The Borth Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."-Thomas Jefferson.

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EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS.

BY JOHN 8. C. ABBOT'

Puring the progress of the French Rovolution, there were two yarties which arose, and for a long time contested for the supremacy-the Girondists and the Jacobins .-The mob of Paris was at the disposal of the Jacobins, and sustained them in their most atrocious measures. ' We must," said Murat, one of the leaders of the Jacobins. "strike into the hearts of our foes. It is our only safety." The Girondists attempted to arrest the progressof the frightful massacre in which the Jacobins were engaging, They thus exposed themselves to the dangerous charge of being in sympathy with the aristocrat. The strife which ensued, a strife involving life or death, was one of the most terrible recorded in history.

Madame Roland was one evening urging Vergniaud to rally the Girondist party at every hazzard to arrest the massacres. "The only hope of France," said she, "is in the sacredness of the law. This atrocious carnage causes thousands of bosoms to thrill with horror. All the wise and good in France, and in the world, will rise to sustain those who expose their own hearts as a barrier to arrest such enormities,"

"Of what avail," was the sad reply of Vergniaud, can such exertions be? The assassins are supported by all the power of the street. Such a conflict must necessarily terminate in a street fight. The cannon ar: with our foes The most prominent of the friends of order are massacred. Terror will

For several days the strife raged in the tween the Girondists and the Jacobins,-The party which could obtain the majority would surely consign the other to the scaffold. M. Roland, the Girondist Minister of the Interior, was a man of great power, but Madame Roland, was a brilliance of genius speeches in the convention. France recog regarded her with adoratiou, and the other with hate, Probably never before in the history of the world has a woman occupied the rage of the Jacobins would descend upon Madame Roland, and she was urged to escape from Paris. The heroic woman replied :

"I am ashamed to resort to any such expedient. I will neither disguise myself nor I will give it."

She remained in Paris, and soon perished awing the members of the convention by a mob, carried the accusation and condemned them to death. It was then voted that all Paris should be illuminated in view of the triumph of lhe people. At midnight the whole convention, in procession, traversed the brilliant streets, leading, to grace their triumph, the doomed Girondists. They were all then consigned to the Conciargeri, there to await the final trial Summer came and went, while illustrious men lingered in their dungeons. With fortitude, the record of which has enabled their memories, they himself to the executioner, commenced anew struggled to sustain each other to meet that fate which they knew could not be doubtful

At length the hour of final triumph came. With the most imposing military array of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to guard against the possibility of any counter revolu tion, the prisoners were conducted in a long procession, two by two, to the judgment bar, It was the 30th of October, 1793. At eleven o'clock at night the verdict was brought in, and they were doomed to be led the next morning to the guillotine. As the sentence was pronounced, one of the Girondists, Va lane, plunged his dagger in his heart, and fell lifeless to the floor. Another in the delirium of enthusiasm, shouted: "This is the most glorious day of my life !" It was mid night when the victims we re conducted back to the Conciergerie. As they marched along, their voices burst into the Marseillaise Hynn, in tones which reverberated through the corridors of the prison, and echoed through the streets:

"Come, children of your country, come, The day of glory dawns on high, And tyranny has wide unfurled Her blood-stained banner in the sky."

They were placed in, one large hall, and the lifeless body of their companion was deposited in one corner. By decree of the Assembly the remains of Valane were to be taken, with the rest, to the guillotine, and the axe was to sever his head from the lifeless body, and all the headless trucks were to be interred together. Some friends of the Girondists immediately sent to them a sumptuous banquet, their final funeral repast. A large oaken table was spread. Servants entered with brilliant lamps. The richest viands of meats and wines were bro't in. Vases of flo wers smiled where flowers never bloomed before; and the most costly dishes appeared one after another, until the board was covered with luxury and splen-

In silence they took their places at the table. They were all men of brilliant intellect, and most of them elequent. A priest, Abbe Lambart, who had gained admission, with his pencil noted down their words,

their actions, their indication of heroism,-The repast was prolonged till the dawn faintly entered the grated windows. When the cloth was removed, and the fruits, the wine, and the flowers alone remained, the conversation became animated, with eccasionally bursts of gayety. A few of the un belivers in immortality endeavored thus to meet their doom. But it was hilarity un. natural, and unworthy of the men and their condition. Death is not a jest, and he who attempts to so regard it does but dishonor

"What shall we be doing at this time to. morrow?" asked Ducos.

"We shall sleep," responded one, "after the fatigues of the day, to wake up no more. Death is but an endless slumber."

" No," rejoined Fonchet, "annihilation is not our destiny. These bodies perish .-These thoughts never die. To-worrow, in other words, we shall think, feel, act, We shall have solved the problem of the destiny of the human mind."

All turned to Vergniaud as by a common impulse. His discourse was long, and has been described as the most eloquent which was ever uttered by human lips. "Death," said he in conclusion " is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence. Were it not so, there would be something greater than God. It would be just man restrain the rest. We shall only provoke immolating himself uselessly and hopelessly for his country. No! Vergniaud is no great er than God. God will not suffer Vergniaud convention with the ut nost intensity, be- to morrow to ascend the scaffold but to jus. tify and avenge him in future ages.

As the light of day penetrated the dun. geon, some sought a moment's sleep, others wrote a last line to friends, whild others gathered in groups for conversation. At four o'clock the gens d'arms entered with seldom surpassed, prepared for him his the executioners. The long hair was cut from thefr necks, that it might not impede nized his marvelous abilities; the one party the axe. Gensonne picked up a lock and sent it to his wife, saying:

"Tell her that it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her; and such a position. It soon became evident that that my last thoughts in death were hers. Vergniaud scratched upon his watch a few

ines of tender remembrance, and sent it to the young lady to whom, in a few days he was to be married. Five rude carts conveyed them to the scaffold. Each cart contained make any attempt at street escape. My ene- five persons. The streets through which mies may find me always in my place. I the sad procession passed was thronged with owe my country an example of firmness and countless thousands. It was one of the most splendid of October mornings. As the upon the guilotine. The convention consist- sallaise Hymn. At the end of each verse ed of eight hundred members. Twenty-one there was a moment's silence, and then the of the most illustrious men of France were strain was renewed loud and sonorous .considered leaders of the Girondists. The Arrived at the scaffold, they all embraced Jacobins accused them of treason, and over- They then resumed their funeral chant. One after another ascended the scaffold, con. tinning the song till his head fell into the basket. There was no weakness. No voice faltered; on each succeeding moment, as head after head fell, the song grew more faint. Vergniaud at last stood alone. Long confinement had spread a deadly palor over his intellectual features. He ascended the stens the chorus having now died away into a solo of surpossing richness. For a mo ment he gazed upon the headless bodies of his friends. He then, as he surrendered

"Come children of your country, come, The day of glory dawns on high."

The axe fell, and his lips were silent in death. Thus perished the Girondists. The history of the French Revolution, in all its

Gems of Thought,

If you would not render your children nelpless all their lives, never compel or pernit them to help themselves.

The louder tones in which some people ap ceal to reason imply that reason is a great distance from them. The door between us and heaven cannot be

pened if that between us and our fellowman Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow-your last speech is the one re-

nembered. Absence is to love what fasting is to the oody; a little stimulates it, but a long abstinence is fatal.

Superficial knowledge is like oil upon water; it shines deceitfully, but can easily be

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moon light, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy. Not in unmanly characters does mildness

charm, but in manly ones; as energy does, not in nowomanly one, but in the unwoman-Whose would feel the tenderest participation in joy, let him not look at happy children but at the father and mother who rejoice to

see them happy. A shilling idly spent by a fool, may be picked up by a wise man, who knows better what to do with it; so it is not lost, Women are fond of deferring; men of going ahead. With the former we gain by exhibiting patience; with the latter, as with

public functionaries, by impatience, Men of quick fancy more easily reconcile themselves to the loved one when she is 3b sent than when she is present.

Well mated lovers are like the two wings and always moving harmoniously.

ANTI-SLAVERY EVENTS.

Notwithstanding it was declared in the beginning of the war, by the " Government," through Secretary Seward, that "the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail," the chief subject of legislation in the North during the last three years has related to the negro. The Boston Liberator recently printed the following list of anti-slavery events that have occurred since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

1. Emancipation in Western Virginia. Emancipation in Missouri.

3. Emancipation in the district of Colum-4. Emancipation in Maryland.

5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all Territories.

6, Kansas admitted as a free State.

7. Provisions made to admit Colorado. Nebraska, and Nevada as free States. 8. Organization of Idaho, Montane, Daco tah and Arizona as free Territories.

9. Recognition of the independence Hayti and Liberio. Three millions of slaves declared free by Proclamation of the President January 1.

All fugitive slave laws repealed, Inter state slave trade abolished. 13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in

the United States courts, as parties to suits and as witnesses. 14. Equality of the negro recognized in the public conveyances of the District of

Columbia. 15. All rebel States prohibited from returning to the Union with slavery. 16. Free labor established on numerous

plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi Tennessee, and Arkansao.
17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Caralina, Louisiana, Tennessee, and in Eastern Virginia-where till within three years to educate the negro was

punishable with death.

18 The wives and children of all slaves employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free. 19. All negroes, bond and free enrolled

as part of the military force of the nation. 20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tenn essee Louisiana and Florida seeking a re-turn to the Union on the basis of freedom to all and of the abolition and prohibition of slavery.
21. The abolition and prohibition of sla-

very by an amendment of the Constitution passed in the Senate by two-thirds majority, and by nearly the same in the House. by lack of three or four votes, through the influence of Democratic members. 22. The nation through its representatives

in Baltimore, Juns 8, made the abolition and prohibition of slavery the basis of its govromental administration for the future.
23. The Federal Government forbidden to

employ any man as a slave in any capacity. 24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes, mostly freed slaves in the pay and uniform of the Government as soldiers.

This list, long and apparently exhaustive as it is, is still incomplete. We are not certain that from memory we can supply the deficiencies, but we may mention at least a few additional items. Congress early agitat ed the question of the repeal of the law against the transportation of the mails by negroes. The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill for organizing Montana Territory, providing that negroes might vote. A majority of Republican members in the House recorded thdraselves in favor of retaining this provision. To these may be added the amendment of the articles of war so as to make it a high offense for an officer of the army to return a runaway slave to his owner, and the refusal to make it an offense of like character for an officer to entice away a slave; the passage of a confiscation act, aimed at slavery; the sending of six hundred free negroes to the Island of Avache, who finally returned after a sea voyage at the public expense; the bill to establish a Freedmen's Bureau at in immense cost to the Government; the various propositions sublime annals, has not a tragedy more to increase the pay of the negro soldier, with a manifest indifference about increasing the pay of white soldiers; the President's am. nesty proclamation requiring citizens of restored States to take oath to support all the Executive proclamations relating to slavery; and finally, to cap the climax, the recent manifesto preventing any conference on the subject of peace unless commissioners from the rebel Government agree to abandon slavery, as well as consent to the complete integrity of the Union,

Yet with such a record as this the Repubicans claim to have "sunk the partisan in the patriot," and call upon all to rally with them in supporting purely unconditional, Union principles !- Missour Re publican July 27th.

When the news was received here that Chambersburg had been burned by the rebels, some of the abolition jacobins openly expressed their delight declaring that it was just what they wanted to hear of, as the "copperheads" had suffered heavily in the loss of property, and it would operate to ex asperate the people of the North. Such devlish malignity lurks only in the hearts of fiends. Shame Shame ! .- Bedford Gazette

A lady at Brussels is known to be so extremely humane that she will not allow even her carpets to be beaten, and was frightfully shocked on hearing a boy, who was relating a story about a denkey, tell his companion to cut his tail short; and she actually of a dove, bearing one heart between them fainted away when a relative said he had been killing time.

(From the Patrtot & Union,) The Democracy Should Organize.

Not a moment should be lost in organizing the Democratic party, in every township, ward or district in the State. In every school district there should be formed a Democratic Association, and the school houses are good places to meet in. Get your neighbors. whatever may be their political creed, to come in and hear, and even allow them to join decorously in the discussions. Take several good, sound Democratic papers in

and arguments. To facilitate this important and vitally necessary step, we have drawn up and given below a form of a Constitution, which may be varied according to the circumstances of

these associations, and thus become acquain-

ted with the movements of the day, and be

enabled to meet your opponents with facts

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has desired us to ask of every Democratic paper in the State to publish this Constitution, and urge the formation of Democratic Associations in their immediate vicinity. To such associations the State committee will send documents for distribution, at any time, on being informed of the post office address of the Chairman or Secretary.

PREAMBLE. This Association is formed with a view to the strict and conscientious performance of every political duty, as citizens living under a wise and well-ordained Government which has descended to us from our Revolutionary sires; and we seek, by free discussion and a frequent interchange of views, to become imbued with the true spirit of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and our rights and duties under them, as also

those of our rulers.

For the well-ordering of the Association, we agree to and adopt the following regula-

1. The Association shall be known and styled the [here insert the name agreed upon] of [nere insert the name of the township, ward or district in which it is located.1 2. Stated meetings of this Associationshall be held on the first Saturday evening of every month throughout the year. Special meetings may be called by the President or fixed by adjournment at any meeting, to a

time and place certain, 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer. The two last named offices, at the will of the Association, may be given to one person. The duties of the several officers respectively shall be such as usually apper-

tain to such stations. 4. Every person on becoming a member of the Association, shall pay to the Treasurer thereof the sum of _____,and the further sum of _____ monthly, until otherwise orderthus raised to be devoted to procuring for the ise of the members of the Association such books, pamphlets, or papers as may be ordered by a vote, or to such other purposes consistent with the objects of the Association, as may be approved of by a vote of the members present at any stated or special meeting; and the money shall be drawn only on signed by the President, indicating the purpose of the appropriation.

5. This Constitution may be amended at any stated or monthly meeting, by a vote of a majority of the members present. NAMES OF MEMBERS.

THE WORDS WE USE.

Be simple, unaffected, he honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a word where a short one will do, spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry; let home be a home, no a residence; a place a place, not a locality and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you all ways lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in hon est expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to Judge, you lose in reputation for ability .-The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and assuming,-Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time, truth will find a place to break through, Blegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straigntforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak : speak

as you think. If with your inferiors, speak no courser than usual; if with your superiors, speak no finer. But what you say, and, within the rules of prudence. say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression, No ever was a gainer by singularity of words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for busi ness, who lives on the common air. When I hear a person use a queer expression, provedence a name in reading differently from his neighbor, the habit always goes down, minus sign before it stands on the side of deficit, not of credit. Avoid, likewise, all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit. (when inocent, which it seldom is) for raw school boys and one term freshmen to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk , use the easiest words in their commonest meaning. Let the sense conveyed not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be your subject of attention. Once more, avoid in conversation all sin-

gularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the talker who is always setting you right; who, when you report from the paper that 10,000 men fell in some battle, telis you that it was 9,999, who, when you describe your walk as two miles out and back assures you that it lacked half a furlong of it, Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression and there are vague ways of speaking that are truer than strict fact would be .--When the Psalmist said, "Rivers of waters run down minc eyes, because man keep not thy law," he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and also truer and always was," said she promptly as in -Dean Alford.

MAJOR GENERAL BUELL.

Below we publish a few extracts from the noble and fearless letter of Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell. The sentiments are the most conscientious convictions of a tried and gallant soldier; and, as we' believe and Gen. Ba ell hints, a revelatirn, as unfolding as it were, of the real sympathy of the best soldiers now in our service with the cause of constitutional liberty. The letter was addressed to friend, by whose permission it was print-

Suly, 10th, 1864

DEAR SIR :- The public have seen no off. cial announcement of the fact-though it is no doubt by this time very generally known that I have resigned my commission in the army. I have several times since been assured that my personal friends, and many who without the claim of personal acquaint. ance have taken an interest in my official career, foel that some explanation of the cir. cumstances and motives of my action is due to them. Accepting this claim upon me, 1 have already answered some of my friends in substance as I do you now. ... of nothing

Penasylvania delocation is a unit on the The impulses of most men would approve my course in this matter; if it even rested on no other ground than a determination not to acquiesce in any measure that would degrade me ; but I had a higher motive than that. I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being proscented was discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if indeed they had not already rendered its restoration imposerble, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happi. ness; and to such a work, I could not lend my hand,

While there may have been more or less of personal ambition mixed up in the move ment of secession, as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, yet I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by an honest conviction in the minds of these who engaged in it that tht control of the Government had passed permanently into the hands of a sectional party which would soon trample on the political rights of the South; This apprehension was shared in by a very large portion of the people who did not favor secession, and who were so anxious foa the preservation of the Union that even ed by a vote of the members. The money coercive measures, if tempered by justice and mercy, would not have estranged them. Under these circumstances, the use of milita ry force to put down armed resistance was not incompatible with a resoration of the Uni ion with its former glories and affections. provided the means were employed in such a manner as to convince the people that their constitutional rights would be respected Such a policy, therefore, in the use of force, if force must be restored to, had the manifest advantage of weakening the power of the re. bellion and strengthening the Government. independently of the moral force which dignity and justice always lendto authority.

A policy which recognised these principles was wisely beclared by Congress in the begining of the war; and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of our country and all my interests as a citizen centered, not less than from a natural mpulse, I gave that policy my carnests capport. Unfortunately it was too often chested of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and when at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliaand disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment, dous

You have, in these few lines, an explanstion of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step which after twenty three years of service, has closed my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which was educated, and in which I have passed the larger portion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the housands in the service, who, perhaps, with views similar to my own, have not chosen my course. Few of them have been similarly situated; and I rather commend the patience with which they have struggled on in position which must otherwise have been filled by ess scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamitles which they yet could not wholly preventing yed be

Very truly Yours, D. C. Bushe of her dead child

Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces said by his father very irksome. One day after the winter : provision had been salted, he said, "I think, father, f you said grace over the whole cask, once for all, it would been a vast saving of time,"

Some Indiana soldiers on a scout in the mountains of Georgia, came upon a house occupied by an old women. "Well, old women, what are you .- secesh ?" said the lead. er. "No," said she. "What then ?" "Beptist