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THE AGITATOR.

Rates of Advertising. Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL 'MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN' SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VIII. WELLSBORO, TOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1861. NO. 3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL. DAVID HART, Proprietor. The undersigned begs leave to announce to his old friends and to the public generally, that he has taken possession of the old stand, and fitted it up in good style, and intends to keep it as a Temperance Hotel.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. (Wellsboro, Feb. 1, 1855.)

C. N. DAULT, DENTIST. OFFICE at his residence, near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and warranted. (April 22, 1858.)

DICKINSON HOUSE CORNER N. Y. Proprietor. MAJ. A. FIELD. Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. C. WHITTAKER, Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon. ELKLAND, TOGA CO., PENNA. Will visit patients in all parts of the County, or receive them for treatment at his house. (June 14.)

J. EMERY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. nov16, 60

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. Corner of Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGNON, PROPRIETOR. This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. This is a new hotel, located in every respect of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers at the traveling public. April 12, 1860.

G. C. CAMPBELL, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it can be done in the city. Preparations for hair dressing, shampooing and hair-dressing the hair, for sale here. Hair and whiskers dyed any color. Call and see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL. George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. Published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Steuben County. These services of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL, WELLSBOROUGH, PA. E. S. FARR, PROPRIETOR. (Formerly of the United States Hotel.) Having leased this well known and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive and obliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's knowledge of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable. Wellsboro, May 31, 1861.

PICTURE FRAMING. TOILET GLASSES, Frames, Pictures, Certificates, Engravings, Needles, Work, &c., &c., framed in the most manner, at a low price. Prepared for at No. 200, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Persons leaving an article for framing, can receive them next day framed in any style they wish and hung for them. Specimens at SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D. WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tioga Co., Pa., and is prepared by thirty years' experience to treat all diseases of the eyes and their appendages on scientific principles, and that he can cure without fail, that dreadful disease, called St. Vitus' Dance, (Chorea) and all other diseases of the eye, and all other business in the line of Physic and Surgery. Elkland Boro, August 8, 1860.

NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE IN WELLSBORO. The subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has opened a FLOUR & FEED STORE one door above Dr. Gibson's Drug Store, on Main St., where he will keep constantly on hand as good an assortment of FLOUR and FEED as can be found in the market, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, a large assortment of Choice Wines and Liquors, of a superior quality, and warranted free from adulteration, which he will sell to Lumbermen and others at wholesale, cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. J. J. EATON. Wellsboro, Dec. 19, 1860.

CHARLESTON FLOURING MILLS. WRIGHT & BAILEY. Having secured the best mills in the County, are now prepared to do Custom Work, Merchant Work, and in fact everything that can be done in Country Mills, so as to give perfect satisfaction.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at our store in Wellsboro, at the mill. Cash or goods exchanged for grain at the market price. All goods delivered free of charge within the corporation. WRIGHT & BAILEY. Wellsboro, Feb. 18, 1861.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP. MISS PAULINE SMITH has just purchased her SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Consisting of Stuffs of all kinds, Pattern Hats, Bloomer Suits, Flowers, Velvets, Silks of all kinds, and in fact.

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS. She solicits a call from the ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity, feeling confident that HER GOODS WILL BEAR INSPECTION, and can compare favorably with those of any establishment in the country in regard to price.

BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner. Room Opposite Empire Store, up-stairs. May 15, 1861.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. OF ALL KINDS, can be found at the rooms of E. D. WELLS, LAWRENCEVILLE.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO. 345 & 348 Broadway, New York. THE following statement of subscribers in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price), by mail or express, prepaid: The New American Cyclopaedia. A popular and comprehensive work, compiled by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by an accomplished corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art, and Literature.

The New American Cyclopaedia is popular without being superficial, learned, but not pedantic, comprehensive but not encyclopaedic, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics of which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state the latest news; to give the latest information from the latest reports; the geographical accounts kept pace with the latest explorations; historical notices include the latest views; the biographical notices not only speak of the great but of the living; and it is a library of itself.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.—Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from the official Records of Congress. The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 500 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be issued once in three months.

TO AGENTS. No other works will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents. AN AGENT WANTED in this County. Terms made known on application to the Publishers. (Aug. 11, '59.)

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Court will be held at the Court House, in Wellsboro, on the third Monday of October next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of the following causes, under the provisions of the act of Assembly of the 14th April, 1834. J. F. DONALDSON, Proth'y.

- August 14, 1861. Samuel M Fox vs. E. B. Jernold, Admrs. Geo. Wallace et al vs. J. Duffey et al. E. Pierce vs. Stephen Babcock. J. S. Beysden's Adm'r vs. John W. Maynard. Bingham Trustees vs. Stephen Putter vs. A. C. Ely. Sarah L. Keene vs. Amos Bixby. Amos Bixby vs. Sarah L. Keene. Bingham Trustees vs. Anson Brock et al. J. S. Turner vs. Thomas D. Davis et al. James I. Jackson vs. J. N. Beche, Exr. Abel Nickerson vs. Peter Green. M. M. Converse vs. Henry Colton. George Corlies vs. Edwin Dyer. J. P. Donaldson vs. David A. Clark. Bingham Trustees vs. Martha J. L. Clark et al. vs. George B. Colegrove et al. vs. Joseph Stafford et al.

TOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and T. L. Baldwin and J. C. Whittaker, Esq's., Associate Judges in Tioga county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1861, directing the undersigned, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge of the Peace, and the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, for the County of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquiries, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons presenting in behalf of the Common Pleas against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be present in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, in Wellsboro, the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one. S. I. POWER, Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court to me directed, I will sell at public vendue on the 30th of August at the Court House in Wellsboro at 2 o'clock P. M. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Shippen, beginning at the north west corner of lot surveyed for Henry Tomb; thence by the same south 100 perches to a post; thence by land surveyed for John S. Hastings west 40 perches to a post; thence by land surveyed for S. Newberry north 40 perches to a post; thence by land surveyed by Elizabeth Phillips east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing twenty five acres, part of warrant No. 1949, James Wilson Warrant.

P. C. HOIG, Administrators. ANDREW BARTLE, Administrators. August 7, 1861.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

The following persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County for Licenses to keep inns or taverns in their respective townships, and a hearing upon the applications will be had at the Court House in the City of Wellsboro, on Wednesday, first week of September Court, next, viz. Nancon.—L. L. Comstock.

APPLICATION FOR A DIVORCE.

To Morica Canada.—You are hereby notified that Ursula Canada, your wife, has applied to the court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 2d day of September, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Ursula Canada in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Wellsboro, August 7, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed an auditor to settle the account of H. L. Ford, executor of the estate of James Ford, dec'd, and make distribution of the proceeds of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of A. P. Cost, in Wellsboro, on the 28th day of August, at 1 P. M. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. July 31, 1861.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH RIBEROLLE HAS removed his BOOT, SHOE, LEATHER and HINDING STORE, from his late location on Main Street, to his Tannery at the lower end of the village, where he will be glad to wait on his customers and the public generally. Competent workmen are employed in the Manufacturing Department, and all work warranted to be our own manufacture.

Also, all kinds of READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, constantly on hand. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings, also constantly on hand and for sale at low prices for cash or ready pay.

HIDES and PELTS taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. JOS. RIBEROLLE. Wellsboro, Aug. 14, 1861.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber by book account, or otherwise, are requested to call at once and square up. JOS. RIBEROLLE.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR at WRIGHTS & BAILEYS.

THE NORTHERN MOTHER.

They are all in the army, My three brave, gallant boys! They've changed the peace of home life For martial pomp and joys. It tore my heart-strings sadly To see them march away, But when their country called them, I could not say them nay.

There's one that grasps a true sword, Commissioned to command; There's one within the ranks found With musket in his hand; There's one, and he my youngest; Whose stirring drum doth beat The fearless, martial measure For proudly-stepping feet.

Their father fought before them On many a bloody plain— At Erie and at Chippewa, At York and Lundy's Lane, O, may his spirit nerve them When in the battle's brunt; For should they fall, I'll know them They bear their father's front.

God shield my three brave darlings! Throughout these crimson wars! God help them in defending To quell the Rebel foe! Our good old Stripes and Stars! God speed them on their mission To quell the Rebel foe! With strength, that each arch-traitor May need no second blow.

And when my youngest boy beats The loud long roll at night, That tells of foes advancing, And bids them arm for fight, God give unto my other boys, Amid the battle's flame, To one—a shining soul to lead, To one—an unerring aim.

The list of slain and wounded I'll read with trembling breath, To see how many darling sons Have met untimely death. And should mine be among them, And fall they there like braves, I would not wish my holier death, Nor ask their proud graves!

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1861. W. W. CURTIS. (From the Philadelphia Press.) STATEMENT OF A GEORGIA UNION MAN.

The following statement has been furnished to us by a gentleman from Georgia, who arrived in this city from that State yesterday, and who was compelled to leave there by a vigilance committee: "Those who have had friends residing in the seceded States will, on reading the following communication, be enabled to form an opinion of the fiery ordeal through which all Northerners, residing in the South, are passing at present.

"No language can portray the intensity and bitterness of the hate with which every person and thing is regarded in the seceded South, where any affiliation with the North, by business sympathy or family ties, is in any degree suspected.

"Few men live either North or South who have personally participated less in the recent political strife than the writer. Yet, as the reader will see, Southern vengeance has fallen upon him hotly and heavily.

"By birth, an Irishman; but for thirteen years a resident of the United States, I have resided in Middle Georgia eight.

"By profession a physician, I soon succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative practice, and found in the duties of my profession, and the care of a young and interesting family, ample and congenial employment of time and talents; hence I never cared for politics—never went to an election.

"Quiet and retiring as I have been, I yet had the misfortune of having committed the dark, damning crime of treason against the high sovereignty of the Confederate States.

"Yes, reader, I had the good luck of taking with me to Georgia as wife a native of New York.

"What should you think, reader, had you been forced to leave behind you the wife of your bosom—that woman whose love was more precious to you than all earth's treasures? How should you feel in leaving your prattling, innocent children, the offspring of an affection that which nothing truer, deeper, holier, ever bound man to woman?"

"And yet, reader, I am penning these lines as a persecuted outcast in Philadelphia to-day, while wife and children, to ease whose lightest pang I would sacrifice a thousand lives, are away, away down in Georgia, in the hands of their and my foes, the true wife, and weeping mother, trying to make the anxious little ones believe that papa will come back again.

house and intimated that I was required to appear before the vigilance committee, at our county town, on the following Monday, alleging, verbally, that witnesses would appear there to prove that I favored the North in the present contest.

"To refuse to appear would lead to a mobbing of my house, and perhaps to the destruction of my helpless little family. Conscious of no crime, I proceeded alone, but well armed with revolvers, to the place designated. The committee met at the County Court House, and thither without friend or lawyer to aid, with no knowledge of the charge against me, or the witnesses to prove it, did I have to go. I presume that every Northern man that has to pass through a similar ordeal will regard his self-constituted judges with the same feelings that I did. One-half, perhaps, are men who in ordinary times are upright citizens, but who have been incited by the spirit of violent hate to everything connected with the North, now pervading all the Confederate States.

"The remaining half will consist of personal enemies, and vicious, prejudiced scoundrels; who would delight in hanging every soul that ever breathed Northern air.

"Notwithstanding the testimony of a persecuted, stricken wretch, whom I rescued, many times from death, by delirium tremens, to whose family I ministered medicinally for years gratuitously, and who swore positively that I had based my refusal to become captain of a company (an office tendered to me) on the worthlessness of its members and their inability to meet Northern troops—this evidence, notwithstanding, I was for the time acquitted of the charge of treason.

"Not until Saturday, the 20th, did I expect any further annoyance. On that day a respectable old gentleman, under pretence of getting medicine, came to my residence, and with tears in his eyes, informed me that some four of those who voted for my acquittal were really bent upon my ruin; that they had succeeded in adding to the vigilance committee enough of personal enemies of mine to insure my destruction at the next meeting. The old gentleman was a devoted friend of mine, and exclaimed, 'They will certainly murder you, doctor, but when the day comes I will die with you.'

"Reader, what was I to do? I have said before, that God had blessed me with a wife more precious than rubies. (It brings the tears to think of her.) Of course, I asked her counsel. My resolution was partly taken, to stand my ground, and, to use a trite phrase, sell my life as dearly as possible; but, by her advice I thought better. Husband, said she, if you stay I will die at your side, but recollect our children will not be so merciful as to kill our little ones; they will seize their property, educate them as paupers, and tell them when they grow up, that their 'parents' were hung as traitors.

"I saw the prudence of the heroic, self-sacrificing mother, and after dark on Saturday evening, the 20th, after imprinting a fond kiss on the cheeks of my sleeping little ones, she and I walked out, that the leave-taking of love, with its sobbing sorrow, might not disclose to servants that a separation was about to take place.

"It may not be out of place here to remark that the writer has the best reason to know that the North has entirely underrated the strength of the South in Virginia.

"All the fighting material of the Confederate States is now concentrated within a hundred miles of Washington city.

"The companies at present being raised in the South, can neither be armed nor equipped, and they are, besides, chiefly composed of the poorer white people, who have no object, and less inclination to fight against the Union.

"The war is really carried on by the large slave-owning planters, and they have thrown life and all into the conflict.

"In those districts—for example, Northern Georgia—where the large slaveholders are in a minority, there are thousands of avowed Union men; whereas, in Middle and Southern Georgia, the mouth that utters Union is sealed in death. Every soul in the South which has any connexions in the North is regarded with the utmost suspicion, and it is with difficulty that the more moderate planters can restrain the fury of their confederates, and check the wholesale slaughter of their fellow-citizens born North.

"Nothing but the most self-sacrificing appearance of devotion to the cause of Secession can moderate this antipathy, and all those, like the writer, who cannot assume this supra-Southern zeal, have nothing to hope but death and ruin.

"As my family is still within the clutches of the tigers, I deem it imprudent to append my name. PERSECUTED."

ALL SORTS OF PATRS.—The oak tree lives in a state of nature one thousand five hundred years one hundred and fifty years before Christ. The sum of fifteen million dollars is expended each year in London for intoxicating liquors. Vaccination was first tried upon condemned criminals in the year 1722.

The interest of the national debt of Great Britain is over twenty-four millions pound sterling. Looking glasses were first made at Venice in the year 1600. Iron was first discovered by the burning Mount Ida, one thousand four hundred years before Christ. Muslins were first manufactured in England during the year 960. Air is eight hundred and sixteen times lighter than water. Military uniforms were first adopted in France, by King Louis XIV.

The plague in Europe, Asia, and Africa, commencing in the year 588, lasted for fifty years. Linen was first discovered and made in England, in 1553. The average coinage of the mint of Great Britain for the last thirty years is eighteen million pounds sterling per annum. Microscopes were first invented and used in Germany in 1621. The first literary Magazine in America was published by Franklin. There are said to be 30,000 veterans of the war of 1812 in New York State alone.

CULTIVATION OF SMALL FRUITS.

The selection of a suitable soil; its indispensably necessary to a healthy, vigorous growth of all kinds of farm produce, but more particularly so in the case in the cultivation of small fruits. You should by all means, avoid a low, wet piece of ground—for though the bright sun may shine upon it, and though you may heap the richest manure upon its surface, it will always be unsuitable for horticultural purposes. Thorough under-draining may in a small degree help it, but no trees, or fruits, will ever attain that healthy growth, and vigor, that is necessary to the full development of fair and wholesome fruit. A light, mellow, turfy loam, neither very sandy, nor yet of a stiff clayey texture, is the quality most desirable for fruit culture.

Having selected a suitable soil, and properly fenced the same, we will proceed to its preparation. A thorough coat of well rotted barn-yard manure should be applied evenly over the surface, and ploughed under. The ploughing should be done by commencing in the center of the piece and continue by turning the furrows towards the center, until the whole is completed. If the piece selected is sod, plant and grow potatoes upon it the first season, and in the fall after the crop is harvested, give the land another good coating of manure, ploughing it under in the same manner, but directly opposite, or cross ways of your first ploughing. This will thoroughly break up and pulverise the rotted sod beneath, and fully incorporate it with the manure previously applied, and soil, leaving it in good condition for operations in the spring. If your soil selected is under cultivation, spading is much preferable to ploughing. After the ground is laid out and your trees and bushes planted in their respective places, the plough must be entirely thrown aside, and the necessary labor of cultivation performed by the spade and hoe. More injury has been done to gardens of this character by the introduction of the plough in its cultivation, than all the insect tribe combined.

The internal arrangement of the ground, should be tasteful, with a due consideration to the locality and habits of the fruits you wish to cultivate. The quite common plan in most good gardens is substantially this: Lay off a border from four to six feet wide, all around the outer side of the plot. Devote this principally to vines and low shrubs. On the north side, plant grapes that they may have the full benefit of the sun. On the west, set raspberries and blackberries. On the east put quinces. On the south put currants and gooseberries of the various kinds, which being of low growth, will not materially shade the garden. A walk in front of this whole border, may be from two to five feet wide, according to the size of the plot. The interior portion should be laid out in such a manner as shall best suit the taste, and planted to strawberry, flowering shrubs and plants. Dwarf apple, cherry, pear and plum, with nectarine apricots, filberts and a small variety of vegetables. The selection and transplanting of fruits, is of the utmost importance, as regards their future vigor and productiveness. Great care should be observed in taking up trees, not to injure the roots, in which respect I am sorry to say that our nurserymen show too little regard, generally, to the care of careless, irresponsible men in their employ, who scarcely know, and least of all care, whether the trees survive their rough usage after they pass from their hands, or not. Trees thus bruised and deprived of their roots, should at once be rejected by the purchaser, as they will never pay for the care and attention necessary to make them live, and never will make strong healthy trees, generally doing out a sickly existence of from one to five years, to your disappointment and vexation. Time and money will be saved in every instance to notify the dealer immediately on the receipt of such orders, that you will not receive them. A surer way of procuring good, healthy stock, is to go to the nursery yourself, make your own selections, and oversee the taking of them up, and the packing of them for home carriage. If roots should be unavoidably injured or bruised, cut them off above the injury by an oblique cut from the underside, outward. From the point and edges of such cut, small fibrous roots will start the first season, and in a few years, will overcome the shock of such amputation.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the different varieties of hardy dwarf, and other fruits, I will give a short list which may in some degree aid the amateur in making a proper selection. In doing so, I have avoided all those varieties that are denominated half hardy, and selected those only that will prove equal to the climate of northern Pennsylvania.

PEARS.—Bartlett, Bloodgood, Dutchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne d' Jersey, Madeline, Beurre Easter, Forelle, Vicar of Winkfield.

APPLES.—Early Harvest, Early Joe, Douse, Early Strawberry, Fragrant King of Tompkins County, Baldwin, Canada Reinette.

CHERRIES.—Black Tartarian, Goo Wood, Bearer d'Choisy, Black Eagle, Eton, Downton, Downer's Eve Red.

GRAPE.—Delaware, Concord, Logan, Clinton.

CURRENTS.—Red and White Dutch, Cherry, White Grape, Provence.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghton's Ludding, Crown Bob.

RASPBERRIES.—Red Antwerp, Brinkle's Orange, (needs some protection).

BLACKBERRIES.—Lawton, Duchesne.

STRAWBERRIES.—Scarlet Magenta, Wilson's Albany, Hooker, Peabody's New Hawthorn.

CLOVERFIELD, Aug. 26. FRAIBOISE.

MADE THEM SQUAT.—A widow woman's only son went to the Great Bethel slaughter, fought well and returned home on a furlough. His mother is pious, and after he had answered numerous inquiries as to his health, etc., she said: "Now tell me, Henry, you did not kill any one, did you? You didn't pint your gun at any of them, and commit murder, right again the Bible, did you? It would be so wicked."

Said he: "I don't know as I killed any one, but I made eight or ten of them squat; mighty sudden."

MR. STEPHENS ON THE MARYLAND TRAITORS.

A bill being before Congress for the payment of the Police of Baltimore, called into service by the Government after the arrest and imprisonment of Marshal Kane and the Police Board, Mr. Burnett, the traitor member from Kentucky, denounced the action of the Government in severe language. We give Mr. Stephens' remarks in reply. They are characteristic and deservedly severe:

Mr. Stephens.—I was explaining this bill and stating that it was to pay the police of Baltimore, the establishment of which police has been denounced by the gentleman from Kentucky, Sir, I expected him to denounce it, and I have no objection to his doing so. Every malefactor, every criminal, is entitled to an advocate, and just such an advocate as has a taste for that business, or whom he may induce to undertake his defense.

Now, sir, here is a police instituted—what for? The chief of police was a traitor, and if I am rightly informed, is so presented by the grand jury of the city. The police board, acting with him, have been also arrested, and are about being prosecuted for the same offence. They were found surrounded by arms, hidden, buried, and ready to be used against their fellow-citizens who were loyal to this Government. They were plotting treason, and had acted a large part of it. But, says the gentleman, this State was not appealed to remove them. Sir, every one knows that the Legislature of the State of Maryland is a Legislature of traitors—a rebel Legislature. Its members are deeply imbued with the very principles that have created this terrible war, which is pouring forth the blood of this nation so copiously. Does the gentleman stand up here in the face of the nation and complain that military law has been proclaimed and enforced in the midst of a nest of traitors, and in a State whose organization, with the exception of its chief magistrate, is made up of traitors? Would he let loose these same men to re-enact and enlarge the scenes that were enacted when our troops were coming to this Capital at the call of the National Executive?

Mr. Burnett.—I wish to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. Stephens.—The gentleman has already answered the question before I asked it.

Mr. Burnett.—No, sir; I want to answer it categorically.

Mr. Stephens.—I do not yield. I say, sir, that they in this House who feel that the Government of the United States are wrong in first establishing a police in the midst of these rebels, in producing order out of confusion and insurrection, ought to vote against this bill; but no man who believes that the lives of our citizens are properly under the guardianship of the Government of the United States, and that the traitors and rebels ought to be punished for such rebellion and treason, will vote against this bill. No man can be found in this House or country, unless he comes within the description I have mentioned, who will venture to suggest an objection to this bill. Sir, I call the previous question.

The bill was immediately passed by a vote of ayes 97—noes 61.

A MAIDEN VOTE.—Some half-a-dozen men collected about the school house in Card's Grove for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. Among them was a young man whose body seemed to have far outgrown his head, and who loudly declared that he was going to cast his first vote on that day. Smirks, a young "limb of the law" from a neighboring town, who happened to be present, remarked:

"So, you are going to cast your maiden vote, for School Directors?"

The young man of large body and small head looked puzzled for a moment, then a thunderstorm seemed gathering on his countenance which grew blacker and fiercer and striding towards Smirks, with clenched fists, and choking with rage, he exclaimed:

"I'll larn ye I'm no more of a girl than yourself, if you are a stuck-up lawyer." Smirks retreated a few steps to gain time for an explanation, which, however, only half satisfied the bellicose "rotter," who walked away, muttering something threatening against "these fellows that think they know so much."

FIT FOR A LAWYER.—An old lady walking into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady.—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him. Lawyer.—The boy appears rather young madam—how old is he? Lady.—Seven years air.

Lawyer.—He is too young—decidedly too young. Have you no boys older? Lady.—O yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my old man I thought this little feller would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer.—No madam; he is too young yet, to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this any better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons? Lady.—Why, you see sir, he is just seven years old to-day. When he was only five, he'd like all nature; when he got to be six, he was as sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he'll steal everything he can lay his hands on!

A country gardener, who had threatened thievish boys with spring-guns, "man-traps," etc., in vain, at length tried, "Whoever is found trespassing in this orchard shall be speccificated!" and was successful. None of the urchins would run the risk of learning what it was to be speccificated.

The Charleston Mercury calls the Yankee troops now threatening the South "tin peddlers." It is true the Yankees have generally, in their visits South, peddled tin, but we guess they mean to peddle lead this time.

PRETTY PLAIN TALK.—A German paper in an article on the great panic that befel our army, says very strongly that "we had an army of Lions commanded by Jackasses."