THANKSGIVING SERMON.

livered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Lewistown, on Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. J. S. McMurray.

nto His gates with thanksgiving, and into with praise: be thankful unto Him, and tame.—Psalm 100, 4.

few nations of earth, at any period of huhistory, have failed to make some recogon of Invisible power, in their more mark-Social events. Nor could we, as citizens Pennsylvania, and of this great Federal n, fail to do so without the most alarm lelinquency. Hence, on this day of sadesignation, in obedience to the voice of m and the injunction of magisterial auty, we have assembled in the house of recognition of that Divine hand which unbarred to us blessings so many and so t; to unite, as with one accord, in ascrip f praise to their great adorable Source. is, in the very act of worship, we distinct ecognize God's agency in all our affairsagency which embraces as well all worlds, eings, and all things both great and small d conforming to the pious sentiment of the mist, under a grateful sense of His be-ence and bounty, we Enter His gates thanksgiving, and into His courts with se; to be thankful unto Him, and bless

The duty of Thanksgiving, as a religious e, is peculiarly appropriate:
is a public celebration of Divine good-

a devout acknowledgement of our de nt relation, both in an individual and al capacity; an expression of gratitude avors shown and kindness received. All ksgiving is founded on this idea of depense. For it our blessings were not derived; were dependent on no other being for there could be no ground for gratitude, reason to be thankful. That is, if they nated in ourselves, in such a sense as to ur own unborrowed excellency, there could o motice for the offering of thanks, wheth God or any other being; we would have ourselves to congratulate on our own self buting goodness. But as in fact it is oth

e; as we have no good underived; as all two comes from God, 'the Giver of every and perfect gift,' the fountain whence all our accumulated blessings-being entirely, completely dependent—there is mustion for gratitude, and the duty of ksgiving arises from the very nature and of things. So situated, it would be wal, and recreant to every high and no apulse, not to entertain a lively sense of rcies we enjoy, and give expression to de on every fitting occasion.

r this most laudable purpose we are asal to day. As a community, we are to perform a duty no less pleasing than binding. That kegiving, indeed, should steemed more as a *privilege* than as a du-For while other duties, unspeakably imof real pleasure. It pre supposes a rous condition; and a corresponding y state of mind, which is incompatible mental misery. The one may succeed her, but they cannot co exist. Hence, inksgiring finds appropriate utterance

steps of this mental process are few rapid. First there is a conception in mind of God's lavished bounty, which, ing a fitting response, awakens the emo-or sense of gratitude; and then from a flows out the thanksgiving of the heart. A distinct and lively conception, therefore, of dod's goodness and benificence towards us, ssential both to the feeling of gratitude, nd its true expression. To aid this concep-

on, let us inquire
II. What we have to be thankful for?-

hat are our incentives to gratitude? Abundant matter might be found in a review of God's spacial and general mercies to us as men; for ife itself; as all soher thinking men must consider life a blessing, owever a few wretched beings, whose times have loaded them with infamy and langed them into mysery, may regard it as curse-for the exalted rank we hold in ation; for when we look around us at the wer order of creatures, and remember the gh destiny for which God made us, and the dignity with which He has crowned who, that does not thank God he is a an?-for our redesaption by Jesus Christ, arough whose almighty intervention, and asonishing display of mercy and love, the for-cited blessings of eternal holiness and life have been brought back within the sphere of human privilege-for the watchful care of a kind and benignant Providence, which has ever been over us-for that grace that sought us when strangers, wandering from the fold f God; that called us out of darkness into ight-for Christian ordinances, religious privileges, educational advantages, and family nercies; the blessings, comforts, and endear-

For all this, we have abundant cause for thanksgiving. But called together as we are, at the instance of his Excellency, the Gov. mor of the Commonwealth, it seems more befitting that we should dwell to day on pub and national blessings-retrospect God's efactions to us as a people. And this is the more important in view of the war crisis, which so excites and agitates the public

The time was, when we could look upon this broad confederacy of sovereign States, whose Eastern and Western boundaries stretch along the two great oceans of the world, and feel that we were one people; with bonds of Union, as yet, unbroken and unimpaired, and the escutcheon of our nation's glory untarnished. And although the hand of violence has ruptured this great brother-hood of States, and made those aliens and and of States, and made those aliens and enemies, who were, and ought to be, friends, brethren, and fellow citizens; yet there is

reason to hope we shall be one again. As ground for thanksgiving to God, then, let us look at what we were, and what we are; and in both conditions, let us see what "God bath wrought for ue.'

I. As to what we were, but have reason to a battle, or skirmish has been fought on soil friendly smiles. They have fallen; their bat-dence upon those which have preceded it. dience, in order that they may find it easy thank God for national existence. No one can trace the early history of this Republic of the new world, without perceiving the hand of God, distinctly marked, in its formation and its establishment as one of the powers of earth. To no other source can we attribute the wonderful preservation of our pilgring fathers when they threw themselves on these spared? Our komes are not invaded, nor desert shores, amid savages wild as the wilderness through which they roamed, the very elements of nature conspiring with these barbarous hordes, to crush that germ from which betrayed, and brought it on the country. In the nation sprang. So also in the war of the this then, the providence of God has favored revolution, when a mere handful of colonists us. were called to meet in death grapple their powerful oppressors. How did the God of found in the vigorous measures adopted in the nations then vindicate the cause of justice army and navy, looking to a favorable issue, and right, and turn the scale in favor of our freedom! And no less in the construction of our civil fabric, the framing of our great national charter, whose matchless wisdom sur passes all that had ever been elaborated in

No nation of earth ever experienced such rapid growth in every material element of while true greatness; and because no other nation substantial gain. (excepting, perhaps, the covenanted descendants of Abraham)—has ever experienced richer results from the interference of Divine ed great loss, being congratulated on the vic agency; becoming the richest, the happiest, and mightest power on the face of the globe. and I am undone.' In the same manner our No other nation was ever furnished with such intrinsic resources; in the vastness of terriand now the tide of war is turning. Lately, tory; exhaustless fertility, of soil; friendliness of climate; incalculable mineral wealth; navigable waters; inventive genius; intelligence, enterprise, and energy of its popula-tion: and withal free in her institutions; matchless in her religious privileges; sublime in the march of its progress, and lustrous in the hope of its great future; standing out on the map of the world, the most magnificent dwelling place for man the world has over seen. No such a heritage as this, has the almighty Governor of the Universe ever given to any other people.

the whole history of the world.

This is but a faint and feeble sketch of what our country was, before treason raised its serpent head, and struck its deadly fangs at the very vitals of the nation! But may we not find matter of thanksgiving, even wantonly assailed. South Carolina, the seat amid the terrible scenes of war through which we are passing? And

First, in the very ouset of the rebellion with treason in the Cabinet; the deadly blight taking possession of it, with one or two honorable exceptions—treason in the na tional Congress, boasting under the very dome of the Capitol a purpose to divide the Union; and "while they spoke, they plotted" -treason in the army and navy; so that the men who constituted our national bulwarks, by sea and land, deserted their posts, or faced about and became assailants and slayers of t and indispensable, are nevertheless — such as repertance conflict with sin a under affliction—this is at once a son, took their way through the South, and those whom they were set to defend. Thus son, took their way through the South, and with flery persuasion and iron coercion, soon floats nobly, grandly as aforetime. Nor can produced whole States of traitors;" with whom loyalty to the government-under whom loyally to the government—under which they had been born, and grown great, prosperous, and happy—quickly became a crime the "alars and happy—the country of the Gulf of Mexico. In Eastern Tennessee rime, the "stars and stripes" crime, the "stars and stripes" a badge of dishonor, our "national songs bated discords, to assert their loyalty; nor can Eastern Virtue and the continuous of light kindled by redeeming love on its rapturous notes are never heard in stanic regions, nor in the haunts of hution just coming into power, and taking hold this commotion; with a plundered and almost bankrupt treasury; with arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels; and the army and navy both scattered and demoralized. Never was there a people so trea-son pervaded, treason surrounded, and treamoralized. son-ridden in the whole history of nations. Across the Atlantic, proud despots rejoiced in (what they supposed) the downfall of Republican institutions—the failure of free gov-ernment. To ourselves it was a day of darkness and gloom. What solicitude was felt for the fate of our national Metropolis !-What painful anxiety, for the brave volunteers who rushed forward to its defence!

Now, with all this in the very onset, is it not surprising that the nation survived at all? And to what can we attribute its preservation, but to an overruling Providence? For this

then, we may thank God. 2. Another ground for thanksgiving is found in the cordial support of the government, in the hour of its peril, by men of all parties; by words and deeds; by money to replenish an exhausted treasury; by recruits for the army and navy; by volunteers from every pursuit of life, numbering tens and hundreds of thousands, and stretching from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the great Valley of the Mississippi. Indeed the sudden uprising of the people; at the call of the Executive, when the first merciless attack was made on a small starving parrison in the walls of Fort Sumter; was really sublime-a thing unexampled in the history of nations. And but for this extraordinary rushing to arms, it can scarcely be doubted, that the ignoble flag of treason would have 'floated from the dome of the Captol'-as was boasted in Montgomery-and Washington and Maryland both been in the hands of the rebels; and thus the whole issue of the war materially changed. And may we not rightfully regard that mighty impulse; which stirred and moved the whole North, as by the power of an earthquaks, arousing 'the ion from his lair;' as the working of Provi-

God. 3. Another ground for thanksgiving is found in the fact, that thus far the scene of warfare has been confined within the limits of the disloyal States-disloyal in whole or in part. Maryland has escaped, through the no-ble stand of her loyal Executive, and the strong arm of the Federal Government. Kentucky and Missouri chose neutrality, and came not up to the help of the government in the hour of its peril; and both have suffered, and still suffer, from their want of decision and patriotic co operation. And while they have our heart felt sympathies, it is gratifying to know, that they are not only fully committed to the Cause of the Union, but that the iron rule of a despotic usurper is being crushed

dence? In this also we may see the hand of

desolation and dismay; the plunder, outrage, carnage, and bloodshed, attendant upon the houses pillaged and burned, nor fields laid It is right, tor, that the greatest evils waste. of the war should fall on those who plotted,

4. Another ground for thanksgiving is and the speedy termination of the war. We have had, it is true, some sad reverses; but we have recovered from them; and they have had, at least, a good disciplinary effect in preparing us for the magnitude of the issue before us. And these reverses, perhaps, were God of the Universe; as the Author and Dis-II. We have reason to thank God, for the unexampled progress and prosperity attained, under his kind and benignant providence.—

Note us. And these reverses, permaps, were allowed to prevent more serious disasters, that would have followed, if success in these first attacks had crowned our arms. There may be a providence thus in our very misfortunes; while the enemy has reaped from them no

It is said of a celebrated general, that after reverses have been exhausting to the enemy. providence has crowned our arms with great successes, both by sea and land; the more Now, the gloom is breaking, the clouds dispersing, the sky of freedom growing bright and clear! The Cause of the Union and Constitutional Government is beginning to triumph! The hydra of Secession crushed on the soil that gave it birth and being! Treason and anarchy being trampled under foot in eon of our nation's glory was first dishonored —that noble flag first insulted and trampled a the dust! The State, which inaugurated he great crime of rebellion, has been made wantonly assailed. South Carolina, 'the seat of a most odious aristocracy,' the land of nullifiers, the rendezvous of treason plotters, has been made to feel, at her own hearthstone, the ower of an avenging government. She, who led the traitor van, and forced the other rebel States out of the Union, is in a fair way of being brought 'back into the national fold, though it be in chains;' though re-baptized in blood. As one has said, 'If poverty and despair crouch like gaunt spectres at her fire sides,' it will be a poetic retribution for hav-ing sent poverty and despair to other firesides all the states of this Union.

But the success at Port Royal and Beaufort is but the beginning of other brilliant achieve ments alorg the whole southern coast, until, in every port and inlet, the flag of the Union it be long until the mother of waters returns youthful Commander in-chief knows when to strike, and when he does move, the blow will be effectual.

In these successes then, and the prospect speedy issue in favor of constituted au thority, and the vindication of free government, we do well to rejoice. But let us not forget whose strength has sustained us in our adversities, by whose aid we have achieved substantial success, and upon whom we are still dependent for final victory. Let us humbly and gratefully acknowledge that power superior to human might," and render to God devout thanksgivings.
5. Still another ground for thanksgiving is found in the resources of material prosperity

which remain to us, amid all the evils which have fallen upon our country. We always judge of the ease or hardships of any situation, by comparison. In our own, then, and every free State of the Union, how wondrous our condition as contrasted with that of our despoiled and down-trodden brethren in the Southern States?

Here, everything is comparatively peaceful and prosperous. Our great thoroughfares un-interrupted by hostile forces. The pursuits of industry and the productive arts, with all hat contributes to the health, and power, and progress of a people, moving on, just as if half a million of our sons and brothers were not now gathered on distant fields, in battle array, to vindicate the insulted honor of the nation. The pleasant rains and fruitful harvest have not been withheld from us, as a punishment for our national crimes, or national errors. The vivifying sun has not ceased to yield his cheering and life giving rays. Terors by night disturb not our repose, nor alarms by day interrupt our peaceful pursuits. We are not called upon to defend our little fortress of home from threatened want; nor to move, as the brave Anderson did in Charleston harbor, to the next most available one, to be environed, starved, and driven out, by those foes of domestic comfort, hunger and cold .-But God has blessed us with peace, given us seedtime and harvest, 'prepared our corn and watered our furrows,' and 'crowned the year

There is an old Spanish proverb which says, 'He who loses his money loses much; he who loses his friends loses more; but he who loses his spirits loses all.' Instead then of miserable croaking or grumbling, or sinking into a condition of despair, let us recount our blessings, and keep up a good heart, trusting in that God who has never forsaken us. et us be thankful for peace, as yet, with oth er nations, for the absence of famine and pestilence, for the abundance and variety of the earth's products, for individual life, and health,

and happiness. To some firesides, indeed, the year has brought desolation and sadness. Disease has done its work. Loved ones have fallen by the way side. You receive not to day their out, and the rebel lines driven back toward the way side. You receive not to day their thought of its connection with or dependent the soil of States in open revolt. As yet, not

decidedly loyal; nor is there any likelihood there will be. And when we think of the desolation and dismay; the plunder, outrage, to ashes, dust to dust." The tear of affection different chapters and rules: and how of life; and the may be dropped in memory of them; but scene of hostilities; where armies meet in they themselves have gone—gone, we trust, the deadly breach, and rush to furious battle; to a land where Death dwells not, to greet other loved ones amid eternal thanksgivings around the throne of God; where souls uni ted never part again.

But for ourselves, drinking as we have done from the ever-flowing stream of God's bounteous goodness, what kind of an offering shall we make? What shall we rendsr to God for all His benefits? A mere utterance of felt obligations; an expression of thanks; the tribute of grateful hearts? This is well; but is it all that God demands? Let our offering rather be one of sacrifice; according with the "peace offering" of God's people in olden time, and the legitimate idea of thanksgiving peaser of the bounties of nature. ly something more is demanded of those who worship the God of the Bible—the God of grace as well as nature. To be reasonable, intelligent, and appropriate, our offering to-day should be in kind the same as our benefactions. Thus, are we thankful for wealth, or health, or intellect? then must these be consecrated to God. Are we thankful for comfortable homes, and abundance of food and raiment? then must we give to the relief of God's suffering poor, and share our loaf with him who is ready to perish. Are we thankful for the comforts of religion? then must we seek to bring others to a like happy experience. Are we thankful for the Gospel? then must we seek its difusion all over the world. Are we thankful for social beatitudes? then must we give ourselves to the purification and perfection of the great social system. Are we thankful for national blessings? then must we give ourselves to the the very nest of disunion! The 'stars and stripes' waving in triumph, where the escutchgle is one which involves the nation's life, be ready to lay down our own lives, if need be for its preservation: transmitting to succed-ing generations the blessings of free govern-ment scattered about our feet;—the Magna Charla of American liberty received from our fathers—a Union restored, re invigorated, inseparable, and indivisible-demonstrating for all time and all lands, that this grandest experiment in human government is not to erumble down into a miserable failure; but continue to be as it is destined to be, a great and glorious success. In a word, our offering

MINSTREL

day is the sacrifice of ourselves; our own living entire selves; to God and our country.

NATIONAL HYMN.

BY RICHARD STORES WILLIS. Anthem of liberty, Anthem of liberty.
Solem and grand.
Wake in thy loftiness.
Sweep through the land!
Light in each breast aneay
Patriot fires.
Pledge the old flag again—
Flag of our sires!
Fling all thy folds abroad,
Banner of light!
Wave. wave. forever,
Flag of our might!
God for our banner,
Freedom and right!
Amen! Amen!

Spirit of Unity, spirit of Unity.
Potent divine,
Come in thy kindlinese,
All hearts entwine!
Prove to our enemies
Ever a rock,
And to each traitor-scheme
Ruinous shock!
Wake the old banner word!
Shout it amain.
Union forever!
Once and again!
Union forever!
God it maintan!
Amen! Amen!

III.
Shades of our forefathers,
Pass through the land,
Clothed in full majesty,
Terrible, grand:
"Faith, Hope and Charity"
Rule in each breast!

Faith, Hope and Charity"
Rule in each breast!
Faith in our fatherland,
Hope in our Lord,
Hope in our Lord,
Charity still to all
Blindly who've erred!
God save the Government!
Long it defend!
Thine is the kingdom,
Father and Friend!
Thine be the glory,
World without end!
Amen! Amen!

educational.

Edited by A. Smire, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column. Reviewing.

I have a number of times heard this sentiment given by teachers at our County Institutes, " Not how much, but how well -a sentiment well worth repeating but better worth acting upon. This, however, I fear is not done as thoroughly as it should be; if it were, we should have more reviewing done in our schools. The importance of going over with what has been learned some time after the lessons have been first recited-in short, of reviewing frequently, cannot be over estimated.

There are many scholars who learn very readily and always have the lesson for the day so that they can recite it fluently, who nevertheless (for the very reason that it is so easily committed) do not remember so that at the end of a week they can give any correct synopsis or even general idea of that day's lesson. Such scholars will be greatly benefited by a weekly, or more frequent, review. It will tend to give them a more thoughtful and less hasty way of preparing the lesson at the first and will ist them in retaining what they learn.

Many, indeed the majority of pupils,

Thursday's lesson depends for its especial pleasant to them. Pythagoras. proof or force upon the ideas and truths Most teachers sow plants instead of seeds; found in Monday's, or that Friday's portion can only be thoroughly understood and ap- ciples. preciated when it is shown how delicate threads of connection attach it to all the preceding lessons of the week. Thus it will be not only more beneficial, but doubly mencing as science does, with an inducinteresting, to the pupils.

But many teachers do not follow the plan of reviewing. There must be for this which he has not already comprehended. some reasons; what are they?

A few (?) teachears have an idea that to get through the book is the great desideratum. Most scholars are possessed with this heresy. Of course there can be no possible objection to one's getting through the book at any time provided one understands it well. It is not the being through that isobjectionable, but the hurrying, skimming, coming through with a superficial knowledge of what one has been over, with a vague idea that Arithmetic has to do with ciphering, Grammar with conjugating I love, History with the record of a few battles. I know scholars who have been studying American History for several ses sions who could not tell me now where the battle of Lexington was fought, between what parties and from what cause. To get through, is not the idea, but to grasp the parts thoroughly, understandingly, so that in the end the whole may be attained with perfectness.

Some teachers are too lazy to take the trouble to review. Now nebody has any maintenance and perpetuation of all our great right to be lazy, particularly not you, O teacher! Aside from the higher considerations of duty that are suggested by such commands as, "Be diligent in business," "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and the responsibility that every Christian teacher ought to feel to use every moment to the benefit of the scholars under his charge, there is another idea not so lofty or noble, but yet true and worthy of consideration-the School Directors do not hire you to be lazy. They do hire you to be as active as you can to secure the good of your pupils during the time you are with them.

Your time in the schoolroom is not your own in which to take it easy or not, as you please, but is your employers' and your scholars' to use to the full in whatever way seems best for the advancement of your school. And if reviewing is conducive to that advancement, then it is your duty to attend to it, even though it take more time and talking and attention than every time to both sides, which flowed copiously and the bottom of the next page."

Teachers' Convention.

There are some special reasons for trying to render the Convention at Milroy during the Holidays highly successful. This county has a very respectable name for the told that Miss Drennon, (now Mrs. Stewattendance of its teachers upon Institutes, and their praiseworthy efforts to make the best use of all such aids to improvement. It is to be hoped that the number at Milroy will be so great as to add to this reputation. The real benefit which may reasonably be expected from a careful attention to the exercises of the Convention, and participation in them, should induce all teachers who can, to be present on that occasion. This should be inducement enough, but fortunately we can urge a far stronger motive. Prof. Bates, Deputy State Superintendent, will be there and will speak at length upon Physical Education, and will illustrate his remarks by various exercises suitable for introduction into Schools. It is very desirable that all the teachers of the county be witnessess of this part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Let every teacher who is conscious of any necessity for improvement in knowledge or professional skill, determine to at-A. S.

A Good Education.

True education is the most desirable of all that is good; and therefore should not be neglected.

In the soul of man, good and evil lie near each other. If the latter, for want of education, get the upper hand, the man falls beneath himself.

But education, which promotes goodness, raises him above himself. It is by education that the man first be-

comes truly a man. Plato.

Excellent was the saying of the Lacedaemonian educator: 'I teach the boys to take pride in what is good, and to abhor what is shameful.'

This is in truth the most beautiful and most noble aim which man can have in education. Plutarch.

The remark was well founded which Crates the Theban was accustomed to make, that if it were possible, he would stand on the highest place in the city, and cry out, with all his power, 'What are you thinking of, you people, that you are devoting your industry to the acquirement of riches, but take no care at all of your children, to whom you are going to leave

them ? I might add, that such a father behaves like one who bestows all his care on the sandal, but neglects the foot above it.

Plutarch The young should be accustomed to obe-

They should be led in the best pathway different chapters and rules; and how of life; and the habit will soon become do not proceed from the most simple prin-

> First, the senses should be exercised; then the memory, then the understanding, and lastly, the judgment; and all by com-

The pupil should learn nothing by rote He should learn nothing which is not useful either for one or another condition

in life. Every art is learned by practice. The teacher must do the work before the schol-Comenius.

It is not over loading with dead knowledge, but the purifying and strengthening of the moral feelings, which is the highest aim of education.

MISCELLANEOUS,

A Bit of Romance.

Among the many coincidences brought about by this war, we relate the following : Mr. John Stewart, Tyrone city, a young man about 18 or 20 years of age, and a member of Capt. Jones' Tyrone Company, which belongs to the Juniata Regiment, and which was encamped in Camp Crosman, met a Miss Drennon, of this place, for the first time on Wednesday evening last, and it appears that they both 'loved at first sight,' perhaps 'not wisely, but too well,' for between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday night, they went to find the Chaplain of the regiment to marry them, but failing to find him at that hour, nothing daunted, nor yet the least discouraged, but wofully disappointed, they gave it up to renew their search for him at early dawn. As the regiment was to leave in the morning there was no time to be lost, and at an early hour they were on the look-out for. the chaplain, but did not succeed in finding him until a short time before the trains started, when they repaired to the Penna. Central station house, and were then and

there united in the hoiy bonds of matrimony. Their honeymoon was of short but sweet duration, for they had but a few minutes to chat together, when he was or-dered to jump aboard. With a few fond and affectionate embraces, such as only a newly married couple know how to do up. to perfection, and the shedding of tears on let them "take from where you left off to without restraint, he was gone. He to renew his pledge to his Country, in some new field of action, and she to her temporary place of residence, to mourn over the departure of her husband of but an hour. A bride for an hour, and a widow, perhaps, the balance of her days. We are art) is a lady of unimpeachable character. and her friends are very much astonished at her conduct in this affair. She has not been acquainted with her husband ten days yet, but to every intent and purpose, is already a widow. Such is life. In this case we are reminded very forcibly of the old axiom, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure.' Should he be so fortunate as to return to his wife after an eventful eareer with the rebels, we wish them all the felicity and joys of this life, for he has certainly shown his undying devotion to the Union.—Huntingdon Globe.

The following anecdote is told of the President by 'The Boston Journal:

'One of the soldiers in the Vermont regiment to which private Scott, the soldier sentenced to be shot for sleeping upon his post, belonged, relates an incident which shows in a strong light the kindhearted character of our President. Scott was to be shot early in the morning. On the afternoon before, it was decided to pardon him, but the place of his confinement was six or seven miles from Washington. President Lincoln telegraphed to the officer in charge of the execution, but getting no reply, and fearing that his message might have miscarried, he went himself after dark to the encampment, to make sure that all was right.

She Died Young.

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay, Lies Isabella Young, Who on the twenty-fourth of May, Began to hold her tongue.

A 'good one' is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming into pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked-

' Friend, it is unfortunate, but thee stands where I am going to shoot,' and, blazing away, down came the secesher.

'I tell you that I shall commit suicide, if you don't have me.'

Well Charley, as soon as you have given me that evidence of your affection, I will believe you love me.'

He immediately hung himself upon her neck and said: 'There now, is not that an act of Susyside?' She wilted.

A contemporary says, 'a female recruit in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants over her head.'