### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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\$35 25 \$20 15 .30 ants and others, advertising their business, charged \$15. They will be entitled to 4 confined exclusively to their business, with

e Advertising in all cases exclusive of sub-

on to the paper. B PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fanors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every vaand style, printed at the shortest notice. The TER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power and every thing in the Printing line can euted in the most artistic manner and at the rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

## Selected Loetry.

### YOUR MISSION.

If you cannot on the ocean Sail among the swiftest fleet Rocking on the highest billows. Laughing at the storms you meet. You can stand among the sailors Anchored yet within the bay, You can lend a hand to help them, As they lannch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey Up the mountain, steep and high You can stand within the valley While the multitudes go by. You can chant in happy meas As they slowly pass along, Though they may forget the singer, They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver Ever ready to command. If you cannot towards the needy Reach an ever open hand, You can visit the afflicted, O'er the erring you can weep You can be a true disciple, Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict Prove vourself a soldier true : If where fire and smoke are thickest There's no work for you to do When the battle-field is silent, You can go with careful tread, You can bear away the wounded, You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting For some greater work to do: Fortune is a lazy goddess, She will never come to you. to and toil in any vineyard, Do not fear to do or dare : If you want a field of labor, You can find it anywhere

## Miscellaneous.

## A STORY OF ST. MARK'S EVE:

WHICH HATH A MORAL IN IT BY THOMAS HOOD.

t. Mark's Day is a festival which has been obed on the 25th of April, in Catholic countries, time immemorial. The superstition alluded

do say I hope it'll choke thee !" of congenial tastes amongst married They were both fond of the delicacy in question, but the dame managed to secure the morsel to her-This was sufficient to cause a storm die! gh words, which, properly understood,

id they; being in fact equally greedy and sagreedy; and when they did pick a parrel, they picked it to the bone.

It was reported that, on some occasions, as I ! ev had not even contented themselves ith hard speeches, but had come to scuffg: he taking to boxing and she to pinchthough in a far less amicable manner an is practiced by the taker of snuff. On e present difference, however, they were ith all their hearts;" and there seemed ttle doubt of the sincerity of their aspiration, on looking at their malignant faces; or they made a horrible picture in this

lace on the morning of St. Mark; a saint tho was supposed on that festival to favor is votaries with a peep into the book of heard the survivorship foreboded without lays, that, if a person should keep watch midnight beside the church, the apparitas of all those who were to be taken by fallibility of St. Mark, that she had even eath before the anniversary would be seen seen the sympthoms of moral disease, as ntering the porch. The yeoman, like his ighbors, believed most devoutly in this perstition; and in the very moment that for lost, a strong sense of duty persuaded breathed the unseemly aspirations afore- her that it was imperative on her, as a and, when by observing the rite of St. ark, he might know to a certainty wheththis unchristian wish was to be one of ose that bear fruit. Accordingly, a little face, she broached the matter in the followfore midnight, he stole quietly out of the use, and set forth on his way to the

he same ceremonial; and, having the like tive for curiosity with her husband, she so put on her cloak and calash, and set

The night of the Saint was as dark and reveal; the moon throwing but a short ocasional glance, as sullen masses of cloud that he was a dead man. were driven from her face. Thus it fell out that our two adventurers were quite unscious of being in company, till a sudden only a few yards apart. Both, through a natural panic, became pale as ghosts; and both made eagerly toward the church Much as they had wished for this vision, they could not help quaking and stopping on the spot, as if turned to stones; in this position the dark again threw a sudden curtain over them, and they disap-

peared from each other. The two came to one conclusion; each

Bradford Reporter.

hs exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

By and by, being called to supper,instead

worst. Amongst other things on the table

and longed, but she refrained from its ap-

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

### VOLUME XXVI.

cursion.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JUNE 15, 1865.

conceived that St. Mark had marked the Thee were coming to the church, by Fair- as constituted a part therein, within the provided the prosecution shall be skillfully other to himself. With this comfortable thorn Gap; in the while I were coming by meaning of the Supreme Court in the case conducted. That question is the one which knowledge, the widow and widower elect the Holly Hedge. hied home again by the roads they came, and as their custom was to sit apart after ext he burst into a fit of uncontrolable a quarrel, they repaired to their separate chambers, each ignorant of the other's exlaughter; peal after peal, each higher than The poor woman had but one ex-

humor, though mutually suspected of the by the merry yeoman: "Dame, thee bee'st a fool. It was I mythere was a calf's sweebread, being one of those very dainties that had often set them thee, too; with a notice to quit upon thy together by the ears. The dame looked

planation for this phenomenon.

thee, this day ten-month!" The dame made no answer. Her heart was too full to speak, but, throwing her arms round her husband, she showed that she shared in his sentiment. And from that hour, by practising a careful abstinence from offence, or a temperate suffrance of its appearance, they became the most united couple in the country. But it must the other as being already in the church- be said, that their comfort was not complete till they had seen each other, in safety, over the perilous anniversary of St.

## THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] If Jefferson Davis shall be put on trial for treason in this District, the case, in its legal aspects, will present some striking oints of similarity to the case of Aaron Burr, on his trial at Richmond.

Burr was not present at Blennerhassett's Island when war was charged to have been there levied, nor even within the State of Virginia, but was absent in another State. some two hundred miles distant. The indictment, however, charged him with levying war on Blennerhassett's Island, in the district of Virginia, with a great multitude civility while in expectation of his stay, but ally present at the Island when the war was

On the trial, after the prosecution had introduced all the evidence in its possession relating to the alleged levying of war at Blennerhassett's Island, the counsel of Colonel Burr moved to exclude all further testimony tending to connect him with the transactions on the Island, as an adviser, procurer, aider, or abettor of said acts perormed by others, at that place, in his ab-In support of this motion Colonel

1st. That inasmuch as Colonel Burr was ot present at Blennerhassett's Islend when the war was alleged to have been there levied, he could not be implicated in the crime (if any) there committed, except by virtue of the common-law maxim, that whatever will constitute a man an accesory in felony will make him a principal in

2d. That said common-law rule is not in force in the United States, being excluded by our constitutional definition of treason 3d. That, even admitting said common

law rule to be in force in this country, still, was absent, and must specify the accessorial acts which implicate him in the crime of those who actually levied war, in person, by appearing in arms against the Govern nent, at the time and place charged in the indictment. Furthermore, that he would only be indictable and triable in the district where such accessorial act was committed

4th. That if the common-law rule which converts all accessories in treason into principals in force in this country, yet the guilt of one who performs accessorial acts only is derivative, and cannot be established otherwise than by legal proof that the persons whose acts he is answerable for have committed treason; which legal proof can consist of nothing less than a record of heir conviction

5th. That the evidence wholly failed to prove that any overt act of levying war had een committed on Blennerhassett's Island; and hence no evidence could be received to charge Colonel Burr, by relation, with an act which had not been proved to have been

The counsel for the prosecution did not contend that the common-law rule above referred to was in force in the United States. But they insisted that, if permited to proeed with the introduction of their evidence hey would be able to show that Colonel Burr had performed such acts as constitued a part in the transactions on the Island, relied upon as amounting to a levying of war, and so made him a principal actor therein, independently of said common-law rule, although not personally present at the down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bollman and Swart-

wout (4th Branch), in these words. "It is not the intention of the Court to say the on tappeared in arms against his country. On the ontrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body ontrary, if war be actually levels, f men be actually assembled for the purpose of effective that the force a treasonable object, all those who performs that the force of the ny part, however minute or however remote from the cene of action, and who are actually leagued in the eneral conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

They draw a distinction between such acts, performed by an absentee as are purely accessoral in their character, as, for instance, merely advising and inciting others to levy war), and such auxiliary acts as constitute a part in the war levied by them. They admitted that he who merely advises, fancy for breaking the truth by dropping it incites, and instigates others to levy war against the Government, without himself performing any overt act immediately anciliary to the war levied by them, cannot be guilty of treason under our Constitution although he would be guilty in England by virtue of the common-law rule above men tioned. But they insisted that, if permit ted to proceed with the evidence, they would be able to show that Colonel Burr had done much more than merely to advise and instigate the alleged treasonable assemblage on Blennerhassett's Island: that he had not to be used by the insurgents in levying and carrying on war against the United States In other words, they insisted that they would be able to prove that Colonel Burn had performed such overt acts immediately

thought it a delirium; a lightning before been constructively present, and, therefore, of sulking as aforetime, they came down together, each being secretly in the best hand, and lament, when she was checked if actually present. was properly charged in the indictment as

These were the principal points discussed, at great length and with consummate self thee seed at the church porch. I seed ability, in Burr's case. That some of the same points may be raised on the trial of face, but, thanks to God, thee bee'st a liv-Davis in this District is manifest. How ing, and that is more than I cared to say of far the ruling of the Court upon them will tend to sustain or to defeat such a prosecution will be seen from what follows:
That which, of itself, would have proved

Island. After Chief Justice Marshall had ticle defined what, in the opinion of the Court, was necessary to constitute a levying of JEFF. DAVIS'S IRONING, AND WHY IT war, Mr. Hay, the United States Attorney, frankly admitted that "the evidence of the transactions on Blennerhassett's Island did not come up to the constitutional crime of levying war," as defined by the Court.— This was, of course, fatal to the prosecution, even if all the other points raised and discussed in the case had been decided in its favor. No such difficulty can arise, however, on the trial of Davis in this Dis trict, inasmuch as a bloody battle was actually fought within the bounds of the Dis-

trict, in July, 1864. Chief Justice Marshall, in Burr's case, carefully abstained from committing himself conclusively on the question whether the common-law rule that whatever will render a man an accessory in felony will make him a principal in treason, was in force as a part of the law of treason of this country; but at the same time he very clearly indicated his opinion that it was He adhered, however, to the position taken in the case of Bollman and Swart wout, that when war is actually levied, for a treasonable purpose, any one who, being leagued in the general conspiracy, performs any overt act constituting a part therein, however minute or however remote form the scene of action," is guilty as a princi-pal traitor. And he gave this illustration of what character of auxiliary acts would, in his opinion, constitute "a part "in a war levied at a "remote" place:

"There is no difficulty in affirming that ther "There is no difficulty in affirming that there must be awar, or the crime of levying it cannot exist; but there would often be considerable difficulty in affirming that a particular act did or did not involve the person committing it in the guilt and in the fact of levying war. If, for example, an army should be actually raised for the avowed purpose of carrying on open war against the United States and subverting their Government, the point must be weighed very deliberately, before a judge would venture to decide that an overt act of levying war had not been committed by a commissary ing war had not been committed by a commissary of purchases, who never saw the army, but who, knowing its object, and leaguing himself with the rebels, supplied that army with provisions; or, by a recruiting officer holding a commission in the rebel service, who, though never in camp, execu-ted the particular duty assigned to him."

If such acts as are here mentioned, per formed at a place "remote" from the scene of actual war, will implicate the person tained to implicate Davis as a principal ac tor in the war prosecuted in this District in July, 1864.

Chief Justice Marshall held, however, i Burr's case, that even if an unquestionable act of war had been committed on Blenner hassett's Island, and if Burr had performed, in Kentucky, or in any other place "remote from the scene of action," overt acts constituting a part in that war, still the evidence of his auxiliary acts would not have been admissible under the indictment, be cause it charged him with being personally present at the Island. He did not assent to the doctrine contended for by the prosecution, that Burr could be considered structively present, when, in fact, he was some two hundred miles distant from the place where the war was alleged to have

been levied. He therefore held that in order to let in any evidence of Burr's auxiliary acts, per formed at a great distance from the scene of hostile demonstrations, the indictment should have been special, showing that he was not actually present, and specifying the auxiliary acts which implicated him in the crime of those who actually appeared in arms against the Government. viate' this difficulty, encountered by the prosecution in Burr's case, it would only be necessary to frame the indictment in accordance with the views expressed by

Chief Justice Marshal held, in Burr's cessory in treason becomes a principal mated.

not embarrass the prosecution in the case cluding the air from the injured parts. for treason in this District. The proof of an actual levying of war in the District is ample. It will certainly not be very difficult to prove that Davis performed, at Richmond, acts immediately anciliary to said war prosecuted in the District; such acts as, within the meaning of the Supreme Court, in the case of Bollman and Swart- the party was put in marching order. The wout, constituted a part in said war. The indictment can be so framed as to obviate band of the 4th Michigan cavalry, playing the objection which existed, in Burr's case, only procured that assemblage, but had actually provided and furnished all the means acts, performed at a distance. In fact, we acts, performed at a distance. In fact, we Davis; but when in a few minutes the band understand that the indictment now pend-struck into the somewhat familiar air of

viating that objection. There is, as we conceive, but one really anciliary to the war levied on the Island, trial of Davis for treason in this District, 'a considerable time."

of Bollman and Swartwout, and so rendered we noticed in our issue of last Saturday For a minute the farmer paused, but the him a principal in the crime of treason there morning, viz: whether he who performs such acts anciliary to a war levied at an-They further contended that, if a princi- other and remote place, as will constitute pal in the crime of treason consummated at a part in the fact of levying war, is liable the Island, he must be considered as having to prosecution in the district where the war is actually levied, or only in the district where he performs such anciliary acts? In support of the position that he is liable to prosecution in the place where the war is 'notes" of our fellow citizen, J. J. Coombs, Esq., appended to his recently published work, "The Trial of Aaron Burr," &c We who desire clearly to understand the quesfatal to the prosecution in Burr's case was tions likely to arise on the trial of Mr. Da-

# WAS DONE.

Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, r whether he was manacled at all, has been enveloped in some uncertainty. It is true that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered their purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty, as usual, but he became absolutely obstre perous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their Government, throwing his food at his attendants, and tearing a secession passion to tatters generally-sometimes threatening others, some times melo dramatically courting a bayonet puncture of his own breast.

As a necessity (and possibly as a ishment and warning) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by blacksmith and manacles, approached, saying, "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." 'My God!" exclaimed duty to perform." 'My God!" exclaimed Jeff., "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders; the Captain could only obey. Jeff. remonstrated. They should never be put on. The Captain must go to Gen. Halleck and have the order countermanded. The Captain replied, "But, Mr. Davis, the order came from Gen. Halleck.

Davis insisted that the order must be ountermanded. The Captain said: "You Jeff. then went off in a more towering passion than before, and declared that he never would be ironed alive. After becoming a little cool, and mechanically placing one foot on a stool, the Captain told the black-

Leaning forward to take to his arms the heels of his Rebel majesty, Jeff. seized him, and with a vigorous push tumbled him backward on the floor, while the black-smith, justly indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President," but missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guard presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard

to fall back. The captain then called in four stout men and ordered them to lay Jeff. on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting almost preternatural strength, and writhing r grasp while the blacksmith ham mered on the rivet with a will. When placed in his chair again Jeff looked in utter despair upon his manacled limbs and

the great Rebel became comparatively do- whether keen activity or muscular energy cile, far less defiant, but more depressed;

and the irons have since been removed. It was feared that he would starve him self to death, refusing persistently to eat of orehead is almost entirely wanting; his soldiers' rations (which C. C. Clay munches of face has no beard; his neck is as immense without a murmur), and his physician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which "the President" ate with great avidity—and still enjoys this extra fare.

### WORTH KNOWING AND REMEMBERING How to act when the clothes take fire is

an important piece of information. The Scientific American says, three persons out of four would rush ritght up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best o say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak, or any woolen fabric-it none is at hand, take any woolen material -hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and, running boldly to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, most about case, upon the authority of English text the shoulders. This instantly smothers the books and adjudications, that where an ac- fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person on the floor. solely in virture of the common law rule This is an additional safety to the face and that "in treason are all principals," his breath, and any remnant of the flame can guilt can only be legally established by a be put out leisurely. The next instant imrecord of the conviction of some one or more | merse the burnt part in cold water, and all of the immediate actors who were present pain will cease with the rapidity of lightat the place where the crime was consum- ning. Next, get some common flour, re But if Davis can be implicated as move the water, and cover the burnt parts a principal in the crime of treason consum- with an inch thickness of flour if possible mated in this District in July last, indepen- put the patient to bed, and do all that is dently of said common-law rule, it is clear possible to soothe until the physician arthat the objection that no one of the imme- rives. Let the flour remain until it falls off diate actors had been previously convicted itself, when a beautiful new skin will be would not be tenable in his case. And it found. Unless the burns are deep, no othhas already been shown that if implicated er application is needed. The dry flour for at all, it is not in virtue of said common- burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principle of its acby the foregoing that the points ruled a- tion is that like the water, it causes instant gainst the prosecution in Burr's case need and perfect relief from pain, by totally exof Davis, should he be put upon his trial Spanish whiting and cold water, of a mushy consistency, are preferred by some. Dredge on the flour until no more will stick, and cover with cotton batting.

In a description of Jefferson Davis' capture, and the scenes afterwards, we find prisoners, in ambulances, preceded by the first 'Yankee Doodle,' which had evidently a depressing influence on the feeling of Mr. 'John Brown's Soul's Marching On,' it was cancy. ing has been drawn with reference to obtoo much for endurance, and he actually fell prostrate in the ambulance, and was debatable question which can arise on the kept concealed from view by his friends for

NUMBER 3. THE CONSPIRATORS. Personal Description of the Assassins on Trial at Washington.

The most graphic personal description yet given of the conspirators on trial at Washington, appears in the New York Methodist, written by Rev. B. H. Nadal, one of the editors of that paper. He says of

We begin with Mrs. Surratt, who presents herself in the light of a mother, if not actually levied, though not present, we to the bloody plot itself, at least to the printed, on Saturday, some forcible arguments in the form of extracts from the
house in Washington was the meeting place of the horrid crew, and her own son a partner with her and the rest of them in work, "The Trial of Aaron Burr," &c We the conspiracy. She, it will be remem-commend this work to the attention of all bered, on the day of the murder, drove out to Surrattsville with what she graphically described as "the shooting irons," for which the want of sufficient evidence to prove that any war was levied on Blennerhassett's to it, mainly, for the substance of this ardown the western peninsula of Maryland. She played the tigress in nourishing the purpose of the assassins until it was fully ready for the deed; and when she was arrested in the small hours of the night, in her own house, asked permission to kneel and say her prayers before being marched away by the officers. She actually did kneel, and no doubt repeated her "Hail Mary." But will the reader pause and take a view of this woman? She sits there, in the corner, the first in the row of criminals, a position of honor to which both her age and her intelligence entitle her. The reader at first finds a veil, a thin one, between him and the object of his scrutiny. moment; this witness is called upon to identify her, and her face must be uncovered. She is modest and reluctant, but justice is stern, and her shyness must give way. There, now, you see the face perfectly; and, between us, it is a fine one. Indeed, if there were nothing the matter, and we were called on at this distance of ten feet, to give an opinion, we should pronounce her, for a woman of her age, hand-some. She is tall and large, without being fat, weighing perhaps a hundred and eighty ounds. Her hair, seen in the shade of her onnet, reveals no gray, and is a beautiful dark brown, well polished with the brush. Her face, as befits such a form, is broad, but not coarse—just the reverse. It is fair, the cheeks slightly tinged by the interest of the circumstances; and her eve is bright, clear, calm, resolute, but not unkind. Her expression, for the several hours are a military man, Mr. Davis, and know she was under our eye, was that of deeply that my only course is—to obey orders." of having been partly produced by the will, Immersed as she is in crime, she does not forget a woman's met with an amusing incident. Coming to art. She does her best to make a favorable an isolated building of humble pretensions, impression, by dress and aspect, upon her he opened the door without the ceremony of udges. She was the very person to mould knocking, saying : the material which fell into her hands. She

past his majority. He is small, with a a poor devil?" The colporteur retreated. peaked mouth, a nose slightly hooked, a ing brows, and a general expression of colored preacher was enlarging on the mingled fun and stillness. He strikes you gratitude that the freedmen owed to God as a follow such as Booth would have b about him to laugh at his jokes, to do his wrought in their behalf. His climax was chores, and to be his man Friday generally. somewhat in this wise: PAYNE. After Herold comes Payne, next to Mrs.

Surratt the great character of the party. He is tall, straight, stout-the perfection of This medicine had the desired effect, and physical form. It would be hard to guess predominates in him; both seem to belong to him in equal proportion. His large head is thickly covered with black hair; his done more for us than any other man. gion," only you can see that the said legion innocence and peace. No one would ately rolling fire—a pair of perdition-lightwhen, in the light of that eye, you regard the consequences. the whole face, you are reminded of Satan in the swine-a possessed brute. Nothing meeting recently, a speaker told this story: moves him; without looking defiant, he is imperturbed and perfectly at home. His nerves appear to have gone into muscle. ATZERODT.

ost without neck, dirty, cadaverous, dull, curly or tangle-haired, cowardly-looking, and evidently a poor miserable Jack-a

The fifth man is O'Laughlin, a Baltimo ean, as we learn. He is the best looking of the gang. He is small in person, with delicate features, a head of flakey, coalblack hair, and a fine moustache of . His forehead is broad and striking, his fine black eve rests softly and humbly under delicately penciled brown, and his whole appearance impresses the arter widders." beholder with the strangeness of his connection with the great crime. He must be young in crime, and the deformity of his bright eyed beauty of civilization paints soul has not pictured itself on his face. SPANGLER.

Spangler, who appears to have been sort of stable drudge for Booth and his hor- can command; the other arrays herself in ses, is the sixth in order. Like most of the stuffs of the costeilst quality and richest others, his face lacks a forehead. Lavater dyes. They are the same by nature; they amused himself with tracing the resemblance between human and brute faces .-We have seen cows and oxen with countenances very much like that of poor Span- "I am told that ye might roll England thru gler. He looks like the picture of distress. it an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; DR MUDD.

Dr. Mudd is a native of Charles county, but looks like a Scotchman. His hair is ye might stick it in a corner, an' ye'd niver yellow, his beard and moustache pale red, at all be able to find it out, except it might his complexion white, almost as whitest paper, his eyebrows Albino, his eyes signifying nothing, and his expression blank va-

The last in the series is a poor youth by the name of Arnold, who has made a conthe cellar and punctuate the cider barrel, fession, not yet given to the public. He is as the cider is running all over the floor.

rather a good looking boy, with no special Such is the company nsw on trial for conspiracy to murder the President and other officers of our Government. Among them all, Mrs. Surratt alone gives proof of anything like mind. The rest were miserable tools of cunning and diabolical rebel

# NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES FORTY YEARS

extended its benignant patronage over all the people of such a town; or, if a stray Episcopalian or Seven-Day Baptist were parish, they were regarded with a serene and stately gravity, as necessary excep-tione to the law of Divine Providence, like scattered instances of red hair or of bow legs in otherwise well favored families.

propriation, thinking within herself, that she could give up sweetbreads for one year; and the farmer made a similar reflection. After pushing the dish to and fro several times, by common impulse they divided the treat; and then, having supped, they retired amicably to rest, whereas until then they had seldom gone to bed without falling out. The truth was, each looked upon yard. On the morrow, which happened to be

the dame's birthday, the farmer was the first to wake, and knowing what he knew, and having, besides, but just roused himself out of a dream strictly confirmatory of of the late vigil, he did not scruple to salute his wife, and wish her many happy re-turns of the day. The wife who knew as much as he, very readily wished him the same, having, in truth, but just rubbed out of her eyes the pattern of a widow's bonnet that had been submitted to her in her sleep. She took good care, however, at dinner, to give the fowl's liver to the doomed man, considering that when he was dead and gone she could have them, if she pleased, seven days in the week; and the farmer, on his part, took care to help her to many tit-Their feeling towards each other was that of an impatient host with regard to an of persons to the grand jury unknown. In unwelcome guest, showing scarcely a bare other words, it charged him as being person-

overloading him with hospitality when made certain of his departure. there levied. On the tria In this manner they went on some six months, without any addition of love between them, and as much selfishness as ever, yet living in a subservience to the comforts of each other, sometimes not to be found even amongst couples of sincerer affections. There were as many causes for quarrel as ever, but every day it became less worth while to quarrel; so letting bygones be bygones, they were indifferent to the present, and thought only of the future, following points:

considering each other, (to use a common phrase) "as good as dead." Ten months wore away, and the farmer's birth-day arrived in its turn. The dame, who had passed an uncomfortable night, having dreamed, in truth, that she did not much like herself in mourning, saluted him as soon as the day dawned, and, with a sigh, wished him many years to come. The farmer repaid her in kind, the sigh included; his own vision having been of the painful sort, for he dreamed of having a following story was formerly pretty gen-elieved, and vigils at the church-porch at and the malady still clung to him when awake. The whole morning was spent in in order to hold a person criminally answer-"I hope it'll choke thee!" said Master silent meditation and melancholy, on both les, the yeoman; and, as he said it, he sides, and when dinner came, although the most favorite dishes were on the table, most favorite dishes were on the table, they could not eat. The farmer, resting The dame made no reply. She was chok- his elbows upon the board, with his face g with passion, and a fowl's liver, which between his hands, gazed wistfully at his as the cause of the dispute. Much has wife. The dame, leaning back in her high said and sung concerning the advan- arm chair, regarded the yeoman quite as ruefully. Their minds, traversing in the ; but the quarrels of this Kentish same direction, and at an equal rate, ararose from too great coincidence in rived together at the same reflection, but the farmer was the first to give it utter-

"Thee'd be missed, dame, if thee were to

The dame started. Although she had gnifies very low language.

Their meal times seldom passed over her eyes, she was far from dreaming of her ithout some contention of this sort. As own exit. Recovering, however, from the tre as the knives and forks clashed, so shock, her thoughts flowed in their old channel, and she rejoined in the same spir-

I wish, master, thee may live as long

The farmer, in his own mind, wished to live rather longer, for, at the utmost, he onsidered that his wife's hill of mortality had but two months to run: the calculation made him sorrowful; during the last few months she had consulted his appetite, bent atisfied with "wishing each other dead to his humor, and conformed her own inclinations to his, in a manner that could neve

him, had become agreeable, and at last dear, and as he contemplated her approaching fate, he could not help thinking audibly, "that he should be a lonesome man when she was gone." The dame this time For it was the popular belief, in those starting, but she marvelled much at what she thought the infatuation of a doomed So perfect was her faith in the inpalpable as plague-spots, on the devoted oman. Giving his body up, therefore, Christian, to warn the unsuspecting farmer of his dissolution. Accordingly, with a solemnity, adapted to the subject, a tenderness of recent growth, and a memento mor

ing question: Master, how bee'st thee ?" "As hearty as a buck, dame, and I wish

A dead silence ensued; the farmer was as unprepared as ever. There is a great though by a different path, on the same gently; an experiment that was never answered, any more than with iron-stone chi-The dame felt this; and, thinking it as the mysteries he was supposed to better to throw the news at her husband at once, she told him, in as many words,

It was now the veoman's turn to be staggered. By a parallel course of reasoning e had just wrought himself up to a simiglimpse of moonlight, showed them to each lar disclosure, and the dame's death warrant was just ready upon his tongue, when he met his own despatch, signed, sealed and delivered. Conscience instantly pointed out the oracle from which she had derived the omen.

"Thee hast watched, dame, at the church porch, then?"

"Ay, master."

"And thee didst see me, spirituously?" "In the brown wrap, with the boot hose. leaders.

Thirty or forty years ago there lay scat-tered about our Southern New England a great many quiet, inland towns, numbering from a thousand to two or three thousand inhabitants, which boasted a little old fashioned "society" of their own-which had their important men who were heirs to some snug country property, and their gambrel-roofed houses, odorous with traditions of the colonial period or of the Revolution. The good, prime dames, in starched caps and spectacles, who presided over such houses, were proud of their tiny parlors, of their India china, of their beds of thyme and sage in the garden, of their big family Bible with brazen clasps, and most times, of their minister.

One Orthodox Congregational Society here and there living under the wing of the

There were no wires stretching over the country to shock the nerves of the good ossip with the thought that their neighbors knew more than they. There were no heathenism of the cities, no tenpins, no traveling circus, no progressive young men of heretical tendencies. Such towns were quiet as a sheepfold. Sauntering down their broad central street with somewhat dreary uniformity of aspect, one might, of a summer's day hear the rumble of the town mill in some adjoining valley, busy with the town grist; in autumn, the flip-flap of the flails came pulsing on the ear from half a score of wide-open barns that yawned with plenty; and in winter the clang of axes on the near hills smote sharply upon the frosty stillness, and would be straightway followed by the booming crash of some great tree .- Donald G. Mitchel.

SEEING IT IN A DIFFERENT LIGHT,-Col. Hatch, one of the rebel commissioners, is now in Libby prison. Just after his im-prisonment he sent for Gen. Mulford, our commissioner of exchange, and asked: "Do you think this is proper treatment

"What is the matter?" inquired Mulfor.d "Don't you see," replied Hatch, with pro fane emphasis, "there is not a pane of glass

in these windows?" "O, is that all?" answered Mulford; why Hatch, I have been telling you for the last two years there was not any glass in those windows?

A PARTICULAR IRISHMAN .- One of the city colporteurs of Cincinnati some time ago, when engaged in distributing tracts among the poor benighted ones about the town,

"Will you except a tract of the Holy no doubt ruled them like a queen. But the court, fortunately, is made of quite another ter-press he had in his hand. The man of the house instantly replied:

Next to this mother of conspirators sits give a good title; but I'd like to know if Herold, a poor, doltish-looking youth, just there be much fever'n ague there to bother

sprinkle of moustache, a wandering, twink- Piety Quaintly Expressed.—At a funeral ng eye, a narrow forchead, with protrud- at St. Augustine, Fla., a short time since, a for the marvelous deliverence that he had

"My bretheren, Gen. Sherman has done much for us by bringing so many of our people out of flondage; Gen. Saxton has been our benefactor by defending us from being imposed on and giving us lands brother Lynch has deserved our thanks by his care for our spiritual welfare; but remember, my brothern, that the Lord has

as a bull's, and yet smooth and fair; his youth goes astray, friends gather around lips thin and firm; his nose small; but his him in order to restore him to the path of eye—the characteristic feature—reminds virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lav you of the man who said "Our name is le- ished upon him to win him back again to has not entered. It is, an eye of deliber- pect that he had ever sinned. But when ately rolling fire—a pair of perdition-light-a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she re-ed torches; when they move they flash and glare, rather than look. This is but a forth driven from the ways of virtue. The mere reading of the man's crime, already betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed known, in his look: it is a reasonably so- but there is no peace for her this side of ber description of the reality. As you look the grave. Society has but few loving at his great form, sitting camly erect and helping hands for her, no smile of peace, seemingly reckless, you think of a modern no voice of forgiveness. These are earth boxer or of a Roman gladiator. When you ly mortalities unknown to heaven. There meet his eye you think of Lucifer; but is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are

A NEW READING .-- At a Brooklyn mass In Sunday school, the other day, while I know a verse!" He was desired to recite it, and did so, thus : "If any one at tempts to haul down the American flag,

shoot him on the spot!"
"And that," said Dr. Willetts, who told the story, "is the doctrine according to General Dix."

SCHOOLMASTER .- Bill Tompkins, what's a

Bill-"A widder is a married woman

what ain't got no husband, koz he's dead" Master—"Very well. What is a widow Bill---"A widderer is a man what runs

THE savage maiden paints her body; the her cheek. The one wears a ring in her nose: the other rings her ears. The one girdles herself with the gaudiest zone she have been changed by circumstances.

An Irishman in describing America, said -there's fresh water oceans inside that ye might droun ould Ireland; an' as for Scotland be by the smell of bad whisky."

"PAPA," said a youngster, "what is punctuation?"

"It is the art of putting stops, my child."