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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, April 23, 1863.

Selected Poetry.

IMPROMPTU LINES ON THE COPPERHEAD.

When the sweet roses blushing red, In Eden their first fragrance shed, A traitor and a copperhead Came in disguise, biffusing knowledge ; and he said, Eat and be wise. And wisdom shall annoint thine eyes And when the Woman saw the tree, So pleasant for the eyes to see, She ate forbidden fruit. Thus she Hath man misled. Now 'neath the tree of liberty, This copperhead

Appears in blue and white and red. Under the silent grave he hides, Among the weeds and flowers he glides, Down by the brooks he most abides-A treacherous thing;

The stars and stripes that deck his sides Conceal a thing. Venom and death are in his spring. Satan seceded, and he fell, In chains and darkness doomed to dwell, With other traiters who rebel,

In act and word, Because he'd rather reign in hell Who guards us with the flaming sword.

Miscellaneous.

It will be remembered that the dispatch of tage and loss;

Lord Lyons to Earl Russel, respecting his

President as a declaration of the will of the ital at that time confirms the fact ; people; that he would increase the moderate | That two weeks were consumed in ge that he would seek to terminate the war, not to hominy, a distance of forty or fifty miles ; push it to extremity; that he would endeavor to

ed from the command of the Army of the Poto mendous slaughter: mac, and ordered to repair to his home-that one of the articles of the conservative electoral the troops to be reculled ; programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign That he was continually sending on to Wash-

"dashed," and consternation and dispondency hearl of? An avowedly peace party dismayed at the displacement of a Commanding General. There is but one possible way of account-

That we verily believe is the key to all the extraordinary procrastmation, enefficiency and fiteen months' career of George B. McClellan as Commander-in-Chief. That alone is the real explanation of his constant study how not to do it, and to misdo it when he was to that position as they best might : forced to act. He was for harming the enemy

the war, to mark how uniformly Gen. McClellan displays this disposition, from the very outset of his assumption of the chief command. The Committee have not set this forth in the salient manner it deserved. They confined themselves simply to a digest of the voluminous testimony and abstaised from all deduction and all commets. They left to the readers own way. We believe that it would not have been a departure from their proper functions had they summed up consecutively the shortcomings and misdoings of Gen. McClel and the military witnesses before them. In through the whole Report carefully, and select the more important particulars wherin Gen. McClellan failed to do his duty as the Com with a peace rather than a war policy. It is proved by irrefragable evidance .--

That with 185,000 men, on the 1st of December, he for weeks refrained from advancing upon Manassas, where were less than 70,000 of the enemy, though the roads were hard of the urgent solicitations of the President;

That during all that time the Potomac remained blockaded, because Gen. McClellan, though strongly urged by the President, would not send a column to co-operate with the naval vessels in destroying the batteries clearing

Toat in spite of the solicitation of the President, of the Secretary of war, and of the war Committee, and 'the opinion of Generals most familiar with the subject that it was of the utmost importance," he neglected even to begin the division of his large army into army corps until the 1st of March ;

That no provision was made by him during the winter to properly man the fortifications around Washington and to exercise men in circumstances would permit; the management of guns;

delay, on the 19th of January issued orders Northern Maryland, to intercept Lee, he wrote for a general movement of all the armies; to Washington for more reinforcements, saythat this order not being heeded by Gen. Me ing that " even if Washington should be take : Clellan, he issued another order twelve days while these two armies are confronting each afterward, specifically enjoining an advance other, this would not, in my judgment, bear movement by the Army of the Potomac before comparison with the rain and disasters which the 22d of February upon Manassas, and would follow a single defeat of this army;" thence on to Richmond : that Gen. McCleilan opposed the order, insisting upon the Rapor a pound of material;

That Gen. McClellan settled upon the commanders of the army corps should entire battle; leave said city entirely secure;" that these That, according to the opinion of Gen. Burncommanders in council concluded that at least | side, Gen. Franklin, and other officers, the en-55,000 men were necessary to protect Wash- emy could have been overwhelmed and destroypoorly disciplined and without any knowledge the enemy to escape;

That, after lying still two weeks, he asked

McClellan rested one full month before York- nent point of concentration ; town, though when he first reached it, it was defended by less than 12,000 men;

That, after the battle, he arrested persuit given ; interview with the leaders of what he calls and sent two of the divisions back to Yorkthe "Peace party," had the following remak- town, though several of the Generals testify able juxtaposition: that had the enemy been taken at once, and "They seemed to be persuaded that the re- all the subsequent intelligence of the conthat had the enemy been taken at once, and sult of the election would be accepted by the dition of the rebel army and of the rebel cap-

and conservative element in the Cabinet; the army from Williamsburg to the Chicka-

That on the Chickahominy Gen. McClellan effect a reconciliation with the people of the ordered Gen. Casey's division of new and un-South, and renounce the idea of subjugating disciplined troops three-quarters of a mile to the front, at Seven Pines, within six miles of On the following morning, however, intelli- Richmond, left them for three days unsupport genes arrived from Washington, which dashed ed, against the pregent remonstrances of Gen. the rising hopes of the Conservatives It was Casey and Gen. Keyes, and that in consequence announced that Gen Mc Clellen had been dismiss- they were attacked and overwhelmed with tre

That after the successful battle of Fair be had, in fact, been removed altogether from Oaks, on the next day, according to the testiactive service. The General had been regard- mony of the highest officers, "the army could ed as the representative of conservative principles have pushed straight into Richmond with litin the army. Support of him had been made the resistance," but Gen. McClellan ordered

that the President had thrown himself entire- ington for reinforcements, and in particular kind of fibrous woody substance, of various us not to yield to traitors, in this grand and and that the attempts to carry out the policy though he knew that the enemy had detached of that party would be persisted in. The ir- a large force up the Shenandoah, under Stone ritation of the conservatives at New York, wall Jackson, and were threatening Washing was certainly very great; it seemed, however- ton, and that the men protecting it were much to be not unmixed with consternation and des less than the number originally agreed upon to its necessary defence; That, at Gaines' Mill, 27,000 of our troops

were set upon by 65,000 of the enemy and essuing, because Gen. McClellan is removed badly beaten-all the effect as testified by from the chief command! Was the like ever high officers, of not keeping the army proper-

That, when the resolution was taken to re treat to James River, General McClellan print ing for it; and that is that the General was ed an order to destroy all baggage, tents and not furthering a war policy, and was secretly equippage, and only failed to issue it because in sympathy with the party aiming at peace. other officers remonstrated against it;

That all the seven days' battles were fought in the absence of Gen. McClellan, and without numilitary behavior which marked the entire any directions from him, he contining himsel morning, then departing to seek a position for the next day, leaving the troops to come up

That he was also absent at the last great One is amazed in carefully perusing the late over, and that, though, according to the test battle of Malvern Hill, until all was nearly Report of the Committee on the Conduct of | imony of many officers, "the enemy were so severely pushed, that they could have been followed into Richmond by vigorous pursuit," yet, instead of advancing, he fell back from Malvern to Harrison's Bar :

That, at the latter place, the entire army was huddled within a space of about three miles along the river, without the least order; were kept so for twenty four hours, and would to take the matter home to themselves in their in all likelihood have been destroyed, but for a very heavy raid, which prevented the enemy from bringing up the body of their artillery ;

That the Army of the Potomac originally landed on the Peninsula 121,500 men ; were lan, as established inevitably by the documents | subsequently re-enforced so as to raise that number to 159,500; that this number, by the default of this, we have taken the pains to go time it had reached Harrison's Bar, had been reduced to 102,000 fit for duty; and that Gen. McCleilan telegraphed to Washington for 50, 000 men " to be promptly sent" him; when, manding General, and acted in conformity in fact, as the President replied, all the soldiers under McDowell, Banks, Fremont, Wool and Dix, and all in Washington did not exceed

90 000 : That McClellan finally agreed to resume an advance movement with reinforcement of 20,-000, but afterward wrote to Washington and the weather most favorable, and in spite that he must in addition have another 15,000 or 20,000 from the armies in the valley of the Mississippi, which was of course impracticable and absured:

That, on being thereupon ordered to with draw his army from the Peninsula, " as rapid ly as possibly," to co-operate with Pope, who was contending with superior forces, he refused to obey until the order had been repeated again and again, involving a delay which put Washington in the most imminent danger ;

That after the troops were at last brought up the Potomac, he constantly interposed the most useless delays to giving Pope any help, and that, according to Gen. Halleck, Pope would have conquered instead of being defeated, had McClellan acted with all the energy

That after Gen. McClellan had moved from

That the President, impatient with the long | Washington with nearly all of his army into

That at Antietam the attacks, instead of being made concurrently, were made seriatim. pahannock route, and that while he was con- and consequently with great loss and little efsuming time interposing objections, the enemy fect, and that to Gen. Burnside's urgent reevacuated Manassas without the loss of a man | quest for reinforcements, to enable him to hold a very important position he had gained after the a terrible struggle, Gen. McClellan replied James River route, with the assent of Presi- that no reinforcements could be sent, although stitution be acknowledged in every State dent on the single condition that such a force the corps of Fitz John Porter, of 15,000 or should be left in and about Washinton "as 20,000 men, had not, at that time fired a guu, in the opinion of the General in Chief and and did not even cross the river during the

ington, (30,000 in the forts and \$5,000 as a ed had the attack been renewed next day, but covering force,) and yet that McClellan left that Gen. McClellan refrained from such atbut 19,000 to protect the Capital, and those tack without any good reason, and allowed

That McClellan reached Yorktown on the for authority to build a double track suspen-5th of April, and on the 9th the President sion bridge and a permanent wagon bridge wrote him, saying that "it is indispensable to across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, with a you that you strike a blow ;" and yet Gen. view to make that place his great and perma-

That Gen. Halleck, disregarding this extraordinary request, ordered him, through the That Gen. McCleller, instead of directing President, to cross the Potomac at once, and the movement on to Williamsburg, remained advance against the enemy, that he failed to behind at Yorktown without definitely intrust comply urging that his army needed shoes and ing the command to any body, and that in other articles of clothing-when it was shown consequence the Williamsburg battle was that every requisition had been promptly met lought in confusion and at immeuse disadvan- - and that the President's ord-r to cross was not fulfilled until four weeks after it had been

The persistent efforts to strip the National Capital of the necessary protection-the repeated failure to seize the rebel capital when he opportunity presented itself-the uniformly tardy and sluggish movement-the constant avoidance of attack on his own part so long as there was any alternative-the frequent disposal of his forces in a way expressly calculatd, it would seem to invite a damaging attack by the enemy-the uniform refusul to allow the enemy to be pursued when beaten, all point in one direction-which is that Gen. McClellan meant peace with the rebels, and not war

There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficiency in all military history; bellion a crime against law, christianity and and it will stand alike a marvel and derision civilization and the conception of wicked and to future generation.

PRINTING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO .- An exthe town of Benares, a little below the surface faces to the foe, demands that this war shall ing this singular phenomena. In digging omewhat deeper, for the purpose of farther amination, proved to be of some size, and, to stitution as the Supreme law of the land. their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it movele types, placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the ould have been placed there; for it was eviently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which t was found fir at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major, on his return o England, presented one of the learned asociations with a memoir containing many cuious speculations on the subject. Paper we many centuries before we had any knowledge f it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many centuries before Faust and Guttemburg invented that, while they approached so near as to enage on gems and stones, and of course, the taking of impressions from them, they should pestowed so many blessings upon mankind.

A SMART Boy .- A boy in a country town had arrived at the age of nine years, when he was sent to school. He stood beside the teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet.

What is that ?" asked the master. " A harrer," vociferated the urchin. "No, that is A," said the teacher.

" A." repeated the youth. "Well, what's the next?" asked the teach-

"A ox-yoke," was the reply.

"No. it's B," said the teacher. "Taint B. neither ! its a ox-yoke. Think I

Beginnings .- Small seeds bring forth beautiful and fragrant flowers; so small beginnings issue in great usefuluess. Never be discouraged with yourself; the third, or even the sixth may be a shade or two better than the first. We increase in conscious every time we try. Our efforts are not unblest if they are unknown to those about us. It is good to have more treasure laid up than our friends know anything about, but be sure and expect

We should so live and labor that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossoms, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as good truit.

Piety, which is a true devotion to God, consists in doing all his will, precisely at the time, in the situation, and under the circumstonces in which he has placed us .- Fenelon.

A Voice from the Army.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, the officers of the 132d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, assembled at Head Quarters on Thursday morning, April 7th, 1863, for the purpose of giving expression of their steadfast lovalty to the country, and their determination to urge a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the monstrous rebellion is completely crushed and all the country's enemies North and South shall have felt the power of our Government, and the supremacy of the Conwhere it is now defiled.

On motion, the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President-Col. ALBRIGHT,

Secretaries-Capt. LACIER, Adjutant CLAPP, On motion the following officers were appointed a committe to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Regiment :

Colonel Albright, Surgeon Anawalt, Maj. HITCHCOCK, Captain M'Dougal, Captain CAR-

After a brief absence the committee report ed the following preamble and Resolutions : WHEREAS, In the imperiled condition of the country, it behooves all true hearted and loyal men to speak and define their positions and let the world know whether they are for, or gainst the Government of the Fathers of the Republic-born of the pure and patriotic blood of '76 baptized by the blood of Freedom's sons in the war of 1812 and consecrated by the blood of the nation's manhood in the war with Mexico, therefore,

Resolved. That we the officers and men of the 132d Regiment, P. V., are for the govern ment-first, last and all the time-and in the language of the immortal Decatur we are for " Our country right or wrong.

Resolved. That we believe the first duty of every American citizen is to assist the Admination at Washington in maintaining constitutional supremacy over every rod and inch of National Territory, and that we justify the administration in every step yet taken to se-

Resolved, That we regard the present reevil designing men, without a shadow of cause. That we owe it to the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors and to future posterity to raordinary discovery has been made of a maintain the National Government at all hazpress in India. When Warren Hastings was ards, and at all costs. The pledged blood of Governor-General of India, he observed that in our fallen comrads who have fallen with their of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a go on-their widows and orphans call upon contest for constitutional liberty and back, informed of this, went out to a spot human freedom until their sacrifices have been guished or surrenders at discretion. We are in favor of this war-let it go on until every research, they laid open a vault which, on ex- State now in rebellion acknowledges the con-

Resolved. That we are here to fight armed traitors, and that we have no sympathy with those at home who are forever finding fault with the government, and who are never known bable period at which such an instrument to utter a word of condemnation against the conspirators of the government that now protects and shelters them. We despise " Com perheads" and but for them believe the war might now be ended. We regard them as heads, and exposes their treasonable conspiranore dangerous than those in open rebellion."

partizans but as soldiers and defenders of the signs of those who approached him as leaders Union and Constitution-having formerly been of the democratic party. They had no objecconnected with the various political organiza- tion to foreign mediation in itself; they know to have been manufactured in the East tions of the day. We believe that the Ad- thought that it must be offered and accepted ministration of Mr. Lincoln should receive the in the end, but at present they desired that the support of all loyal men-not because he was offer should be withheld, lest the federal governelected as a candidate of a party, but because ment should make it the occasion of an appeal he represents the nation in the present peri- to the people, and the people, indignant at lous and dangerous times, we believe that his the attempt of a foreign power to interfere in t in Europe. It certainly does no credit to hands should be strengthened and not weak- our domestic affairs, should be stimulated to the inventive genius of the Romans to know ened by the people at home : he is the head prosecute the war with redoubled energy and -not of a party, but of a great nation. We grave in style not to be equaled in the present hail with pleasure and gratitude the evidences of the interference at the present moment that the town, and, after a great deal of hestitation, of increasing loyalty and patriotism in the made them wish that Great Britain should Enally brought his courage up to the sticking North. May Gon speed the good cause, and refrain from offering it; there would be a time point, and made an evening call on the lady. have remained ignorant of the art which has confound all traitors, their aiders and abet- for it hereafter.

Resolved. That we are heartily in favor of the Conscription law, and that we are ready to assist in its enforcement upon the expiration of our present term of military service-and we do therefore offer our services to the Government for said purpose.

Rosolved. That these resolutions be published in the local papers of the different counties from whence the Regiment hails.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, with three hearty cheers.

On motion, the regiment was formed in front of the Head Quarters, and the resolutions read to the men, at the conclusion of which they were unanimously and eathusiastically endorsed as a true expression of the feelings and sentiments of the entire regiment.

Capt, J. D. LACIAR,

Adjutant J. H. CLAPP,

"Miss Brown, I have been to learn now to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a young lady, " just give me your hand, if you

"La, Mr. White, how sudden you are .-Well, go and ask pa."

"My wife," said a wag, the other day "came near calling me honey, last night."
"Indeed, how was that?" "Why, she called me old bees wax.

Very good, but rather pointed, as the fish said when he swallowed the bait.

Letter from the 17th Pa. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., Apail 9, 1863. MR. EDITOR :- Last Monday was a holiday for the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac,

so recently engaged in the cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. All the cavalry had a Grand Review by President Lincoln, accompanied by Generals

Hooker and Stoneman. There were a vast number of spectators present, both civil and the roads very muddy, and by the time we got to Falmouth (15 miles) our horses looked rather hard, but I suppose allowance was made for the looks of our horses, and I might say bel armies must not be annihilated, nor must with mud. Everything being in readiness, the Vice Presidents-Lieut, Col. Shrieve, Maj. | cannon announced the arrival of the President with a splendid body guard. After the President's Review, then came our turn to review. The cavalry corps was put into motion, and marched to where the President stood, baraheaded, displaying a forehead that showed intellect and firmess, traits that are character-Istic of him. As has been remarked by a good many, who were present that day, he looked wearied both mentally and physically. No doubt he was, for in his brain was the case of this American nation, at present involved in a wicked war, struggling to maintain a permenency among the nations of the earth.

The President is reviewing the Infantry at Falmouth and Belle Plains, and, as I understand, is to be at Stafford Court House to review the Infantry there. The oldest soldiers of the war say that after a general review there will soon be a grand movement. I hope it will be a movement that will send a thrill of joy throughout the North, and give Copperheadism such a blow that it will sink into ablivion, and not show its face again while this war lasts. Copperheadism is very unpopular among the soldiers here. They say that will have any important results. The Presithey would rather shoot a hidden enemy, like the Copperheads than any Rebels, who are our open enemies.

The boys of Uncle Sam feel jubilant ove the election in Connecticut and other States of the North, and they do not believe that the country is as full of Copperheads as was represented to be a short time ago.

The principal business going on here now, is the making out of the muster rolls, which is to be finished tomorrow, to send to the War to poverty; warns us not to be among the ri-Department in time to see how much of a draft otous eaters of flesh; and even bids us to put to put on to fill up our decimated ranks.

and the soldiers are making the best of it, eswhere an excavation had been made, display avenged, and until the tast armed foe is extin- pecially the officers. The health of our Regi- Sir Isaac Newton very often dired on a penment is good. Most of it now is out on pick- ny's worth of bread. et, some ten miles from here. Lieut, C. F. Willard has resigned and gone home.

P. F. CLARK.

Developments by Lord Lyons-The Copperheads in a New Act.

A letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell has been published which reveals in a new light the machinations of the Northern Coppercies against the Government. Lord Lyons Resolved That we are here in the field not as states with great distinctness the views and dedetermination. It was the unreasonableness

> are called would desire," says Lord Lyons, She, however, received him very courteously, of Europe conjointly, and in particular that as seamstress' female friends dropped in a few little prominence as possible should be given minutes after our heroic friend had subsided to that of Great Britain."

Having put Lord Lyons in possession of the government with slackness." But they the object of the military operations should be They would fight till they can make both North out to the negro man in the kitchen= and Scuth cousent to an armistice." When they get the armistice, says Lord Lyons, they mean to have a convention, and when they get a convention, they intend to change the saidconstitution, giving "the South ample security on the subject of its slave property," so that " North and South may reunite, and live together in peace and harmony." They think the South might agree to these terms ; but if, after the North has thus far humbled herself, the slave holders should remain obstinate, they hold that "it is wiser to separate." The "more sagacious of the party," however, according to Lord Lyons, have not much expectation of any other result than a final separa-

Such is the end which the so-called conservatives propose by prosecuting the war. It is to be a war for the preservation of slavery - ou the hearth.

If they had a President and cabinent of their own at Washington, says Lord Lyons, relating the substance of their communications to him. they would rather, if possible, obtain an armistice without the aid of foreign governments, but they would accept the offer of foreign mediation if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities." But Mr. Lincoln having as Lord Lyons phrases it," thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party," there is no alternative but to go on with the war, not to "subjugate" the South, but to get the North and the government into military. The day was chilly and misty, and a humor to offer an armistice, as a preliminary to taking measures for the preservation of sla-

To effect this object the war must of course, be prosecuted in a peculiar manner. The refor the men, for we were pretty well spotted too many of the rebel ports and places of strength fall into our hands. It must be an exhausting war for the North, that our people may be brought to consent to a cessation of hostilities.

When Lord Lyons arrived at New York on the 8th of November last, he says he found the "conservative leaders" exulting at their success in the elections; but the next moraing "intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed their rising hopes. "General McClellan had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac." "The General," proceeds Lord Lyons, " had been regarded as the representatave of conservative principles in the army," and "support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme." Accordingly, he says there was "great irritation" in their party, "not unmixed with consternation and despondency."

Lord Lyons, it seems, was convinced by their reasonings that the present was not the time for England to interfere ; the President would reject the offer of mediation, and his party would turn it to account in strengthening themselvs with the people, and "inflaming," as Lord Lyons says, "the war spirit," Meantime, he appears to be persuaded by his interviews with them that the time is at hand when interference will not be repelled. He has no confidence that the great military movements now on foot to subdue the rebellion dent needs some important military successes to regain his lost popularity," and Lord Lyons does not see how he is to obtain them. The next Congress, he says, is likely to be hostile to the Administration, which is in danger of not being supported in its "assumption of extraordinary powers."

LIVE TEMPERATELY .-- Americans as a people are prone to eat too much and too fast .-The advantages of temperate living are well set forth in the following paragraphs : Solomon tells us that the glutton shall come

a knife inte our throats if we be men given to appetite. Is there no less desperate remedy? Jefferson says that " No man ever repents ever eating too little."

Abernethy cured his indigestion and regained his flesh by going into the country, where he was able to get good milk and eggs, and living upon it three times a day, with no drink but ginger water. On this quantity of food he regained his flesh and uniformly got better. Marion and his men waxed strong and valant with no feed but sweet potatoes, no drink but water, and no shelter but the sky.

Besides brown bread, the Greek boatmen subsist almost solely upon their native fruits; figs, grapes and rasins. They are the most nimble, active, graceful, cheer:ul and even the merriest people in the world.

Grant Thorbun attributed his cheerful old age to the fact that he " nevr eat enough." and thousands of his countrymen are wearing out their bodies not so much much by the excess of business or the multiplicity of cares, as by the over-work that they crowd upon them in digesting surpluss and unnecessary food .--

Sound on the Goose .- A bashful gentleman of Holly Springs, Mississippi, took a violent "hankering" after a fair seamstress of He found her busily engaged at her work, "They [the 'conservative leaders,' as they pressing off a garment with a tailor's goose. that it should come from the great Powers and continued her work. A bevy of the into silence, for he found it absolutely impossible to maintain a conversation with the lady. their views concerning the due time and prop- The sudden entrance of the visitors, instead er made of meddling in our domestic quarrel, of relieving, only added to his embarrassment, "chiefs of the conservative party" proceed to and he sat in silence until his situation became make him their confident as to their policy at painful to all, but to none more than himself. home. They are to "call loudly for a more All efforts to draw him into conversation vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproach | proved abortive, and it became a matter of serious concern to the ladies how to relieve the do not mean to "interfere with southern insti- gentleman of his embarrassment without a tutions," that is to say with slavery, nor to catastrophe, for he was well known to all of subjugate" the rebels. "They maintain that them as a gentleman of great worth, bashfulness being his only frailty. The seamstress fito enable the North to demand the armistice. pally got through with her work, and called "John !"

The door opened, and a stout, burly negro stuck his head through the doorway, and

" John, will you take this goose out ?" Our bashful friend sprang to his feet in an

instant, and exclaimed-"I beg your pardon, madam, for intruding

on you, but I'll go out myself." And before the lady could explain her meaning to him, he had gathered his hat and made his exit, which was followed by the frantic yells of the girls. I am sorry to add that that little misunderstanding made an old bachelor and an old maid.

A great game in a small compars - cricket