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Poetical.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW.

A MADRIGAL-BY JOHN G. SAXE. I know a girl with teeth of pearl, And shoulders white as snow ; She lives --- ah ! well, I must not tell-Wouldn't you like to know?

Hor sunny hair is wondrous fair, And wavy in its flow ; Who made it less One little tress-

Wouldn't you like to know?

Hor eyes are blue-celestial huc !--And dazzling in their glow; On whom they beam With melting gleam-

Wouldn't you like to know? Her lips are red, and finely wed, Like roses ere they blow; What lover sips

Those dewy lips-Wouldn't you like to know? Her fingers are like lilies fair,

When lilies fairest grow ; Whose hand they press. With fond caress-Wouldn't you like to know?

Her foot is small, and has a fall Like snow-flakes on the snow; And where it goes Beneath the rose-Wouldn't you like to know?

She has a name, the sweetest name That language can bestow ; 'Twould break the spell If I should tell-Wouldn't you like to know?

Migrellaneous.

back home.' To this he smiled. 'But tell me now,' continued I, 'why you hold on to that sock?' Why keep it so close? What is there so precious about it?' 'I keep it, captain,' and his voice faltered

-'I keep it, captain, and inside a structure is a separate of the second second second second second it is all I have that she gave me, and she didn't want me to come either.' And he burst into a flood of tears. 'Well, well, never mind the sock,' said I. 'Let's have some breakfast; now, what can

you eat?' 'I can't cat anything, captain ; I am verv

sick, sir. I could not eat at hospital No. 2, and I have not ate for over a week.'

I then commenced to name over the differ-ent kinds of food, all of which he rejected, until I mentioned mush and milk, when he smiled, and immediately I had a small bowl of milk and mush taken to him, and the doctor from hospital No. 1 to prescribe for him. I had him transferred to the barracks from

the hospital books, and then placed his rations in the hands of Mrs. P. , an old lady, to-gether with the rations of several others, and she gave them two meals each day, cooked in good old Kentucky fashion, and soon little Pleasant-for Pleasant was his given name-and little Jemmie, and little Willie, and Sergeant Miller, and Solter, all of whom had been pronounced incurable, commenced to recover, and after three months' kind treatment I had the pleasure of seeing all of the four others rejoin their regiments, in health, and little Pleasant receive an honorable discharge from the service, on account of his being under age; and when he left Bardstown for his home, he still carried in

his bosom the sock knit by his mother. To some this incident may seem simple, yet to the writer it proved conclusively that there is no affection so deep, so dear to the child, as that they inherit for the mother.— The mother is always first, always uppermost ed or dying man than the mother, and blessed is he who has by his side, in sickness, his mother. I believe the hope this little boy had of once more seeing his mother, occasioned his recovery.

THE WOOD ANT .- The wood-ants seem to be acquainted with the leading principals of civilization, their nests being the centre of a radicating system of roads, extending for a wonderful distance, and as permanent in their way as Watling street, or any of the old Roman roads which now traverse our land .--Mr. William Howitt tells me that he has wached one of these roads for more than twenty years, and found that on every day it was crowded with ants going off for plunder, or returning laden with spoils for the benefit of the community. Even on wet and cold days, when the ants, who are chilly beings, wisely stav at home, their roads are plainly percep-tible, and are marked out by their freedom from bits of sticks, leaves, ect., these having been removed by the insects as materials for their nest. It is always easy to find the nest by following up the road, and the right di-rection can be at once learned by following the course adopted by the laden insects .-

The difference in the demeanor of those that tting out in search of prev or materi

Whose Faplt is It? WAITING FOB A SUAVE.

"Why don't you go out more and enjoy ourself ?" we asked one evening of a lady, Not long ago an easy-go-long auctioneer, who did not care whether he was shaved be-fore or after dinner, found himself in a crowd of impatient patrons of the barber shop lie was in. Combining speculations with amuse-ment, the auctioneer offered to dispose of his turn" at auction to the highest bilder .---

There was instantaneous response, so he mounted a chair and auctioneered as follows: "Gentlemen, my turn is next. John is now soaping the head of that gentleman, and as soon as he is through the turn is mine.-Several of you are in a hurry, and I am not. I am willing to do one of you a good office by selling my turn. I knock down to the highest So pitch in. Who bids and what is hidder. bid ?' "Three cents," sang out a clerk from

the post-office. "Three it is-who advances?" "Five," responded three or four." higher? Be quick, gentlemen, for this time

precious." "Ten," shouted a livery stable keeper. "Twelve," said the landlord of a restaurent.

"Fifteen," said a merchant who had no received his letters. " Fifteen for the first shave, fif-fif fif-fifteen going at fifteen, gentlemen, and the time is

"Twenty," the saloon keeper. "Twenty-five," the merchant.

The barber was just topping-off the cus tomer in the chair, and but a minute more was to spare. I go thirty," responded the stable man. "Forty," shouted the merchant. "Five to that," excitedly exclaimed the

a dav's rece rival bidder. The two merchants withdrew from the con-

est, and the auctioneer proceeded in a strictly business manner to urge on the remaining bidders. He used all the cunning and inge-nuity of a man of the hammer. The bidders became more excited and bid against each

other rapidly. The stable man bid one dollar and five cents. when the barber shouted : Next-who next ?"

auctioneer. "One fifteen," said the stable keeper. "And gone at one dollar and fifteen !

losed the auctioneer. bidding for the first shave. The stable-keeper promptly paid over the

the clear receipts.

still young and attractive, who was sitting alone, amusing herself as best she could with reading and sewing during her husband's absence. There was nothing special to keep her at home ; the husbard and wife always appeared to be on the best terms ; we knew liked society, and felt really puzzled at little care she seemed to have to share her husband's evening amusements. A leoture was all ready at hand on the bad policy of allowing husbands to spend their leisure without any reference to their wives' wishes or pleasure, and the absolute duty of a wife to share in her husband's enjoyments when-

ever it was practicable for her to do so ; but before there was time to even make a beginning, she said : "I don't care to go out with my husband

and as yet I have not grown wicked enough to go out with anybody else." "But why don't you dare to go out with your husband ?"

"Woll, the truth is, he does not make himself agreeable. He is always fault finding or silent. He does not defer to my wishes in any respect as he used to before we were married, and he grunts and scolds at the slightest mishap in precisely the same way as it he was at home and fretting about his collars and coffee. Now," she continued, "I am not such a fool as to expect a man to be always amiable, or always devoted and attentive. I am willing he should be a little cross if he finds his shirts badly ironed and

the buttons off, or a poor dinner when he expected a good one. I can even make allowances for the cares and anxieties of business,

and give him at least ten minutes after saloon keeper, " and I'll have it if it costs me a day's receipts." "So will I-fifty !" promptly responded invites me to go out to a lecture, for instance, the stable-keeper, more excited now than the something like the consideration which any other lady would receive from him under the same circumstances. If I prefer a particular part of the house, which does not cost any more, even if it is a little additional trouble to reach, I want to be able to go there with-out being scowled at. If I want a bill of the performances, I should like to ask for it

and that I am always wanting something "Going, going," was the response of the uctioneer. "Going, going, and..." "One ten," shouted the saloon keeper.

become more or less interested in the rival go out with him if I could help it, to find plea-bidding for the first shave. The stable keeper promptly paid over the alone. When I go out it is in the day time, be in the right way whenever he has the day time, if a man shall never be alone. or with friends, and we get along much ca-sier. He tells everybody that I am the strang-

he clear receipts. Lighting a cigar, and spreading himself it to two should like to ask any husband who may read this paragraph if there is not

out on two chairs, he lazily awaited his de-fered turn for a shave. most men drop very soon after marriage, the character of gentlemen in their conduct towards their wives? Do they perform any of those little acts of courtesy, of kindness, and of attention which all woman like, and which helped to win them? Not often, if one may judge from the testimony of most wives. Certainly men do not realise the danger there is in such a course, and which may only escape by a seeming providence, which one cannot imagine was interposed for their benefit. Food, shelter and clothing is not sufficient to satisfy any woman's nature, and we always suspect a screw loose somewhere when a man says his wife does not " care to go out." Let him ask himself if he is as kind and considerate towards her as to the wives of other men whom he meets abroad, and if no unlucky contrasts are ever forced upon her which result to his disadvantage. The love between husband and wife is a very delicate plant, and requires and repays cultivation. If it was worth having at all, it is worth keeping, and as quite often dies from starvation and neglect as from more active crucity.

BEFORE THE KAIN. We know it would rain, for all the morn A spirit on slendor ropes of mist Was lowering its goldes buckets down Into the vapory amethyst.

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens-Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers, Dipping the jewels out of the sca, To sprinkle them over the land in showers

We know it would rain for the poplars showed The white of their leaves, the amber grain Shrunk in the wind—and the lightning new Is tangled in tremulous skeius of rain l

AFTER THE RAIN.

The rain has ceased, and in my room The sunshine pours an airy flood; And on the church's dizzy vano The ancient cross is buthed in blood.

From ont the dripping ivy-leaves, Antiquely carved, gray and high, A dormer, facing westward, looks Upon the villiage like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun, A globe of gold, a dise, a speck ; And in the belfry sits a dove With purple ripples on her neck.

Political.

From the California Republican.

RECORD OF JUDGE DOUGLAS. Among the false pretences set up by that

party claiming the distinctive appellation of "Union"-of which falsehood is the chief element of success—there is nothing so en-tirely baseless as the assumption that it represents the weys and opinions of Judge Douglas. Let us here premise that we would attach no undue weight to the opinions of any one man, nor reject a truth because o he source from which it is elucidated. It is the theory of our government that every man must think for himself, and weigh every principle by its merits as it is presented to his mind. But it is only reasonable that where differences arise, greater credit should be given to the opinions of a professor than to those of a novice, the motive to veracity without being told that there is no need of it, being equal. Looke says -- "How many men have no other grounds for their tenets than the supposed honest or learning, or number, I can't get. It we stop at p restaurant on our way home. I don't like to be urged to give up my own special tastes and adopt his, which is don't do it, suffer his grum looks and displeasure for it, suffer his grum looks and displeasure for the rest of the evening. Such treatment There is not an opinion so absurd which a A hearty shout of laughter arose from the spoils all pleasure for me, and indured it un-crowd in the barber shop, all of whom had til I was tired. I determined then never to There is no error to be named, which has not

footsteps of others to follow."

government must never interfere with the question of slavery anywhere, except to perand fifteen cents to the auctioneer, remarking as he did so: "It's a dear shave, gentlemen," but I would have gone double rather than be beat." "Pluck-call again next week," was the response of the auctioneer, and he pocketed the clear receipts. "It's a dear shave, gentlemen," but I would nave gone double rather than be beat." "This is not a solitary case by any meads, and we should like to ask any husband who uestion of slavery anywhiere, except to per-form its constitutional obligation of returning fugitives." Are these declarations, which are among his last on earth, anything like the spirit of the resolutions endorsed by some of the pro-Our opportunities for learning his personal views upon the political topics of the day, to near the close of his life, by intimate associa-tion and confidential personal relations, were "The most obnoxious sentiments I ever atsecond to those of but very few ; yet we never tributed to the republican party, and that not in the south, but in northern Illinois, and in accepted his theories as dogmas, or his opinions as laws, simply because they the strongholds of abolitionism, was that they were his, but we believe that we hold intended to exercise the powers of the federno opinion to-day upon political matters which he would not fully endorse and have al government with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery in the southern states." uttered no political sentiment which he would not cordially approve. The same may At that early day his keen perception evi-dently discerned that which all now see. be said of Richardson, Pugh, Cox, Allen, and Douglas said, in the last speech of his life Il who were nearest and dearest to him in t Chicago : "We must not invade constitutional rights. life, now denounced as "secessionists" and "traitors" by the party which is claiming The innocent must not suffer, nor women and his opinions as its exclusive property, and by children be the victims. Savages must not the dirty horde of political hucksters who are be let loose. But while I sanction no wartrading upon his fame with the abolitionists, his life-long defamers, for place and profit. fare upon the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms Upon what act or declaration of Mr. Dougantil our own rights are recognized." as do these abolitionists, or the so-called Again, in another version of the same war democrats" of the present day, base neech. he savs : "We must not forget that we are christians their claim to his endorsement? It is only by garbling hisspecches or wrenching sentences is from the text and omitting the concurrent facts that they can establish the color of such and that the war must be waged in a christian spirit-not against the rights of a people -not against the rights of women and chilclaims, and by the perversion of his senti dren. Say that you will saction no war on ments they attempt to delude those "who have no other ground for their tenets" than rights, and say that never will you lay down your arms until those which you claim as your own are recognized. _We are born unthe professions of one in whom they have so much confidence as in Mr. Douglas. He der the constitution of the United States, and never endorsed one material tenet of the presits provisions are our birthright. Then, be ant abolition or "Union party," to his dying day; but on the contrary he to the last warned against and denounced the very principles which are now held as tests by prepared to enforce the inalionable rights which it confers " 'Sanction no war on rights !" This would that party. He advocated no war but a war of defence—to defend the President in the be held by all republican authorities at the present time as treasonable language, and many a man has found himself an unwil NEW JERSEY U. S. SENATOR.-Wm. Wright ling inmate of Fort Lafayette for a less offense against what is now called " the govof Essex, was on Thursday elected United States Senator by the New Jersey Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March. The vote stood: Wright 54, Wm. A. Newell 25 ernment It was through fear that his motives might be misunderstood that he used the following language in the speech to the Illinois Legis lature, April 25th : "The first duty of an American citizen, or he said : "No man will go further than I to mainders, has worked his way through Canada to Italifax, and sailed in the last steamer for preserve the Union, to put down insurrection, of a citizen of any constitutional government, is obedience to the constitution and laws Europe. He bears dispatches to the rebel and to enforce the laws. I would use all the of his country. [Applause.] I have no ap-prehension that any man in Illinois, or beyond the limits of our own beloved state, will mispowers conferred by the constitution for this purpose. But in the performance of these important and delicate duties, it must be contemporaries the announcement of the mar-iage of Mr. Samuel Hogg to Miss Annie G. used, and such measures employed as are auconstrue or misunderstand my motive, So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, irreconcilable and undying opposition both to the republicans and the secessionists." [Applause.] The last letter which Mr. Douglas over Hogg. We presume the result will be a lit-ter of little pigs. In his last speech in the Senate, March 15, 1861, he said : "Sir, the President cannot use the army or dictated was addressed to Virgil Hickox, \$50,000 for medical attendance and medi-cines for the contrabands now in the hands authorized by law; and then it must Chairman of the Illinois democratic state authorized by law; and then it must be central committee, in which he said : done in the manner, and only in the manner "I am neither the supporter of the parti Again on March 25th, he continued : "Is it wise to make our people believe that the President has lawful authority to do an notice the supporter of the parti-san policy, nor the apologist for the errors of the edministration. My previous relations to them remained unchanged; but I trust, the time will never come when I shall not be that which the constitution and laws forbid ? willing to make any needful sacrifice of per-Is it wise to delude them into the belief that the party just assuming power is going to do that which the constitution does not per-mit? Is it belittling of this government to say that the administrators of this governsonal feeling and party policy for the hono and integrity of my country.' Is this anything like the "no-party" nretention upon which some of his professed followers have joined a party which uncon-ditionally endorsed the republican policy as ment have no right to violate the constitution ment nave no right to violate the contact and and laws of the country? Sir, our boast is, that we live under a government of laws ; that the President and all in authority under carried out by Congress and the administration ? him are authorized to do that which the law While Mr. Douglas lived, he knew of the provides, and nothing more." Apropos to this, in the Sonate, on Thursthe world? Because time beats all men, but | day, March 7th, 1661, in defining a former erverted from the object for which it was leclared. Mr. Lincoln had said in his inauoch. he said : speech, he said : "I did say that if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President, according to the constitugural address : "I DECLARE that I have no purpose, DIRECTtional forms, he must be inaugurated ; and y or INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the instiunder my constitutional duty, I would sustain Up tor Governor of Onio. We fear that many persons, unlike the angel at the pool of Bethseda, never the station. I then said, if after he was elected, he should violate the constitution of tion of slavery in the states where it exists. that I BELIEVE I have no LAWFUL RIGHT to do so, and have no inclination to do so." The House of Representatives had voted, the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing without a dissenting voice, this avowal : him according to the laws ; and if it was the people, or governments of the non-slaveholding vor of the position assumed by the Democratio States have a constitutional right to legislate party. restore his sight? He took his horse, and penalty under the constitution to hang him, I would hang him higherthan Haman.' •

NO. 40.

upon, or interfere with slavery in any slave-holding States of the Union." Let the unconditional supporters of the ad-

ministration mark the distinction between Mr. Douglas and themselves in this. He These avowals covered the whole case of interference with slavery, and no one could then have supposed that either the President, would mete out to the President the just punishment for a violation of his constitutional oblithen have supposed that enter the resident, or Congress, could ever in honor to them-selves, give the lie to their own declarations. So far from Douglas having endorsed the policy of the republican party in relation to the war, he was directly opposed to it. He said that " war was disunion, final and irre-vocable;" he thought that the party had re-fored comparison and insisted on war for gations ; the republicans in Congress, in direct violation of the express letter of the con-stitution, pass an *ex post facto* act of indem-nity to the President for notorious and repeated violations of the constitution, and all he party endorse the act and rule out of their party all who do not.

fused compromise, and insisted on war for the purpose of either destroying slavery on the Union. In a letter written to Charles H. In response to a serenade at Washington, n December, 1860, Douglas defined how far he would sustain the President : So long as he observes his onth of office

Lanphier, editor of the Illinois State Register, in March, 1861, he informs his friend : "The fact can no longer be disguised, that by seeing that the laws are faithfully execut-ed, he should be supported in all constiit he disregards his oath, violates the con-stitution, makes war upon the rights of any many of the Republican Senators desire war and disunion under the pretext of saving the Union. They wish to get rid of the southern Senators, in order to have a majority in the man, or upon any section, he should be held to the strictest accountability provided in the Senate to confirm the appointments; and many of them think they can hold a permaonstitution.

nent republican ascendency in the northern states, but not in the whole Union. For par-Sofar from Mr Douglas having countenanced any disregard of the constitution, his last tisan reasons, therefore, they are anxious to dissolve the Union, if it can be done without words, when he was about to bid farewell to his country, and the world, were: "Tell my children to love and uphold the constitution." making them responsible before the people." He was bitterly opposed to insurrection,

such as is invited by the emancipation proc-lamation, and thought that it would ever be On the question of the unconstitutionality of any interference either by the President, Congress, or the army, with slavery in the southern states, the position of Douglas was clear and explicit. He hoped to see the

The following resolution, in relation to the war conducted upon strict war principles. Harper's Ferry insurrection, adopted by the democratic state convention of Illinois, Jan. against rebels in arms, and not perverted to ne of animosity to wreak vengeance, incendiarism, insurrection and debauchery upon

4th, 1860, was written by Douglas: "Resolved, That the Harper's Ferry out-rage was the natural consequence and logical result of the doctrines and teachings of the helpless innocence, or in barbarous devasta Addressing the Illinois Legislature, April republican party, as explained and enforced in their platforms, partisan presses, books 25th, 1861, he emphatically said : "I can appeal to them with confidence that I have never pandered to the prejudice and pamphlets, and in the speeches of their or passion of my section against the minority leaders, in and out of Congress ; and for this or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union ; and I will say to you renson an honest and law abiding people should not be satisfied with the disavowal or now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, disapproval by the republican leaders of that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitu-John Brown's acts, unless they also repudi-ate the doctrines and teachings which protional rights, or domestic institutions of the southern states. [Applause.] On the con-trary, if there was an attempt to invade duced those murderous crimes, and denounce all persons who profess to sympathize with murderers and traitors, lamenting their fate, these rights—to stir up servile insurrection murderers and traitors, lamenting their fate, and overesting their memory as martyrs, and interpose with whatever of strength who lost their lives in a just and holy cause."

All of these " sympathizers with murderers might possess to defend them from such a and traitors" are now respected members of calamity. [Applanse.]" In the speech, at the serenade above the republican party, and many of them holding high positions under government. An instance of this came under our own obsereferred to, he spoke of slavery, and the duty of the Government : "The vexed question of slavery existed vation. A public meeting held in a northern city on the day of the execution of John Brown passed resolutions of sympathy with when our fathers framed the contitution, as well as now, and if we could only carry out his purposes and condolence with his friends. the principles upon which they made the The members or the committee which is intended. The members or the committee which repor-ted these resolutions all received federal ap-pointments from Mr. Lincoln; and this is but one of thousands of similar enses. What government, we can preserve the Union, and transmit it to our latest posterity. The federal

his last on earth, anything has the opproduct of the pro-the resolutions endorsed by some of the pro-fessed "Douglas democrats" in the Legisla-ture in favor of emancipation, the support of which is made a part test? Again, in the bound the pro-tive in favor of emancipation, the support of which is made a part test? Again, in the bound the pro-living he would endorse the policy of the republican party for conducting the war?--Who can think that he would sustain a principle which holds the constitutions and laws, the inalienable rights of individuals and of States, all which had heretofore been held dear, and which render life valuable, must sink and be destroyed before the omnipotent will and sovereign power of Abraham Lin-coln? There will be but little cause of surprise that he who thinks this, should also think that the best way of restoring a revolting people to an harmonious Union, will be through confiscation, emancipation and servile insurrection. Mr. Douglas endorsed the war, not because he thought the policy of its inception was right, but because, when his country was involved, to a patriot there was no other alternative. He then thought it his duty to sustain the government in its constitutional efforts at self-preservation. The war, he insisted, should be waged for no other purpose than of preserving the Union and Constitution against the evils of secession. He was for a war against wrongs, and not against rights. Ile advised his countrymen to abandon party, to sustain the government against traitors, but never advised the abandonment of the democratic organization in the civil policy; much less did he advise them to join the republican organization and ondorse its policy. That man who joined what is called the "Union administration party," under the pretence of being an adherent of Mr. Douglas or a representative of his views, can only be a fool or a knave.

THE LITTLE SOLDIEB BOY AND HIS SOCK.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The love of a mother is as truly set forth in the life of a soldier, as in any other which may be selected. To hear the soldiers while seated around their camp-fires, telling the innocent tales of youthful days and their past-times, while under the charge of parents and friends, and how they enjoy those days of youth, is always relieving to the hearer, and many a time will it cause a tear-drop to steal silently down the cheek without the conscious effect it has made. One incident as an illustration : While commander of the convalescent bar-

racks at Bardstown, Ky., in February, 1862, on one cold, stormy night, I passed through the wards about the dead hoar of night, as I was accustomed to do. In one of the wards. during the day previous, I had noticed a small boy, not exceeding fifteen years of age, who was from all appearance rapidly declihaving had the measles. His place under the circumstances, should have been in the hospital. He had come from that institution a few days previous, and not been entered upon the books of the barracks. When I entered the ward, I found him sitting upon his bed weeping, and as I entered I heard him reproaching one of his bed mates as fol-

You had no business to throw the sock away, so you hadn't, for you know I thought ch of it.'

'You can go and get it, Bill, for your Meaness. You can have your trouble now; go and got it, or I'll tell the captain,' said one of the warders. Bill went out of the **Tom**, and soon re-turned with an old sock, and threw it spite-fully to the little boy upon the bed, uttering an other back to the total sock.

The little fellow caught it up and placed it in his bosom, and laid down as if content. I passed through without making any re-

mark, and returned to my office. During the night, I felt as though I should have talked to the little sick boy, and then there appeared something singular about the tenacity with which he clung to his sock, their breakfast, but the little fellow still stord over him and watched his breathings. He rested upon his back, with great General of the war of the Revolution. his right hand upon his bosom. His eyes and the father of his country, Geo. Washingperspiration stood in large were set, and cold to be dreaming, and occasionally a sigh would interrupt his slumbers. I gently shock him, when he awoke, pulled his hand from his drops upon his white forehead. He appeared bosom, in which was clutched his little sock, and instantly returning it, he looked me

gently in the face and exclaimed : 'Oh ! it is you, captain, thank you ; thank

you, for waking me.

Are you sick ?' said I. Yes, sir, I am sick,' he replied,

Why did you come out of the hospital?'

· I asked

The medical director told me I was no account; and might as well be dead as alive; besides, the doctor in hospital No. 2 gets drunk, and I am afraid of him and that great man, the director, and I slipped out and came here. I want to stay with you, captain, if I ont New England brains and New England

You can stay,' I returned ; ' but you must | strait they have brought the country !' eat something, and I will have Doctor Mc-

Cownn to give you medicine.' (Will you, sir? I will be much obliged, captain, and take the medicine; but I can't eas. And he shed tears, and his little chin minute of the shed tears, and his little chin

up, and I will have you cured and sond you sir," replied the lady.

most notable; the former bustling along with a quick, eager step, looking this way and that, running first to one side and then to the other, interchanging rapid communica-tion with their comrades, and altogether brisk and busy. But when they have succeeded in their object, they march steadily homeward, with a pre-occupied demeanor, taking no notice of passing events, and being apparently absorbed in the one task of depositing their hurden in its proper place.

als, and those that are returning home, is

A SOLDIER'S LIFE .- A soldiers life is a hard one. It is full of privations. It is hardly one that would be selected by the indolent or the luxurious. It is one of toil and care, and no little endurance. Yet it is remarka-ble how well a soldier's life agrees with even many of those whom we have been accustomed to consider effeminate. We have person-ally known several young men of feeble health and indifferent physical stamina who, having "gone to the war," have returned ro-bust, hearty, vigorous, and substantial. Some of them whom we certainly believed would soon be carried to their graves by a camp-life have on the contrary, been regularly built have, on the contrary, been regularly built up into stalwart men by the hardships they indured, and owe the promise of a long and healthly life entirely to the extraordinary change brought about by military discipline and duties. We dare say that there are cases in which sleeping on the ground, the fatigue of heavy marches, wet clothing, a poor diet, and so on, have exercised a differ ent effect. Death has visited many, no doubt, simply because they were subjected to such. trials; but no instance of that kind has come under our observation, while we have been an eye-witness to a number of instances, in which sickly men have been transformed by a soldier's life into specimens of rare manly vigor and physical excellence.

"ALL THE BRAINS."-The Cincinnati Inquirer, in reply to the Gazette of that city, in an article abating the assumption that the New England people have all the brains in the Union, makes the following points upon

its neighbor "The Declaration of Independence was

ton, was a Virginian. The heroes of the war of 1812, Jackson, Scott, Harrison and others, England, The great novolists, Brockden, Brown and J. Fennimore Cooper, were not from New England. New England has not impressed her views on any of the great national transactions of the Government upon the country until she thrust Abolitionism upon it! She did not take the lead in the adoption of the Federal.

Constitution nor any of the Administrations under it for sixty years. The great controlling men of this county, the men with big brains and great hearts, who have gui-ded and directed the destinies of this nation, of being shot, and to return from Richmond have not come from New England. At preslive and well! We hope she had patience with him. ideas are in the ascendent, and see to what a

red. at you must not weep,' said I. ' Cheer Calebs in a rage. "It is rock the cradle taller, felt whiter, and comb my hair with much less difficulty."

ADVANTAGES OF YEARS .- You are " getting nto years." Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years, the genial, mellow years, the lusty, lusions years. One by one the crudities of your youth are falling off from you, the vanity, egotism, the isolation, the bewilderment, the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself .-You are consolidating your forces. You are becoming master of the situation. Every wrong road into which you have wandered has brought you, by the knowledge of that

nistake, so much closer to the truth. You no longer draw your bow at a venture, bu shoot straight at the mark. Your possibilities concentrate, and your path is cleared .----On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations become a staff of strength with which you nount to sublimer hights. With self-possess ion and self-command return the possession and the command of all things. The title deed of creation, forfeited, is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. Earth and

your feet .- Gail Hamilton.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER.-Their is no prottier picture in life than that of a daugh-tor reading to her aged father. The old man, while listening to her silvery notes, goes back to other times, when another one sat by

his side, and whispered words he will never hear again, nor does he wish to do so, for in the soft evening light he sees her imagine reflected in her child; and as one by one gen-tle emotions steals over him he veils his face, and the daughter, thinking him asleep, goes noiselessly in search of other employment. Virgin innocence watching over the cares

and wants of old age, is a spectacle fit for an-gels. It is one of the links between earth and heaven, and takes from the face of the hard and selfish world many of its harsh-

est features. Good LUCK.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you have only a shilling a week, is to live upon elevenpence, and save a penny ; good luck is to troubyour head with your own business and let your neighbor's alone ; good luck is to fulfill the commandments, and do unto other people

as we wish them to do to us. They must not only work but wait. They must plod and persevere. Pence must be taken care of, because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have an abiding faith in truth and God.

I A good story is told by the Newport Her-ald of a young woman in that section, who, convinced of the death of her husband in

convinced of the death of her husband in a recent battle, put on morning, drew the bounty money of the deceased, and then en-gaged herself to be married to another de-fender of his country. The wedding day was appointed, the gifts made, and everything ready, when the startling news came that she was no widdow, her unreasonable first having had the audacity to be taken prisoner instead of heim what and to return from Richmond

HOW TO STRAIGHTEN A NEGRO'S WOOL. The New York Tribune states that Fred.

Douglas gave a lecture or speech, at the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Friday trouble water. night, on the President's Proclamation Among other things he said : " Since the ut-

The rebel Congress have adopted novel mode of getting rid of the negro regi-ments that General Hunter or Colonel Hig-

ginson or Gen. Phelps is going to lead against Dixie. The negroes, when caugh, are not to be shot—but sold, for what they will fetch, half the proceeds to go to the captor, and half to the "Government."

The notorious traitor, George N. Sanemissaries abroad.

We see in the columns of one of our

Congress has made appropriation of of the Government.

ITA white woman at Fishkill New York. has cloped with a negro preacher, taking all the money her husband had, and leaving him three small children.

the An old bachelor who edits a paper somewhere in the Western county, puts "Mel-ancholy Accidents" as a head for marriages in his paper.

THe who loves a lady's complexion, form and features, loves not her true self, but her soul's old clothes.

Why is a drummer the fastest man in the drummer beats time.

C. L. Vallandigham announces himsel a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio.

What did a blind wood-sawyer take to

The Writ of Nabéas Corpus.

A Republican Judge's Opinion.

The Milwaukee News publishes in full the oninion of Judge Paine, of the supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the Kemp habcas corpus case. which was also the opinion of the whole court. The opinion is able, and the conclu-

sions arrived at are briefly stated as follows : 1. The government of the United States is invested with full power by the Federal Con-stitution to prosecule war, and there is no war-power outside the Constitution. 2. Only the people, through their repre-sentatives in Congress, can suspend the writ of behave commit

of habeas corpus.

3. The President can execute the laws only by such means as the Constitution and the laws themselves have given him power to em-

oloy. 4. A military commander may declare martial law in districts which are the actual theatre of war, where hostile armies are met for the purpose of destruction, or in insurrectionary districts where domestic violence and discord have effectually displaced the civil au-thorities-but not elsewhere.

5. Courts Martial are courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction, and have no jurisdiction to try any persons except such as are by law nmendable to such trial.

6. The legislative is the political department of the government, and when the writ of hebeas corpus is not suspended by Congress, the Executive has no political power to im-

prison the people. Judge Paine moreover declares that he war only as one of self-defense, and there should consider the establishment of the doc-was no evidence on record that it would be trine that the President possesses illimitable trine that the President possesses illimitable power over the land by a declaration of martial law, "as a calamity little if any less to be deplored than the success of the rebellion,"

It must be remembered that the Court is ontirely composed of gentlemen who wore elected as Republicans. Our readers have not over- +. looked the fact, that wherever these questions

have came before a fair and responsible tri-Resolved, That neither Congress nor the bunal the decision has invariably been in fa-