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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 12, 1863.

Selected Doetry.

THE MEMORY OF THE BRAVE.

BY WILLIAM J. M'CLURE. The Genius of each age records,

Heroic, bright, and noble deeds, Mid clash of musketry and swords, 'Mid tramp of foemen and of steeds. O'er battle's horrid scenes of woes, Where flashes high the crimsoned glaive, The heart a laurel wreath bestows To the memory of the brave,

Thermoplæ and Marathon Shine grand as sunlight on the seas : And vivify those heroes gone -Leonidas, Miltiades.

The glories of the Grecian States-Rome's prowess on the land and wave, Awake the chords of praise elate To the memory of the brave.

Europa's heather-vales attest The valor of Caucassian blood; To brave foul Tyranny's behest The knights of Freedom stoutly stood. Ave, many fought in grand crusade, And many piled the hollowed grave ; Let not polluted tox gues upbraid The darling mem'ry of the brave.

Upon the blooming Western Land The flash of warry lightning's came ; Dear Vict'ry smiled on Freedom's band, And Tyranny crouched low in shame, Where rest the valiant-spirit-free-Oblivion's tide shall never leave ; For heart-enshrined will ever be ; The mem'ry of the truly brave,

Let nations honor, long and well, The noble hearts that freely bleed; Each battle-ground-each martyr-cell-To consecrate by gallant deed ! O, green in recollection's maze Be every valiant hero's grave ; Posterity its voice will raise, And bless the mem'ry of the brave!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Christian Advocate] Providence in Our War.

To discern and accept Goo's wish and degn in a given event is to half aschieve suc To fail to see this, or, seeing it, refuse forward that design, is to take a guarantee tured, blown up or scattered.

It requires little wisdom to see the moving but a better preparation was at hand made by

Providence, divine and direct.

States. He opened gold fields in abundance; army in Arkansas was utterly dispersed. for without gold no war can be waged. Curtency he made stable, business thrive, and it abroad. Just previous to the war an unprecedented crop of cereals at home and fail-

Good men recognized the providence, and to a perfect result. saw what great blessing for the nation God designed to bring from this terrible outbreak of the wrath of man. But the nation would yet the wish of God to interfere in the struggle, least of all, to so interfere as to bring liberty to the slave. But his design was unalterably fixed from the first. Ruiu or freedom th nation. It could follow either path at

It chose a vicillation between the two; forget Goo's design. Gen. Halleck was forand the President revoked Gen. Hunter's order of emancipation in the South.

This was too much. Summer followed, the terrible battle summer of 1862, when we were tain while he punished, who can doubt? Nothson, the annihilation of Pope, and the capture misguided rebels." of Washington before the possible arrival of

A victorious army on the borders of the free disaster, to make the nation ready to accept Gon's plan. And so with the first flush of duby necessity, to follow in the path of Gon's

Disaster ceased, and confidence justly rethe northern arms, for the measure of that are nibbling at me." success would be the measure of continued

masses of men. Every p int was reinforced. Oh do mamma, " screamed the young hope Defficient officers were taken from commands fuls; "then we all shall have a little piece."

into the sea from various ports. And so confidence in the power of man alone was restor ed. Evil-minded, self seeking, party-loving men appeared determined to thwart the design of emascipation. Said one of these leaders, " I tell the President that without we have a change of measures, so help me God, we will have a change of men Without be responds to the voice which has been sent from Ohio and war against treason and rebellion. Pennsylvania and Indiana, and from glorious New York ; without he hears and heeds, and acts upon the potential voice of the people thus expressed in thunder tones, that as Wash. ington was the first President, Abraham Lincoln is the last." This was responded to by millions, for the state mentioned had wheeled into the line of opposition to the policy of emancipation. Thus they signified their return to the road to ruin, and the promised policy seemed ready for utter defeat. So dangerous is it to put off doing right.

In this spirit, and with their fancied strength, a uniformly victorious leader led our forces against the foe at Fredericksburg. The fearful result, so keenly felt by the nation, so bitwas a hint of what would inevitably follow movements founded on the policy which was being dictated to the President.

Still the people were not ready for final committal to the policy of justice and right. They determined to snatch victory at a list moment, and so justify the non-issuing of the proclamation of freedom on the ground that there was no military necessity.

Sunday morning before the old year closed the assault on Vickshurg began, enough of itself to insure defeat. Monday the battle raged extremely sore. Disastrous repulse followed. Flags of truce were fixed upon till the enemy had time to strip the wounded and dead. Tuesday it was fully seen that the cherished object of the West could not be achieved, and thousands had been thrown away. Wednesday opened with the defeat of Murfreesboro. The right wing was utterly broken. Ammunition trains and rations for the soldiers, defense and are to stay another year or go home. If we strength, was swept away from their very rear, and the road to Kentucky and Ohio was well nigh opened. Night comes. A storm is on the water. The pride of the nation strug- and the battle gles with the waves. The most glorious ship, not be ended. in history, and one of the chief supports of our pride, strikes flag to Him who holds the winds in his fist. The last bour of the old vear sees rebel steamers creeping down upon our ships a Galveston; and before the proclamation was announced the whole force of men, ships, and armament is slaughtered, cap-

for rain. To say that Gon has no design to be developed in this great civil war, is to de-Gon's plan? Did the men pledge to anarchy ny his interest in man, which is denying his by fearful impreciations keep their vows ?--Was not their wrath restrained ?

Finally the deed was done, Gon's plan of his hand in this war, less to see the design adopted. The skies so long utterly black over the slave broke into light, and the playing flames wrote freedom in the sight of all.— working and raising bread for their Army, lows sin, he gracisously prepared us for it. Prayer for success flooded up to heaven from while their masters were fighting against us. It is true we were unprepared, so far as hu- North and South. That very day, by the inman foresight had made ready for success; spiration of God and under the protection of his buckler, Rosencrans snatched victory from defeat; that very day the onset of rebels The normal state of society shows a slight across the Blackwater was repulsed; that excess of the female over the male sex. But very day Col. Sullivan destroyed the command | President has ordered that every man through. | suppression of the rebellion and the restoration for the terrible slaughters to which we were of the long sought Col. Forrest ; that very to be subjected, and the society might be in day Col. Haskins defeated the ubiquitous is normal condition for prosperity at the end | Morgan ; that very day Col. Phillips drove of the war, Gon provides an access of seven the rebel Indians across the Arkansas and deundred thousand males in the Northern stroyed Fort Smith; that very day Hindman's

Shall we learn aught? Shall we take Gon's path of glory, or ours of shame again? It starvation he kept at bay. We were in a fair will not be claimed that taking his path shall way to squander it all on our vanities, sending save in every instance from defeat, that all possible incapacity and designed treachery shall be over ruled for our success. We can ure of crops abroad made the world our debt- not claim that the motive of this last step is ors, and gold flowed back in readiness for the entirely acceptable, nor the limitations of the struggle to come. The same was repeated a plan according to his will; but from bright second year, binding the nations to keep the omens of success we believe his grace will be peace when their leaders longed to interfere. vouchsafed to help us, and his wisdom to guide

OHIO SOLDIERS ON THE COPPERHEADS .- A meeting of Ohio officers in Rose ran's army not see it. Politicians denied, if not the right, was held on the 12th inst., to take measures to learn the sentiment that exists in the army home, God my guide-in Him I trust. in regard to the prosecution of the war, adoption of dishonorable compromises, and the incipient treason which has developed itself in for all were the only alternatives set before the North. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and an adress was adopted, of which the following is an extract :-

We have sunk all party considerations in varied fortunes followed; but on the whole devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever utter disappointment. The marked successes names unholy traitors may apply to us we of the spring of 1862 caused the nation to will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us Gop! getful of it in the West, M'Clellan in the East. The army of the West is in terrible earnest earnest to conquor and destroy armed rebels; earnest to meet force with force ; earnest in its hearty destination of cowardly traitors at home ; earnest in will and power to overcome reminded of our refusal to co operate in GoD's all who desire the nations ruin. Ohio's one designs by such a succession of disasters as hundred thousand soldiers ask their fathers, would have ruined any nation that Gop had brothers and friends by their firesides and in not determined to sustain. That he did sust their peaceful homes to bear and heed this appeal, and put an end to covert treason at ing but a severe and special storm among the home, more dangerons now to our national bills prevented the junction of Lee with Jack- existance than the presence of armed hosts of

A LUXURY .- A traveler was lately boasting of the luxury of arriving at night, after a hard states conspired, with a sense of unknown day's journey, to partake of the enjoyment of lain McAdams, Dr. Lyman and Captain Nela well cut ham and the left leg of a goose .pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a bious victory came a promise, welcome only left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury, you must find that it is the only leg that is left !"

A lot of fellows bantering a large and fat turned. But good men feared that no success companion, remarked that if all flesh was could come till the promise was redeemed .- grass, he must be a load of hay. " I suspect The poor slave no longer prayed for success to I am," said the man, " from the way the asses

"If you children quarrel so about that doll, Meanwhile the North poured out its mighty I'll break it; there's no peace where you are."

West.

speaks for itself, and ought to quiet the mur-

The writer, as will be perceived, is not an abolitionist; on the contrary, he is and always has been a democrat of the bluest stripe-nevertheless he is a patriot, and in favor of ending the war by weakening the rebellion by every possible means.

While such men as Gen. BUTLER, and others of our patriotic soldiers, tell us that slavery traitors with propositions of compromiseis the cause of the war and ought to be struck | which they would scornfully reject - as alike down. The copperheads among us, who hiss continually and are forever telling us that the war for the suppression of Rebellion is carried on only in the interest of the Abolitionists-to

CAMP NEAR LA FAYETTE, TENN., Feb. 14, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER :- \* \* \* We have been encamped at this place one month. Our force here is the 15th, 44th and 76th Illinois, a Company of Cavalry and a Battery of time since we arrived at this station.

We are twenty-seven miles from Memphis. Two trains come in and go out every day and bring the latest news from Vicksburg and Charleston. Our forces here are in very good health and in high hopes that our army of the West will prove itself unconquerable, under the command of Gen. Grant, now before Vicksburg. That battle will tell to us whether we win it the day is our, and the Mississippi is in our possession. If we don't take Vicksburg, and the battle goes against us, the war will

More troops will be called for-the negroes armed and the Abolitionists be made to fight beside the negro and against him, as the South will arm their mulattoes and creoles.

If I had known that I was fighting to free the negroes, so they would spread over the Eastern and Western States, it would have gone against my ideas of right. But such is not the "idea." Our President in freeing them intenas to weaken the South and take away their help-for most two years the South has been Now, that is "played out," and instead of out the Federal States, between the age of eighteen and forty five, shall be ready and liable to be called upon to fight.

Now, it is of no use to talk of peace with the South at this time. If the North was to ask for peace, what would be the result ? It would be to acknowledge ourselves whipped, and submit to their own terms.

Now, let our forces be united-let us fight for Victory and to win.

We will plant our banner firm, and as the Stars and Stripes float proudly over us, we follow the leadership of any general whom will prove to the would that no traitor blood the President as Commander in Chief of the fills our veins and no cowardice our hearts .-If we fall, it is for our country-if we live, no finger of scorn will point us out as traitors.

I am in good health at present, and as long as I am blest with health, the army is my

The President is our ruler, and to him we look as to the laws of the land; and in our rifles we place great confidence as a friend.

Your Brother, J. H. MAYNARD.

(Correspondence of the Reporter.) A Voice from the Battle Field.

CAMP PITCHER, Near Falmouth, Va., A meeting of the officers of the 57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was convened for the purpose of appointing a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the officers and privates of the regiment in regard to the war and the duty of all Unionloving citizens in the great struggle for lib-

Lieutenant Col. Peter Sides was called to the chair, and Captain James M. DARLING was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following nemed officers as that committee. Chapson, to report at the next meeting. Adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock, A. M., the follow-

ing day. The meeting convened according to adjourn-

The minutes of the last meeting were read The committee presented the following re-

port, which was unanimously adopted : WHEREAS. The war, which has caused us voluntarily to relinquish the endearments of home, and the comforts and peacefel pursuits said to the dog that was killing his sheep.

and put on trial. Innumerable vessels leaped A Patriotic Letter from the Army of the of civil life, and to tubmit to the deprivations | State Superintendent of Common Schools. and hardships incident to active military service, is one which involves interests of the The following letter written by a former most momentous and enduring character; And resident of Rome township, to his brother, whereas, On the result of this contest the existence of our Government, the perpetuation of the blessings of civil and religious liberty murers and complainers of the policy of the to the unborn millions of future ages, and the Administration in the conduct of the present solution of the question : Is the existence of a Republican form of Government possible ? mined, wily and powerful foe in front to meet on the field of deadly combat, and also the machinations of a mean, cowardly, cunning and insidious crew in the rear to scorn and resist; cessor in the Superintendent of the Common

> Resolved, That we spure with contempt and copperheads, that we must approach armed incompatible with every attribute of true manhood, and with the dignity and honor of a great and powerful Government

Resolved, That the only compromise that we can consistently make with traitors is that terly in the families of fifteen thousand men, free "niggers," ought to be ashamed to show they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Resolved, That the only hope of securing this result is to be found in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, whatever may be the required sacrifice of life and treasure, till the military supremacy of the Gov. enviable character. In fact, he is represented ernment is fully vindicated.

Resolved, That we are still willing to toil four guns. It has rained a good share of the and fight and die, if necessary, for the attainment of this end.

Resolved, That the wide-spread opinion in the Northern States that the army of the Fo omac is demoralized and will not fight is false and slanderous, and we doubt not the malicious fabrication of those Northern traitors, who would stab us in the dark, but are too cowardly to array themselves under the banner of the insurgents and to meet us in the

Resolved, That loyal men at home should carefully organize themselves to watch the stealthy movements of the venomous " copperheads," and aid the Government in bringing them to condign punishment, not only for their treacherous behavior at home, but also for their endeavors to make their slander of the army true by poisoning the minds of the sol diers through the influence of treasonable

Resolved, That, as the President of the United States is the constitutional representative of our Government, his administration must and will be sustained by all true patriots, and that those who are denouncing his admin istration, are laboring to the extent of their power to throw hiderances in the way of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and deserve the unmitigated scorn of patriots and the hemp that is due to trait-

Resolved, That slavery is one of the chief pillars of strenth to the rebellion ; that its essential antagonism to freedom renders its exstence incompatible with the restoration of the Union and its continued maintenance, and furnishing the Southern army with provisions, that the President's emancipation proclamathe negroes are to be armed to the number tion is not only humane and wise, but an ab not exceeding 300,000, and besides this, the solute military necessity in order to the speedy of enduring peace.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the pol icy of organizing all the able bodied men of African descent into regiments, brigades and divisions for active military operations; for as we have to risk our lives for the maintenance of our liberties, it is but just that they should be required to incur the same hazards in order to secure theirs; and as they have heretofore been used for the promotion of the rebellion, it is but right that they should be used hereafter for its suppression.

Resolved, That while we do not fight for any man, or set of men, but will cheerfully Army may, in his wisdom, see fit to appoint over us, we take pleasure in declaring our confidence in the ability and skill of our present brave and gallant commander, Major-General Hooker.

Resolved, That Governor A. G. Curtin deserves the thanks of all true patriots for the skill, energy and patriotism which he has displayed in raising, arming and equipping the troops of our State, and especially of all Pennsylvania soldiers, for the profound interest which he has manifested in their welfare generally since they have been brought into the field, and particularly in his efforts to have the sick and wounded of their numbers re-

Resolved, That these proceeding, signed by the Harrisburg Telegraph, Philadelphia Inquirer, Forney's Press, Towanda REPORTER,

that the chairman of the committee on resomissioned officers and privates and ask them to take the paper under consideration.

The regiment was accordingly assembled preamble and resolutions were read and unanmously and enthusiastically adopted, followed by three cheers for the resolutions and three more for General Hooker, the Army and Na-

J. LIEUT.-COL. PETER SIDES, Chairman. CAPT. JAMES M. DARLING, Secretary.

A physician told his patient that he could cure his toothache by simply holding a certain root in his hand.

"What root?" asked the sufferer. "The root of the aching tooth," replied the

"That's my business," as the butcher

[The following communication, and favorable editorial notice, in reference to the Common School Superintendency, we clip from the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, of of the 3d ins. As we have heretofore recommended Prof. COBURN to the appointing power, it is useless to say that we cheerfully endorse the article. From a life-long experience as a teacher and School officer, Mr. C. is peculiarly adapted to the position ; and his sterling worth and indomitable energy, together with his unquestioned abilall depend ; And whereas, We have a deter. ity, will secure to the educational cause a good and reliable officer .- ED.]

We publish to-day, a very able communication in reference to the appointment of a suc-School Department. On this subject, we have declared that we have no particular personal indignation the suggestion of the Northern preference. All that we, and all that the friends of the administration ask for, is a change, by which the whole Department may be purged of some of the useless material with which it is now burdened, and reorganized on a plan of economy in more perfect harmony both with its own success and the necessity of the Commonwealth.

-The communication to which we refer. suggests Charles R. Coburn, of Bradford county, as a gentleman eminently qualified to succeed the present Superintendent of Common Schools. The reputation of Mr. C. as a teacher and a superintendent in connection with the common schools of his locality, is of the most to be a practical, thorough and accomplished teacher, one who has made the calling a profession, and dignified it by the zeal and success with which he has devoted himself to the pursuit. If Mr. Coburn is appointed, we have every assurance of his fitness for the position. Added to this, he is a thoroughly loyal manand with loyalty and fitness combined, his appointment could not fail to be popular.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH : Sir :- As it seems to be conceded that there is to be a change in the head of the school department, I desire to call the attention of the appointing power and all who are interested in the welfare of our common schools, to the merits of Professor C. R. Coburn, of Bradford county, for that position.

Mr. Coburn has been connected with schools and educational enterprises, as teacher and superintendent, all his lifetime; and he has shown himself competent and efficient in every department of science with which he has been connected. As an evidence of his ability and energy, I need only say, that he took the superintendency of the common schools of Bradford county, at a time when the affairs of the system were in utter confusion, and the office of superintendent very unpopular with the people, so unpopular that in many districts it was entirely disregarded and condemued. Out of this chaos he immediately organized order; and, from being "everywhere spoken against," the office of superintendent soon came to be everywhere regarded with favor, and all the rules and recommendations of the department are now acquiesced in, and obeyed with cheerfulness. It is believed that the same pirit of harmony, order and emulation which he has infused into the affairs of his local district, would pervade the system in every part of the State, if he could be promoted to the head of the department.

It would seem to be proper and very judicions to confer the appointment upon some one of the county superintendents. Having been connected with the school system in a position of such importance and responsibility, should tell strongly in favor of any applicant. But when I say, as I suppose I may, without disparaging or offending anybody, that Prof. Coburn is among the very first of the county superintendents of the State; and his brother superintendents have indorsed his high qualifications upon various occasions, by calling him to preside over their conventions, I think I present a case that ought to have controlling uffuence with the Governor when he comes to decide upon the appointee.

The qualifications of Prof. Coburn being admitted to be equal to those of any other applicant, then his location should entitle him to the appointment. The northern section of the State has received no important appointment from this Administration. And now, when we offer an unexceptional man, pre-eminently qualified for the office of Common School Superintendent, we have a right to expect that our claims will not be disregarded.

February 26, 1863.

The Protest Against Mediation.

The following are the proposed concurrent joint resolutions reported by Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to moved to hospitals in our own State, and as whom was referred the message of the Presifar as practicable to their own homes, till fit dent of the United States, communicating, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arthe Chairman and Secretary, be published in bitration, or other measures looking to a termination of the present rebellion:

Whereas, It appears from the diplomatic and in all the loyal papers of the different correspondence submitted to Congress, that a counties in which the regiment has been proposition, friendly in form, looking to pacification through foreign mediation, has been It was resolved that Col. Sides, our Chair- made to the United States by the Emperor of man, should call the regiment together, and the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas, the idea of mediation or lutions should read this paper to the non-com- intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and such Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending Sergeant Green was called to the chair. The to embarass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States ;and whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference, which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereon :

Therefore, Resolved, The House of Repreentatives concurring, that while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign Powers by the pacific adjustment of international questions where the United States were the party of the one part, and some other sovereign Power the party of the other part, and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the from.

natural and humane desire of foreign Powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American peo-ple, that the blow aimed by the rebellon at the nation's life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe, yet notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot besitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible, that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now struggling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, that it may build up a new Power, whose corner-stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be slavery. That for the suppression of this rebellion and thus to save the Republic and to prevent the establish. ment of such a power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets in full faith that through these efforts all the purposes of the conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while thus engaged in this struggle on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign Power, whatever form t may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is just in proportion to its influence an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared principles, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditures of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace. That with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in

the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecate, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen rebellion or to weaken those relations of good will with foreign Powers, which the United States are happy to cultivate. Resolved, That the rebellion from its begin-

ning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded its outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon regular supplies of the great Southern staple, that sooner or later their Governments would be constrained to take sides with the rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention if the milder form did not prevail; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference awakens anew, and that, without this life giving support, it must soon yield to the just and paternal authority of the National Government. That considering these things, which are aggravated by the motives of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign Powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is heartful, and that a new Go they seek to found, with slavery as its acknowledged corner-stone, and with no other declared object of seperate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and human rights everywhere among men; anxious for the speedy restoration of peace, which shall secure tranquility at home and remove all occasions of complaint abroad, and waiting with well-assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from present danger, will be secured forever, and the Republic, one and indivisible, triamphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, hereby announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the humane principles of Christian States. until the rebellion shall be suppressed, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty Gon.

Resolved. That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary of State to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the Governments to which they are accredited.

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR .-- We are pained to record the death of Mrs. Blue, wife of ox-Sheriff Blue, of Liberty township, this county, on Tuesday last by drowning. Mrs. B, bas been for some time laboring under slight aberation of mind, which caused much anxiety to her friends and a constant watchfniness over her on their part. Of late she evinced signs of improvement and they were in hopes that she would be again restored to health. But Tuesday last, during the absence of her husband to court, Mrs. Blue eluded the sight of those having her in charge, and the next day they found her body in a large pond in the viciuity of her late residence. Although she had not been in the water but from five to ten minutes the vital spark had fled. This is a most sad affliction to a large circle of friends and relatives The deceased was a lady highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. - Danville Intelligencer.

We never knew one who was in the habit of scolding able to govern a family. What makes people scold? The want of selfgovernment. How can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and

ADVICE TO HUSBANDS .- If your wife happens to be of opinion that absolute monarch is better than constitutional government, be resigned. You can not say your sovereign was not of your own choosing.

\* All maidens are good," says one mor-"but where do the bad wives come