For the American Citiz

Still upon the field of battle,

I am lying mother death of the life of the li

Oh! the first great charge was fearful,
And a thousand brave mee fell;
Sidl amid the dreadful carnage
I was safe from shot and shell.
So amid the fail shower
I had nee ly assed the day!
When the dreadful minnie streek me,
And I sank amid the fay.

On! the glorious cheer of t.iumph— When the formen turned and fled, Leaving us the field of battle, Strewn with dying and with dead. Oh! the torture and the anguish, That I could not follow on: But here amind my fellow counder, I must wait till morning's dawn.

ENGLAND & THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IF PARLIAMENT.

A long debate took place in the Brit ish House of Commons on the 13th inst., occasioned by a call for information con cerning the defenses of Canada. S. Fitzgerald, calling attention to the report of Colonel Jervhis upon this subject, and suggested certain possible conincencies which might lead to hostilities between England could not, he said, shut her eyes, nor disregare a certain proposal made during the recent conference tween the Confederate agents and the Federal authorities. Under these circumstances it was of importance to look to the defense of Canada, upon which,

The relations of England and the United States were discussed by Messrs. Forster, Disraeli, Bright and Palmers-

Mr. Forster expressed his belief that the fears of hostilities on the part of the United States were unreasonable and ut terly groundless, and he drew from some of the facts referred to by Mr. Fitzgerald conclusions consistent with pacific and friendly feelings on the part of 'hat government towards this country. Why, then, he asked, should there be this extraordinary suspicion of America? It rose, he said, from the efforts of two agents and sympathizers; the other of House in favor of such a war? And I disappointed prophets. Having insisted will take the liberty of expressing this erything-moreover that we shall have defense of Canada.

Mr. Disraeli said : "I am not here to night to impute, and have never imputed, anything against the conduct of the government of the United States throughout this great struggle; but on the conout this great struggle; but on the con-act investigator of what has taken place rtary, I am now prepared, after further will be unable to point to a single word years ago, that under circumstances of he (President Lincoln) has said, or a sinernment has conducted itself with great energy and discretion. [Hear, hear.] I am not of opinion that in the event of should be placed in any immediate danger of coming into collision with that government owing to our connection with Canada. I do not believe that the citizens of the United States of the North, even if entirely and completely victorica. [Hear, hear.] I form that opinion

He continued : "If, from considerations of expenses, we were to quit the possessions that we now occupy in North America, it would be ultimately, as regards our resources and wealth, as fatal and disastrous a step as could possibly be taken. I thing that these four years need not have been lost, and that from the first the affairs of North America have not been considered of the importance to which from the first I have felt they must attain. I do not wish to employ taunts, but I form that opinion from judgments which have been expressed by members of Her Majesty's Government during the last four years Those judgments upon the struggle in America and its probable consequences have been for the mose part inconsistent. One day we were told by an eminent member of the Governmen. that the South might be States, for the sake of forcing either Consaid to have completed her independence, and speeches have been made which led all England to suppose that a diplomatic The real mob in your sense is that party recognition of the Southern States was to be expected. Very shortly afterwards who have received, I am sorry to say, so another authority, now lost to this House, and no one deplores that loss more deep-ly than myself—I mean the late Sir G. C. country and this House. But the re power is in the hands of another class-Lewis told us that he did not recognize the land owners throughout the countrythe existence of a single element of political independence in the South. Well,

Lord Palmerston denied that the powith a capital of \$100,000, in \$100 share.

ountry, and have shown that from the first the governmeni have never that view of the situation which we have a right to

expect.

Mr. Bright followed. He thought Parliament should understand that there is no power whatever in the United Kingdom to defend successfully the territory of Canada against the United States; but denied that the American Government entertained any idea of attacking that province. He remarked: "There is not man in the United States probably, whose voice or opinion would have the smallest influence, who would recommend or desire that an attock should be made by the United States on Canada, with the on [Hear, hear.] There have been no gers, as we know, on the frontier late- any feeling of of jealousy as regarders, as we know, on the frontier late- any feeling of of jealousy as regarders.

United States. * * *

The North wished us to declare on the state of this House, * * The North wished us to declare. Union [Hear, hear.] There have been ser than some members of this House, or a great many men among the richer classes in this country. When the refu-gees from the South—I am not speaking of the respectable, honorable men from the South, many of whom have left that

country during their troubles, and for whom I feel the greatest commisseration -but I mean the radians from the South, of whom large numbers have entered Canada, and who have employed thembroil as with the United States—when they entered Canada the Canadians treated them with far too much consideration. in the event of war, the first blow would They expressed very openly opinions hosle to the United States have not a syllable to say against Canada. The Canadian people found they were wrong; they have now returned to their right minds, and there is not a man in Canada at this noment. I believe, who has any kind of dea that the United States government has the smallest notion of attacking them, now or at any future time, on account of anything which has transpired between Canada and the United States.

"If there comes a war in which Canada may be a victim, it will be a war got up between the government of Washingon and the government in London, and it becomes us to inquire whether that is atclasses, one consisting of Confederate all probable. Is there anybody in the upon the groundlessness of the fears of opinion, that there has never been an adwar with America, he protested against ministration in the United States since rushing into an enormous expense for the the time of the revolutionary war up to this hour more entirely favorable to peace with all foreign countries, and more especially favorable to peace with this counry, than the government of which President Lincoln is the head. [Hear, hear.]
I will undertake to say that the most exalmost unprecedented difficulty, that gov. gle line he has written, or a single act he has done since his first accession to power that betrays that anger or passion or il feeling towards this country which some the termination of the American war we people here imagine influences the breasts of his cabinet. If, then, Canada is not for war, if England is not for war, if the United States are not fer war, whence is the war to come?

* * "There are shipowners here,

and ask them what would be the feelings ous, will feel inclined to enter immedia- of the people of this country if they had tely into another struggle with a power suffer as the shipowners of America have not inferior in determination and in re- suffered? As a rule all their ships have source to the Southern States of Ameribeen driven from the ocean. Is there a war party, then in America? I believe because I believe that the people of the there is, and it is the same party which United States are eminently a sagacious was the war party eighty years ago. It is the party represented by a number of centlemen who sit on that bench and by some who sit here. [A laugh.] They, sir, in the United States who are hostile ly the malcontent subjects of the right Railroad. honorable gentleman the member for Tansworth. (Laughter.) They are engines breaking through the bridge, and those, and such as those, to whom the falling a depth of one hundred feet into this, when he tells them that the rights of the tenants are the wrongs of the land- bodies have been recovered. lord. [Hear, hear.] Sir, that is the only war party in the days of Lord North. But the real power of the United States days, but will not interfere with trade does not reside in that class. You talk of American mobs. Excepting some poor portion of the population of New Yorkand I would not apply the word even to them-such things as mobs in the United Jersey. gress or the Executive to a particular course of action, are altogether unknown. of chivalrous gentlemen in the South much sympathy from some persons in this country and this House. But the real

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865. these inconsistent opinious perplexed the ple of the United States had been ill-treat

ed by England, and added that the ad mission of the belligerent rights of the South was "the result of necessity and not of choice." He continued as fol lows:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. Bright) says there exists in this country a jeal ousy of the United States. Sir, I utterly deny that assertion. [Cheers.] We feel no jealousy of the United States. On the contrary, I am sure that every Englishman must feel proud at seeing upon the other side of the Atlantic a communi ty sprung from the same ancestry as our selves rising in the scale of civilization. and attaining every degree of prosperity -aye and of power, as well as wealth view of its forcible annexation to the [Hear, hear.] I, therefore, entirely deny that there has been in this country

> their side; the South wished us to declare theirs; and as we maintained a perfect neutrality between the two some slight de gree of irritation arose on both sides against us. [Hear, hear.] ButI am equally persuaded with the honorable gentle man, that among the great bulk of the United States there are feelings deeper than that irritation-feelings of good will towards the country with which their an cestors were connected; and I am satisfied that when this unfortunate contest shall have ceased whatever its termination, the natural feeling of good will and relationship, which ought to prevail between the temporary irritation which the war may have occasioned. [Hear, hear.]

"I am quite satisfied, also, that England from our side, and if, as the honorable gentleman thinks, it does not proceed from theirs, then we may have a wellfounded expectation that, in spite of adverse appearances for the moment, and near Fairfax Court House. in spite of the prognostications of many, the friendly relations between this country and the United States will not incur any real danger of interruption," "Nevertheless," Lord Palmerston continue !, the honor of England demands, and our duty as a Government binds us to do evthe sanction of the British nation in doing everything-that we can to defend r fellow countrymen in Canada.

In conclusion he said: "We have no complaint to make against the Government of the United States [hear, hear]-they have acted in a fair and honorable manner in all the matters that may have arisen between us. No doubt there are claims which they have put forward, not urging them at present, but laying the ground for their discussion at some future time. No doubt, also we have claims upon them which we do not put forward at present, but have announced to be claims which at some inture time may be discussed. But I should trust that we both feel it to be for the inrest-aye, and for the honor of the two intries, that peace should be preserved, and that matters of this sort ought to be capable of a friendly and amicable adjustment. [Cheers.] All I can say is that the Government, as long they continue to be chargeable with the conduct of affairs, will do everything that the honor and interests of the country permit them to do to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries'

-A despatch from Elizabeth, N. J.,

"A fearful accident occurred at three o'clock this morning, on the bridge at to this country are those who were recent- Bloomsbury, on the New Jersey Central A collision between two coal trains at that point resulted in both the noble lord at the head of the government the water. Four men were killed and offers consolation, only in such a shape as several wounded. A fireman and brakesman were among the number killed. The

"The accident will interrupt the coal trade from the Lehigh region for a few from the Lackawanna region, the bridge being west of the junction of the De aware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with the Central Railroad of New

-An old footman having read Lindley Murray, was afterwards very precise i his announcements when usher visitors. On one occasion a gentleman by the name of Foote, with a daughter on each arm, was shown into the drawingroom with this introduction: "Mr. Foote. aul the two Misses Feet.

-A Petroleum and Mining Exchange

HOME.

No matter where on earth I roam, My heart still clings to yonder home, With all its gay, and wild delights, And nature's richest, choicest, sights The weary spirit there can find, A refuge of the safest kind. And there the care-worn heart retreats From ali the ills that 'gainst it boals.

The traveller plots his weary way, And thinks the last, the shortest day That brings him to his seat of rest, And feels that he once more is blest.

The lonely wanderer will find, It resting on his fervent mind As a bright image of the past, That through life's scenes will ever la

To the young child a world it seems, And his youthful mind oft tunes With the bright bopes of years to com In that sweet, joyous, happy, home.

When weary worn with toll and care, What a blessing it is to share A happy home, with ones that's true, Woo's friendship's not as morning dew

WIT AND WISDOM.

-What best describes and most impedes a pilg im?—Bunyan.

-A London Journal calls "Idyls of the Hearth a great subject.

- Put money in thy purse," as the pick-pocket said when he robbed a man f an empty one.

-Why had a man better lose his arm han a leg? Because, losing his leg, he " something to boot." -The peach prospects in the western

part of New York State are said to be good Not so in Missouri. -Dr. Johnston, once speaking of a

two nations, will take the place of any quarrelsome fellow said: "If he had two ideas in his head, they would fall out with each other. -At the recent disgraceful prize-fight,

will not give to America any just cause not only was the beaten man completely of complaint; the war will not proceed exhausted, but his backer, also, was very ot only was the beaten man completely much chawed up. -Seven of White's guerrillas, who

had been depredating on the Virginia side of the Potomac, were yesterday captured

-At a hotel one day, one boarder re narked to lis neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why ?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts.

-A methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The methodist knelt own and prayed fervently and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he arose he Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art so bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dave not sleep with thee."

-A country gentleman was strolling ut with a cockney friend -- a genuine cockney-when they finally approached a neadow in which was standing a glorious crop of hay. The cockney gazed at it wonderingly. It wasn't grass-it wasn't wheat-it wasn't turnip-tops. "vy, vat-ever does you call this stuff?" said-he to his companion. "That-why, hay, to be sure!" was the reply. "Hay! he, he come, that's cutting it a little too thick ! If that's hay, just show me the hay-corns -come now

-It has been said that every man has at least one good point of character. A gentleman, traveling on Sunday, was oblig ed to stop to have one of the shoes of his horse replaced. The farrier was just going to church, but suggested to the trav eler that Jem Harrison might be found at home at the next forge. This proved to be true, and the rustic who led the genlleman's horse to the spot, exclaimed :-Well I must say that for Jem, for it is the only good point about him, he do nev-

who is reading law, and who will doubtless astonish the natives when he comes o the bar. The following is one of his flights of oratory. In a time ago, some position had been taken and defended, and our friend thought the sentiments atrocious. "Why, Mr. President," said he very solemuly, "the man who would utter such sentiments, would pluck the goose guills from an angel's out were filled up without expense to the tonville on Sunday, then it is clear he had wing in her airy flight toward heaven!

-A young lady from the rural district lately entered a city railroad car .-Pretty soon the conductor approached her " Your fare, Miss."

She blushed and looked confused, but aid nothing. The conductor was rather estonished at this, but ventured to remark once more :

"Your fare, Miss,"

This time the pink on her cheeks deepplied:

ught ter say it out loud afore folks." The passengers in the car roared with

A Philosophic Darkey. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from the Cumberland river, gives the following humorous account of a colloquy with a philosophic

"I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey with a very philusophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle toastapparently plunged nto a state of found meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the 9th Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and

darkey:

heavy loosing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him upon the sub-ject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein, that I will give his views

his own words, as near as my memory

Were you in the fight ?" 'Had a little taste of it, sa."

Stood your ground, did you?" No. sa, I runs.

Run at the first fire, did you?" Yes, sa, and would have run soons

I know'd it war coming. Why, that wasn't very creditable to

Dat isn't in my line, sa-cookin's my Well, but have you no regard for

ur reputation?" Reputation's nuffin to me by the side

"Do you consider your life worth mere than other people's ?"

"Then you must value it very highly 'Yes, sa, I does-more than all this old-more dan a million ob dollars; for what would that be wuth to a man with the bref out of him? Self-preserbashum am de fust law wid me.'

"But why should you act upon a differnt rule from other meu?"

"Because different men set different values upon dar lives-mine isn't in the market. "But if you lost it, you would have

the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country." "What satisfaction would that be to

me when de power ob feelin' was gone?' Then patriotism and honor are noth-

"Nuffin whetever, sa-I regard dem among de vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors without resistance."

"Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scale quently is so disposed that one half of it or the vanquished. Not less than three girst no gobernment dat eber existed, might fight and win a great battle beforel or four at a time would rush like fiends,

"Do you hink any of your company ould haved missed you if you had been killed ?" "May be not, sa,-a dead white man

ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigga-but I'd missed myself, and dat There will be no general battle between was de pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

A Thrilling Scene.

e and though it came ery loyal young gentleman in Butler, in the mine were at their usual stations. were much frightened and bewildered, all their-lights being at once blown out. this.

The length of the cave was about 100 to which it extended 375 feet. The result was an advantage than otherwise, company. Rich ore was exposed from the chambers above and the hole on the in extent, and large enough to entomb an army. The Virginia City Enterprise says

The falling of several thousand tons of The concussion of the air instantly extin- tional armies are advancing with unpara "Well, if I am good lookin, you hadn't guished the lights throughout the mine; the chambers, tunnels and galeries were Tribune.

everywhere filled with suffocating clouds of dust. The air forced south into the Savage mine so strongly that every light in the mine was extenguish cars blown off their their tracks, and about the same effect produced as in in the Ophir. The rush of air up the the Savage hoisting rush of air up the the Savage hoisting he could promote the interests of his (nearly 400 feet deep), caused all the country, and at the same time work the lights in in the hoisting house to be out. The enjine stands in a room partition off ing his shius against the chimney, and from the main building, and at some distance from the mouth of the shaft, yet so great was the concussion that the door tive state. It having been ascertained was bursted open all the lamps blown that a band of these marauders was scour-

The terror of those in the mine we can

easily imagine to have been great. There

was everything in the "situation" to inspire terror. A more than midnight darkness; the air filled to suffocation with dust, the awful booming of the bursting floors; the deafening report of the splintering timbers and the frightful roar of the grinding rocks, powdering planks and timbers, to say nothing of the uncertainty

-more terrible than all—of the probable extent of the cave, and where it would end. After the cave was over, the bewildered miners groped their way in various directions in search of a place of safety, some getting down to the botton of the mine, and others in various drifts and galleries. The workmen in the Savage were also much frightened, and came out of the mines as speedily as possible, reporting that the whole Gould and Cur ry had caved in, and that every body in it was killed. The cave shook hous es standing at a considerable distance from the mine, causing furniture and glassware to rattle as though by the agitation of an earthquake. The cave injured nothing in the mine, and yesterday the usual amount of ore was taken out, all the men being at work, and everything go ing on as though no cave had occured.

Sherman's Progress. The Rebel report of an engagemen

etween Sherman and Johnston at Bentonville affords a convenient occasion of remarking upon the popular fallacy about the movement of great armies. has been no action of any importance .-Some small portion of the forces on either side are all that can have been engaged. A great army traversing an enemy's country is not to be looked upon as a unit. It does not move in a single column. It cannot be contained in an ordinary five-acre lot. One road does not suffice for its travel. It is a vast multiof country in breadth, advancing upon many roads and upon no roads, and fre firep. So that when we hear of Sherman being here or there, and of an "engagement between Sherman and Johnston" we shall do well to remember that it is likely to mean some inconsiderate affair between the heads of different columns the armies of the Union and the Rebellion till some point has been reached whereon there has been time and is space to concentrate forces for a decisive strug-

Bentonville, the reported site of the The Gold and Curry mine at Virgin-late skirmish, is an unimportant place on Clty, Nevada, is the great mine of the road from Fayetteville to Goldsboro', the Rocky Mountains. It has been ex- in Johnston county, N. C. The Rebe the locky worked, and employs some 220 dispatch as telegraphed to us has no sig men. The ore taken out daily amounts nature, out being dated Headquagters Ar to about 190 tons, and averages from mies Confederate States is presumably 890 to \$500 per ton. On the night of from Lee, and is therefore to a certain exthe 9th of February a tremendous cave tent an imposture. To say that "Gen. J. E Johnsten attacked the enen GREATNESS IN EMBRYO .- We have a down very suddenly, while all the men convey a notion of a great battle, which the tenor of the whole dispatch contrayet not a man was injured. Some of the dicts. But Lee has taken lately to remen were taking their lunch. They porting skirmishes as general engagements, and we need not be surprised at

The significance of the news, so far as feet its width some 60 feet, and the depth it can be credited at all, is merely that Gen. Sherman's advance from Fayetteville was less rapid than has been suppos as old chambers than had been worked ed. If any part of his army was at Bennot reached Goldsborough, twenty miles further north-east, on the same day, and hill caused by the cave is about an acre the recent dispatches importing the capture of that town are manifestly prema-

Wall-street was favored with a large variety of reports yesterday, including earth and rock to the depth of 375 feet, defeat of Johnston in the vicinity of Ralcrashing through some 25 or 30 plank eigh, and a movement in force by Gen. floors, and crushing to atoms thousands Grant, Patience, gentlemen! These events of feet of square timber, was of course will occur in due time. It is not worth attended with a terrible noise, and a fear- while to anticipate the successes which ned to carnation, as the rustic beauty re- ful quaking of the earth in the vicinity. this campaign is to bring forth. The Nalel rapidity, and with an assurance of suc workmen who were standing up were cess such as hitherto the most sanguine thrown down. In some of the tunnels could not have hoped. Patience! The laughter, and her lover at once settled the the cars werethrown from the truck, and need of patience will not be long-N. Y

"Ned" and the Guerrillas. Ned Wheeler was one of the most dar-ing and resolute of those very heroic and adventurous men from the nable State of Tennessee. Nothing was too hazardous to deter him in any enterprise in which

discomfiture of the prowling, plundering bands of guerrillas which have enacted so many harrowing scenes of blood and carnage within the boundaries of his native state. It having been ascertained ing the country in the vicinity of the camp of Ned, together with six other intrepid fellows, set out to intercept them, and, if possible bring them to grief. Nothing definite was known as to their number more than rumor, which placed it at about twenty. This was a large odds against these seven Union soldiers, but they had little tear as to the result, havng frequently encountered and defeated three or four times their number before in a hand to fight.

"They have certainly taken the lefthand road; here are unmistakable signs of their having passed this way," said Ned to his eager companions.

"Yes; and they cannot be far in advance either, as these smoldering ruins clearly prove. Curse them ! they are at their old game of burning, plundering and hanging! But I hope there will be less live ones by night," and spurring their horses into a brisk gallop they renewed

the pursuit.
They had not proceeded very far when, on turning a sharp angle in the road, they beheld a dwelling in flames end surrounded by these desperate men, who were evdently preparing to hang the occupant of the house. After a few moments con-sultation they determined oo surprise them by a dashing attack, and, if possible, to capture or kill the entire party, who, thinking themselves secure from danger, had dismounted and laid aside their pieces, to facilitate the business of plundering and the delightful job of hanging a Union man, which they were just on the point of carrying into execution. Ned, who was the leader of the Union party, now gave the order :

"Charge! and fight to the death !" With a wild yell they rushed to the attack. The rebels, though taken by surprise, rallied after the first onset fighting with that desperate recklessness which generally characterizes the Western guermight have broken up the government tude, spreading over perhaps thirty miles rilla. The odds was terrible, and for a time it was very doubtful whether Ned and his companions would be the victors or the vanquished. Not less than three r no gobernment could replace de loss the other half knew that a shot had been wild and demoniac, upon him, but with his strong, hereulean arm they were stricken down or put to rout. Ten of the traitors were now either killed or wounded, and the rest, seeing no hope against these daring, invincible soldiers, surrendered. Ned and three others of the party had received a number of slight wounds .-Another was severely wounded, and one brave fellow hadrsealed the victory with his life. The occupant of the house who was in such imminent peril, joined them with his family, when these Union he-

> ies of that day's daring and valor. -A young man in California, whose New-England friends had ceased to correspond with him, woke up their interest by sending letters to business men in his native place inquiring the price of a large farm. Seven affectionate letters c from his friends by return of post, and two or three a day have come ever since. including one from an old (and cold) sweetheart.

roes set out for camp, with ten prisoners,

and twice that number of horses as troph-

Will you have it rare, or well one?" said an Englishman to an Irishman, as he was cutting a slice of roast

"I love it well done iver I am in this ountry," replied Pat, "for it was rare enough we used to att it in Ireland "

-- A general apprehension is felt about Indian depredations on the plains the coming spring and summer. This is based on the many reasons the Inidan shave for undertaking retaliation for outrages committed on them.

-The peach prospects in the western part of New York State are said to begood. Not so in Missouri.

-We advise the printers of the neighboring counties never to come to the soap nines. Price per thousand 9 conts.

-As the World moves -so does the

-The Rebel pirate Tallahassee is at