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TERMS.

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A UNION OF HEARTS. The battle had raged from the dawn of the day,
The life blood of thousands was ebbing away.
As our column moved forward, it rained shot and
shell, shell,
Yet rushed on unheeding who stood or who fell.
The batt'ries were stormed in a tempest of fire,
Mid the blaze of the cannon the foemen retire,
But slow their retreat in their resolute fight,
Till the struggle found rest in the gloom of the night.

The moon as it rose in dark clouds was concealed, As if hiding its face from the blood on that field; A young, dying soldier, the column who led, On the corpse of his brother had pillowed his head In the heat of the onset, its fury and strife; But worse than his death-wound the heart-rending

pain, To find 'twas his brother his weapon had slain. As the ambulance corps sought the wounded that night,
Where a hillock of dead told how fierce was the fight,
They heard the last prayer of a brave soldier's

breath,
Ere his heart ceased to throb in the portals of death;
O Father of Mercy! forgive me the blow
That caused the heart's blood of a brother to flow,
That caused the heart's a mother in twain.
To weep for the slayer, as she weeps for the slain. "When life has no longer a charm to display, When earth and its visions are passing away, How weak are the causes, as now understood, Have led to the thirsting for each other's blood; Oh, great God of Battles, grant carnage may cease, Look down on the state of the ok down on our country and give to it peace. our Union be love! and as Hatred departs e Union will live in a Union of Hearts."

THE WAR-CHRISTIAN. What say the aisles and chancels

Of old cathedrals dim?
What say the pealing organs
In chant and solemn hymn? Fervor of adoration
And love in sweet accord Love for the meanest mortal, And glory to the Lord!

What saith the great "War-Christian,"
High perched above the crowd,
With his hand so high and dainty,
And his heart so black and proud?
He draws a little circle,
As narrow as his mind,
And shouts for all beyond it,
God's mercy to mankind.

He rants, he raves, he blusters, And from his sensual jaws
Pours vulgar slang, mistaking
Men's laughter for applause;
And when the land is deluged
With blood and widow's tears,
Inoites redoubled slaughter,

And prates of guns and spears. Forgetful or defiant That He whose cause he shames, Whose teaching he dishonors,
Whose Gospel he disclaims,
Whose Gospel he disclaims,
Was full of loving kindness,
And taught that war should cease,

That swords should turn to plowshares And nations turn to per And nations that to pence.

I'd rather for my preacher
Have wild winds on the shore,
Or breeze amid the branches,
Or birds that sing and soar,
Or silence high and holy
Than "Christian" such as he,
Who dares to counsel bloodshed
And knows no charity.

THE EVILS OF THE TIME AND THEIR REMEDY.

BY HON. C. R. BUCKALEW. The capital evils which afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpations and abuses of power by men in public authority. How these evils can be most surely removed, and their recurrence prevented, is the great, the all-engrossing question

which now confronts us and demands reply.
The reply is furnished in declaring the policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania -a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly conformed to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a singere deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them intact and unbroken .-These laws consist of the Constitution Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of British history. These laws of the land make up that American system of free government which has insured our prosperity and given us a high place of honor among the nations of the earth. But those laws have been assailed-that system of free government has been interrupted in its course—the States are broken asunder, and sounds of violence fill the

It is timely, then, to inquire, Who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years-by incendiary documents transmitted through the mails. and to excite insurrection in the South ; by seducing negro slaves to abscond from their masters, assisting their escape, sepreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation. They also created and kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and the John Brown raid into Virginia—a mission of rapine and blood—was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated by them, many of the Northern Legislatures enacted statutes to defeat or impede the reclamation of fugitive slaves under the laws of the United States, thus giving State sanction to the revolutionary spirit.

At last the Republican party was founded, and drew most of the Abolitionists into its ranks, and along with them obtained their passions and their fatal dogma that there are laws of the individual will higher in obligation than the laws of the land, and that the latter, when they confliet with the former, may be broken without guilt and without reproach. It followed, in due course, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States nounced, and the acquiesence in it refused by the Republicans, and the validity of any law establishing slavery was denied their platform adopted at Chicago .-They refused to be bound by the law, and their platform was itself a repudiation of the laws, as it denied their obligation. The Abolitionists and the Republic

party, are, therefore, first in fault, in accepted. But that occasion was permitbreaking away from good faith, duty and their example, and the apprehen- proved it. War came, and for more than sion of further acts of aggression upon two years a great, intelligent and free peo-Southern rights by them, provoked (al- ple, most earnestly desiring peace, have though they could not justify) the existing been slaughtering each other, accumulating great rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of for itself a legal ground of justification, it round them. is most manifest that it was lawless and and in view of the immense interests put of suffrage yet exists. It has not been originally founded, and for no purpose of government and calamity. By wisely experiment. Upon this ground we may and secure the future. justify our conduct, and submit it, without

of future times been rashly thrown upon impregnable po- | The power of amendment is itself a fundaoutnumbering those of the Confederates, our system. have been so dispersed and so handled that their superiority has not determined the worthy of our cause, we stand up once more issue of campaigns, or concluded the con- in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor test. After contributing one-fifth of a of the people. Our party has not struck million of men to the war, our State is in- at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, sulted by raids, and is made dependent nor evoked the demon of sectionalism, nor upon the friendship of neighboring States been in any respect unfaithful to those for her immediate defence.

ticular military operations, nor other mere | words of faith pronounced on behalf of error of policy of our rulers, that has Pennsylvania by the Clymers, McKeans sunk into the hearts of freemen as matter and Ingersols of former times, we have of most deep and enduring complaint .-Mere mismanagement or error may be imputed to inexperience in war, to accident,

the worst, to incompetency.

But what shall be said of the acts of nations of the earth? The Confiscation agree with us in uttering the words which are, in the opinion of a large part of our And let it be said: people, not only unwise and injurious to our cause, but also wholly unauthorized down-shall be voted out of power. by any principle of belligerent or consti-We need go but a little way beyond the doctrine of these measures before we conclude that the torch may be applied to entire towns, and a servile, savage race be let loose to works of rapine

and barbaric war. But not merely in the policy of the war in our relations with the enemy-has illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. In these Northern States, wholly untouched by revolt, the public sense has been outraged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbitrary power. The enumeration of these would constitute a volume; and they furnish a premonition of evil in the future which every patriotic mind should view with deep apprehension. How long can the law be habitually and offensively broken by the public authorities, in peaceful and free communities, before resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established?

Thus. upon reviewing our affairs, we perceive how the spirit of revolution—that is of disregard and opposition to law—has devotion to the laws of the land, and with worked to our injury, how it presses upon us with a heavy hand at the present moment, and threatens our future welfare .-And we discover also the parties or interand statutes of the United States, and the ests who are, in this connection, chargeable with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy enough to create both abhorrence and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of the amendment of affairs by parties or administrations now in possession of power. The abolitionist stands implacable and insolent as of old, and gives perverted direction to the war. The Republican party, incapable and prone to abuse, has control of the Federal Government and of most of the question of weeks or of months, instead of State Governments north and west, and | years or of an indefinite period in reaching the Confederate Government inimical to the day of relief. And when reached, the reunion, holds position, in the South. From adjustment of our troubles would be comnone of these can we expect the firm establisment of the Union, order, liberty and law. We are not to look to the guilty for salvation, nor to those who break the laws for their restoration. The Abolitionist, the Secessionist, and the Republican Administration and party, have each gone away from the laws of the land, and it is generally the question of the war or the because of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting war and the other evils before mentioned afflict the country. It is idle to ex- reference to the principle of lawful rule. pect from either the restoration of good And the point insisted upon is, that a party government, and a firm Union based upon faithful to law and duty must take posses

the affections of the people. But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities firm reunion and enduring safety. Let that have fallen upon us, the great major- this thought sink deeply into the minds of ity of the people of the United States are the people, and they will restore the Demnot responsible-at least not responsible ocratic party to power, and will put down in the sense of having intended them .- the guilty and lawless factions who have And there can be no question that if that majority could now act directly and fully hopes. upon public affairs, they would decree immediate peace, union and lawful rule as put down, or put aside, all who would venture to oppose, or would seek to delay, full of butter as you do.' the realization of these great objects. The Abolitionists proper never commanded a give it any butter.' majority, even in the North; the Republican party was in a minority of nearly a of 1860, and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opposed to secession even after that election, and abandoned their unionism reluctantly, under

the pressure of subsequent events. In point of fact active earnest minorities upon negro citizenship and the rights of Southern men in the Territories was degreat mass of the people have appeared to be unable to direct their own destinies and secure their own welfare. They were prepared at the outset of the rebellion to have maintained peace by some settlement of left leg, I had it immediately cut off.' existing difficulties, and if the Crittenden it would have been promptly and gladly your head.

enormous burdens of debt to press upon themselves and upon future generations, the United States, and put the whole body and have not yet been able to extricate of them at defiance. Although it asserted themselves from the difficulties that sur-

What then is the remedy for these evils? unauthorized. The compact of the Union, One would think that he who runs might being without limitation of time, must be read it. Surely our experience should held, as intended by its authors, to be light up the road of safety, and cause perpetual, and the provision contained in willing feet to turn away from the paths of it for its own amendment, provides the error that tread it. The remedy is, to only lawful mode by which its obligation | call to places of power the men who have can be limited or changed. Considering kept the laws, and to eject from power secession as a breach of the public law, those who have broken them. The right in peril by it, this State concurred in stricken down by military force, and it remeasures of hostility against the South .- mains to us as the great instrument of sov-But this was done to vindicate the broken ereign power prepared by the care and law, and to secure the objects for which wisdom of our ancestors not only for prosthe Government of the United States was perous times but also for the days of misconquest, of oppression or of fanatical ex- ercising it, we may yet redeem our fame

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand apprehension of censure, to the judgment upon this necessary and rightful principle of public morals and national redemption. But the war has lasted more than two The restoration and the support of all the years, and its management, and the laws of the land as they were agreed upon measures of legislative and executive between the States, or have been enacted policy which have accompanied it, have by Congress. This excludes all nullificagiven occasion for frequent and just com- tion, secession, proclamation-law, arbitrary plaints. It has been so managed that our arrests, abolition mobs, and Chicago plat- of twenty-five. armies have been outnumbered where de- forms. But it is not inconsistent with the cisive battles were to be fought, or have repeal or amendment of the Constitution. drew from the stately mansion. sitions of the enemy. Our forces, greatly mental law, and an invaluable feature of

With a good cause, and with candidates vows of union which our fathers pledged But it is not the mismanagement of par- to the people of our sister States. The kept, and we intend to keep them in letter and spirit unto the end.

What is proposed is, that this State to exceptional or temporary causes, or at shall, at the coming election, take a front rank in a general movement of the Central States for the redemption of the country Congress and acts of the Executive in from misrule, and wasting war, and imcontempt of the Constitution, which, bear- pending bankruptcy, and from utter dising upon the war, have protracted it, grace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Inunited the enemy, divided our own people, diana and Illinois, and the border States and placed us in a false position before the south of these, can stand up with us, and Act and the Emancipation Proclamation | will save the future from the grasp of ruin.

The sectional Republican party shall go All laws shall be kept, and kept as well

President as by citizen. No proclamation-made law. arbitrary arrests.

No Bastiles. No suppression of the press or of free

No confiscation of private property except for crime judicially ascertained. No emancipation by Federal power, or at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

The laws of war shall be observed. The Confederate Government must retire from the scene, and its armies be disbanded

The Confederate debt to be the concern of the States which incurred it. The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so. The recent legislation of Congress shall

be reviewed and corrected. The public debt of the United States honestly paid.

No duties or taxes except for revenue. A convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened.

The Constitution shall expressly provide in the very machinery of government, a power of defence against sectional parties. Reduced to their simplest expression. these declarations signify that we shall future dangers. And if they, or the substance of them were distinctly endorsed bill. and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any doubt that the effect produced would be immediate and extensive and salutary? The end would then come into view, and its cer- his horse to be got ready. The bill of course tainty would accelerate events, and give was presented to him. them proper direction. We would have a plete and permanent, differing in both these respects from a result achieved by force alone.

It ought not to be our desire, and it i not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Po-

land of the South. But it is not here proposed to discuss question of the reconstruction of the Union. but to present the position of parties with sion of public power before we can reasonably expect a just and honorable peace. abused their confidence and betrayed their

Full of Butter .- 'Sarah, dear,' said they existed in former times, and would a waggish husband to his wife, 'if I were the household quake, because he has his in your place I wouldn't keep the babe so

' Butter, my dear, you mistake, I never

'No, but you poured about a quart of milk down it this afternoon, and then the man by the power of the feelings he million of votes at the Presidential election | trotted it on your knees for nearly two hours. If it doesn't contain a quantity of butter by this time, it isn't for want of churning.'

> A one-legged Welshman named Jones was pretty successful in bantering, an Irishman, when the latter asked him · How did you come to lose your leg? 'Well,' said Jones 'on examining my

pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found some Irish blood in me and became convinced that it was all settled in that 'Be the powers,' said Pat, 'it 'ud av Compromise had been submitted to them been a good thing if it had only settled in

HOW TO LIVE. He liveth long who liveth well!
All other life is short and vain; He liveth longest who can tell Of living most for heavenly gain.

He liveth long who liveth well!
All else is being flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truly done each day.

Waste not thy being; back to him Who freely gave it, freely give; Else is that being but a dream:
"Tis but to be, and not to live. Be what thou seemest! live thy creed Hold up to earth thy torch divine;

Be what thou prayest to be made; Let the great Master's steps be thine. Fill up each hour with what will last;
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above when this is past,
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow truth, if thou the truth would'st reap; Who sows the false shall reap the vain; Erect and sound thy conscience keep; From hollow words and deeds refrain. Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure; Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;

Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor, And find a harvest-home of light.

William Barker---The Young Patriot.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

I. 'No, William Barker, you cannot have are her equal in wealth and social position. addressed was a fine looking young man in the vicinity of orchards, vineyards and

With a sad aspect the young man with-

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man. What! you here again?' angrily cried the old. man.

'Ay, old man,' proudly exclaimed William Barker. 'I am here, your daughter's equal and yours.' The old man's lips curled with scorn .-A derisive smile lit up his cold features :

when casting violently upon the marble centre-table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Barker cried-See! Look on this wealth. And I've enfold more! Listen, old man! You spuraed me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing

'Yes, yes!' eagerly exclaimed the old man. '---and I bought up all the disabled eavalry horses I could find ______, 'I see! I see!' cried the old man .-

the Army of the with beef ---- '

And good beef they make too.' 'They do! they do! and the profits are immense. 'I should say so !'

me in the eye. Through all this have you been loval? this expla To the core!' cried William Barker. And,' continued the old man, in a voice nusky with emotion' are you in favor of a igorous prosecution of the war?

'Iam, Iam!' 'Then, boy, take her! Maria, my child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government!

Cousining.

A country gentleman lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative, a lady who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him, and invited him to make their house his home, as he declared his intention of remaining in that city only a day or two. The husband of the ladv. anxious to show his attention to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's

horse to a livery stable in Hanover street. Finally his visit became a visitation, and the merchant found, after the lapse of eleven days, besides lodging and boarding the gentleman, a pretty considerable bill had run up at the livery stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stand to law and duty, and provide against livery stable and told him when the gentleman took his horse he would pay the

'Very well,' said the stable keeper, '. understand you.' Accordingly, in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable and ordered

'O,' said the gentleman. 'Mr.

my relative, will pay this.'
'Very good, sir,' said the stable keeper, please get an order from Mr .-

will be the same as money.' The horse was put up again, and down went the country gentleman to Long Wharf, where the merchant kept.

'Well,' said he, 'I am going now.' 'Are you?' said the gentleman, 'well,

'Well, about my horse; the man said the bill must be paid for his keeping.' 'Well, I suppose that is all right, sir.'

'Yes-well, but you know I'm your vife's cousin. 'Yes,' said the merchant, 'I know you re, but your horse is not.'

a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and

never tell the world what cankered his

home peace? That is strength. He, who,

with strong passions, remains chaste; he

who. keenly sensitive, with manly powers

the strong men—the spiritual heroes.

STRONG CHARACTERS .-- Strength of character consists of two things-power of self-restraint. It requires two things, herefore, for its existence-strong feelngs and strong command over them. Now columns: it is here we make a great mistake: we mistake a strong feeling for a strong character. A man who bears all before him. before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of will obeyed and hie own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant in- erary world from its lethargy. For the sult, and only grow a little pale, and then present we say, 'darn' your stockings, and reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of the solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing

BIRDS AND THEIR USES .- The following facts, derived from correct sources of information, are important in the consideration of how to get rid of the worms : A pair of blackbirds destroy in a single day about 600 worms, and over 1000 in-

Swiss Naturalist, says, 'without birds, suc- volatile—is a compound substance, concessful agriculture is impossible.' They

my daughter's hand in marriage until you young ones during the feeding period noth-The speaker was a haughty old man of Sufficient interest should be manifested by some sixty years, and the person whom he all to prevent the discharge of fire-arms

flower gardens, as thereby the useful birds become frightened. SMART.-The draft draws out slumbering genius, and expedients are as thick as black-berries. Our colored brethren are placed on an equality with the Caucasian race, so far as they are concerned in the draft itself. But the Wilsons and Wades, in their excess of love for the colored man, have passed a law that he shall have only \$10 a month and no bounty, when forced into the army, though the white soldier gets \$13 a month and \$100 bounty. In this town, a number of colored men were drafted. One of them, a hotel waiter. made up his mind to get an exemption certificate. Being sound himself, he procured a colored brother with a weak knee, to go before the surgeon and personate him, the unsound leg being sufficient, he supposed, to get him clear. But the leg was not quite unsound enough. The surgeon 'passed' him, and the 'Provo' held him as an able-bodied soldier in Uncle Abraham's army. This seared the darkey with a lame leg almost to death. Turning a little blue in the face, he declared, 'Lor' a massa, sar, I ain't him-ain't no soger at all! 'Who are you? 'Oh, sar, I comes 'I should say so!'
'And now, sir, I claim your daughter's just for de lame leg, to get him clare of de draaf—dat's all—'tis sartin—I can't lor' a mighty bress you, let me go.' With

> enough, and in 20 minutes both of the colored gentlemen were in the lock-up. One will 'go,' probably, and the game-legged one will get punished for his attempt to defraud. 'Lo! the poor African,' his abolition friends have been of no advantage to him or his race.—Hartford Times. THE WORKMAN AHEAD. -- A good story

ation the facts of

is told of a certain prominent railroad ask for a pass down to visit his family. 'You are in the employ of the railroad inquired the gentleman alluded to.

'You receive your pay regularly?'

'Yes.' Well. Now, supposing you were working for a farmer instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry von home?

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't .-'No,' said the man promptly, 'I wouldn't expect that; but, if the farmer had his team hitched up, and was going my way. I should call him a darned mean cuss if he wouldn't let me ride!

Mr. Employee came out three minutes afterwards with a pass in his sock, good for twelve months .- Buffalo Courier.

A MAN WITH TOO MUCH WIFE .- Chapman, a witty lawyer of Harford, was busy with a case at which a lady was present, with whom he had already had something to do as a witness.

Her husband was present—a diminutive meek, forbearing sort of a man—who, in the language of Mr. Chapman, clocked like a rooster just fished out of a swill barrel;' while the lady was a large portly woman, evidently the 'better horse.' on the former occasion, she 'balked' on the cross examination. The lawyer was pressing the question with his urgency, when she said, with vindictive fire flash ing from her eyes:

'Mr. Chapman, you needn't think you can catch me; you tried that once before! Putting on his most quizzical expression, Mr. Chapman replied

'Madam, I haven't the slightest desire to catch you; and your husband looks to me as if he was sorry he had!" The husband faintly smiled assent.

IF A Kansas editor, in reply to a communication received, replies in his own

A female correspondent sends us an uninterested piece of poetry, and requests us to publish it. The moon is called bright; the stars are flattered with their original appellation of 'meek eyed;' the trees come in for a full share of glory; and the falling spring is pronounced silver-plated, or something to that effect. Besides this, the poem is equally instructive on other important subjects. If Mary will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended her hose, and swept the house the week after she was ' struck with the poetic fire,' we will give in, and startle the litdarn' your poetry, too.'

(F An insatiable lover must have been Catullus, a Roman poet, who was asked by Lesbia how many of her kisses would satisfy him, and replied: As many as there are sands in the deserts, or stars in the heavens.'

of indignation in him, can be provoked and A Corkonian, on being asked at vet restrain himself, and forgive-those are breakfast how he came by that black eye, said he slept on his fist."

SCIENTIFIC PARADOXES.—The water PROSPECTUS OF which drown us-a fluent stream-can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. A crystalized part of the oil of roses-so graceful in its fragrance-a solid Baron Von Tschudi, the well known at ordinary temperature, though readily cessful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Among the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the Swallow, Wren, Robin, Redbreast, Titmouse, Sparrow, and Finch.

Tschudi tested the Titmouse upon rose-bushes of his neighbor, and rid the same in a few hours of innumerable lice. A Robin Redbreast killed in the neighbor-hood of 8000 flies in an hour. A pair of Night Swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—He considers the Swallow destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnate. A pair of Wrens flow thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills to their nests.—The consideration of the proper of the magnitude of the flow of the f taining exactly the same elements, and in

PRIVATE VIEWS OF THE WAR.—The correspondent of a contemporary tells a story of a Colonel in General Meade's army who, on a recent expedition, fell in with a pretty Pennsylvania girl, attired in a neat dress, cut low in the neck and short in the sleeves, who was milking a cow. The offiper having tried in vain to engage her in conversation, finally proposed that he should receive the milk. This was indignantly refused. He then 'gallantly remarked that if all the Pennsylvania girls were as pretty as the one whom he had the pleasure of addressing, he had no desire to conquer the Confederacy. 'Well, sir, replied the damsel, with an ugly toss of the head, 'if all the gentlemen in your army are as ugly as you are, we ladies have no desire to conquer them.' The Colonel wilted on the spot, his looks being a matter of special pride with him.

AN AGREEABLE CUSTOMER .- Stranger, want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the boat starts; I'm afraid somebody will steal him? 'You can't do it,' said the clerk; 'take

him out.' 'Well, stranger, that is cruel; but you're both dispositioned alike, and he's kinder

company for you.' 'Take him out,' roared the clerk. 'Well, stranger, I don't think you're Boy, she is your's. But hold! Look go to de war--can't be killed down Souf, Dragon, he said to the dog, sit down honest, and you want watching. Here here, and watch that fellow sharp,' and turning on his heel he said, ' Put him out,

stranger, if he's troublesome.' The dog lay there till the boat started. watching and growling at every movement of the clerk, who gave him the half of the office.

Of the stories preserved of Garth's social humor, some are exquisitely droll .-Writing a letter at a coffee house, he found himself overlooked by a curious Irishman, gentleman of this city, who is equally re- | who was impudently reading every word of nowned for his ability to make and take the epistle. Garth took no notice of the a joke. A railroad employee, whose home impertinence until he had finished and signis in Avon, came one Saturday night to ed the body of the letter, when he added a postscript of unquestionable legibility : I would write you more by this post, but there's a tall, impudent Irishman looking over my shoulder all the time.' 'What over my shoulder all the time.' What do you mean, sir?' roared the Irishman, in a fury. 'Do you think I looked over your letter?' 'Sir,' replied the physician, 'I never once opened my lips to you.'— 'Ay, but you put it down, for all that.'— 'Tis impossible, sir, that you should know that, for you have never once looked over my letter.'

A pretty sinner may chance to be more attractive than an ugly saint, and persons sometimes find it out. A good story is told of a Yankee divine of advanced age who married his second wife, a damsel young and handsome. When the elders of the church came to him to inquire if the lady was a suitable person to intent and envelopes being firmly attached by the stamp, and and neloopee cannot be impected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded and inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clanded in a datinely opened.

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damsel young and handsome. When the elders of the church came to him to inquire if the lady was a suitable person to make a useful figure as a parson's wife, he answered frankly that he didn't think she was. 'But,' added the irrepressible doctor, 'though I don't preteud she is a saint, she is a very pretty little sinner, and I she is a very pretty little sinner, and I love her.' And the twain became one flesh.

A Cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot towards Glasgow. 'Lassie,' said he, 'I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefoot? Part on'em do, and the rest on'em

mind their own business,' was the rather settling reply.

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