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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 9, 1861.

## Selected Poetry.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)  
THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Two Friday morn, the train drew near,  
The city and the shore;  
Far through the sunshine, soft and clear,  
We saw the dear old flags appear,  
And in our hearts arose a cheer  
For Baltimore.

Across the broad Patuxent's wave,  
Old Fort Mifflin bore  
The starry banner of the brave,  
As when our fathers went to save,  
Or in the trenches died a grave,  
At Baltimore.

Before, pillared in the sky,  
We saw the statue soar  
Of Washington, serene and high—  
Could traitors view that form, nor fly?  
Could patriots see, nor gladly die  
For Baltimore?

"Oh, city of our father's song,  
By that swift aid we bore  
When surely pressed, receive the throng,  
Who go to shield our flag from wrong,  
And give us welcome, warm and strong,  
In Baltimore!"

We had no arms, as friends we came,  
As southern exiles,  
To rally round our sacred name,  
The center of our power and fame:  
We never dreamed of guilt and shame  
In Baltimore.

The coward mob upon us fell:  
McHenry's flag they tore;  
Scattered, borne back by the wall,  
Bet down with mad, inhuman yell,  
Before we jammed a traitorous ball,  
In Baltimore!

The streets our soldier fathers trod  
Dashed with their children's gore:  
We saw the crown rulers nod,  
And dip in blood the civic rod,  
Shall such things be, oh righteous God,  
In Baltimore?

No, never! By that outrage black,  
A solemn oath we swear,  
To bring the Key-stone's thousands back,  
To bring down the dastards who attack,  
To leave a red and fiery track  
Through Baltimore.

Down, in haste, thy guilty head!  
God's wrath is swift and sore:  
The sky with gathering bolts is red,  
Cease from thy skirts the slaughter shed,  
Or make thyself an ashen bed—  
Oh, Baltimore!

## Miscellaneous.

### The Question of Allegiance.

A remarkable instance of the painful emotions which are produced by mental excitement, in regard to a real or supposed conflict of duty, occurred in this city on Friday. A commander of the United States Navy committed suicide at the Merchants' Hotel. He was a native of the State of Georgia, but resided near Bristol, Pa., when not engaged in actual service. It is supposed the motive which prompted this fearful act was an aversion to acting either in hostility to his native State or the Federal Government, whose commission he held. However much we may deplore his sad fate, and pity the delusion which led him to become the victim of the demoralizing doctrines of the apostles of Secession, his resolution not to employ the ability which had been educated by the General Government against its authority, was that of a brave, honorable, and conscientious man.

It is easy for us to imagine the system of apostasy which those officers of Southern nationality adopt when they throw up their commissions, and range themselves under the banner of rebellion. It results from that pernicious theory of State allegiance, which has been taught to the two last generations of Southerners—a theory which to obtain force must admit a position fatal to the integrity of the Republic, and eventually subversive of every law but that of a mere township, town, or municipality. It were to discriminate too freely for us to draw the parallel between State allegiance and National allegiance, to show where the citizen of Pennsylvania may cease to be a citizen of the United States. But we think that no positions of social life or national service present a clearer path of duty than those of the army and navy. They are national institutions to every intent and purpose. They exist by the will of the General Government, and whoever enters them becomes its servant. The General Government educates, protects, and provides for its soldiers, and they swear to it in return, life, ability, and obedience. The military and naval institutions are so peculiarly national, and the duty they enjoy is so distinct from that required by a mere State, that nothing but the most absurd reasoning can create a resemblance.

The theory of State allegiance, like most of the Secession theories, indeed, is peculiarly Southern, and has been almost fatally indulged by our good mother the nation. We make military obedience in America a question of honor—other nations make it a question of treason. If a province of France rebelled against the empire, it would be equivalent to a drum-head court-martial for a general to refuse obedience to the Emperor's

order, because he happened to be a native of the rebellious district. Nor do we think that the British Government would have a hesitation in hanging at the yard-arm a captain who refused to blockade a port in one of the Irish provinces, because he happened to have been born in Cork or Londonderry. The concession once made is fatal to all military effectiveness, and to all law, order, and discipline in a government. We have partly recognized it in the United States, and the demoralized condition of our army and navy shows how terrible in its effects the recognition has proved.

The melancholy instance cited in the opening paragraph is an exception to the general rule which has prevailed among those officers who have abandoned our flag on grounds of State allegiance. The case of General Twiggs shows how closely these notions of honor are allied with what every other civilized nation on the globe calls treachery. If honor compels an officer to spurn his allegiance to the Government, it surely does not compel him to remain at his post long after the conflict between the State and nation has arisen; to obtain every secret which confidence can procure; to paralyze the hand which has nurtured him; to draw his salary from the "tyrannical" coffers of the nation; to live in apparent allegiance until the moment of action arrives, and then cross over the Potomac and draw the sword of a traitor. So long as many of these officers are permitted to live on half-pay without service, they are willing to receive their pay and waive the immediate question of allegiance, but when the command of duty comes, they collect the arrears of their salary up to date, plead their duty to their State, send in a resignation, and next appear at Fort Pickens or Fort Sumpter, trying to steal a Government for with stolen cannon and pilfered powder.

We certainly do not condemn a native of South Carolina for loving that State, any more than we censure ourselves for cherishing a fondness towards dear old Pennsylvania. But the soldier is the dear of the nation. She is his military mother—and he owes her his life and sword. The rule recognizes no exception and can admit of no deviation. To abandon the nation in its hour of peril, when it needs all that valor and skill can afford, is to be guilty of ingratitude and treason. The Great Soldier of the Age, whose loyal arm now wields the sword of Washington, is an example for all to follow. Winfield Scott loves Virginia, but his love for his country, even in antagonism to his State, he teaches the soldier what true allegiance is.—*Press.*

### How Public Opinion is Manufactured in the South.

There is nothing more potent in society than a bad newspaper, unless it is a good one; and, accordingly, the first care of a tyrant is either to corrupt the public press or crush it. With the exception of the journals in France, we do not know a newspaper system in the world more mendacious or unscrupulous than that of the Cotton States. There was a time, and that not many months ago, when we could point to dozens of journals in the South, and feel proud of their professional relationship. It is now a sea of shame without a star. Whether they have been corrupted, or crushed, we scarcely know; but a more studied system of calumny on the people of the North, and misrepresentation of their motives and institutions, could scarcely be invented, and it is not at all surprising that the public opinion thus created should be so ungenerous and unjust.

We have before us a number of paragraphs from Southern papers, which will illustrate the position we assume. The following is a despatch in the New Orleans *Picayune*, detailing the late occurrence in Baltimore:

"The Massachusetts Seventh Regiment have been taken prisoners by the Baltimoreans."

"Over one hundred were killed and wounded."

"Sixteen Baltimoreans were also killed."

"Eight hundred improved arms also fell into the hands of the Baltimoreans."

Here are five distinct falsehoods in four brief paragraphs! The facts of the case are so recent as to render a correction superfluous, but we must say that it would be almost impossible for human invention to construct a more mischievous story out of such a plain and deplorable narrative as that of the outrages at Baltimore.

From a leading editorial in the New Orleans *Delta* on the military preparations of Pennsylvania we take the following startling sentences:

"The Governor of Pennsylvania is about to take the field with three hundred thousand Broadbrims to invade and subjugate the South, and compels its submission to a duty of one hundred per cent. on iron and to the recognition of the equality of negroes with white men. These are the grounds upon which the Quakers and Conestogas are willing to fight, to forego their religious scruples, and to regard with pious insensibility scenes of blood and carnage."

\* \* \* Brother Abraham has succeeded, by virtue of his Quaker blood and education, in enlisting, in behalf of the holy cause of Abolition and of the Morrill tariff, a body of men who have never before taken the field.

The favorite topic for articles of a boasting nature is Mr. Lincoln's anticipated flight from Washington, and its occupation by troops of the Southern Confederacy. This idea is kept constantly before the people in paragraphs like the following. We take this from the editorial columns of the *Mobile Register*:

"We offered, a few days since, to bet a reasonable amount that within a few weeks Lincoln would leave Washington as he entered it. We fear we shall lose, for Maryland has cut off his retreat, and, hemmed in between that State and Virginia, we do not see how he can escape, even in 'Scotch cap and military cloak.'"

A story has been started to the effect that General Scott had resigned his commission,

gone to Virginia, and, as one of the papers has it, "thrown his sword on the felon flag." This falsehood is the topic of eight or ten triumphant editorials, which we have before us. Here is a mild specimen from the respectable columns of the conservative *Picayune*:

"Disasters accumulate on the head of Lincoln. The pillars upon which he rested for support crumble away from beneath him. Unquestionably his great moral reliance, among many thousands of his countrymen, has been on the weight of the great military character of Winfield Scott. What Wellington was to the British army and people, Scott has been in this country, as a political counselor to a great party, and, as a soldier, without rival in an illustrious pre-eminence. When the conqueror of Mexico refused to be Chief Constable to lead the bayonets against his mother State, as a proclaimed rioter, the uplifted arm of Federal power was palsied. Loyalty and chivalry shrank from him when Scott left him."

We might elaborate this article by the publication of extracts from Southern journals equally as offensive and untrue as those quoted. We merely wished to show, however, to our readers, one of the methods by which public opinion is manufactured in the South. On agencies like these, the cause of Secession depends for support. Treason could have no more fitting champion than a venal press.

### The Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
HARRISBURG, April 29, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance, of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity."

"Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure.—Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the law, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Governments with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peacefully, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against any armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when dispatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advice the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened.—This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most useless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary, all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a united South, and a divided North to give access to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capitol.

The insurrection must now be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to re-possess the forts and government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart; and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States army, were transported to Cocksfield, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; and five regiments are now in camp at this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected, their supply of provisions abundant, and, under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted under the call of the National Government as I understand, to reach Washington and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore, many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed. The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the com-

mon defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, an account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctively appropriated; but I could not receive nor make engagements for money without authority of law, and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete reorganization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the lengths to which "the madness that rules the hour" in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders we should have a well regulated military force.

I therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States; as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I cannot too much impress this upon you.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, Grand Juries, and Courts, and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations of moneys from their public funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an Act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You met together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom and firm resolution. Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And, I feel, that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self-sacrifice, kindred to those which animate the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle field, in defence of our nation's flag.

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands. And I pray that the Almighty God, who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great constitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and christianity in our midst, may not forsake us; that He may watch over your councils, and may, in His providence, lead those who have left the path of duty, and are acting in open rebellion to the government, back again to perfect loyalty, and restore peace, harmony, and fraternity to our distracted country.

A. G. CURTIN.

### Campaigning Axioms.

1. One well fed, well equipped, well appointed brigade is worth two that are ill provided.
2. In active service, three men die of undue exposure, bad food, and their own imprudences where one is killed by shot or stab.
3. An easy, rational, nicely fitting uniform, with warm, substantial blanket, broad soled boots or shoes and good woolen socks, will more conduce to efficiency in service than superiority in weapons.
4. The lightest possible head-covering, with a good look out for ventilation, will add a tenth to the distance a regiment can march in a day, while insuring increased comfort.
5. A small cotton handkerchief, or half a yard of the commonest sheeting, moistened with water in the morning and again at noon, and worn between the hat and the head, will protect the soldier from sun-stroke and greatly diminish the discomfort and fatigue of a hot day's march.
6. A flat bottle covered with woolen cloth, the cloth being moistened and the bottle filled with water in the morning, will keep reasonably cool throughout a long, hot day.
7. Of all villainous concoctions, the liquors sold by camp-followers are the most detestable and dangerous. They are more deadly than rifled cannon, and are sure to be taken when they should not be. Every soldier who means to do his duty to his country, should insist that all vendors of these poisons be drummed out of the camp.

8. A good cook to each company, who knows how to make salt meat juicy and tender, and to have it ready whenever and wherever it may be wanted, is equal to two doctors and four extra combatants.

9. Officers who love and care for their men while in repose never have to complain of their conduct when in action.

10. A soldier whose heart is in the cause he fights for, is worth two who fight for their pay.

**THE SOUTHERN MISTAKE.**—The public journals at the South are deluding their readers with stuff like this below, which we cut from the *Memphis Avalanche*, a paper that ought to know better:

**THE PANIC AT THE NORTH.**—The heart of the philanthropist bleeds and sickens in contemplating the distress that exists among the people of the North. Every day brings additional accounts of the tremendous panic that is sweeping the Northern cities. Stocks are going down, operatives are turned out to starve, confidence is destroyed and business is paralyzed. On every side may be seen the wide spread ruin which an infatuated people have brought upon their own heads. Meantime there is some distress in the South, but the people of the Confederate States are generally comfortable. They breathe the free, and their proud necks are more erect since they have parted company with their traders. We are sorry for the true men in the North who are involved in disasters they could not avert. But let them come South, find new fields for their enterprise and mend their broken fortunes. We pity while we despise the poor dupes who now mock at the calamity that robs them of their daily bread. Let them turn upon their betrayers. In such a fight our sympathies will be with the hungry.

The culture of cotton requires a peculiar combination of heat and moisture, an even and uniform temperature. Sicily, Naples and Malta produce about 30,000 pounds annually; a small quantity is raised in Sardinia and Spain. Asiatic Turkey produces about 300,000 pounds. Syria might produce a considerable quantity. China does so, but consumes it all. India 3,000,000, if we may believe reports, most of which is consumed at home. There are six millions of alluvial soil in the British West Indies where it can be raised. The French receive from their about 3,000,000 pounds, and a small quantity is raised in Surinam. In Africa, Egypt, Brazil, the culture is increasing.

**WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?**—At the present crisis the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important.

Bonvier defines martial law as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this distinction applies only to military law, while martial law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on paramount necessity and proclaimed by a military chief.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process,—and, as such, approximates very closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or from within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus*; enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by Court Martial instead of Grand Jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways, and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature, such as now appear to exist in Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FORNEY, one of the earliest appointments of President Lincoln, has been detailed for service at the Marine Barracks.—He gallantly waived his right of five months' drill probation, as a new recruit, and is now doing full service as an officer of his rank.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

The *Mobile Tribune* says the anticipated blockade of that port has lately led to a very brisk business in loading vessels with cotton and other freights intended for foreign ports. Cotton was being loaded at the rate of 876 bales a day, about 126 bales over the ordinary rate.

VIRGINIANS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—On Friday large numbers of Virginians arrived at Harrisburg via Chambersburg. They were required to take a test on oath to take up arms or be imprisoned. Others had escaped without taking the oath, most of whom were from Fairfax County.

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage.—Whereupon Snooks wickedly observes that it is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked that he had got through his work promptly.

The man who confines himself to the drink best for him is well supplied.

Hasty people drink in the wine of life scalding hot.