Beleet Loetry.

LITTLE AMY. Very brightly fell the sunlight, On the golden waves of heir. Very brightly fell the sunlight, On the buby forehead fair.

Budding roses lay beside it. Valley lillies-pure as pearls-Myrtle leaves all fresh and dewy,

Clustered 'round the golden curis. Very still, and full of beauty, Was the little Amy's rest. Twas so calm, the fleecy muslin Did not move upon her breast.

Quiet lay the dimpled fingers. Clasped together as in prayer. Still as they were frozen sunbeams Lay the waves of sunny hair.

Day went out in crimson glories. Sun unto the night gave place; And the moonlight and the starlight Lay in silver on her face.

But no moon, or sun, or starlight, Oped the softly folded eyes. Not a sound of love or sorrow Stirred the deep tranquility.

All our loving cares for Amy. Must forever—ever cease God has stamped her baby forehead With his everissting peace.

OUR BRAZILLIAN RELATIONS

It will probably prove very disgusting to our British cousins that there is going to be no disagreement, least of all hostilities, between our Government and Brazil, on account o the capture of the Anglo-Rebel pirate Florida in one of her ports. "It will surely disappoint these foreign oracles of Davis," says the New York Times, "if they find that the Government of the U. States and that of Brazil have come to a friendly understanding on the question of the Florida's capture, before their uncalled-for-protests have come to hand. It will grieve our of the capture are not supplemented with invective against our Government and its agents. The story as given by Brazillian witnesses is told with as much moderation as we could expect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that, before many ty of any friendly Power, and least of all, on that of His Brazillian Majesty."

A "What-is-it?" -- A very curious sea monster, indeed, was taken in the harbor of New Bedford lately. It is now in New Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it to Boston to exhibit at the National Sailors Fair now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it re-embles a serpent in the water, and it is believed to be the veritable great sea-serpent snake, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement along shore, and which until now has cluded his baffled pursuers.

Here is what Ruskin says of his countrymen: "We English as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit any-body again who hits us. We will take care of our own families and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expendsture on suspicion or panie, generosity wherein generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless of those of civilized nations, enthuiasm for the liberation of the blacks, apathy to enslavement of whites, proper horror for regicide, polite respect for populicide, sympathy for those whom we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead whom we have ourselves delivered to death."

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Gen. John Wilson, a well-known citizen of California, who has arrived at San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico, has with him a few curious r lies, which deserve the attention of archeologists. They consist of a buman foot, with pieces of the wrapping which encloses a large number of munimies found in a cave in Chiricahin, near the line of Sonora and Chihuahua. The cave is a large one, which the mummies appear to fill to the depth of nearly forty feet, and though in the neighborhood, among the Indians.are traditions extending back some five hundred years, there is nothing that explains the filling of the cave with these bodies, which appear to have been preserved by the presence of a large amount of saltpeter.

KEEP BUSY. - Men who have a half dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes or pines and thinks imself into the mad house or the grave. Motion is all Nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental. And yet, time out of ten are wistfully looking forward to the covet hour when they shall have leisare doing nothing or something, only if they feel like it-the very siren that has lured to death many a "successful" man. He only is truly wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest, and will live to most purpose.

for an old patient, "syrup of birthorn," and

THE INDIANA TREASON TRIAL.

Vallandigham Implicated. Indianapolis, Nov. 15.—The examination of Dr. James B. Wilson was completed to-day. It gives an interesting inside view of the false pretenses of the Rebel Commissioners of the Chicago revolutionary conclave, and of the Chicago Convention. The witness testified that at the Chicago meeting, July 20th, Barret, of Missouri, and Ellis, Mayor of Cuicago, represented the Southern Confederacy. Amos Green, of Illinois, was expected, but didn't come; also Mr. Vallandigham. They had sent as a mes senger to Vallandigham Mr. Green and Mr. Holloway, of Lilinois. Bullet said Vallandigham was expected. Dodd represented himself as coming from the Clifton House at Niagara Falls, where he had meet the delegates duly authorized by the Southern ·Confederacy to attend this meeting-Holcombe. Clay, Sanders and Captain Major. He heard something about a safe conduct being asked by Holcombe & Co. through Greeley. The witness learned who was to head the uprising in Indiana and Ohio. Dodd was to be the leader in Indiana, and Vallandigham in Ohio. He said he had forces at his disposal in Canada to invade Ohio, and then co-operate with other forces at Cincinnati and Louisville. He learned this from Dr. Bowles. Bar ett paid the bill of Wilson and Green as delegates to this Chicago meeting. When Barrett made his proposition, there were present Dr. Bowles. Mr. Williams and Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and n Mr. Piper, who was a general missionary of the order, carrying light into the dark places; also Mr. Major, Mr. Severn and Mr. Watsh, of Chicago, and Mr. Holloway, of Illinois. The witness was admitted by the representation of Bowles that he was in his military staff, as the only miltary man of the order. He did not hear any measure definately adopted. There seemed to be another meeting in the adjoining room. enemies abroad that the Brazillian versions | He saw Bowles after the meeting at Chicago, about the 7th of August. He said that Dodd had abandoned his project. He did not learn definately, why it was abandoned. He heard Bowles say at Chicago, that messengers had been sent to the rebel officers in Missouri and Kentucky, to Price and Buck days have elapsed, it will be as well known | ner. He thought that it was understood in Brazil as it is here, that the United States | that they would co-operate in the uprising has no disposition whatever to encroach, by so much as a hairsbreadth, on the covereignty of any friendly Power, and least of all, on the four Major Generals, and they to the leading men of the Order in each county, who were to notify the township organizations of the uprising. The signal of the in-surrection was to be the announcement of the presence of rebel troops or guerrillas, at or near St. Louis or Louisville. It mighe on or near the 16th August, according to the success of the couriers in notifying the rebel forces. Some of the troops in Indiand were to rendezvous at New Albany, uner Dr. Bowles; others at Indianapolis, unler Dodd. In Hinois they were to readezyous at Rock Island. Springfield and Chica-After seizing the arsenals at those points they were to march directly to St. Louis, and co-operate with Price in taking it. The operations in Indiana were to be supervised by Dodd. Forces were to be oncentrated at Indianapolis, Terre Hante, New Albany and perhaps Jeffersonville Dodd was to supervise the capture of the capital. Several public meetings, and persaps a Sabbath school picaic were to be held n the woods near Camp Morton. The Orer were to come armed, secreting their arms in wagons, and at an appointed time all would unite in a general drill, without arms, to learn what duties were assigned them. When the troops at camp were on dress parade, that would be signalized by some one. and all would rush to arms, burn the fences and buildings of the camp and liberate the prisoners, who would attack the troops in the rear, place them between two fires, and compel their surrender. Meanwhile the Governor was to be seized, and the arsenals, when they would clothe themselves better from these. They would then seize the railroads to Jeffersonville, and transport troops and munitions of war to Louisville. and with these rebels forces and others ordered to join them would take Louisville. New Albany, an Jeffersonville. This plan was generally known in the Order in Washington County, where it numbered 1,000. The witness received from Dr. Bowles \$1,000 to pur hase arms for members of the Order in his County, 'who could not arm them selves. He made inquiries about arms but purchased none. He loaned the money to

> drafted men. The witness said he was not under arrest, and did not testify under a promise or threat. There was a meeting of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago during the session of the Chicago Convention. He was notiffed by Moss, of Missouri, to attend. It met first on Sunday night at the Richmond House, in the sixth story, in a suite of rooms connected with folding doors. One hundred and fifty or two hundred persons were psesent. Val landigham presided by vote. No passwords were required. Another meeting was held the next day, Moss, of Missouri, made a speech pointing to the sufferings of the people in that State. They had suffered outrage in person and property. He said if the order was worth anything, or intended to do anything to restore the Government under the Constitution, now was the time to strike. Their sufferings were intolerable; and men who had the true blood of manhood would not endure them any longer. Barrett and Piper, of Missouri, were at this

Capt. Major was then at Chicago. Just before the Monday meeting he saw Gener-A celebrated New York doctor prescribed al Singleton, of Illinois, and Barrett of Missouri, in a room below. Singleton said wrote his prescription in the usual cabalistic they were arranging matters to break up characters "Syr. Rham. Cath." On inquithe Convention if it dared to disown the Ornor easter after him, whis der. He had prepared a large number of in love!" Poor fellow! der cloud darkened her eyes, and she ex- mottoes for transparencies for a public proclaimed. "No I ain't going to take your sy-claimed. "No I ain't going to take your sy-cession of the Order in that event. Vallan-ray of ram eats for anybedy under heaven." digham, at the second meeting, made good enough, you had better improve them. | ies. September 23d we were ordered to re-port to Headquarters, 18th Corps, near ber 29th, 1764.

another speech. On Sunday he had spoken of the divided condition of the Democratic party. Till recently he had thought the Chicago Convention, like that at Charleston, would break up. Since his arrival and intercourse with men from all parts of the country, he had changed his opinion. He had seen the prominent men of the party, and found among them a wonder ul unanimity of feeling and oneness of ideas. He believed the party could be united more effactually than for years before. He had no doubt through his instrumentality he could secure a proper platform for the party to stand on. In his second speech he reitera-ted his former remarks, and drew from his pocket a platform which he had presented to the delegates from most of the States. and it had met with universal approval. If they got that platform, he would take Mc Clellan or any other man as a candidate. By the adoption of it, he believed their organization would merge its action with that of the Democratic party. Barrett, of Missouri, was present at both these meetings, and made no objection to Mr. Vallandig-ham's remarks. The persons addressed by Moss at at the first meeting, were addressed as members of the order. This Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, professed to be a friend of coln's majority 116. Mr. Douglass, and got up a regiment to help defend Pilot Knob. Douglass failed to get a commission. He resigned. Before that

After some other less important testimony than that of Dr. Wilson, the commission ad-

What might have been, if it was to be. The Tribune says there is a rich story cur-

rent, whereof the substance is as follows: November, and each of them chose their quota of Presidential Electors, as though the Union. These electors, in case their ag-gregate vote would suffice to give M'Clellan their robbing the Union heroes graves of a unifority over Lincoln, were to assemble their names, to make votes for their party. on the first Wednesday in December, and formally east their votes for M'Clellan and Pendleton, sending them on to Washington in due form and backing them by delegations to either House, should that be deemed essential. Then when the day arrived for of ficially counting the votes and declaring the result, the entire opposition of all shades was to insist that M'Clellan and Pendleton were duly elected, and, if this were not conceded, break up the session in a row, and inaugurate a civil war from one end of the U nion to the other, the present Rebellion merging itself in the newer and more formidable, Jeff Pavis, Lee and Beauregard becoming alike lieutenants of M Clellan.

This story is unsupported by published facts, and is essentially incredible. We receive it only as the coinage of some fertile brain, musing and brooding over what might have been. If it has a shred of fact benea h it, that fact must soon become apparent, and we shall await with interest its de-

One night General-, of Sherman's army, was out on the line, and observed a light on the mountain opposite. Thinking it was signal light of the enemy, he remarked to his artillery officer that a hole could easily be put through it. Whereupon the officer, turning to the corporal in charge of the gun. said: "Corporal do you see that light?" 'Yes sir." 'Put a hole through it," ordered the captain. The corporal sighted the gun, and when all was ready, he looked up and said-"Captain that's the moon. "Don't care for that," was the captain's ready response; "put a hole through it any-

We learn from the St. Louis Democrat culation of the following named incendiary | in for him so strong as we have. sheets within the limits of his command: Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, New nies seemed quite sociable, and exchanged want of receipts for taxes paid, we only suc-York Day Book, Freeman's Journal, Dayton Empire, New York News, Old Guard, Metropolitan Record. Commanding officers small articles, such as penknives, pipes, etc. had 36, and the "cops" 1. The "cops" did are required to close the shops of dealers hereafter issuing or found in possession of the same, and cause to be arrested and sent to the fortifications those who may be found vending them on the streets.

A traveler, near the close of weary day's drive over a lonlely and muddy road, came to a little log cabin in the forest, and asked for a drink. A young woman supplied his wants, and afterwards, as she was the first wo an he had seen in several days, he offered her a dime for a ki-s. It was duly taken and paid for, and the young lady, who had never seen a dime before, looked at it with much curiosity, and asked what she should do with it. He replied, what she chose, as it was hers. 'If that's the case," said she, 'you may take it back and give me another kiss."

An interesting trial of the range and preeision of firearms took place at Flatbush, Long Island, recently. A number of British and American officers were present, and the experiments lasted from twelve o'clock until half-past four. The guns that attracted most attention were the Whitworth and Berdan rifles-the latter carrying off the palm in every case. The Berdan carbine for cavalry was also tried at short range with great success. Lord Mahon, of the British army, was among the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings.

A man who never loved a pretty woman was lately seen by some Greenlanders, going round the North Pole, with an icicle a yard long hanging to his nasal organ, and a sharp nor easter after him, whistling, "Never fall

Raftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 23, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Point Lookout, Md. Headquarters St. Mary's District. Point Lookout, Md., Nov. 10, 1864. J. Row, Esq., Ed. Raftsman's Journal. DEAR SIR :- By order of Brig. Gen. Jas. Barnes, commanding this District, polls were opened at these headquarters for Iowa, Ohie, Maine, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin soldiers. The vote ca-t was small, owing to the fact that all soldiers of these States, who

States.	Lincoln.	M'C	M'Clellan.	
Pennsylvania,	59		15	
Iowa,	54		00	
Ohio.	50		2	
Maine,	21		- 3	
Wisconsin,	13		61	
Total.	197	-	81	
Whole number	of votes cas	st 278.	Lin-	

By the 74 votes cast for Penn'a, 31 counties were represented—Clearfield by 5. The Penn'a vote, in the Vet. Res. Corps. resignation was accepted he was engaged in sending persons through the lines to the much larger, but a great many voted by

The vote for Wisconsin was taken in the 2d Battery of that State, No other Wisconsin men were allowed to cast their ballots at the polls established—the commanding officer of the battery saying, that if he allowed it his returns would not be considered legal. This officer wears the rank of Cap-The Robel States by secret preconcert had tain, and is a M'Clellan man. His patriottheir Legislatures in session on the 8th of sin and devotion to his country is about as strong as a keg of Lager-beer. His men being filled with beer voted as their gallant they had never attempted to secode from Democratic Captain directed. This affair of

Respectfully yours, D. H. M. 20th Reg't Vet. Res. Corps.

Letter from Petersburg. Va. CAMP IN THE FIELD, Army of the Potomac, November 8th, 1864.

o the Editor of the Raftsman's Journal: for the good of the public. I think that in August last, and after a personal examithat the ballot-box will have a more decisive with rascally officers in this department,

The 1st Penn'a Rifles (190th Vet Vol's) ment has acquitted itself nobly in the common cause of the country? The old Rifles | terv since its original organization, and is Old company K, the old Bucktails, polled making 8 to 1. The Cops in the company feel 'poisonous' over their great defeat, although everything went off with entire satisfaction-in fact, with such quietness that, you never would have thought that such a thing was going off. Everything was persupposed they would. Three came in this voting.

Now, if the citizens of Clearfield give Old Abe as much of a majority as we have that General Ewing has issued an order, to done, I shall say they have acquitted themtake offect on Saturday, forbidding the cir- selves as men; but I fear they will not go est prerogative of the citizen-which oppor-

> papers with our boys. They are very anx-Yours truly, S. G.

Letter from near Richmond, Va. HEADQUARTERS BATTERY A 1ST PENN'A) Light Artillery, in the field near Chapin's farm, Va., November 11, 1864.

DEAR Row: For a long time I have contemplated writing to you, and letting you and-by your permission-your readers know of our wherer bouts, from time to time; but, it really seems that up to this moment, I have utterly failed to make headway in that direction.

Your regular weekly, and most welcome visits through the Journal to me, are fully appreciated-not only by myself, but by every loyal soldier that peruses it, and for this I am justly proud of it; and I regret very much that my time has been so much occupied as to preclude my making the proper acknowledgements at the proper time.

I had intended giving you, at the time they transpired, a sketch of the recent movements, and rencounters with the enemy on the North side of the James, by which we have secured an important and now impregnable position; but time has shown how completely I have failed in all this. In order to make some sort of connection between this, and my last to you some three months since, I will briefly state the movements of our Battery since that time.

On the 22d of August we were ordered from Redoubt Converse, near Point of Rocks, Va., to in front of Petersburg, and near the Norfolk and Petersburg R. R. Here we remained about six weeks in close proximity to the rebel lines-sometimes opening fire upon them, and at other times subjected to a terrible shelling from the rebel Batter-If you think your opportunities are not ies. September 23d we were ordered to re- the first or specimen number, dated Octo-

Hatches, Va., which had preceded us here about three weeks, and on the 29th following, at 2 P. M. we were on the move to the North of the James. At 10 A. M., we had come up with the "rebs" at Chapin's Farm, on-the Varina road, and immediately opened fire on their works to cover an advance of the Infantry. We continued firing until 4 P. M., when our ammunition giving out we were relieved. Our casualties during the engagement was two men killed and three wounded; eight horses killed and two wounded; and one piece disabled by the

force of its own recoil.

From the 29th August, to the 27th October, the Battery was alternately in front, on picket duty, and in camp—with very little to do at either place. On the 27th October, however, the order came to march, and the definite instructions it contained was, to fall in with the 1st Div., 18th Corps, commanded by Gen. Marston, at 4 A. M. At 3 A. M. we turned up in the vicinity of "Seven Pines," and the line of battle which was immediately formed, told what was the next programme. As soon as the lines were formed and commenced the advance upon the rebel works, our Battery was ordered to advance in rear to within easy range of a strong rebel redoubt, and support the assaulting column. We got within 700 yards of the redoubt, when the artillery wheeled by sections into Battery, and immediately opened fire on the rebel works. The firing was spirited on both sides, and in the short space of about two hours fighting, our boys had fired from the four guns 525 rounds of ammunition. This looks almost incredible; but such was the fact, and the guns were so heated by the repeated discharges as to blister the hand on the touching of them. In this affair the Battery suffered heavy loss. having one man killed-who was struck in the breast by a bursting shell, and completely carrying his breast, shoulders and head away, leaving only a distorted and unrecog nizable mass remain-four men wounded. two severely—seven horses killed, and three pieces disabled—one by the enemy's fire and two by their own recoil, so often repeated. The Capt, had two horses shot under him, one of which had his br ast carried away by a cannon ball-striking him at right ungles, killing him instantly; yet strange to

say, his rider, as if possessing a charmed life, escaped unhurt.

We believe that but one State in the Confederacy forbids the manumission of slaves. second Captain (Simpson) who proved un-worthy the confidence of the men, and a deed recorded in the courts of his county or DEAR SIR :- I seat myself, this evening, disgracr to the service. Some of his acts corporation. Is this statutory boon a denito write a few lines which may, perhaps, be were brought to the notice of Gen. Butler, this day has been decided the fate of this nation by the General the charges were more great and glorious nation. In fact, I feel than sustained, and as is generally the case effect upon its future than a victory in the Simpson was summarily and dishonorably dismissed the service on August 21st. He is however, in confinement at department have gloriously done their duty to-day. headquarters to remain till he makes good they have east 150 votes for Eincoln, and the local bounty of one of his veteran memheadquarters to remain till he makes good 55 for M Clellan-which gives Old Abe 95 bers, which he collected and failed to pay oof a majority out of 205 votes polled. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think that this regi-cently promoted by Gov. Curtin, hails from cently promoted by Gov, Curtin, hails from Franklin county, and has served in the Batgave Lincoln a majority of some 70 votes. consequently an experienced officer. He

was a warm friend of Capt, Easton, our 18 votes; 16 of which were for Lincoln- first commander, and who was from the same county, and is every way eminently fit to command an organization made famous by the skill and bravery of him who sacrificed his life for the cause he loved so if you did not know that it was election day, well. Capt. Stitt by his indomitable bravery, and coolness in the face of danger where the messengers of death are falling thick feetly gaiet along the lines. The Johnnies and fast around him, combined with his did not seem disposed to annoy us, as was gentlemanly deportment, has won for him the admiration of his superior officers in morning, and said they had come to vote; this Corps; and his command, just now, enbut they wanted something to drink before joys an enviable reputation for sterling fighting qualities and efficiency.

Our boys gladly availed themselves of the privilege, (on the second Tuesday of October, for the first time,) to exercise the hightunity was granted them in August last-I was out on picket to-day, and the John- and right well did they use it, though, for ceeded in polling 37 votes for State officers. ious to trade tobacco for coffee, and other Out of this number the Union candidates not vote for State officers; but at the election last Tuesday, for "Electors." they showed their whole available strength. The whole vote polled for "Electors" was 76 of which, those for the Union received 53, and those for the "cop" man, 23; leaving a majority of 30 for "Old Abe." We lost about six votes for want of the tax receipts; while the "cops" run in a few votes which. by a strict test, might perhaps have been prevented. I was somewhat disappointed in the vote of the Battery, as I confidently expected that we would poll 90 votes in all, and an aggregate for the Union of 70. But the result now shows that, in one case, my calculation was too large, and in the other too small. At all events, we had a respectable majority; and when the material which now composes our organization is taken into account, and their political antecedents canvassed, the result is gratifying enough.

We are anxiously waiting the result on the home vote, and have such confidence in the loyalty of the people, as to lead us to hope that all the machinations of the traitors North, for the destruction of the Union. will have proved on the 8th of November, abortive and fruitless. Yours Truly.

"Molly," said Joe Kelly's ghost to his wife, "I'm in purgatory at present." "And what sort of a place is it?" says she. "Faix." said he, "tis a sort of half-way house between you and heaven; and I stand it mighty aisy after leaving you.

The Hartford Courant was one hundred years old on the 29th of October. On that day the proprietors issued a fac simile of

ARMING THE SLAVES.

What a Rebel Paper says about It.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th Nov. in a long editorial, favors the arming of the slaves, and says: "The employment of slave soldiers was never suggested as a proposition preferable to any other, but solely as a remdy to which dire necessity might eventually drive the Confederate Government. Considerations of a double character are involved in this measure; there is a moral influence which the conscription of a quarter of a million of slaves to fight for their freedom, and our freedom from Yankee masters, would have upon our enemies and upon the world at large, and there is a physincal influence of such an augmentation of our army, upon that army, our people, our enemy and our cause. Nor should these two considerations be separated in the discussion of this proposition." And the article concludes a fol-

"If the necessity exists, then we say not 49,000 only but any number that the necessity may require should be conscripted, for negro slavery was the mere occasion, and is not the object or end of this war. We would show the world a lesson that for national independence and freedom from Yankee domination in addition to the sacrifices already made, the people of these States are ready and willing, when necessity arises, to sacrifice any number or all of the slaves to the cause of national freedom, and we would teach the enemy that 'exhaustion' has but merely brought to our attention the fighting resources of four millions of slaves, and that the spring campaign shall open with an army of a quarter of a million of negroes besides our noble veterans, and that the scene of oper-

ations shall be in the country of the enemy. "We would respond to General GRANT'S eradle and grave' assertion with the battle shout of an army of half a million. We could encourage our own gallant soldiers by adding to their number every man that negroes could relieve, whether as teamsters, clerks, hospital attendants, garrisons of subordinate forts, as well as pioneer and engineer laborers. But discussion has been clouded by a proposition of freedom after the war, and some say that if freedom is recognized as a boon to be given as a reward for fidelity, a death blow is struck at slavery. deed recorded in the courts of his county or al that slavery is the best condition for the negro? Unquestionably not and yet fidelity to master is here permitted to be rewarded with emancipation. Now cannot fidelity to the national cause, attested by endurance of hardship, by gallantry in action and exposure to death, be rewarded with freedom without any compromise to the relation in which those are still held who have given no assurance of such fidelity? We cannot see that the reward for faithful service in the least conflicts with reason and arguments which support and sustain negro slavery.

"We told the benef that the negro is best off, is in 'the right place' when he has a good master: but the negro may think otherwise, and salus populi, which induces his employment as a soldier, demand sacrifice in order to secure his fidelity. This sacrifice is made in offering him freedom for faithfulness. Nothing is yielded to the ignorant prejudices of the world; a simple bargain is struck. A negro wants his freedom; whether a boon or a curse, he wants it; and for it may be willing faithfully to serve in the army of his country. That country stands in need of these services.

One is offered for the other. "It has no touch of philanthrophy about it, no sympathy or connection with Abolitionism. But who shall give this freedom; master. State or Confederate Government? Master, if he will, but if not, then State or Confederate States Government. We are wholy apposed to compensation for the negro. What! conscript son, husband, father, and pay for slave? The negro pays for himself when he fights for his former master, just as the son reaps the reward of his services in the freedom of his country. But these are miner points. The great question is, does the necessity exist? This Congress should first ascertain, and then the question is properly debatable."

A letter from Havanna says that a committee of influential persors has waited on Gen. Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabel II, that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from January I, 1865, each receiving a salary, during the last four years. of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

PAT was employed at a furnace. He was ordered to take the two-wheeled cart with the oxen, and draw some iron to a particular spot and dump it. He brought the load to the place designed, and after gesticulating wildly to his meek oxen, exclaimed: "Rare up! rare up! ye bastes, and throw the load overboard."

NATURE, forseeing that her children would be tampering with minerals, hid them in the earth, and covered them with plants and herbs as fitter for their use.

Water isn't a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health, but is a capi-

tal one for drinking your own. It is right to be contented with what we

have, but never with what we are. Government pays \$75 apiece for artificial legs furnished to maimed soldiers.

The New York banks now hold about twenty-five millions in gold.

Three Roman cardinals have died since