Select Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S TEARS.

Upon the hill he turned To take a last fond look Of the valley and the village church.
And the cottage by the brook;

He listened to the sounds, So familiar to his ear: And the soldier leaned upon his sword And brushed away a tear

Beside the cottage perch She held aloft a snow-seart Which fluttered in the breeze; She breathed a prayer for him-

A prayer he could not hear— But he paused to bless her as she kuelt. And wiped away a tear. He terned and left the spot :-

But do not deem bim weak. For dauntless was the soldier's heart, Though fear were on his cheek. Go watch the foremost rank In danger's dark career -Be sure the hand most daring there Has wiped away a tear

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. HARRISBURG, August 9, 4864. To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN: - I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her du ty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary. would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pe-cuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have 'occurred. In pursnance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has stendily devoted her men she has always been among the first to se-Le defended by the National force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaperior to any force of the rebeis, (and on which they had of course a right to rely. was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to tise suddenly and beat back hostile forces

tants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvapia, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common calmy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field, by sending heavy detachments of veterans, to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal en-chy, parsuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a deters made the occasion of mocks and gibes measures, ridicaled the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise lorces. These men are themselves morally now chuckle and rub their hands.

which had defeated organized veteran ar-

It is of course expected that the inhabi-

mies of the Government?

al tellow-citizens, wherever resident in the Purpose now continue to encourage them, bay. General Averill marched on Chamought to be held as public enemies - enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be town was burned and the enemy had retired. treated as such. Common feelings-com- He pursued and overtook them at M'Contions of a common free Government.

am proud to say that the people of promptly engaged and defeated them driving

sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity

than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocaev, their approach to and the threatening of the and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

ington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were entisted and organized and a bartallion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet heir approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time and come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informd of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the news papers that the rebel army was closely purned after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the l'otemac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at to effectually guard them all. O o clock, a. m., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men pickspond to the calls of the United States, as | eted in that direction, under the command is shown by her history from the three of Lieutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as month's men and the Reserve Corps to the | the enemy succeeded in cutting the Telepresent moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling | graph communication, which from that all her own obligations, she has a right to point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambers-

Saturday the 30th. The relief brigades of Vaughn and Jack on, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomacat about the same time, ded in 1862, when a Union army much su- at or near Williamsport - part of the command advanced on Hagerstown-the main ody moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greeneastle. Another rebel solumn of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to a bout 2.600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by M'Causland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and

on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Gen. Averill, is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersperg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two componies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,)

ieined General Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held untill day-light, by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then plauted by the enemy commanding the town. and it was invested by the whole command fenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of Johnson and M'Causland. At 7 o'clock, of firing the hearts of all the people of our A. M., six companies of dismounted men, common country, is actually in some quar- commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of The main force was in line of battle-a dewhom have been rendered houseless. And mand was made for 1 ,000 dollars in gold, these heartless scoffs proceed from the very or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as men who, when the State authorities, fore- ransom, and a number of citizens were arsteing the danger were taking precautionary | rested and held as hostages for its payment. No effer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the responsible for the calamity over which they appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead It might have been hoped-nay, we had were not protected from their brutality. It a right to expect—that the people of the would have been vain for all the citizens of loyal States engaged in a common effort to the town, if armed, to have attempted in

preserve their Government and all that is connection with General Couch's small force, dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at to defend it. General Couch withdrew his hast for the time, their wretched local jeal- command, and did not himself leave until ousies, and sympathized with all their loy- the enemy were acctually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles borders of our common country. It should of Chambersburg, it was hoped would are remembered that the original source of rive in time to save the town, and efforts the present rebellion was in such jealousies | were made during the night to communicate encouraged for wicked purposes by unseru- with him. In the mean time, the small Pulous politicians. The men who for any force of General Couch held the enemy at

Major Gen. Couch to the Secretary or bersburg, but did not arrive until after the War: (Copy.) mon sympathies—are the necessary founda-tions of a common free Government.

nellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON Sect. of War. SIR :- During the recent raid into Ma-

Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her; them to Hancock and across the Potomac. | ryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turn- | nized in the counties lying on our extreme suitable appropriation be made for their re- tive of party, volunteered, were armed, and lief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and to guard the bridges or hold their town. of the rebel army up the Shenandoah destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot Valley on the third day of July last—to the doubt the disposition of the Legislature on "border citizens" are beginning to realize the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volun-At that time, a call was made upon Penn-sylvania for volunteers to be mustered into will be armed, transported and supplied by the service of the United States and "to the United States, but, as no provision is serve for one bundred days in the States of made for their payment, it will be necessary, I am Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Wash- should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DE-PARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864. j His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—

Sin: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriouly considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes

and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this etional aspect of the case, but in its nais an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac River can only be crossed in its ordinary State of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our repective states a volunteer force that shaft be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct,

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service,

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service ourg. The head of this column reached as we now suggest as an exceptional case, Chambersburg at three o'clock, a. m., on and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance. Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion

the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyoud other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be, with great respeet, your obedient servants

A. W. Bradford, A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D. 1864, is the only reply received by me up to

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, D. C., August 1st, 1864. His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylva-

nia, Harrisburg, Penn'a: Sin :- I have the honor to acknowledge and the Governor of Maryland, dated July

of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

ries of 1862, from this office.

respectively, Your obedient servant. THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asistant Adjutant General. MEM. - Similar letter sent His Excellency,

the Governor of Maryland, this date. How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistant with the enlistment of men for one

hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive. On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following commu-

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, PA., July 22, 1864.

I commend the houseless and ruined peo- ed out with a determination to stand by the border, and as the people of these counties ple of Chambersburg to the liberal beneve- few soldiers present, and hold the town a- have more personal interest in their proteconce of the Legislature, and suggest that a gainst it. 500 citizens of York, irrespecwent down to the Northern Central railroad that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary Capital, or to their destruction of property rebel army was in Maryland and at various raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed, If 10,-000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give con-

> I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military Feeling it to be the duty of the General measure, think it will be of essential ser-Government to afford full protection to the vice to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made.

I am sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, D. N. COUCH. Major General Comd'g Dept. HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA, ?

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4, 1864. A true copy respectfully funished for the onformation of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin. J.No. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General. G. Curtin.

On the same day I approved in writing of the propositions, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furntional relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States rep y, dated August I, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch. (Copy.)

WAR DEP'T, AJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, ? Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864. Major General D. N. Couch,

Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa. GEN :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in ques-

I am, General, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SUSQUEHANA, Harrisburg, August 6th, 1894. j A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin. John S. Schultze. Assistant Adjutant General,

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure unlisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had, but under the exisitng extraordinary circumstances seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one. the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and mon who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made the receipt of the joint letter from yourself | for drafting the militia when required. The recommandation in regard to appointments 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a vol- is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, unteer force in your respective States, to be | too often, political jealousies which divide exclusively used for home or local defence, military organizations by the election of offiand for guarding the fords of the Potomac. | cers, and to secure the services of the most In reply, I am directed by the Secretary deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by se-In this connection please see the act of mority, and appointments of meritorious pri-Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as produced harmony and stimulated promulgated in General Orders No. 15, set to faithfulness. In the culistments of new organizations the plan adopted of granting I have the honor to remain, sir, Very authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years-who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assemimmediate service for the defence of the State | nearest to their hearts. independently of the remainder of the

tion, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the persent ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise,

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its ap pointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is

the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and eccnomical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect. In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864,

Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut, Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the per formance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having within it. We have another egg story, reclaims on either of these governments, can have them collected through those agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have Oak and Park street, in this city, the other ometimes heretotore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the wants of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have

been all my former appeals to the same end, It seems impossible to exaust the liberalbeing of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropri-

The balance in the Teasury being found sufficient to re-imburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in he Treasury.

As the omis-ion of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore re-commend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention. A. G. CURTIN.

Fanny Fern. who ought to know, says, speaking of cotton: The ladies, as we all know, owe something of their angelic symnication dated 22d July, 1864, was made by | bled for drill or called into service, and who | metry to the pure and delicate Southern stashall at all times be liable to be called into ple. Of all the products of the earth it is

> The Russian Government has concluded As this force would be subject to sudden a contract for the building of a railroad becalls, the larger part of it should be orga- tween Moscow and Sebastopol.

A Case for the Cold Water-Oure. Doctor Bull-"Are you subject to these

Captain Semmes—"No, Poctor; this is the first of the kind. The fact is, heretofore I have been very careful to a void exposure to anything which might produce the slightest reaction.

Doctor Bull-"But, about this affair; how did it come on?"

Captain Semmes—"Well, first I experienced a sort of shooting in the side, accompanied by Symptoms of Collapse, followed by a General Sinking, and a kind of Swim-

ming Sensation.' Doctor Bull—"Yes, yes—exactly? I think I had slight symptoms of the disorder

mysell some years ago. It is known among the profession as Yankeephobia, for which spirit of Cave in is frequently used; but in your case, I should recommend building up a little iron, and so forth. However l will fix you up something which will make a man of you in no time."-Harper's

THE DUNKARD OIL REGION. -The recent discovery of petroleum in Green and Fayette counties has caused no little excitement in those localities, and owners of land in the vicinity of the oil territory are appraising their property at handsome figures. A correspondent, who recently visited those counties, remarks that after travassing the rugged hills in various portions of the counties, there seemed to be no very great encouragement to the oil hunter until he began to near what is known as the "Dunkard Oil Region." The resemblance this section of country bears to the Venango oil region is so marked that one would almost imagine himself in the centre of an oildom on his arrival. Dunkard Creek is a stream about the size of Oil creeks and seek an outlet through a more rugged and hilly (if possible) country. "We travelled some fifteen miles up the creek, carefully examining the various sites, and from our own experience in the Venango. Kanawha, and other oil regions, we are fully satisfied that the Dunkard will prove as rich if not the richest territory yet discovered. There have been but few wells sunk any depth as yet each yielding a good supply of oil. The largest well on the Maple's tract is pumping from sixty to eighty barrels per day, and, with proper management and constant pumping doubtless would yield one hundred barrels per day. For lu-bricating purposes the Dunkard oil is considered superior to any yet in use. A sufficient quantity of salt water is pumped from I have appointed for the Eastern Armies those wells in operating to make a nice consideration for capitalists in the absence of oil. Companies are rapidly forming, and operations are being commenced at various points for miles up the creek, and we feel like congratulating the people of Greene county for their greasy prospect in the future.'

AN EGGS-TRAORDINARY CHICKEN STORY. -A New Haven paper talls of a large egg, laid by a respectable hen in Milford, that lated to us as a literal fact-if you don't believe it that's none of our business. A lady went to a store, not far from the corner of evening, and bought a dozen of eggs, carried them home, and put them in her buttery. In the morning some of the eggs had disappeared. Looking a little farther, she found five chickens hatched out during the night! It was certainly hot enough to hatch chickens almost anywhere a few nights since. - Hartford Press.

POPULAR DEFINITIONS .- What is Fashion? Dinners at midnight, and headaches ity of our generous people when the well in the morning. What is wit? That peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulling neses and broken heads. What is joy? To count your money, and find it a hundred pounds more than you expect. What is knowledge? To be away from home when people come to borrow books and umbrellas. What is contentment? To sit in the house and see others stick in the mud.

> A New York merchant has discovered that his income for 1863 was \$10,000 more than he expected and reported, and has writen to the revenue collector to have the correction made. An honest man in New

While the Declaration of Independence was being read at Hartford, Conn., on Monday, a bystander said to another: "Pretty good thing that, aint it! Too much of the - nigger about it, though,'

When that period arrives in which men care as much for intellectual food as they do for intoxicating stimulents, the newspapers will become popular, printers grow fat, and editors have a holiday.

The wise and active conquer difficulties, by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard, and make the impossibility they fear.

Why is an unserviceable gun like an of-fice-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged! No allusion to the Cleveland Convention.

It has been discovered by experiment that persons generally hear more acutely with the right ear, and see more keenly with the right eye.

Andrew Johnson, the "Tennessee Tail-Ready to sew the winding sheet of the Rebellion, and to repair the breaches of the Union.

Why is a drunkard like a copperhead? Because he is always sticking his nose into measures to hurt the Constitution.

The poorest education that teaches selfcontrol is better than the best that neg-