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## THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

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## A MYSTERY.

[We give the following wonderfully fine poem, with its introduction, as we received it. ]-N. Y.

flome Journal.

"Travelling in Maine, a year or two ago, an old clergyman read to me the following lines. He knew nothing of their authorship, except that they were written as a school exercise, in one evening in 1826, by a boy fifteen years of age, named Militon Ward. Evincing as they do uncommon talent, is it not strange that the summer of such a spring should have passed unnoticed? Perhaps some of the readers of the Home Journal can tell whether their author still lives, or may point out other productions of the same pen:"

THE LYRE.

THE LYRE. There was a lyre, 'tis said, which hung High waving o'er the summer air; An angel hand its chords had strung, And left to breathe its music there. And left to breathe its music there.
Each wandering breeze that o'er it flew,
Awoke a wilder, sweeter strain,
Than ever shell of mermaid blew

In coral grottes of the main. When, springing from the rose's bell,
Where all night he had sweetly slept,
The zophyr left the flowery dell,
Bright with the tears which morning wept;
He rose, and o'er the trembling lyre
Waved lightly his soft azure wing;
What touch such music could inspire!
What here such laye of iny could single

What harp such lays of joy could sing

The murmurs of the shaded rills,
The birds that sweetly warbled by,
And the soft echoes from the hills,
Were heard not where that harp was nigh.
When the last light of fading day
Along the bosom of the west,
In colors softly mingled lay,
While night had darkened all the rest—

Then, softer than that fading light,
And sweeter than that lay that rung
Wild through the silence of the night,
As solemn Philomela sung.
That harp its plaintive murmura sighed
Along the dewy breeze of even,
So clear and soft they swelled and died,
They seemed the echoed songs of heaven.

Sometimes, when all the air was still,
And not the poplar's foliage trembled,
That harp was nightly heard to thrill
With tones no earthly tones resembled.
And then, upon the moon's pale beams,
Unearthly forms were seen to stray,
Whose starry pinion's trembling gleams
Would oft around the wild harp play.

But soon the bloom of summer fled-But soon the bloom of summer fled—
In earth and air it shone no more;
Each flower and leaf fell pale and dead,
While skies their wintry sternness wore.
One day loud blew the northern blast—
The tempest's fury raged along—
Oh! for some angel as he passed,
To shield the harp of heavenly song.

It shrieked-how could it bear the touch-It shrieked—how could it bear the touch—
The cold, rude touch of such a storm—
When e'en the zepbyr seemed too much
Sometimes, though always light and warm;
It loudly shrieked—but ah! in vain—
The savage wind more fiercely blew;
Once more—it never shrieked again,
For every chord was torn in two.

It never thrilled with anguish more,
Though beaten by the wildest blast:
The pang that thus its bosom tore,
Was dreadful—but it was the last. And though the smiles of summer played Gently upen its shattered form, And the light zephyrs o'er it strayed, That lyre they could not wake or warm

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

(THE GREAT BATTLE OF FREDER-ICKSBURG.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] FREDERICKSBURG, Saturday, December 13, 1862-11 P. M.-The third act of the grand martial drama opened on Thursday last is over. Another battle has been added to the bloody record of the Army of when the energies of Wilcox's and Couch's the Potomac.

Night now covers once more with her benign mantle scenes of carnage, strife and destruction. Under her guiding influence, let me attempt to forget the excitement and overcome the fatigues of the day, and describe in concise, though comprehensive terms, the fearful events of which I was an eye witness during the last twelve

Last evening, a General Council of War, attended by all the grand division, corps and division commanders, was held at a late hour at Gen. Sumner's headquarters, at which General Burnside submitted and explained his plan for the general attack he proposed to make to-day upon the position of the enemy.

The plan comprised a simultaneous advance of our whole line upon the enemy's to be carried by sudden assaults upon the stronghold of select bodies of troops.

It was in keeping with the well-known

boldness and dash of its author, but some doubts were expressed in the Council of its practicability by a number of those in attendance. All, however, expressed their readiness to undertake anything ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and the necessary instructions were given to commence a general movement upon the enemy with daylight.

The fog that kept the valley of the river and the adjacent heights from view every day this week, again prevented the commencement of operations at the stated time. Fortunately, however, it cleared away early in the day, and about 10 o'clock orders were directed to the Generals commanding the right and left grand divisions to prepare to charge immediately the works respectively assigned to them.

THE BATTLE ON THE RIGHT. Gen. Sumner and staff left their headquarters about 11 o'clock, and repaired to the Lacey House, from which a full view of the scene of the impending action on the right grand division could be obtained. Gen. Sumner had selected French's Division of Gen. Couch's corps for the advance of the attacking column.

Orders to move from its position in the streets of Fredericksburg next to the river to the outskirts of the town, form a line of battle by brigades and preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, move at a doublequick upon the first line of the enemy's ries.

works: deploy, but stone and other fences pre- when the action commenced. vented its ready execution.

During the delay thus caused, the troops

the hills, on which the enemy's breastworks ties, a view of the position taken by the

from all sides with fearful effect. The vigorous fire upon it.
vigor of the fire of the rebel artillery also In a few moments the artillery fire exworks, checked it.

From the position they had gained our noon, and with occasional lulls. The cantroops now exchanged round after round nonading was heavy and severe. with the enemy until their ammunition be-Gen. Hancock's division.

make its way up the second range of hills. Although unable to advance, and continually losing numbers, it fought until its ammunition gave out, when it was relieved to town.

its brigades was advanced to the front; enemy in the woods and upon the hill, but, like those of French and Hancock's, works. The last of it, under Gen. Sully, be too severely pressed. was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, and moved forward in most gal- | termined effort on this part of our line. lant style, but was checked, as all the other | The attack was made from the point of troops had been.

Shortly after French's Division had Wilcox's Corps advanced over a parallel shells were falling thickly about it. road on the left of our right upon the works and batteries covering the enemy's right flank. It experienced the same difficulties in forming, in consequence of obtion, halting only at times to open its way

by musketry.

It reached within eighty yards of the crest of the hill it aimed to take, but having been fearfully weakened in numbers during its advance, had to halt. It held the point gained for three hours.

Not withstanding it was confronted by after its ammunition had all been spent, it until properly relieved shortly before sun-

front, the last of the available force of to the plain. Couch's corps, forming our extreme right, ing to establish connection between the left and right, and not being within ready march.

acting as a reserve to the right, as Stoneman's was to the left, came to the rescue corps had been nearly spent. It had commenced moving across the river, over the upper and middle bridges, as soon as the advance of Couch's and Wilcox's troops furnished room for it in the lower part of the town.

It had all moved across between four and five o'clock. Shortly before dark Humphrey's and Griffin's Divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Gen. Couch on the right and Gen. Wilcox on the left. They reached the front and formed in line just before sunset, and at once charged upon the enemy's works.

Humphrey's division came within a short distance of them, and Griffin's reached the point held by Sturgis, which respective positions they have since occupied. During their advance the firing from the

left and right grand divisions, which were of the whole day, but ceased shortly after nightfall.

Simultaneous with the advance of Griffin and Humphrey, Getty's Division moved | We gain some ground, but failed to reafrom its position up the valley of a little lize the main object of the day's workstream skirting the town and advanced to namely, the dislodgement of the enemy then than could be examined in three days. man finding he could always get a good the base of the hill occupied by the rebel from their intrenched position on the He and other Assistants had been pro- article of Harry, continually patronized batteries on the extreme right, driving the heights overlooking the plain, held by the hibited from examining, and a special rebel infantry from behind a stone wall Left, and the town, occupied by the Right board of three had been appointed. On moments about his future hopes and pros-

troops during the day.

Here it lay during the night. Sykes' division of Butterfield's corps followed between Griffin and Humphrey to the front participated in the battle of Antietam say were probably off to Washington having a

rebel left. THE BATTLE ON THE LEFT. The lines of Gen. Franklin, as formed while their artillery had it almost all their men from that State who were never musfor the attack, represented an obtuse angle own way from its elevated position. one line of which-Gen. Reynold's Corps -extended diagonally from the river

bank. the left Grand Division was less than two played upon our right from the enemy's miles from the town. The extent of Gen. batteries during the greater portion of the Franklin's lines then was more than a mile day.

from right to left.

Howe's Division formed on the left; on Gen. French was necessarily obliged to his right joined Reynold's corps, the 1st loss is much smaller than ours.

Division of which, General Gibbon com
Orders were issued this evening for a lel streets. As soon as the head of the columns had emerged from the lower into the higher portions of the streets, the gle with Gibbon's and extended toward the the whole of our right has experienced enemy's batteries opened upon them from river. Doubleday was next to Meade, and will become fully known to Gen. Burnside, proval. They should examine every man ting rather long in years and guess I'll get several points. Upon reaching the out. rested on the river. This in general was the order will undoubtedly be counterskirts of the town, the order was given to the position of the left Grand Division manded.

The first fire was made by the skirmish- not fit to go again into action to-morrow. ers of the Thirteenth Massachusetts in our From prisoners taken on the left it was were exposed to the enfilading fire which front. They had moved cautiously in adtaxed the advance of the troops most vance of our lines for half a mile, when Grand Divisions were on the rebel left in discovering the enemy's pickets they fired the early part of the fight, and Hill on the The line being formed at last, about upon them. Cannonading soon commenced right, but in the course of the day Hill noon the order to advance was given. The in earnest. The hazy atmosphere of the finding himself hardly pressed by Frankline moved up and over a low range of early part of the day having cleared away lin, was supported by a part of Jackson's done so long ago. elevations, and down toward the feet of source to give to each of the contending par-

were situated from houses, rifle-pits, bar- other. Hall's Battery, the Second Maine, ricades, across the roads and other shelter. discovered a battery of the enemy The rebel sharpshooters now opened in close proximity and opened a rapid and

steadily increased, and when the line tended along the entire line. The Second reached the foot of the second range of United States Artillery, Captain Ranson; hills, a perfect hail of lead fell upon it. Cooper's Battery of Pennsylvania Reserves The advance, however, was continued until and others, made and received a severe atwithin a few hundred yards of the crest of tack. The skirmishing was kept up as the hills, when a rapid succession of ter- our lines advanced, and the position of the rific volleys from long lines of rebel in- enemy in the woods was almost reached. fantry, suddenly rising in front of their A scattering musketry fire continued from the first advance, about nine o'clock, till

During the advance of the left grand dicame exhausted, and the line fell back vision upon the enemy's position, Majorsome distance, leaving nearly one-half of General Stoneman's corps of the Second its number on the field, to make room for Grand Division, Hooker's which had moved to the vicinity of the river the evening pre-This division advanced, likewise formed vious, moved over the bridges. General in parallel lines of brigades. It moved Birney's division, on the advance, moved forward steadfastly up to the point where | towards the left to the support of that por-French's had received its check, when it tion of the line. Great enthusiasm was was also stopped by the murderous fire of the rebel infantry and artillery.

For two hours it alternately replied to the enemy's musketry, and attempted to the enemy's musketry and attempted to the enemy as the battle flag & Co., dealers in Slaves.' I conjured up all sorts of horrors inside of those high brick walls in days gone by. I imagined, or tried to, something of the orushed

onward from the river. by Howard's division, and retired nearer which was momentarily expected to be made. Orders to advance having been re-Howard's command wenf into action ceived, Gen. Gibbon's and Gen. Meade's about 3 o'clock. One after the other of division were directed to advance upon the

Now came the most successful and deintersection of the angle formed by our lines already referred to. This point was moved to the attack, Sturgis' Division of nearest to the woods, and the enemy's

Gibbon's Division and the Pennsylvania Reserves advanced boldly towards the ren hill on which the camp is located is works of the enemy. They pushed destructions on the ground, as French's, but bushes on to a grove of cedars, and breastworks of the enemy. The works and the crest of the hill gained, not, however, without a heavy loss.

General Gibbon has fallen, wounded in tack. The works of the enemy at this

was employed. Of Wilcox's Corps, Getty's and the Bowling Green turnpike, through several men froze to death in one cold though it looks very fair, there is an un-Division, which had been held in reserve the woods and across the outer work of the night while thus engaged. He said but sound spot on the other side,' said the during the day, was all that were at com- enemy to the top of the hill, and were then one had died by his pile of sticks, and they boy, turning it over. mand after Sturgis had become exhausted forced back to this side of the railroad, thought he was murdered; one was found by the severity of its protracted struggle, where they maintained their stand in ad- in the privy, but they didn't think he froze will not take it.' 'But,' he added, look-Burns having been sent early in the morn- vance of that they had originally occupied. to death! Heavenly consolation to his ing into the boy's fine countenance, 'is it Fortunately, however, Butterfield's corps was made by the enemy as skirmishers got part of a stick from some under officer of Hooker's Grand Division, which was and with reserves and artillery. The fire to cook their food sometimes, and someback, contesting the ground inch by inch, or more from camp. They said that was I shall remember your little stand in receiving and inflicting heavy loss. The guarded, and the guards had orders to fire future.' enemy fell back upon his defences and the on a trespasser—that a few of them got

advantage gained was indecisive. Division, uninterrupted shelling was kept At a large stone mansion near the centre of our line, used as a field hospital during replied 'no; we belong to the Death Camp' the day, an incessant fire was directed.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the vision grew weaker, and gradually settled into a comparative lull.

with increased vigor, and kept up until | He replied, 'you can't say too much after dark. At 51 o'clock it gradually strong positions on the hills in front of the rebel artillery reached the highest intensity died away, and at 6 o'clock it had entirely ceased.

> battle came short of our expectations .- | issued to a few friends who have been from which they had greatly troubled our Division. New efforts, new sacrifices of their door was written, 'No business done

> life, will be required to accomplish it. By far the severest fighting occurred on a dozen cases or more will have passed for the right. All the Generals that have examination into the other world! but arrived too late for action. Thus ended that to-day's contest on this portion of the conflict between our right and the line exceeded it in intensity. The rebels had our troops at a disadvantage. Their telling a member of Congress from Ohio infantry fought principally under cover, who was there, that he had just found two

()n the right it was found impossible to jected on examination and went home.bring any of our artillery into action, for Subsequently they were arrested as dewant of proper positions in the early part serters, put in there and can't get out. Smith's corps in a line para lel with the of the day, until late in the afternoon, river and formed on the right of Wilcox's when a single battery, Phillips', was emcorps. The extreme left was three miles | ployed in sections from high points of the Fredericksburg, and the right of streets of town. At least sixty pieces

The position of the different divisions like a reliable estimate of our losses up to was as follows, commencing on the right. the moment of closing. I have questioned First, Brooks's Division, which lay upon nearly all the corps and division comthe ground along the road to Fredericks—
manders, but they were unable to give burg, running parallel with the river, and even approximative figures. The right those charged to him had been captured Business.—Potts is a sharp man a man of half way between it and the rebel batte- suffered most severely-probably twothirds more than the left.

French's division lost most. The rebel

That portion of the army is certainly ascertained that Longstreet and Jackson's

now moving across the bridge to supply officials, who oppress the soldier by their the world, and morally, financially and poour troops. The fatigue and exposure of the last three days has greatly told on their effectiveness.

Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. Letter from Washington.

Camp. WASHINGTON, Saturday Eve, Dec. 13.

have just returned from the socalled Convalescent Camp at Alexandria. Pennsylvania soldiers. More than ever men will do theirs. do I realize something of 'man's inhumanity to man.' You may have heard a good deal about the abuses in that camp; but the half has not been told you. The treatment and condition of some of its inshocking. Going out from Alexandria, I passed

the notorious slave pen of 'Price, Birch spirits and bleeding hearts and the physi-General Birney had received orders to cal torture of the thousands of human place himself in position to support the beings, old and young, knocked off to the right of Gen. Reynold's corps in an attack highest bidder in the souls and bodies of men, women and children in that dark, dirty prison place. But coming back by it after one day's visit to that camp in the mud, after looking into the wan, spiritless, pitiful faces of the thousands there, who sleep, and live, or rather die by inches, in

holding the position if support should come | have hoped against hope, till all courage did not succeed in reaching the enemy's to them, abandoning it in case they should is lost, and seeing where they eat, and the filth, and vermin, and mire of that place provokingly nicknamed a 'Conval-escent Camp,' I concluded that the old slave pen of so many actual and imaginary | ruined objects of pity, caring little whether horrors, would be a coveted luxury to many of the brave, good-hearted fellows on the hill. And so it would.

In the first place, the whole bleak, bar-

this day covered in many places with sticky terminedly through the brushwood and mud, when we have had no rain for a week. structions on the ground, as French's, but bushes on to a grove of cedars, and In stormy times one can't fail to go in through these up the hills towards the ankle deep at every step. The Sibley tents are huddled together without floors were carried, many prisoners captured, or straw. Ditch the soil as you will and it is damp if not soaking wet. This is the | to a market town, and, arranging their litconvalescent's bed. If he has a blanket, which isn't always the case, that is his the arm, while leading his command to at- covering. His fuel he brings on his back tables of the boy's own raising, and the two or three miles, having to take the other supplied with clams and fish. The point were gained, but not held. The limbs cut last winter at that point. I saw market hours passed along, and each little vastly superior numbers of infantry, and enemy, unfortunately, possessed the at least a dozen carrying their bundles of merchant saw with pleasure his store enfiladed by batteries on each flank—even strength to concentrate overwhelming num-sticks thus to-day, like the old man in the steadily decreasing, and an equivalent in bers of fresh troops upon the threatened | child story, who was met by death on the | silver bits shining in his money cup. The did not give way, but firmly held its ground point, and for all the valor of those who way. And yet I saw at least twenty cords last melon lay on Harry's stand when a survived, and all the sacrifices of those of good dry wood piled up in camp! I gentleman came by, and placing his hand who fell, the position had to be abandoned When Howard's Division moved to the and our troops were compelled to fall back he thought they didn't—said it wasn't think I must have this for my dinner. necessary-yet I saw it, and it is done What do you ask for it, my boy?' They had penetrated beyond the railroad every day. The papers have said that In the meantime Gen. Doubleday had friends that will be, won't it? I asked very business like to point out the defects been constantly pushing the enemy upon the boys why they had to back wood when of your fruit to customers? the left. A most determined resistance there was wood in camp? They said they which during the forenoon was kept up on times they didn't-never half enough for the left told of the most severe fighting.— cold weather. I asked why they didn't favor with God, and man also. You have nothing else I wish for this morning, but

> some rails one cold night and a guard of turning to Ben Wilson's stand. During these successive advances and soldiers cocked their guns and compelled checks along the centre and Left Grand them to abandon them.
>
> Division, uninterrupted shelling was kept I saw two men washing their shirts in a up by the Rebel batteries upon the bodies | creek two miles away-the nearest good of troops at different points of the plain. washing place. I asked them if they be--and I believe him! I heard an assistant surgeon say that a young soldier of firing along the lines of the left grand di- his ward was then lying in his tent on the ground, with a raging fever, and had been for 24 hours, because he had no vacant Shortly before sunset, however, the fir- bed in the hospital. I remarked that such ing on the extreme left was again renewed a state of things ought to be exposed .against the abuses here, or make them as bad as they are. But we (the Assistants) | you have lost one.' eased.
> On the left as well as on the right the have no power.' I tried to have passes there since July, to be examined. He couldn't do it-said more passes were out

tered in! They enlisted, but were re-

of them were at loggerheads, each claiming I found it impossible to obtain anything to be chief. His requisitions were not promptly filled, and if he sent to the Quartermaster-General for teams, he was told they had such a number, and they

by the rebels some time ago. official examination, and they don't examine a quarter fast enough. There should be half a dozen examining boards. Yet

Potts. like all men. is partial to women.

A MERICAN OF MENT GLUE, be half a dozen examining boards. Yet Potts, like all men, is partial to women slow as they are, the papers will be gone and young ones in particular. Now, quite two or three weeks to Washington for ap- lately Potts said to himself :- I am getat once; if he is down sick, send him to a married.', hospital; if well, to his regiment; if incu- His business qualities wouldn't let him rable, discharge him. Send them off wait, so off he travels, and calling upon a Hundreds of lives, I doubt not, have been what she thought about his getting married. uselessly, recklessly sacrificed there already, and hundreds more will be, unless Congress applies the remedy, for the Med- fer to leave it with yourself,

Provision and ammunition trains are thieving, shiftless middle-men and under finally, as Potts was very well to do in THE WEEKLY petty power and filch his food. If he litically of standing in society, she accepted wants to sell some articles for others his him. Whereupon the matter-of-fact Potts

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIO PAPER PUBLISHED A THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT! sickly appetite will relish, which is accord- responded : ing to army regulations, the ration is stopdiers are short, in such a place as Alexan- than you, Ill come back' dria, there is a gross neglect of official duty or thieving officials somewhere, for the Horrors of the Convalescent Government is not at fault. No soldiers by medical writers that death is frequently hard fare in this or any other camp so easy having spent the day in search of sick of access, if officials do their duty as the

It is pitiful enough to see so many poor, broken-spirited, crippled fellows gather around a man who comes in to look up a friend, and plead with tears and offers of all their four, or six, or eight months' back mates—some of its victims—is positively pay, for many of them haven't had a cent in six months, if he will only help them out. They have asked, and looked and

waited, month after month, to be examined. They think if they have some member of Congress or influential friend to give in their names, they will receive attention and so they will. But alone and unaided they look upon all effort as useless. If they make complaint of abuses, they say they are gruffly repulsed and told to mind their own business. This for men living perhaps in luxury at home, and quite superior in position and worth to many of their petty tyrants, comes a little tough on true, free born American citizens. And thus the brave, high-spirited, enthusiastic young men who patriotically left friends and luxuries, and all the heart calls a home with a glowing enthusiasm to carry the old flag bravely through the battle storm, or die beneath its starry folds, becomes the spiritless, dejected, he lives or dies. Sir, it is one of the saddest sights of my life. And the remedy is with the press and the people. Let them set their Congressmen at work, for they can reform these abuses if they will.

## Be Truthful Always.

This little story, copied from an exhange paper, is excellent. Read it, boys, and take its lesson well to heart.] Two country lads came at an early hour tle stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vege.

'So there is,' said the man ; 'I think !

'It is better than being dishonest, sir, said the boy, modestly. 'You are right, my little fellow; always remember that principle and you will find

'Are these clams fresh?' he continued, 'Yes, sir; fresh this morning, I caught them myself, was the reply; and a purchase being made, the gentleman went

'Henry, what a fool you were to show the gentleman that spot on the melon. Now, you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams that I caught yesterday? Sold them for the same price L did the fresh ones. He would never have looked

at the melon until he had gone away.' Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and

And so it proved, for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruits and vegetables of Harry, but never invested another penny, at the stand of his neighbor. Thus the season passed; the gentlehim, and sometimes talked with him a few pects. To become a merchant was his to-day'-nor till Monday-by which time ambition, and when the winter came on, the gentleman wanted a boy, a boy that he They could trust for his store, decided on giving C URLYOURSELF, Harry the place. Steadily and surely he Harry the place. Steadily and surely he advanced in the confidence of his employer, CHAPPELI'S HYPERION FOR CURLING THE HAIR. until, having passed through the various gradations of clerkship, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

\_\_\_\_ A pretty sinner may chance to be more attractive than an ugly saint, and storyis told of a Yankee divine of advanced Col. Belknap, who was in command, age who married, for his second wife, a seemed willing and anxious to mend mat- damsel young and handsome. When the ters. He said he would shrink from no elders of the church came to him to enquire responsibility or duty, but he had not full if the lady was a suitable person to make a control; he was interfered with; he could useful figure as a person's wife, he answernot compel the surgeons to act; and two ed frankly that he didn't think she was .-- the 'But,' added the irrepressible doctor, 'thought I don't pretend she is a saint, she is very pretty little sinner, and I love her. And the twain became one flesh.

business tact, and when he goes into a The trouble, I think, begins with the store to trade, he always goes the lowest doctors. Nothing can be done without an cash price; and he says:- Well, I'll look

rable, discharge him. Send them on wait, so on he travers, and carring upon a "It is so convenient to mayo in the somewhere, anywhere, but for God's sake, lady friend, opened the conversation by Express."—

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."— Oh, Mr. Potts, that is an affair in which I am not so greatly interested, and I pre-

ical Department won't, or it could have 'But,' says Potts, 'you are interested, one so long ago.

and, my dear girl, will you marry me?

(Sole Manufacturers,)

Then, I mistrust, there are a set of The young lady blushed, hesitated, and july 9

(Corner of Liberty St.,) NAW YORK

petty power and filch his food. If he litically of standing in society, she accepted

ped. The presumption is that when sol- don't find anybody that suits me better

were ever so bountifully furnished as ours preceded by insanity. This reminds us of are now. And there is not one particle of a case which occurred several years since necessity or excuse for suffering, or even in a Philadelphia court where a pretty

much desired there. One day, being more troublesome that usual, his teacher became displeased with him and pointing to a seat in the corner, she sternly commanded him to take it. Albert obeyed, with a comical air, and with a flourish of infantile triumph, said: 'Been wanting to sit there all the morning', but dursn't ask you.'

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(1)d rather not tell.'

But, indeed, you must, ma'am. Your claim may be decided by it.'

Still the widow declined to tell.

At last, a direct appeal from the benchellicited the information.

He said, kiss me, Polly, and open that one he cried, with all the enthusiasm of conviction:

Still the widow whether it was admiration for the deceased husband or living wife that inspired the judge at that instant, but at once he cried, with all the enthusiasm of conviction:

Sensible to the last!' and gave a decision in her favor at once.

Albert was a great rogue in school; feet, hands and tonge were always busy, oftentimes to the detriment of that quiet so much desired there. One day, being more troublesome that wand his teacher hearmy troublesome that wand his teacher hea

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