

| · CA | RLISLE, | PA., | THURSDAY, | FEBRUARY | 16, |
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AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. GENERAL PATTBRSON'S WINCHESTER CAM-FUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

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Supsonitrion .-- Two Dollars if paid within the yar; and Two Dollars and Fifty Conts, if not paid within the year. These torms will be rigidly ad-bored to in every instance. No subscription dis-continued until all arrearsges are paid unless at the pair of the dditor to the pair of the dditor. the option of the Editor.

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Jos-PRINTING Such as Hund-bills, Posting-bills Pamphlets, Blunks, Labels, &c., &c., oxcouted with beurkey and at the shortest notice.

Boetiràl.

WINTER WILL NOT LAST FOREVER.

Winter will not last forever ;

- · Spring will soon come forth again, And with flowers of every color,
- Deck the hillsides and the plain. Lambs will soon in fields be sporting,
- Birds re echo from each tree,
- "Winter's gone; its days are ended ! We are happy-we are free !" Hedge and tree will soon be building,
- Soon with leaves be covered o'er; Winter cannot last forever, Brighter days are yet in store.
- Sorrows will not last forever, Brighter times will come again,
- Joy our-every grief succeeding.
- As the sunshine after rain.
- As the snow and ice of winter, Melt at the approach of Spring,
- So will all our cares and trials,.
- Joy, and peace and comfort bring.
- When the heart is sad and drooping, Think, though you be vexed sore,
- Sorrow cannot last forever. Brighter days are yet in store.

Miscellaneous

Fill Your Own Places.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

It takes all sorts of characters to complete this great world-drama, and somebody must act them. In other words, I believe that 'every man has his place in the world, and he fulfils his destiny, and answers the end for which God oreated him. Confusioa and disappointment only arise from our efforts to got into some other place than the one for which we were intended. The change of our choice is limited by the character God has iven to us, and the circamstances by which by hath surrounded us, and which have modified that character and developed those

Each man is created with vertain possibiles whie

lost on account of Johnston's "unexpected" appearance there, nor on account of any of PAIGN. appearance there, nor on account or any or the circumstances for which it has been isought to hold General Patterson responsi-ble. Generals Heintzleman, Wadsworth, Franklin, Averill, Barnard, Griffin, Slowm. • Time, at last, sets all things even. So'says one of our favorite English classics, and of the sound philosophy contained in that brief the sound philosophy contained in that brief sentence we are constantly, in these days, receiving convincing proofs. How muchigus-ter is the judgment we are now enabled to prenounce on many of the General officers, and many of the comparise, that were themes of excited discussion in the carlier periods of the war. While General Wm. T. Sherman was the command of the Department of the Ohio, in 1861, he expressed the opinion that "two bundled thousand men" were necessa-ry for the Western comparis, and for this he Barry, Riellardson, and others have recorded their evilletice to the mest that the battle of Bull Run was lost because of the delay of several days in the attack, because if the fatal delay on the morning of the battle, be-cause the batteries were badly posted, and because the reserves, 24,000 in number, were ever brought into the battle.

[From the Philadolphia Lodger:]

It may be asked, that, if General Patter-it may be asked, that, if General Patter-son had so drong a cuse, why it has nover been brought before the public in official form. The answer to this is in the "Nar-rative." General Patterson repeatedly ask-ed for a Court of Inquiry, but it was denied on the ground that he had been "honorably discharged," and that a court could do no more. It was added that the publication of the correspondence was "incompatible with "two hundred thousand men" were necessa-ry for the Western comparing, and for this he was adjudged unit for command, and was banished to garrison duty at St. Louis. He was even reported to be crazy, and the belief that he was so was for a long period fixed on the popular mind. That unjust and hasty judgment came near depriving the country of the services of its most brilliant General. How wastly different is the public judgment and to dayl. Immediately after the hattle bt the correspondence was "incompatible with the public interests," and so with a full vinto-day! Immediately after the battle ht Fort Donelson, and again after Shiloh, it was the public interests," and so with a full vin-dication in his bands he was obliged to suffer 'on in silence. His aid-de camp, Senator Sherman, sought to bring out the facts by h resolution of the Senate, but that likewise failed. General Patterson appealed to the President, but the President bis felt obliged to withhold the correspondibiles for the with Fort Donelson, and again after Shiloh, it was positively asserted that General Grant was a drunkard had unworthy of his high position, and for a long time he held only a nominal command. Nothing but the resolute efforts of a powerful friend in Congress saved him from unmerited disgrace. It required the splendid campaign against Vicksburg to vin-dicate his character. It would be easy to name a great many similar cases, for they to withhold the correspondence for the pub-lic good, but he endorsed General Patterson's Secretary Cameron, and Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Scott, held the same favorable opinion, but their hands were tied. name a great many similar cases, for they sum up by the score. In some of these the But, at length the record is before the pub-d, and justice demands that the people victim has had to wait but a few months for justice, but others have had their paticace

The battle of Bull Ron was therefore not

justice, but others have had their patiefice taxed over long years of hope deferred. We are prompted to these remarks by the appearance of a little volume entitled "A narrative of the campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1861," which for the first time places the history of General Patterson's operations fully before the public. It is a clear and convincing record, and no mun, who is rightly made up can read it without repeating the words of President Lincoln to General Patterson:—"I am unable to see that you could have done anything else than you did do;, your hands were tied; you oby-ed your orders and did your duty, and I am shall be made acquainted with its character, if they do not see the volume itself. When they read it, it will be strange indeed, if they do not agree with the President, and say do not agree with the President, and say that General Patterson " obeyed his orders, affed dia his duty." The military readers of the "Narrative" will find what should be a conclusive opinion to them from Major Gen-eral Geo. H. Thomas, (who was of Patterson's command.) in a letter dated Atlanta, Aug. 8th 1864. In this letter, that distinguished General says, "I have always believed, and have frequently so expressed myself, that your management of the three months' cam-paign was able and judicious, and was to the d your orders and did your duty, and I am satisfied with your conduct." It will be remembered that after the great disaster at Bull Run, General Patterson was paign was able and judicious, and was to the best interests of the service."

disaster at Bull Run, General Patterson was Very freely charged with a large share of the responsibility of that defeat. He was fierce-ly assailed for failing to hold the rebel Jolin-son at Winchester; for not attacking that General in his works there, according to or-der; and for permitting Johnson to slip away to Manassas Junction without informing his superior officer. It was further charged that on freement of these militure for a figure of General How AN OIL WELL IS BORED .-- A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from the old regions of Pennsylvania, gives the al Patterson, Johnston was enabled to arrive st Manacsas " unexpectedly," and that thus the battle was fost. On all these points the " Narrative" just published is clear and full of about two and a halt inches in diameter and grivel scheme in and grivel scheme intervente in the solution of the solut

bis experienced regular officers. Among 'ta of sandstone, out of which there comes show over the present generals George H. Thomas, Newton, Abercrombic, Stone and Negley. In lieu of that "talse line," he 'bore of the well is enlarged by a rimmer, and proposed as early as the 20th of Jane to forfeet and closely screwed together, is inserted in two sections and run down to the veins o oil; a flax-seed bag, which expands when ston more effectually than at Martinsburg, and of the same time would have been near enough to M'Dowell to assist him or to have received aid from him, as circumstances with the total and the would have been near enough to M'Dowell to assist him or to have received aid from him, as circumstances with the total back of the well, in order to prevent the surface water from descending is " plunger," or val-ved piston is introduced into the tube, and the work is fixed between back of the wells of the well, in order to prevent the surface water from descending is " plunger," or valmight demand. This plan, which has re-sucking-rod being attacted into the tube, and the ceived the distinguished approval of Gener-beam," the conduit pines and tank, which at Halleck, he was not authorized to carry in-to effect. On the contrary he was kept on a line which, as General Halleck observes, was gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the flowing wells," that is as send the oil out spontaneously, the has reached the depth of three hundred feet, and yet the third bed of sandstone is not reached." A REFEL SPY ON TRIAL .- Some days ag a rebel officer named -S. B. Davis, alias Wi Cummings, a licutenant in the rebel service was recognized by soldiers on board a rail-rold-train in Ohio as the former keeper of the rebel prison pen at Andersonville. He was arrested on charge of being a spy, and is now before a court-martial in Cincinnati. Thursday, he mide a speech to the court, concluding its follows: "Gentlemen; I do not ask pity. My heart feats nothing on this earth. I, am no coward. I, like the rest of you, have faced bul-lets before to day. Some of you have marks of them; I can show them too. I ask not for pity i Tinks for justice. If, in justice, you or any other courtion God's globe can youror any other contriou Goils glibb char, make, me out a spy, harg, me. Gontlemen, Lum not, alraid to dio, Young as I am, scarzely vorged into manhood, I would like to live, But, gentlemen, I am no coward, and Theem a man who would stand here be fore his fellow men, before soldiers who have Would be for who have but but to be for a start All the oridance i figur his feriow hen, but is solute solutions who have All the oridance i figur the fac, who have felt builtes, and ask was in force sufficient filly does not deserve the name of man, situ ve, emphasize Hail I thought that you could have regarded Information on me the a spy, muthing could have forced me odt of Richmond.; As to substring informa-tion, I have no way to show that I have no doing it. I know I have obly done my duty. I have done it is best I could. God knows what I intended, and He knows that I do not deserve death., But if I die I go without pity, but as a soldier should die. I fear not death and I can go to the judgment bar of God now. to-morrow, whenever it may please the Chief Magistrate of the country to say go."

ABOLITION AND CIVIL WAR. Extract from a Speech of HENRY CLAY, in the U.S. Senate, February 7, 1839, on the Reception of Abolition Petitons.

Reception of Abolition Petitons. Sir, I am not in the babit of speaking light. Iv of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have depre-ented allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that, direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my pub-lic career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and eincerity of my ardent dovotion to its las-ting, preservation. But we should be false in our allegience to it. if we did not discriminate our allegience to it, if we did not discriminate

our allegience to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should to longer be regarded as an imaginary dan-ger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, suc-ceed in their present aim of uniting the in-habitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. And this precess of reetprodal consolidation-will be attended with all the violetit prejudi-ces, embittered nessions and given ability. ces, embittered passidne, and/implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature, A virtual dissolution of the

Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal borids, which now happily units us, will have been extin-guished forever. One saction will stand in nenacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly fol lowed by the clush of arms. I will not at-tempt to describe scenes, which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay, and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabrio of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these ab-olitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we

the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong., But if they were, to conquer, whom would they conquer? A, foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, is It would be concurred without laught sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory-a self, a suicidal conquesta conquest of brothers, aphieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common following description of the manner in which oil is found: "In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian. driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then, after driving down

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts, knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is sufe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country, to that of any other people, and the liberty, of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible, with the the. United States is incompatible, with the safety and liberty of the descendants. Their slavery, forms an exception ants. Their slavery, forms an exception ants. Their slavery forms an exception and inexo rable necessity to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, no rate we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty if the very for the necessity is unconquerable love for the negro, and reiterating the assurance that the dark slaver possible, could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible, could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable assurance that the dark slaver possible could only be estable to the possible could only be the possible could only be estable to the possible could only be the possible to the possible could only be the possible to the possible could only be the possible could only be the possible to the possible could only be the pos

ABOLITION BARIBITION.

Members of Congress Embracing Negroes in a Public Dining Room-Jollification on the passage of the Abolition Amendment. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Newer]

1. 199.13

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865. Willard's Hotel was last night the scene of a most disgusting exhibition. The Repub-licans were so, elated with their success in carrying the abolition amendment that they determined on having a grand jullification in honor of the event, and Willard's was the place solected for the carousal. Several of he most noisy members of the House were present including some of these who during the day recorded their infamy hy supporting the great abolition measure, and thus betraying floir constituents. I do best feiling pre-vailed among all collected in the large din-ing hall. Negroes of every complexion were there mult infromtient the start of the start of the there, and, of course, they entered into the spirit of the occasion. The negroes were spirit of the coension. The negroes were distinguished from their white brethern by white aprons and other, fixings, peculiar to colored gentleicen who attend upon guests

1865.

when the dishes were removed, wipe wish ordered, and for a while the feast of good hings was enjoyed with ordinary deborum. But, of vins verifas. says the adage ; and so t was at Willard's last night. Speeches ore made ad libitum-your Abolitionist is tremendous fellow for speech making when a tromendous lettow, for special making when the thouse is congenial—and congratulation on the glorious victory of the day passed along the tables. The virtues and noble at-tributes of the illustrious negro were expounded by gentlemen of an im ginative turn, and the worshipers of the new Eigland idea were onored with the most glowing apostrophics which intoxicated eloquence is espable The wrongs of the negro, and the right of Massaclusetis to rule the country, formed the sta-ple of the speeches made, while articulation remained clear enough to be distinguished; and; when the limits of sobriety were passed, the noble supporters of the administration became so demonstrative in their affection for the opressed children of darkness that serious fears were felt for the safety of the

urniture. Gentlemen who would scorn the imputation of intoxication, were so overcome by children et cetera, to their patriotic bosons, and assured them, in the language of Mr Mi-cawber, that they could never, no, never, de-sert thom. Some after great efforts, informod others that they were too full for utterance; but it is to be deeply regretted that they did they were full al. A few ill natured persons were afterward known to say that the wine clerk knew something about it, but that gen-

tleman was prudently recicent.

The disgusting orgies were kept up for several hours and while sense remained there, was, no abatement in the enthusiaem. there, was, no abatement in the enthusiaem. Mr. (Brandmese, a Representative, from the land of steady habits, was particularly dem-onstrative, toward the waiters. With trem-ulous voice he addressed an individual of that the family and deal and the the that profession, and declared that he was " a unn and a brother and would soon be a voter." The twomen and brothers were soon looked in a fraternal embrace, and it was then proposed

BUTLER IN SELF DEFENCE.

nac for last summer's campaign that have ever before been made known. He said:

I need not repeat what you all know of the A need not repeat what you all know of the history of the march of that army; but I have a right to say, because now it has passed in-to history, that the intention with which that army set out on its march was to move around the North side of Richmond, above Menhanicsville, stills, the Lanceville around the North side of Richmond, hovo Mechanicsville, strike the James river above the site, sit, of Richmond, and there forming a judicion with the Army of the James which was to move up to ward Richmond on the South side of the Jumes river, get around the sity on the south side, and thus cut it off. Now, perhaps you can understand, what may have lightly muzded you heretafore why the Ar-

is as to move up toward Richmond on the South side of the James river, get around the city on the south side, and thus out it off. Now, perhaps you can inderstand, what may have slightly puzzled you heretofore, why the Ar-my of the James was demonstrating toward Drury's Bluff on the 16th of May, while the Army of the Detomac was coming down fruin Army of the Pctomne was coming down from the Rapidan on the north side toward Richthe Rapidan on the north side toward Rich-mond. But the Army of the Potomao never reached its destination on the north side of the James, nor did the Army of the James succeed in reaching the James above Rich-mond on the south side. Indeed, there was no call for the Army of the James above Rich-mond, it the Army of the Potomac could not ions, but if the Army of the James field to the James, nor did the Army of the James succeed in reaching the James above Rich-mond on the south side. Indeed, there was no call for the Army of the James above Rich-mond, if the Army of the James above Rich-join; but if the Army of the James above Rich-no call for the Army of the James above Rich-lines with no disaster. We held the lines that we took up from the Appomattox to the James and we hold them to this day—the advanced lines of all the armies operating ganist Rich-mond. [Renewed Applanse.] Besides do-ing this, after fortifying our position, the Army

mond. [Renewed Applause.] Besides do-ing this, after fortifying our position, the Ar-my of the James sent sevonteen thousand mon to the aid of the, Army of the Potomae, and saved the battle of Goal Harbor. In the matter of the exchange of prisoners,

he charges the whole failure on Cen. Grant, which, if true, places the thing in a new light. On this point he says:

I recorded the points of agreement between myself and the rebel agent to the Secretary of War and asked for power to adjust the other questions of difference, so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone, to be dealt with by itself; and the whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battle of the country, and been captured in its service. The whole subject was re-ferred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant Genoral commanding, who telegraph-ed me, on the 14h, of April, 1864, in sub-stance: "Break off all negotiations on the subject of exchange till further orders."

subject of exchange till further orders." And, therfore, all negotiations were broken off, save, that a special exchange of sick and wounded, en, either side, went on. On the 20th of April, I received another telegram of General Grant ordering " not another man, be given to the rebels." To that I inswered on the same day: "Lieutenant-General Grant's instructions, shall be implicitly changed on the same day: "Lioutenant-General Grant's instructions, shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and, wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single able-bodied man." From that hour, so long as I remained in the department of

them behind a pair of quiet oxen, to plow or cart. Don't load too heavily, but allow them so long as I remained in the department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that or-der, because I could not give the rebels any ave their own way for are as quiet as they should be, they will not of their able-bodied, soldiers in exchange.do any mischief, and the old yoke of oxen will pull the load and keep the others straight. Soon the young steers will begin to pull with by sending the side and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffer-ing soldiers , were relieved, being upward of the others and the load may be increased. - -Learn them to back without the cart, then eight thousand (8,000) more than, we gave the rebels. In August last Mr. Ould, findwith the cart, but down hill, then with the load. When backing always make them hold ing negotiations were broken off, and that no exchanges; were made, wrote to General Hitchcock, the commissioner at Washington, their heads up; one half of our oxen spoil their backing by holding their noses on or near the ground. When trying to make an ox back a heavy load, never hit or whip him that the rebels were ready to exchange, man for man, all the frisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December. Under the instructions of the Licentenant bout the he head ; it only makes his his head down to the ground. Hit him on the shins—one or too light strokes on the shins will do more good in backing oren (whether old or young) than twenty about the Jeneral, I wrote to Mr. Ould a letter, which has hoet, pablished, saying: "Do you mean to give up all your action, and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" head. A yoke of oxen should be used as carefully hese questions were therein argued justly, is I think, not diplomatically, but obstrusive as a pair of horses; it will pay and save breath. and demonstratively, not for the purpose Most people have an idea that any body f preventing and stopping the exchange and arnishing a ground on which we could faircan drive, and work with a pair of oxen, but I would much rather trust an awkward hand with a pair of mules than a pair of wells, trained oxen; for I know that the mules, if abused, will take, care of themselves, while the axen will take. • TERMS CASH ! the oxen will bear it all patiently. If care is taken in their education, a yoke We clip the following sensible and season ible article from the Typographic Advertisof good oxen may be so trained that they of-good oxen may be so trained that they will walk as fast as a common pair of horses, and do as much plowing on less expensive feed. When partially "broken?" (or trained) it is a very good idea to work them behind a quiet horse, or a yoke of fast walking oxen. But do not put them with a yoke of old oxen who does themselves along as if life was a er, published by L. Johnson & Co. Philadel-Crodit is nowhere, comparatively, It is well for all that it is so. Cash forms a splendid who drag themselves along as if life was a

come an, alderman, or a Senator?; The same DUILER IN NELF-BEFENUE. On Saturday, evening the 28th ultimo, Gen. Butler, by an invitation, made a speech at Lowell, in defence of his own conduct. While he did not take up the main charges that have been made against him, he was careful to 'bear down upon Gen. Grant. 'He divulges the original plans of the Army of the Poto-mac for last summer's desariation, that summer's desariation, that happily benefit the one an alderman, or a Senator?, 'The same healthy consideration, that happily benefit the seller equally bless the cash buyer. Yes, surely, the cash system is a sister to the gen-tle quality to mercy, "that takes." The inforence that we draw from from the above points is, that the 'cash plan is a good pin all around ; add, winding up emphati-eally with Latin, we exclaim, Esto popetual.

[Contributed to the Germantown Telegraph.] STOCK RAISING.

NO 35.

Does it pay? Many of our farmers say that it does not. But why should it not? Fifty years ago farmers thought it did pay, and since then the value of some kindtof

I know a butcher who, while he tells his cut-

any deer , botter leave it alone. Although some calves are by natural disposition more wild, yot by proper treatment this wildness, or more properly this *timidity*, may be con-quered before the calf is four weeks old.

Any one who has read the agriculturial columns of the *Telegraphator* the last hiff a dozen years, will have no trouble in selecting a plan to bring them theroughly to an age of five, or six weeks. This is the most impor-tant erk in the education of the calf, and ha-bits then acquired are too often lasting. Pa-tience, good nature and kindness on about tience, good nature and kindness are absor-lutely necessary to raise a calf as it should be done. Those who do not control these prop-erties are those who will find that stock rais

erties are those who will und that stock this-ing don't pay. Always learn a calf to allow itself to bp handled all over; while feeding, is a good time to put this in practice. I know of no other way of making a quick animal than to turn it over to the boys, and let them put it in a single harness or yoke two together. (whether they be male or fe-

hes them put it is a single united and so it you to together, (whether they be male or fe-male,) and play with them as they gee fit. But let the calves do what they may, don't let them be abused.

Too many of our farmers neglect to pro-Too many of our farmers neglect to pro-vide themselves with good home-raisen oxen, but are gontent with half-broken, runaway steers. Some who have no boys, will say they have no time to break them. I will give such a plan whereby little or no time is lost in breaking -so called and often too truly. Raise the call in the manner which I have mentioned, and by occasional handling and yoking keep them quiet until three or three and a half years old, then yoke them and put them behind a pair of quiet oxen, to plow or

Our path is so plainly marked out for us that we need not seek long for it, if we have willing hearts and willing hands to do it.

"No man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him; there is always work And tools to work withal, for these who will."

The same power that created you, and trained you for your work, has brought that work for you. Do not go out of your way to seek for something grand and imposing to but, take up at once the simplest and ainest duty that lies before you, and you plainest duty that lies before you, and you will not go wrong. Do not stand waiting for signs and wonders to reveal to you what God wond have you de but listen to that would have you do; but listen to the voices within you and around you calling you to work. Trust those voices, have faith in humble things; then God will seek you, and light and strongth be given to you as your path opens wider and higher before your ad-

vancing footsteps. well as great once, for to Him all duty is equally great, and wee be to him who disro-.gards that call. We are willing to recognize this call to the ministry; then why not the other pursuits of life? Is preaching the gospel the only duty that God recognizes ? It is because we whit for God to minifest Himself in the lightening and thunder that we fail to hear. His voice in our hearts, and in the indication of circumstances about us, and thus gullestray, groping our way blindly and stumbling on our way in darkness and doubt. n:No man ever accomplished much who had not this i lea of vocation; who did feel that he was called of God to do that yery thing:

in any brough will

Good NATURED PEOPLE. Be good natured i you can for there is to altriaction so great; no charm so admirable. A fue that is full of the expression of anniability is always beautiful. It need no paint and no flowers. smetics are superfluous for it. Rouge can not improve its checks, nor lily-white mend its complexion. Its leveliness lies beyond all this. It is not the beauty that is but skin deep; for, when you gaze into the face of a noble hearted man or woman, it is not the shape of the features you really see, nor yet the tint of the check, the hue of the lip, or the brilliancy of the eye. You see the name-less something which animates all these and leaves for your instinct a sense of grateful fuscination; you see an indescribable em. bodiment of heartfelt goodness within, which Wins your regard, in spite of external appearances. Cultivate good nature, therefore. It is better than "apples of gold set in silver." for gold will take to itself wings, and fly away; silver will in time tarnish, and both, while abundant, will lose their comparative value. But good nature never deteriorates in worth, never abandons its possessor to the inental poyerty of the malicious, never loses its hold upon the esteem of the world. It is always in fashion, and always in season. swer. Everybody admires it, everybody praises it; everybody is in love with it. It never grows stale. It costs little to acquire, and nothing to keep.....Yet it is beyond diamonds in its worth to its owners and can neither be stolen lost, however neglected. Surely this is a

Jewel that merit's a search, and, when found, merits protection.

When is a lady like a spoon ? When none, there patch itself. one is in tea resting.

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ify and hold Maryland Heights with a brigade, and to move his main column to Leesburg, where he would have threatened John-ston more effectually than at Martinsburg, an exterior line," sixty miles from Manassas, with Johnston's army "between him and M'Dowell's." This should dispose of the complaint that Patterson failed to hold founston : but the facts make a still stronger ease that that. Notwithstanding his "false", position, for which he was not accountable, he did so manœuvre his column as to hold Johnston ap to the time indivated in the order of the General in-Chief, and for several days by ord that time. General Patterson as informed that M'Dowell's attack would made on the 16th of July, and that he, be inde on the toth of the toth of the second secon Winchester until the ditornoon of the 18th, at which time Patterson was led to believe from the tenor of the Generel-in-Chief's dispätches that M'Dowell's battle hud been de livered and the "Juncti in carried." "The "Narrative" further establishes" the General Patterson was never ordered to at-tack "Winchester." Every "dispatch," of the General-in-Chief 'enjoins "great ""cautow" and "circumspection ;" they entiphasize (the injunction that, we must sustain no reverse;" that " a object of i drawn barte would be a victory to the energy " and that here sould victory to the enemy ;" and that there should be no attack unless it was clear to Patter for that "ho "was in "superior," or at least "oqual force" to Johnston. All the evidence goes to show that he never was in force fufffsont to disregard these positive, emphatic and repeated instructions: the spot showed that Johnston Bid not less than 32,500 men and 60 guns, some of them

of heavy calibre, and that he was in a strong position thoroughly intrenched. / Johnston's own reports prove that he had, early in July; not less than twenty one regiments of yolun-teers, twenty five hundred militia in his works, sixteen field guns and other heavy guns in position. General Patterson would have been guilty of flagrant disobadience o orders if he had attacked Winchester so d fended, with his thirteen thousand availab men. and his six smooth-bore guns. But notwithstanding this great disparity; General Patterson on the 18th of July, twelve hours before Johnston commenced his march from Winchestor, telegraphed the General

in Chief, "Shall I attack ?" and to that de mand for instructions he never got an an With respect to the "unexpected" arrival of Johnston at Manassas, the record is unan-swerable. On the 20th of July, the day be fore the battle of Bull Run, General Patter-son telegraphed the General in-Chief, that

Johnston had marched from Winchester or the afternoon of the 18th. That Joinston would be at Manassas was well known in Washington and on the battle field among our officers on that same day. There are many witnesses to this fact; but if there was

there stands, the unimpeachable, disministration.

T' Why do, you not present yourself as a candidute for Congress?' asked a lady of her bustand, who was confined with the rheumatiäm. Why should I my dear ?

But I think you should,' resumed the 'But I think you should,' resumed the wife, 'your language and actions are truly parlimentary.' What 'bills are' presented,' parlimentary. What bills are presented or make a motion to rise: though out of or fer, you are supported by the chair; and o ten poke your nose into measures which ar calculated to destroy the constitution,?

My It is an error to think that a long face s essential to good morals, or that laughing s an unpardonable crime.

Edward Everett left no will, and his estate will be divided among the heirs at law, Application has been made for letters of ad-

lished by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried sooner or later, the liberties of both ra-

> But if one dark spot exists in our politica horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was every a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? ... Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity; of greatness, and of glory ? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement ountry. and distinctly seen through tour whole on-reor. Shall we wantonly tan upon it and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us a. I beseech the abolitionists themselves, solemnly to pause in

their mad and fatal course. Amid the infin-ite variety of objects of humanity and benev-olence which invite the employment of their. othere which invite the employment of uppr-energies, let them select some one more harm, less that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small por-tion of the elergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget try has been brought when Representatives of the people-men who should jealously guard the honor which has been entrusted to them—openly blazon, it cir bestinlity at the doors of the capital, and take to their bos-om the lowest of the human creation. the holy nature of the diving mission of the Foundor of our religion, and, to profit by his -penceful examples. I called that portion of t my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that The matter has been a topic of conversition in all parts of the city to day. It was

talked of in the hotels, in the streets and in the Capitol, and those who were parties to it were denounced with the utmost indignation by all who have a proper respect for the honthey are ever most loved, and honored when moving in their own appropriate and dolight-moving in their own appropriate and dolight-ful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions may prove but the prelude to the pheidding of the blood of their brethr of the nation ... Even the " socialists" en of their conduct, but their repentance will of their conduct, but their repentance will not long outlive the tarousal of hist night. ren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the rec States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which incle Indians there is a singular tradition re must inegitably lead to the most calamitous gurding the white man's origin and superi-gurding the white man's origin and superi-ority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that consequences. And let us all as countrymen as friends and as brothers, cherich in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the revolution, and, if adhered to it will conduct after making them is led them to the mar-ign of a small lake, and bade them to the mar-ign of a small lake, and bade them leep in and wish. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before ; the sectheir posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, he reserved for them.

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As an honest seaman, who had just come into port was taking a stroll in the country, he saw a bull (dashing furiously along the road directly towards him, and apcording to the custom of the animal, when under full speed, with his tail straight out behind him. " Bull above roared Jack mail

king a speaking trumpet of his hand. . Ease off your spanker sheet there, you lubberly son of a cow, or you'll be a foul of me. But the bull paid no attention to the warning of Jack, and the next moment the tar was real. ed in the dirt. 'There blast your eyes,' said the enraged seaman, gathering himsetf up, I told you, you would run a foul of me.

We notice that a resolution has been introduced in Congress to confiscate the property of dll persons who evade the draft by running away, to an amount sufficient to pro-cure a substitute. "What next?" as the toad said "when his tail dropped off." superiority.

An old lady who had insisted on her minister praying for rain, had her gabbage out up by u-hail storm-and on viewing the

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wreck; remarked that she "never never him to deserters to the enewy from the army of the undertake anything without overdoing the potomac, mostly from among the alien sub-matter, wreck, remarked that she "never new him to matter.

skinned portion of the company were men and brethern, and would soon be voters. Others whose names have not been men-

rioned were equally affectionate. They deplared that the millenium had arrived, that the time had at last confe when all men were equal, socially and politically ; miscegenation should henceforth be encouraged; that the negro should enjoy all the rights here. tofore restricted to the white man, and the destiny of the descendants of Ham would be the most glorious ever vouchsafed to mank ind. The spectacle was the most disgusting and degrading ever witnessed in the capital of the To see members of Congress fra-

ternizing with negroes-actually hugging them in a public dining room-was sufficient to fill with loathing any man having even an ordinary sense of propriety. It was a fitting climax of the infamous proceedings of the day; an appropriate addenda to the outrage that was designed to role eight million of peo-ple of nearly all the would they possessed. It shows the debasement to which the counly stand.

phia.

Ayo! that is the word for these times. basis for basiness. Witness these particulars in mill and the same

1. IT: 18: SAFE.-What is, made is surely, made, and the Profit and Loss account may almost he banished from the Ledger. At the A SINGULAR TRADITION .- Among the Sem end of the year you ban tell whether you have really made anything. You have tangible ovidence of the fictin your bank balance, or in goods and property. Your carnings are not in the pockets of other men for six months or a year. The bird is in your hand. Z' IT is PLEASANT -- Pleasant to the buyer as well as the seller. The cash-buyer conies up to you will a frank and open face. If the feels independent of you, "He has no favors to ask, for he intends to pay on the spot for ond hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become nuddled, and when he bathed, he came up copper-colored ; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out his own color. Then the Great, all he buys. He chats with you without festraint of an equal terms. He has your offi-dence, and you treat him with cordial respect. Both are happy: [His business concluded, the Spirit laid before them three packages, and hand shuking is mutually pleasant and satis-

Spirit faid before them three prokinges, and out of pity for his misfortund in .color, he gave the black man the first choice. He took-hold of each of the packages, and having fult the weight, chose the heaviest, copper-colored man then, chose the next. heaviest, leaving the white man the heaviest. What he pack-3. It is meatrus. — The business breast is not perturbed nor anxious in regard to the ohnracter and standing of a new obstomer. — You do not look it him askanes, nor does ag-itating suspicion prevent your friendly com-pliments. When you sell a full of goods, it is not at the expense of a fit of dyspersion. Your mind is placid, for you know the trans-action is safe. Good digestion is a prerequi-site of health; and, with a placid mind to boot, the substance for any upbetance. the white man, pens, juk and, paper, and en-gines of the mind—the means of mutual, mental improvement, the social, link of huthe seller for cash ought to gain in substance Doubtless. Ir is BENEVOLENT. On the cash plan, the allare out of bunded tor the manity, the foundation of the white man'

purchaser takes only as much as he can pay

for; and he consequently has no worriment by day nor tossings at night in devising ways Several of the most respectable young to mest engagements for goods inconsiderate-ly purchased... He looks before he leave, and so he comes down coftly, "The Shoriff never pospis in ut his door, and he gets a good char-Iddies in Northampton, Mass. have recently been seized in the streets in the evening and kissed. <u>313 (166 - 178</u> 189

Thère have lately been a number o acter among his neighbors, and some rich man probably makes him his executor. The way is open to him for places of trust and thoritativel, honor; and who can say that he may not be

heavy burden to them: A WORKING FARMER. Gwynded, Pa.

WASHING DAY IN GERMANY. - The uppleasintest day of all the week in this country, is well as in Germany, is thus described in, he letter of an American lady : ... It is one empty, two or three washerwoman are hired; who come at two in the morning, take a cap of coffee and s mo bread, with wine or cigar; dine at twelve; at three or four, again a cup of coffee with bread, and then wash till supor conce with bread, and then wash thil'sup-per at eight. They wash in large oval tube, at which four or five can stand at once. So it goes on for several days, according to the number of clothes. The remainder of the week is spent in irouing —sheats, pillow cas-es, and the ungathered clothes are manipled and: towels, stockings, children's handker. chiefs, ice., are, only childed. During, the week no woman in the family can shink of anything but the wash, and by the ond of it some have sore indestifier they use type, and all are with of birded.

Make you a coat sir ? said a susni-

gious, tailor to a suspicious customer. b, yes, sir, with the greatest pleasure. There just stand in that position please, and look right upon that sign while I take the measures. Sign riads, Terms Gash.

thoritatively that Old Abs's last' is a very

Server and a server and a server and a server a