr. To balance on hand at last settlement ... \$ 21.01

"am't rec'd from Collector's Duplicate, '75 55.25

" 1876 277.00

" Rurgess, fines and license 25.99

" collected on Dog Tax Duplicate... 13.00

" collected on Dog Tax Duplicate... 13.00 Cr.
By cash paid on orders lifted and cancelled 381 44 Balance in hands of Treasurer \$ 12.71

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Borough at date of settlement: 498.98

T. S. FLEMING.
M. MEAGHER.
WM. M. FERGUSON. Auditors.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ing' Apri! 9, 1877 : JAMES MORELAND, Collector, DR. orders paid...
per centage on collections......

\$254.98 ASSETS. Balance due from Collectors for 1875 and 1876.

April 20, 1877.-St. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

\$120 49

Estate of ROBERT SISK, dec'd. March 30, 1877. St. * JOHN SISK, Executor, me properly authenticated for settlem

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of In dana, I am prepared to furnish my custemers with the BEST BEEF ever offered for sale in this place. Choise Steak, 15 cents per B.; Steak and Roast, 12 cen. per lb.

JOSEPH GUTWALD. Ebensburg, March 30, 1877.-41.

THE IRISH SOLDIER.

Ben. Butler recently delivered an address in Boston for the benefit of the family of a deceased Irish veteran of the late war. Some parts of it were very eloquent, and we reproduce them :

On the field of Fontenoy, Louis of France, in behalf of his nation, publicly thanked his Irish brigade for the preservation of the French army, and on the field made their commander, Count Lally, & general of France. We are told also that when it was recounted to George of England how the Irishmen fought on the glorious day against him, the king bitterly cursed the penal laws of Great Britain which had deprived him of such subjects and such soldiers. The Roncevalles Pass, where fell, before the opposing lance, the harnessed chivalry of Spain, saw no better troops, braver men or truer knights than the young legions of Ireland, who so often by their valor decided the fate of the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella, And in later times I have but to call up the illustrious name of Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain, to bring a flush to the cheek and a light to the eye of every son and daughter of dear old Erin. I could recount to you many occasions where the valor of the Irish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victories of England, even when won by Irish valor, until the heavy hand of her oppression is lifted from the Irish nation and England does full justice

to Ireland. A glowing reference was then made to the fact that the duke of Wellington was of Irish birth, and to the services of Wolf on the plains of Abraham against the French under Montcalm and the assault

upon Quebec by Montgomery.

The records of the armies of the revolution glitter all over with the gallant exploits of Irish soldiers, who, with the fathers of the republic, laid the very foundation of our liberties, and whose deeds and loyal conduct shoue out conspicuously in the very darkest days of the revolutionary contest. I need give the names of Sullivan, Stark, M' Neil and M'Clary, from New England alone, to call to mind but examples of

their host. In referring to Andrew Jackson, the hero speaker said he was not the only instance army regulations, in spite of rule, to set up ministers of good, and never of evil. where a soldier of Irish extraction has been called as a civil chief to conduct a great re-\$:250 63 public in the hour of its greatest civic perils,

when a pation calls for A single strong hand In a blatant land

Who can rule, and dare not lie. For as such may be named Marshal Maurice Patrick MacMahon, president of the French

republic. Coming down to the late civil war the Sweeney, Murphy, Minty, Donahoe, Gorman, Hennessey, Kearney, Doherty and Mulligan, Birney, Shields, Logan, Geary and Sheridan, who fought to maintain the government; Cleburne, McBride, Mahone, Shields and Carroll, who fought for the "lost cause." All and each were conspicuous for gallantry of conduct and brave deeds, and equal loyalty to the flag whose cause he had espoused. Their names will live in history, song and story, and neither

"Gael nor Saxon" has cause to be other

than proud to bail each and all as countrymen and compeers. While these names, so great and illustrious, will maintain so large a place in the history of our country, we must not forget that many—nay, most of them—won their laurels leading troops made up of known in our army as the Irish regiments and brigades, and that much of their suc- his keenest wit and brilliant repartee. cess and honor are due to the fact that the men they commanded were so well fitted by nationality, aptness for discipline, capability for taking care of themselves, elasticity of temperament, capacity for endurance,

ever saw. Our own Ninth regiment was thus quickly enlisted, followed by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. Connecticut sent her Ninth also. Later, Pennsylvania sent her Irish Sixty-ninth regiment; Illinois more; Inand later, New York added the splendid that the occasion and your time permitted By am't outstanding orders, April 9, 1877... 481 50 | celebrated brigade, always, however, dis-tinguished by steady bravery, whose proud boast it was, that the same green banner and the same stars and stripes led them to the conflict during the whole war, and al-

a flag. True it is there were also Irish organizations in the armies of the Confederates; but this fact only illustrates how loyal and true is the Irishman to the community which gave him protection with liberty, and how thorough and completely he identifies himself with its interests; and though they fought against our flag we can more readily forgive them, for by their side fought many native born officers, educated had taken solemn oaths to support it. Be-

ence.

while Massachusetts, with singular infelici- so great was the terror their presence exty, had six years before, by the governor cited. of a short-lived party, acting under an un-

man, and the Sixty-ninth would have been still earlier in the field, but its colonel was, on his anniversary, under arrest and order for court martial, because, with true Irish love of home and nation, remembering the wrongs of the country of the parentage of himself and his regiment, he had refused to parade his command and doff the green plume and lower the flag before Prince

which Irishmen had suffered at the hands of the crowned heads of his family. Colonel Corcorat had also the good fortune to command the only Irish regiment that took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and after a series of gallant and well sustained charges, made by order of the brigade commander, now the general commanding the armies of the United States, upon the batteries of the enemy, in which he lost his lieutenant colonel and 150 of his men, was personally thanked on the field by General McDowell, who was a spectator

of their brave efforts. When the fortune of the day turned against our forces Corcoran's regiment, forming a part of the rear guard of the flying troops, left the field in good order, their colors flying, and twice repulsed the charge of the enemy's cavalry, in the latter of which their commander was wounded, and with two of his officers, Captain Mclvor and Lieutenant Connolly, and some thirty privates, fell into the hands of the enemy, and as prisoners of war had the still further honor of being the first recipients of the courtesy of the rebels in Libby prison.

What are the peculiar elements of the Irish character which enable them, from general to private, thus to distinguish themselves as soldiers?

I have already commented upon and shown devotion to every cause and under every banner for which they have enlisted, but even this has an added idiosyncrasy. An Irishman always seems to feel, in whatever army he is culisted, as if in some way he was fighting the battles of old Ireland. is always endeavoring to put "the green above the red," for whether the flag to which he gives his allegiance bears the red cross of England, the fleur de-lis or the tri-color of France, the double-headed eagle of Austria, pillars of Spain gorgeous with the Irishman always manages, in spite of honor and bear testimony that they the golden harp of Erin, with its green surseems ever present with him. As a rule an Irish regiment never breaks. They althey seem to possess naturally the first peace. element which it is the office of discipline

to supply to the army.
In speaking of capability for disciplined by no means claim for the Irish soldier the acquisition of exactness in the minutize of General spoke of Corcoran, Meagher, Lalor, dress and bearing which is sought to be obtained by the martinet. It is always very difficult for the Irishman to have every button of his coat fastened, his belt with the breastplate precisely in front, or his cap set exactly squarely opon his head. Nobody can enforce that. The coat will always be open, the belt awry and the cap tilted jauntily sidewise or thrown backward-but still the main ranisites of discipline are in him. The Irishman can never be made to touch his hat to his officer with the courteous flourish of the French soldier or the studied precision of the German; but he is polite and deferential to his officer if he respects him for his justice or conduct, and loves him, and will, when wounded, bear him to a place of safety and comfort and nurse him with the care and tenderness of a brother. Indeed, officers and men of the same race as them- the Irish soldier seems to scorn all trifling selves, organized into distinctive bodies, details and precision of the parade and

makes them very frequently the subject of I remember at one time observing on Ship Island an Irish captain drilling his company, being very proud of them and their movements. Drilling them under the eye of his general, he was very careful that their line should be perfectly straight and their movements very precise. Being in the exercise of his command in their deployment as skirmishers the order was given to rally on the reserve, and when they came into line it had not that exact precision that the captain would have liked to exhibit. Ranging his eye along the front be detected one soldier on the left back diana hers; Michigan hers; Delaware hers; a half a pace or so from his required position, and calling out to him angrily, "What are you about there, Mike Lee? Dress up on the left!" The order was probably me to follow the variant fortune of this obeyed, accompanied with a reply in a stage celebrated brigade, always, however, dis- whisper that sent a titter through the command, "Faith, captain, I am as well dressed as yerself, barring the sword and sash.'

Allow me another instance, taken from actual life, which will illustrate precisely though engaged in every battle of the my meaning and show you what good solarmy of the Potemac the brigade never lost diers good officers may soon make of Irish recruits.

When the New England division was being recruited, organized and disciplined at Camp Chase, near Lowell, Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, had recruited, but not to its full number, the Ninth Connecticut. Owing to the fact that its ranks were not filled its officers could not get their commissions, and the troops could not be mustered into the service of the United States, and no special authority by the bounty of the government, and who could be exerted over them, and they remained near Hartford for weeks, with no sides, something is to be pardoned our employment save that mischief the proverb friends of foreign extraction, from the tells us "the devil delights to find for idle fact, so long well known to the world, that hands to do." I suspect they had become no true son of Erin ever kept out of a fair almost a terror to the staid Connecticat fight which was taking place in his pres- men in their neighborhood. The exuberance of their spirits must find some vent, The New York Sixty-ninth, under the and, uncontrolled and undisciplined, they gallant and lamented Corcoran, was earliest found vent in many a roguish prank, which in the field. Within less than ten days made them exceedingly undesirable neighfrom the time of the call of the president, bors; and although to the New England him if he would do him the favor to accept

But once in camp, where they were mus-

senseless folly. But even New York was | their colonel, soon made them fine soldiers, not without her prejudice against the Irish- and not long afterward they were removed to Ship Island, where, under the precept and example of General Phelps, with all his eccentricities, one of the best disciplinaians of the army, they became one of the best regiments in the department of the gulf. Upon the occupation of the city of New Orleans the Ninth was encamped in Lafay-

ette square, in the midst of the fashionable portion of the city, substantially as it would Albert Edward of England on the occasion have been in Boston to have encamped them in Chester park. They remained there of his visit to America, as if condoning the many oppressions and flagrant injustices encamped as a part of the garrison of the town for several months, when it became but just in the judgment of the commander to send them to the front and replace them with regiments that had been worn down by labors before Vicksburg and fighting at Baton Rogue. As the highest evidence of their discipline and the character they had established for soldierly bearing, and for propriety of conduct, when the order was promulgated for the removal of the Ninth, to be replaced by another New England regiment, a petition was presented to the commanding general, signed by quite every householder of the dwellings surrounding the square, praying that the Ninth might be retained there because of their quiet behavior and soldierly conduct, and

> general could not fill their places with an equally acceptable regiment. The general then spoke of the rugged health enjoyed by the Irish soldier, his light heartedness and his fervent religious qualities, giving several amusing and pathetic instances.

the safety the inhabitants felt for them-

selves and families in having them there,

expressing a fear that the commanding

Without intending to institute any comparison between the chaplains of Catholic regiments and those of other denominations, I may be permitted to say that the Catholic clergy were fully equal to the duty imposed upon them, and in all their ministrations seemed to show that they strove to do their whole duty to those whose souls were intrusted to their care rather in obedience to the ordinances of the Church of which they were members, than with any regard to army regulations or the authority of temporal power.

There is no good soldier, no observing officer, no thoughtful man who has seen the effect of the administrations of the Irish Catholic priesthood in the armies of the gold, or the stars and stripes of America, United States, who will not pay them high

In this connection let me call to mind roundings, and follow where that leads— the services of another organization, large-the green shamrock of his native hills by Irish, that aided us during the war, but none of which were ever found against us; being soldiers of the Cross, they were enways stand or retreat together; therefore rolled under the banner of the Prince of

Frequently on the battlefield they carried neither arms of offence nor defence.

Wherever the suffering, the wounded or the dying lay, there was their duty, and there they endeavored to soothe the one, bind up and heal the other, and tenderly care for the last with love universal to humanity; with patience never faltering; with the single desire to do good to all men. They were found in every hospital doing battle against disease and misery, and in obedience to the commands of their Master. who said: "As ye do unto the least of these, so also ye do unto Me." Delicately nurtured, holy women, they passed unharmed through every camp, scattering blessings in their path, looking for their reward in doing His work and adding to His glory. Oh, it was wonderful to see strong men become as little children in their hands and put off the rough manners, and throw aside the rougher and harsher language of the camp, when these women came near. They brought to the bedside of the wounded and dying soldier at once the thought of home, the ministrations of religion and such consolation as would seem only could come from the hand of the great Saviour of man-

Many a mother, many a sister, many a wife owe to their assiduous care a son, a brother, a husband restored to them alive. who would otherwise have filled one of the unknown graves that dot the hills of Virginia, the plains of Georgia and Tennessee and the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi. These brave soldiers of the Cross knew no creed, recognized no nationality. Their services were given, like those of their Master, to the human kind. Was the sufferer before them a private soldier or a commanding general, to them there was was their brother.

no difference. Confederate or Federal, he No bulletin heralded their exploits; no general order gave them honorable mention by name, no personal fame shall be to any one of them, but to the order, to the faith they possess. To the Church they honor they bring great honor and renown. And in every Southern prison, on many a battle-field and in every hospital, they were hailed by all men, without regard to creed, as well by the infidel as the Christian, as well by the elucate las the ignorant, from all whom blessings followed these Catholic women with reverent and endearing names, as Sisters of Charity, Angels of Mercy, Daughters of God.

After reciting the services of the Massachusetts Ninth in glowing terms the General alluded to the scene at Malvern Hill in 1862, where Porter's corps was acting as rear guard, as follows :

Is it wonderful, then, that men of the same religious faith, with such examples of heroism and self-sacrifice before them, went to do battle for their country, regardless of perils and dangers of the battlefield, and met death as calmly as they would lay down to a night's repose, like flowers at set of sun? The Ninth, with two supporting regi-

ments, are ordered to take position to hold in check the advancing enemy and gain time for the rest of the army. The Ninth advanced to their position as ordered. By some mistake or misconception of orders assembled at the first tap of the drum, a thousand strong, they were guarding the road that was opened for the troops of the Estate of Robert Sisk, dec'd.

Having been granted letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Sisk, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, teceased, the undersigned hereby notines all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to me nor properly authenticated for settlement.

Having been granted letters testamentary on the from Annapolis to Washington.

Nor was it the fault of the gallant Irish of the Ninth. "Certainly," was the reply, "I will send for them." They came and their ill-neighborhood reputation with them increased, as distance ever magnifies. On and soldier-like appreciation of their examples of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, diers of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, and soldier-like appreciation of their examples of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, and soldier-like appreciation of their examples of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, and soldier-like appreciation of their examples of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, and the solution of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, the city does not be the ninth to solve the ninth to the solution of the Ninth see the whole of our arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, the city does not not accept the wood do him the favor to accept the of the Ninth. "Certainly," was the reply, "I will send for them." I will send for them. "I will send for them." I will send for the Ninth. "I will send for them." I will send for them." I will send for the Ninth. "I will send for them." I will send for the Ninth. "I will send for them." I will send for them. "I will send for them." I will send for them." I will send for the Ni cellence for war, had permitted distinctive the city government at once swore in a large army in retreat, and they are left alone Irish organizations in their state militia, force of extra policemen to control them, their support not having come up, to stand the shock of the fighting corps of Lee's army. Not a long time have they to wait, gence. A volley pours into them from the advancwise and unjust prejudice, disbanded the whole of her Irish military organizations against the remonstrances of all far-sighted military men, one of whom he punished, to trouble, and the force of policemen was at army. To stand as we are, under this the extent of his power, for opposing this once disbanded. The lamented Cahill, plunging fire, will indeed sweep us from ness. - Danbury News.

with such a cheer as only Irishmen can give. The foe gives back. That glistening line of steel, over which proudly floats the green flag of Erin, is too much for him, earth. They charge! Let us meet the enemy half way! Forward, now! Charge! He seeks shelter in the wood from whence ground slowly, as if on parade. We must get a position where they cannot flank us, and where, if it is possible, our support may come up. Again the rebels charge. They think we are retreating, do they They'll find out! About face, the Ninth! At them again! Another sight of the sunburst advancing, and they take to the woods again, but our loss of officers and ment alone. It is now four o'clock. The Confederate General Cobb takes the field, with his own legion, at the head of Jack-North Carolina and the Fourteenth Vic. a resistance, and shivered in his hand. ginia, in the language of Count Estvan, a Prussian officer serving on his staff, "foamward to crush that small line of blue over

those charging lines of gray would cause | villain was knocked down by its force, from the blue to vanish from the field. Our lieutenant colonel, the cool but daring Goiney, makes the disposition to meet them by a counter charge. 'Steady, now, boys!" he shouts. 'Color bearers, forward! Men, follow your colors!"

Now the cheer, and our blue line cuts through the charging column as if it were they would conduct him back to his charga Damascus blade of shining steel. The ber, he would never relate the history of tide of battle is stayed -nay, is turned back. | that night while he could do them harm. But what a loss of our officers and men Our blue line is shorter now as we close up our ranks. The flag of the golden harp is saved, but bathed in the blood of its heroic defenders. O God! the green is red now, as it will be again and again before dear old Ireland gets her place ouce more among the nations of the earth !

The lecturer here paid an eloquent ibute to the late General Guiney, whom he described as a patriot, hero, soldier and lawyer and one whom his hearers had been called to mourn within a very few days.

But there is another country-the land of his birth-which may well mourn him with more of anguish and regret for his loss, as that country may well grieve over the early loss of many another young soldier, trained to war in the best of all possible schools-that of camp and field in our armies. I have believed, pay, I have learned from more than one gallant young Irish soldier, when I have asked him, "What special inducement had you to enlist to fight our battles?" from the reply, given with glowing and proud eyes, "Ah, General, there should be some young Irishmen somewhere trained up as soldiers to take part in the redemption of the dear old | you know. Ireland, and to restore her to what she once was." We will vet bring her back to self-government, liberty under the law, freedom from oppression, liberality and tolerance in religion, industry and prosperity in her labor, culture in her schools, progress in science and art, until the dear old land shall be what she once was-the home of kings and princes-but they shall be princes and kings by the choice of her

These were the aspirations, I doubt not which filled the minds and nerved the arms of many a brave young Irishman, who, like

our deceased friends, fought for the Union. Many of them are still alive, and now approaching middle age, with each of whom the fervent prayer to God will daily be that the time when he may strike for Ireland, as he has done for America, may come before his arm is palsied by age.

A SURGEON AND A PRIEST. - A French journal says that a famous French surgeon, lately deceased, who was brusque and unpolished, found, on entering his house one day, an old priest who had been long wait- | while in the perfumery business. ing his return. "What do you want of me?" "I want you to look at this," meekly replied the priest, taking off an old woolen geon. "I thank you, doctor," simply replied the priest, replacing his cravat, "and following : am much obliged to you for warning me, for I can prepare myself, as well as my poor parishioners, who love me very much. The surgeon, who was never astonished at great things, looked upon the priest, who received his death sentence unmoved, with amazement, and said : "Come to morrow at eight o'clock to the Hotel Dieu, and ask for me." The priest was prompt. The surgeon procured for him a special room, and in a month the man went out rared. When leaving he took out of a sack 80 on foot from Rouen in order to save this." The doctor looked at the money, smiled, and drew a handful of gold from his pocket, put it in the bag along with the 30 francs, saying, "It's for your poor," and of religion. - London Times.

JEWELS .- A man whistles for three reasons-to keep his conrage up, to annoy some one else, or for want of thought.

A man with a night-key may be said to be a very stylish fellow, for he is generally the "latest thing out." A man may learn wisdom from a postage

stamp. It invariably sticks to its legitimate business. There is not much true happiness in basing one's hopes of future bread and butter

on the prospect of getting an office. No honorable man would pass counterfeit money if he knew it, and the tradesman who throws your half-dollar down hard to catch the ring of it, mechanically doubts your honor or weighs your intelli-

No wonder young ladies are so strongly in favor of bay windows, for they are such nice harbors at night for little smacks. Wonder if a glance from a girl's blue eye wonlan't cure a severe case of love sick-

GHOST OR NO GHOST.

The celebrated General, Marshal Saxe, having arrived with a part of his army at a village in Germany, where they were to pass the night, proposed sleeping himself in an old castle, which had been long he came. Back, now, the Ninth! Give neglected, and was believed by all in the neighborhood to be haunted by spectres. whose nightly yells were often heard by those who dwelt beneath its walls. Marshal Saxe was not the man to be terrified by such reports from taking possession of his destined chamber. He accordingly went to bed at his usual time, but had not been long asleep before he was awakened by the most borrid noise his ears had ever men is fearful. Again and again was this heard, and while he was endeavoring to repeated, from noon till four o'clock in the recollect himself, the door of his chamber afternoon. Our commander now knows opened, and a human figure of very large that he can rely on no support and that the dimensions appeared at the side of the bed. safety of the army depends upon his regi- The Marshal instantly discharged a pistol at the supposed specter, which appeared to strike it, as it fell on the floor : be then rose from his bed and aimed a blow with son's column and with him the Nineteenth his saber at the figure, but the blade found

At this moment the apparition rose, and beckoned the General to follow. He obeyed ing at the month," to see the best troops the summons, and attended him to the end of the Confederate army foiled by a single of a long gallery, where a trap-door opened regiment. Cobb drives his brigade for- and they sunk by some machinery into a cavern, which communicated with a subwhich waves in defiance, though torn with | terraneous apartment occupied by a band shot and shell, the green flag and the stars of coiners, one of whom, clad in complete and stripes together. He comes out of the armor, traversed the castle every night to wood with his brigade deployed in two deter any person from inhabiting it. Thus it appeared that the steel resisted the ball, One would think the very appearance of and shivered the Marshal's sword, but the which however he quickly recovered. Marshal Saxe, with his usual presence of mind, told them who he was, and laid before them the danger of detaining him, when he had a surrounding army who would dig to the center of the earth to find him; but at the same time gave them an assurance that, if

The colners paid a ready obedience to his will, and he kept his word with them, until subsequent discovery of their concealment gave him full liberty to relate this extraordinary adventure.

CONGENIAL OCCUPATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.-If a young man believes in "meastailoring business.

If the one great object of his life is to make money, he should get a position in the United States Mint. If he is a punctual sort of a chap, and

anxious to be on time, he should put his hands to watchmaking. If he believes it is the chief end of man to have his business largely felt be will become a hatter.

If he wants to get at the root of a thing he should become a dentist-although if he does he will often find himself looking down in the mouth. If a man is a bungler as his best, he

should become a physician-and then he will have none of his work thrown upon his bands, it is generally buried out of sight

Should be not incline into high living, but prefer a plain board, then the carpenter trade will suit him. If he is needy and well bred, he will be

right at home as a baker. He shouldn't become a cigar maker, as this will end in smoke.

The young man who enjoys plenty of company, and who is ever ready to scrape acquaintances, will find the barber busis ness a congenial pursuit.

The quickest way for him to ascend to the top round of his calling, is to become a hod carrier. A very grave young man might flourish

as an undertaker. Don't learn chain making, for no matter how well he may please his customers they will sooner or hear get down on your work. If he would have his word touch the heads of the nation, we know of no way he could sooner accomplish such an object

than to make combs. The young man who would have fruits of his labor brought before the eyes of the people will become an optician. A man is always sure to have a scent

EDITORS AND NEWSPAPERS. - The Seneca cravat, which revealed upon the nape of Falls Revielle, one of the best confincted his neck a hideous tumor. "You'll have village newspapers in the country, strikes to die with that," coolly remarked the sur- the nail square on the head in regard to editors and newspapers when it utters the

It would seem that the most enterprising and hardest working journalists are the most entitled to public favor, yet our observation teaches us that they are the ones who receive the least, Men who make newspapers must spend much of their lives in performing deeds of grateity; they must come and go at the back and call of the people; they must air the people's grievances at their own cost; write up the sorrows and joys of others as well as their own, and ever be ready to espouse the cause and fight the battles of every aggrieved mortal in the land. The francs in small change. It is all I have to hard working editor labors in season and offer you doctor," he said; "I came here out to please his readers, spends sleepless nights thinking of editorial matter, reads paper after paper, gathering an item here and an item there of the latest news, con-stantly sindying to suit the tastes of a fastidious public, but in the end, we think, gets little thanks for his efforts, and the the priest went away. Some years later the surgeon, feeling death to be near, bethought him of the priest, and wrote to ceptable, and if he does so, he deserves suchim. He came at once, and the surgeon cess, and should receive the encouragement received at his hands the last consolations of the public. When people fail to approxiing and intelligent journalists they should be deprived of the privilege of reading; sud when politicians and political parties underrate or ignore proper and judicious editorial service, they make a grievous mistake. There is not in the whole profession a legitimate worker who does not pay five times over for every favor he receives, and there is no class of men who receive so little compensation for the services as the painstaking and laborious journalists.

NOT VERY FAR' BEHIND. - A short time

ago an eating match took place at a village in Yorkshire, England, between two men named Gibson and Muggins, which caused a good deal of interest in the neighbor bood, and a countryman leaving the village a little before the match was decided, was stopped by almost every one on the way home with, "Who beat?" "How does the match go on?" etc.; to which he answers ed : "Why, I don't exactly know-they say Gibson'll get it; but I think Murgins'll beat'un yet, for when I left he was only two geese and a toorkey behind !"