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TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, February 20, 1862.

> Selected Poetry. THE VOLUNTEER'S BURIAL.

Tis eve; one brightly beaming star Spines from the eastern heaven afar. To light the footsteps of tue brave, Slow marching to a comrade's grave. The northern wind has sunk to sleep; The sweet South breathes, as low and deep, The martial clang is heard, the tread

Of those who bear the silent dead. And whose the form, all stark and cold, Thus ready for the loosened mould, And stretched upon so rude a bier? Thine, soldier, thine ! the Volunteer.

Poor Volunteer! the shot, the blow, Of swift disease hath laid him low ; And few his early loss deplore-His battle fought, his journey o'er.

Alas! no wife's fond arms caressed. His cheek no tender mother pressed, No pitying soul was by his side, As lonely in his tent he died.

He died-the Volunteer-at noon ; At evening came the same platoon That soon will leave him in his rest, With sods upon his manly breast. Hark to their fire! his only knell-

fore solemn than the passing bell; or. ab ! it tells a spirit flown, shriven, to the dark unknown

gotten since his dying day, never on the roll of Fame, the inscribed his humble name

as! like him, how many more cold upon Potomac's shore ! ow many green unnoted graves reborde ed by those placid waves!

Seep, soldier, s'eep! from sorrow free, and sin and strife. 'Tis well with thee. is well : though not a single tear

## Political.

Expulsion of Senator Bright. REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE LANDON, IN THE STATE SENATE.

at I should be sorry to have the resolution ass at this time, without some Senator making speech upon it, for I am satisfied there are my who rather crave the opportunity .ad not the most distant idea of saying anyug, but I will occupy a moment or two, and le I am doing that, my friends around me gather up their latent thunder.

To expel a man, Mr. Speaker, from the ted States Senate, is putting apon him a rker and a deeper mark than the Almighty t upon Cain. To drive Jesse D. Bright on the United States Senate at this time, nd under existing circumstances, is to drive vide world to become a his d a by-word. The sneer of the civilized address the chair.

most terrific enemy of the Government for as it should have been and be was not fit to past twelve months. It is not the armed hold a seat in the United States Senate .r, that are encamped upon the banks To be with the friends of the country, you must the Potomac ; it is not the roaming gurril- be against the enemies of the country. hat frown upon the hillside and along the it seems almost to have been omnipresent, the bed chambers, and besliming the very ading troughs. When a man comes to opolis of this vast, great country, looking as right and left or into the halls of to is it here that is loyal ?- who is it here calmness to you, sir, and to this Sen- cart loads. we know that that has been the trouble.

and he goes to sleep upon his post, he is flash fire and their hearts throb indignantly, Well, every man here must vote himself. As brought up and shot. Well, sir, if you shoot what do they say? We are the triumvirates to myself, I shall vote for no party to night. I a man for that, what will you do with a man of the people; let us reflect their wishes and who sits down in his seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States and writes a letter to " his Excellency, Jefferson Davis." recommending to him an artisan of rare skill and length, I think by this time, Senators around talent, who has discovered an improvement in me must have gathered up their thunder. I the manufacture of deadly weapons, that such come to the point I want to make. That letimproved weapon may be put into the hands ter written on the first of March, involves latof an enemy and pointed at the hearts of the loyal citizens of the country? What would such a letter has no right, and should be councils of the nation, it is the right of such a shamed to claim a seat in the United States man or such a party to be put upon the record a thing as that ? I am frank to say, sir, I have | Senate : hence I vote that his seat should be looked upon the timidity, the carefulness, the vacated. fear of hurting somebody, that seems to pervade all departments of this government-I

have looked upon it with pain and sorrow.

Ailusion was made to a band of singers to whom I have listened in time past. I do not know, sir, but that, as it was once said by a " the angels paused entranced," when they sang. They got a permit and went across the Potomac to sing to our soldiers there that they might charm the rigors of the camp by the melodies of music. I know them to be possessed of Gongiven hearts, great manly hearts behind their ribs, for I know them per sonally. They went to our soldiers in camp, and after being there a few days they had the andacity, sir, within sight of the capitol of the United States and the slavery hosts,- hey had the audacity to sing an anti-slavery song, for doing which their permit was countermanded, and they were ordered away. I know.sir. that an officer under the government went around Washington to get signatures to a petition to Congress for the manumission of slaves in the District of Columbia. He was given notice to quit that or he would lose his place. He did quit and-lost his place notwithstand. The government must cease this catering to slavery; it must shake from its limits the shackles of a long and wearisome thraldom ; it nust purge out the leaven of treason, hurl to the earth and grind to powder every resisting obstacle

Now, let these general remarks go, but I ask your attention to one point and that is the point I intend to make. Suppose Jesse D. Baight, in his seat, had,day before yesterday. penned that letter, for I believe nobody denies that he wrote the letter verbatim, et, literatim, et punctuatim—suppose, sir, that day before yesterday he had written that letter, and addressed it to whis Excellency, Jefferson Davis," recommending to especial attention, confidence and employment, this artisan or manufacturer of deadly weapons; and suppose the letter, sir, had been arrested on its course across the Potomac, and had been brought into the United States Senate and e'er the ink fairly dry upon it, it was red there, in the presence of Jesse D. Bright, the question would have come up, " is there treason in that letter ?" What would you have thought if that letter had appeared day before yesterday ?-What would have been the opinion of the it clear upon what ground we are proceeding.

was treason.

Mr. LANDON. How is that, sir ?

rid must follow him ; and the direct course Mr. LANDON. Would they not have becoming years that an enemy could impose lieved it treason, Mr. Speaker? Well, I should on his child would be to say, " your father have been of that opinion. It would look like being a traito !" It is an aggregation of freshly witten. Now, that is the point : rything that is terrible. This being the whether on the first eay of March the counsir, any man who votes to axpel him try was not as much involved in trouble as it in the United States Senate, or any man is now-whether the friends of the country he roles to instruct another to expel him, were not as much its friends then as now and do it deliberately, should do it can whether its enemies were not as inimical to i usiv, carefully, but resolutely if needs be .- then as now. How can the date after the equestion is not, sir, whether we shall hang case? Why if written on the first of March it man, but it is whether we shall down him; was treason. Well, I think that if this letter der some circumstances, one is worse than was written day before yesterday we should e other. I simply make this remark to come not besitate to vote that its author be expell he point, that, while we sometimes burry ed; if so then well may we vote for his expulme resolutions through, we should not burry sion for writing it at the time it was written ough a resolution touching this matter : we | That is the question that strikes my mind u pass upon it with all necessary speed it is right here : that if the writer of that let ter intended to give aid to Jefferson Davis and Mr. Speaker, this latent treason has been company, his heart was not with the country

The question is, what shall we instruct on eys of the vast West, that are half so much Senators to do? If Jesse D. Bright wrote vote for expelling this traitor from the coun- beyond the time which I intended to occupy. dreaded as it is that latent, skulking, that letter-and nobody denies it-I say he armed enemy who carries his missiles, is unfit to hold a seat in the U. S. Senate. If is another reason why I cannot support the every gentleman who desires to maintain this writes his letters, and waits, sir, with the unfit to hold it, he ought to be voted out of it. in his hand, covered and shrouded, for Our Senators are the ones to vote him out; it stunity to fire the magazine and blow is our business and province to instruct them distributed to atoms. That is the most on that point; hence, I am in favor of voting Discreas foe. That enemy, sir, as you know, to instruct our Senators to vote for his expul as been larking in the Capitol, lurking in the sion upon this simple grounds. I may not make my-Gos only knows where it has not lark | myself interesting to Senators, but I am interested myself in my own feelings. I would vote is sumerous as the frogs, (and ten thousand for his expulsion on this ground : We have Des as bad,) that were in Egypt, crawling got to do something and do it in earnest; and you must purge the high places of treason, if treason is there ; and if that letter does not at the National Capital, or walks in the bear upon its face; sympathy and collysion and fraternization with the South, spray tell me what would you want a man to write to exsation, the question springs up in his heart, press that? Suppose he sent a cart load of muskets down South, that is not half as bad in fact and in truth, as if you had indefinitely s not a traitor ?" Now, Mr. Speaker, as to send a man who could manufacture ferty

Oh ! sir, let the great State of Pennsylvawoman, in all her loveliness-' Gon's, nia which is simmered down in her wisdom, best gift to man," when she is woman- ber power, her legislative acumen and skillis forgotten ber place, her excellency of which is simmered down in ones sense to thirer, and has turned secret informer and ty-three men here-let the great state of Penn-Now, sir, to have a man sit in the sylvania, through her Senate, in this year of then they shall vote in a certain way. It such States Senate and to be in any sense our Lord speak in behalf of the country; and a resolution be adopted will it not be easy for balerer gangrened with treason, is a hyper- in the name of Gon let us not wink at anything the Senator to say, "Why I did not regard It is astonishing that there should be that looks like treason. Let us decide the a case. If there is such a case, then this question manfully, and let it be known at not come to the conclusion which you specify alcul treason wherever it now exists, wheth. Washington what the Senate of Pennsylva- as the necessary basis of my action; therefore wit be in the United States Senate or in the sia thinks upon the subject. Mr. Speaker, I did not consider myself as instructed thus to swer from one who had been seven year it the 17-50 matter where it exists, it ought to what do you think the people say ?-do you vote." And here is Pennsylvania without a Penitentiary. Streken at dealt with resolutely and dealt think they are in the advance on this quessummarily. My Gos, sir ! if a man goes | tion, or in the rear ? How do the people vote? Skep apon his post—one of your poor sol- You go to the yeomany, the hard-working ment be adopted, there is a party in this House ilies supplied,' over the door of a shop, stepped the selad in linsewolsey and subsisted for yeomany who are looking over the \$2,000, that will arrest this proceeding—that it can in and said he would take a wife and two structeen cents per day - when the rigors of 000 of expenses per day, which they have got not go forward - that they will prevent the children.

and the very pillars of his constitution collapse | D. Bright wrote that letter, and as their eyes | yes; they will arrest the proceeding to night.

vote on the matter as they would vote. Now will you pardon me, sir, for having occupied the attention of the Senate at such

## MR. TRACY'S REMARKS.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862. The House resumed the consideration of Senate joint resolution relative to the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United States, which was read as follows, viz :

"Whereas, Jesse D. Bright, a member of the United States Senate, has given evidence of treason and disloyalty to the Government he was and is sworn to support, and has written the following letter :

Washington, March 1, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, my friend. Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas.—He visits your Capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fite-arms. I recommond him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.

Vrey Respectfully yours.

Vrey Respectfully yours. WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

To his Excellency (!) Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States."

Which letter recognizes the Slavery Rebellion as a de facto government, and could only have been written with a traitorous intenttherefore be it

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that our Senators from this State be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the immediate expulsion of the said Jesse D. Bright from his seat in the United

Remarks of the Hon. H. W. Tracy, pending the consideration of an amendo at offered by Hon. John Crssya, Democrat, of Bedford county, to the above resolution. Mr. TRACY. Before the vote be taken on this question I desire to state a few reasons which will govern me in the vote I shall give upon the amendment of the gentleman from

Bedford. The original resolution sent over to us from the Senate is clear and definite. That resolution embodies a letter from Jesse D. Bright, which was written on the first day of last March. This amendment of my friend from Bedford, in reciting in the preamble some of the circumstances showing the guilt of Jesse D. Bright, states that this letter was written about one year ago." Now, Mr. Speaker, upon this question I do not deal in "abouts." Do we not know, does not the letter itself show, that it was on the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, that this treasonable letter was written. This entire letter being embodied in the Senate resolution, makes

Mr. 1R18 H. They would have believed it as a substitute a very indifferent affair, declarmembers. We are the sole judges of the laws one, if he could be heard. ing that if the Senators from Pennsylvania that we are to pass here for the good of the shall come to the conclusion that Jesse D. Commonwealth. And yet, are we not to be Bright, in the sympathies of his heart, is with instarcted by our constituents? And have not this rebellion, that they shall expel him. Sir, we, as the constituents of the Senators from I do not desire to send out the Senators from Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate-Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, to have we not a right to instruct them ? Why, ascertain what are the sympathies of the heart sir, I had supposed that this question of the as expelled from the United States Senate affording aid and comfort to the enemy if it was of this traitor, in order to govern their votes right of instruction had been long ago settled upon this question. I take it that we here are in the affirmative by the Democracy of the what his sympathies and his conduct have been; not happen to have the fortune to belong to we can ascertain where his heart is as well as | that party, will not raise a hair splitting questhe Senators from Pennsylvania.

And then again, sir, does not the gentleman interests as those in question here. know, and does the country know, that the

This amendment states that, if our S nators shall find so and so, they shall vote so-and-so. Now, sir, I do not want any ifs in this resolu- Reliable for treasonable purposes. tion. I desire to have both those Sepators Redford. Now, sir, how does the State of Pennsylvania stand upon this question-the than any other State of this Union? Why, sir, her representatives stand in that Senate equally balanced upon this question; and the result is that the people of this great State are as it ware without representation at all-the the same as if Pennsylvania had not spoken upon this question. I desire that the voice of Pennsylvania shall be heard. That is the

reason why I support the Senate resolution. What would be the effect of the adoption of this amendment? Why, sir, if this amendment be adopted by this House, it will be the same postponed this resolution. It amounts to nothing less; and gentlemen must look spon the matter in all its bearings as the country will regard it. The adoption of this amendment would amount to no instruction at all. It provides that if our Senators shall think so-andso, and if they shall believe something else, this resolution as positively binding. I did

voice upon this question ! But, sir, we are told that unless this smeadshall vote as I think I am conscientiously bound to vote--for the good of the country, and the whole country. I shall not seek to give such a vote as will be favorably regarded by that "government" which Senator Jesse D. Bright addressed in this treasonable letter.

Now, sir, if there is any gentleman or any party here desirous to say that Pennsylvania in that way. I shall not interfere with those who wish so to act. I had however supposed that when this resolution had been passed in the other end of the capitol-when it had come over here by the unanimous endorsement of that body-I had supposed that whatever might have been any gentleman's predilections previously, we should now be a united body upon this question; representing a united

But, sir, we are told that we must not pass this resolution in such a way as will speak most grey haired man. "Well, sir, what is yo r decisively to our Senators-that it must be so amended as to mean nothing-as to instruct nobody-to allow our Senators to vote as they please-in other words, to smother the voice of Pennsylvania upon this question. We are told that unless we consent to have the plain, emphatic resolution of the Senate thus amended, it will be arrested in its progress here to

I say again, sir, if that is the determination of the gentlemen in this body, the responsibility is with them. For myself I shall vote for the original resolution-believing it to be a high duty-a duty beyond all party and all party questions.

But it is said by the gentleman from Cambria, (Mr. Pershing,) that we have no power to instruct these gentlemen. Why, sir, I think that the very amendment offered by his friend from Bedford, had conceded that we have power thus to instruct. I thought that was conceded everywhere.

Mr. PERSHING. The reason why I am favor of the amendment is that it still leaves something to the judgment of the Senators.

Mr. TRACY. It still leaves the Senator to do as he pleases! Now, sir, I do not desire to have him do as he pleases, after the exhibition of his sentiments which he has made

before the country. It is said by the Senators to whom I now refer that this is a judicial question---that he is trying in a judicial way a fellow Senator .-That view, sir, is somewhat different from the view which I have taken. I do not claim to be any lawyer; I do not pretend to set up any hair-splitting distinctions; but, sir, I did suppose that we have a right to instruct upon this question. I did suppose that our right to instruct is not the less because the Senate of the United States are to be the sole judges of the qualifications of their members. Why, sir, they are the sole judges of the laws which they But then the gentleman prepares and offers are to pass as well as the qualifications of their as competent to judge as they are in regard to country; and I hope that gentlemen, who do

But my friend says, "can it possible that Senators from Pennsylvania in the United with forty Senators in that body, we cannot States Senate have come to a conclusion? Is trust them, because they may have one traitor not their conclusion before us and before the among them?" Why, sir, is it safe to trust a country? Do we desire to make them go into traitor even among forty good and true men, another investigation upon this subject. I do when that traitor can expose all the rational not suppose, sir, that they would ascertain any secrets to the enemy of the government. In facts different from those which have been a time of war and rebellion like this, is it safe already ascertained and which are before the to let in a spy among these forty good and public. Therefore, sir, I do not wish to have true men? Is it safe to allow the presence of the resolution couched in this uncertain lan- a man who is prepared to introduce a rebel emissary to the "president" of a rebellious government" and to say that this emissary is reliable in every respect." Reliable for what?

tion of this kind when there are at stake such

Sir, I have already extended my remarks cils of the nation. This is my desire; and this I shall merely conclude by saying that I hope amendment offered by the gentleman from government, every gentleman who desires to thrust out treason from the Senate of the United States, will come forward and let State that has sent more soldiers into this war Pennsylvania be heard in that body upon the question of the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

> HABITS OF RATS .- The predatory habits of rats are well known, as well, perhaps, as their fondness for human flesh. But the most tempting delicacy to a rat's palate is the flesh of a selative. Woe to one meeting with an accident or becoming infirm-he is gobbled up without remorse. When a rat's leg is found in a trap, the chances are, not that he has bitten it off to escape captivity, but that he has been eaten up by his relatives. When Mrs. Rat becomes a mother, she must hide her offspring, lest the unnatural relatives should make a dinner of them. Let two rats have a difference of opinion, and agree to decide the question by mortal combat. The moment the affair is concluded by the death of one of them the ring is broken and both victor and vanquished are eaten on the spot. For this reason, an old rat will retire into solitude, and beat off all introders, regardless of sex.

A merchant lately advertised for a clerk who could bear confinement, received an an-

An old bachelor seeing the words 'fam-

War.

To-day, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 27th ult., was the first day that it was generally understood by the people that any one could get to see the new Secretary of War, without an in troduction or having to wait in the lobby a week or two, as suited the convenience of some petulant doorkeeper, or, as a military wan would say, the outer pickets, Mr. Stanton occupies the room formerly used by the pre-vious administrations, at the head of the stairs

in the second story. The adjoining room is used by Mr. Watson. Assistant Secretary. In this room Mr. Stanton receives the crowd; in the centre is a table at which his amanuensis, Mr. Moore, sits, and in the corner is Mr. Watson, at his desk. The clock strikes ten, the awaiting crowd rush in as the doors swing open, and being among them, we soon find ourselves in the presence of the Secretary. Now one stands in front of him, and with a smiling countenance he reaches ont his hand and takes a hearty grip with a

"My name is——; my son fought at Springfield, and was wounded in the arm; he was on Fremont's Staff, but is now without a commission; I want one for him that he may again try his other arm here on the Potomac, or in Missouri." "You shall have it, sir !" replied Mr. Stanton, and turning to his Secretary he ordered him to note the case, "return home," he added, "the papers will be sent you," and as the man attempted to thank him, he stepped to one side to two ladies who had just come in. "Madam, what can I do for you?" "Want a clerkship for my son; his father was killed at the battle of Belmont."- the would-be quartermaster, "just read them. Turning again he noted the case, took the ad- If you have any better man, according to dress, told the lady to send him a sample of her those papers, let him have the office ; in that boy's writing and he would care for him.

plaint about the treatment she had received in said the Secretary, " I am glad to see you. camp from some of the officers. " Madam, you I have not seen you since we met at Wheelmust go the head quarters of Gen. McClellan." "I have been there, sir, and they would not had been engagedu pon the Northwest Boungive them to me and I'll see why."

the Secretary turned to him and asked what I wish to know all about it. he wanted. "I want my father got out, sir ; he was taken at Bull Run, and has not come bome with the rest." He gave his name and regiment, it was noted, and the Secretary of War, "what are your claims?" "I was an aid-de-camp of Col. Geary at the fight home with the rest." He gave his bank and regiment, it was noted, and the Secretary, lifting him up, kissed him upon the forehead and said:—"Your father should be proud of and said:—"Your father should be proud of said when the should be proud of said when the said Mr. Stanton, 'I will attend to your case."

has been wronged by the examining Board, President.' "The President, sir, is a very exand has been deprived of the command of his cellent man, and would be glad if he had an regiment (a Philadelphia Cavalry Regiment.) appointment for every man who applied, which, back to investigate the acts of my predecessor." case." "Well, sir, I am from St. Louis, I am The Colonel insisted that his case was a plain a Union man, and I must go home, I suppose.

"Well," said the Secretary, "if you will get the officers to reconsider it, I will then listen A soldier, in the officers to reconsider it, I will then listen the officers to reconsider it, I will then listen the officers to reconsider it.

fire arms. "Go to the ordnance department Secretary, "have you ever smelt powder in battle?" "Not exactly, sir; but I have always been ready. I was in the Mexican war." A Colonel with a green uniform on has some "Can't help the Mexican war," said Mr. Stanpasses he wants to read. "Are you an army ton, "that is too far back. Have you been officer?" "Yes, sir." "Then you cannot be in any engagement in this war?" "No, sir. heard until to-morrow; come and see me then!" All I want is a chance to get in one. You can

in private. "What about?" Some little charge a cent extra pay, if I can only get the matter about a contract he had for horses .- | commission." The Secretary laughed, said his there is anything wrong he will rectify it."- him if the appointment was made. Another succeeds in getting him off to the side of the room, and the conversation is inaudible until the Secretary replied :- "No, be, "I want to see you." Come here to my sir ; on no account will I interfere in any con- room, and I will sit an hour when you can tract, while I am here, for anything from a come, and we will talk over matters." thimble up. There are men appointed to at- disappeared for a few moments, and, as they tend to that department, and I shall hold them returned, ex Senator Crittenden greated them. to a strict accountability for every action."

just been released, and presented a furlough strument of aid to his country, but he should and have him to attend to it ?" sir, and he says he has no order that will cover | A young man wanted a clerkship. our case, and for want of 'forms' we are afraid ry, sir, there are no vacancies for the position we will be kept here until our time is up, and you wish, and I have had over thirty appliwe want to go home and see the folks before cants already for it. I can do nothing for going it again." Turning to his Secretary he you." ordered him to write to Major Beckwith, and order him to report forthwith in writing why an order or some means that he could get his these men were not paid up, instead of being kept waiting. It was done ; he signed it himself and said : " Here, take that to him, and bring an answer."

Reserve in Obio, had about a dozen quires of he said was an "essay on cheese." The Secretary laughed ! " You must go to the Commissary-General; he has charge of the feeding of ithe army. "I have been at first to one and another all summer, and somehow or other I do not get any farther ahead, and that is why I want you to investigate it;" and he commenced to unroll his papers. " Indeed, sir, I do not know how cheese would agree with the soldiers." "That's just why I want you to read these papers and examine these certificates." All hands commenced laughing, but the Ohio man stuck it out bravely. assure you that there is not a soldier in the army who does not like crackers and cheese and I can make it for three cents a pound."-" Now I tell you what you had better do ; go to Senator Wilson and get him to put it in his bill ; it will then pass the Senate and become an army regulation to give out cheese and then it would be sure to be passed ?" "No mother and a baby. I cannote ndorse it, because I know nothing about it." Oh, well, I will leave these pa- family tree too bigh, for he is a pers," and hemade for the table. "I will now dead and decayed branches

the weather of the watch overcome his system, to pay for this war ; you tell them that Jesse | final adoption of the Senate resolution. Ah! | Pive Hours with the New Secretary of er read them, if you do, until the war is over?" With a look of despair, Ohio made for the door, inquiring of every one he met if they knew where Senator Wilson lived ?

Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburg, here came in receiving a hearty shake of the hand, and a number of congratulations passed between them. The door-keeper of the little room announced the Pesident, and off the Secretary went to see him. He soon returded, however. In came Major Beckwith, with the note sent by the return prisoners. "Why are these men kept waiting?" "Because I have no order for their special case."

"Mr. Wilson, issue an order that will cover all the prisoners that may be released in future, and allow them full pay for every day they are confined in Rebel prisons. Major, I have just learned there are over a hundred and fifty now waiting for their pay; every man must be payed to day, and speed them en to their homes."

A tall man wants a commission in the regnlar army. "Have you been in any battle yet, sir?" "I was in the Mexican war."— "That won't do; it is too far back" "I was at Great Bethel." "That is better. I will examine your record myself and inform you if you are appointed."

A stout healthy young man wanted a com-mission or clerkship! "Have you been in any battle?" "No, sir," "Then it will be of no use to apply, for I shall make all my appointments from the list of heroes; those who fight the country's battles must be cared for first."

Another wanted an appointment as quartermaster. "There are my recommendations, sir, and I would be glad if you can road them.' "I cannot do it now, I have not time; but I will examine them." "Very well," replied case, I don't want it."

The other was connected with a Minnesota Regiment over the river, and had some combe an intimate friend of the Secretary. "Ah," ing, a few years ago." He replied that he read my papers or listen to my case." "Then dary Question, and would like to have some give them to me and I'll see why." conversation about it. "Ah," said the Sec-A small, bright-eyed boy, all alone, was try- retary, "I will appoint a time to see you ing to work his way through the crowd, and and have the whole matter talked over, for

A man in citizen's clothes wants an appoint-Individual insisted upon having a promise, in-A man, with half a military dress, says he asmuch as 'he had got the endorsement of the Sorry, sir, if it is not all right; I cannot go unfortunately for his good nature, is not the Well, if I can do anything for you, I will

A soldier, in the uniform of a sergeant, handed in a recommendation for the first lieutenan-An individual has some new invention for cy in an artillery corps. "Well," said the A large and well dressed man wanted a word appoint me, and if you don't like it, I won't Cannot interfere, sir ; go to Gen. Meigs ; if case would be considered, and he would inform

He congratulated Mr. Stanton on the country Two soldiers wanted to be paid for the time receiving his services, for which Mr. Stanton they were in confinement at Richmond, having thanked him, and said he hoped to be an inthey had received a week ago, and also an look to him and others for counsel in guiding order for their pay for time and rations .- his steps. " Any time, Mr. Crittenden, day Why do you not take this to Major Beckwith or night, any hour I shall be glad to see you. "We did, You are always welcome; come and see me.

An officer who was on Sickles' staff, wanted pay. He said that he had been in service for several months and could draw no pay. is inconvenient, no doubt to be without money," replied Mr. Stanton, " and I will imme-A Western man who said he hailed from the diately order that your case be attended to.

And so it went on for five hours, in which paper, written over two or three times, which he saw and heard all who came pleasantly, and none went away but were pleased with their entertainment, and most of them had their hearts made glad. Over two handred were listened to in this short time.

AN UNFORTUNATE CALTIVATOR .- One little garden patch" of ours says a wag, has been very unprofitable this season, very. The sosils ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the spails, the neighbors' cats are up the chickens. and we are now in search of something that will eat the cats. Can any of our agricultural friends aid us ?

A borrid old bachelor says be bates fashionable parties because they remind him of intelligence offices, of which waiting maids are the great staple.

In the opinion of Henry Ward Beecher, as army regulation to give out cheese no home can be perfectly happy without three "Well, could not you endorse it, grand requisites—a family Bible, a grand-

It is dangerous for one to climb his family tree too bigb, for he is apt to get among