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SERIES. NEW

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"Have you seen the new scholar ?" asked Mary Lark, a girl of twelve or fourteen years as she ran to meet a group of schoolmates who were coming towards the schoolhouse : "she cuts the most comical looking figure you ever saw. Her cloak is cut of calico, and her shoes are brogans-such as men and boys wear.

"Oh. yes, I've seen her," said Lucy Brooke she's the new washerwoman's daughter. shouldn't have thought Mr. Brown would have taken her into the Academy ; but I suppose he likes the money that comes through

suds as well as any." "It is cleaner of course."

And the air rang with girls' laughter. "Let us go in and examine her," continued Mary, as they ascended the schoolhouse

steps. "I'm thinking she will make fun for 15." The girls went into the dressing room where they found the new scholar. She was a mild intelligent child-but poorly

though tidily clad. The girls went around whispering and laughing with each other, while she stood trembling in one corner of the room, witnout even venturing to raise her eyes from the floor. When she entered the school they found the little girl far in advance of those of her age in her studies-as she was placed in classes with those of two or three years her senior. This seemed on the whole, to make those girls who were disposed to treat her unkindly, dislike her the more; and she being of a retiring disposition had no friends, but was compelled to go and

return from school alone. "And do you really think, "said Mary Lark, as she went up to the little girl a few weeks after she entered the school, "that you are going to get the medal? It will

orespond nicely with your cloak !" And she caught hold of the cape, and held it out from her, when the girls joined in her oud laugh. "Calico cloak get the medal ! I would like

o see Mr. Brown give it to her," said another girl as she caught hold of her arm and peeped under the child's bonnet.

The little girl struggled to release herself ; and when she was free, ran home as fast as possible.

"Ob, mother !" she exclaimed as she en-

riage was sent to the parsonage after Mrs SPEECH OF HON, GERITT SMITH. cording to the laws of war, in order to save Maynard, and in due time it arrived, bringing the lady within it. The shaking of hands that followed her arrival can be imag-

ined by those only who have been present upon such occasions, "How are you pleased with our village ?" asked a Mrs. Britton, after the opening exer-

cises were over, as she took a seat beside Mrs: Maynard. "I like its appearance very much ; it has mproved wonderfully within the last twelve vears."

"Were you ever in Bridgeville before ?" sked another lady as those around looked somewhat surprised. "I was here a few months when a child,"

replied Mrs. Maynard. Their curiosity was excited. "Have you friends here ?" asked a third

after a moment's silence. "I have not. I resided with my motherwidow Lee. We lived in a little cottage, which stood upon the spot now occupied by a large storehouse on the corner of Pine

Street." The Widow Lee ?" repeated Mrs. Britton : 'I well remember the cottage, but I don't ecollect the name."

"I think I attended school with you at the Academy," replied Mrs. Maypard, "You were Miss Mary Lark-were you not ?" "That was my name," replied the lady, a

smile passed over her features at being recognized; "I am really quite ashamed that ny memory has proved so recreant." 'I was known in the Academy as the little "Calico Cloak." Perhaps you can re-

member me by that name." The smile faded from the face of Mrs. Brit on, and a deep blush overspread her features which in a few moments was seen deepening on the faces of others present. There was silence for some minutes. When Mrs. May nard looked up she found that she had caused considerable disturbance among the ladies of her own age by making herself known "Oh ! 1 remember very well when the lit-

tle "Calico Cloak," went to the Academy," said an old lady, as she looked over her glasses, 'and I think if my memory serves me right, some of the ladies present owe Mrs. Maynard an apology."

"I had no intention, whatever ladies," replied Mrs. Maynard, "to reprove any one present by making myself known ; but as it may

seem to some that such was my intention l will add a few words. Mest of the young ladies will remember that little "Calico Cloak' but no one but the wearer knew how sered the humble kitchen, "do answer Uncle deeply each unkind word pierced the little William's letter, and tell him we will come heart that beat beneuth it, As I again hear to New York to live. I don't like to live in the old Academy bell ring, it brings back to my mind the sorrow of my childhood. But and "Brogans' and you don' know how un- let ho lady mistake me by supposing that I cherish unkind feeling toward a ny one. know that whatever the past might have must expect to meet with those who will been, you are my friends. But ladies, let me treat you unkindly on account of your pov- add, if you have children, teach them a lesson erty, but you must not get discouraged. Do from my experience, and treat kindly the poor and despised. A calico cloak may cov er a heart as warm with affection, and as sensible with sorrow, as one that beats beneath a velvet covering. Wherever you meet a child that shows a disposition to despise the poor, tell it the story of the little "Calico Cloak"-it will carry its own moral with it." "That is the shortest, but the best sermon ever heard," said the old lady again as she put her handkerchief under her glasses' "and don't believe it will be lost by any of us." | did not wait to have the Southern Commis The old lady was right. The story went from one to another until it found its way into the Academy. At that very time a little boy was attending school there, whose mother was struggling with her needle to give him an educa tion. The boys often made sport of his patched knees and elbows, and he would run home to his mother. But when the "Calico Cloak" reached them, the little boys(for he was naturally a noble hearted child) became very kind to their "Little Patchy." When Mrs. Maynard heard the story of Little Patchey, she felt that she was well repaid for all she herself had suffered in her childhood. THE NEGROES in Philadelphia continue to nsist upon riding in the street cars along with white people, notwithstanding the resistance offered by the latter. Several care were thrown off the track a few weeks ago, in consequence of negroes forcing themselves into them, and another car was thrown off the the other day for the same reason. The negroes are farnished with money by the Abolitionists and sent to ride in the cars no little reason for taking such steps. A merely to teach the "poor white trash" that third reason for conducting a civil war acthe negroes are their equals. This thing will go on till a bloody riot ensues. in which hundreds and perhaps thousands of lives will be lost. Many ignorant, foolish and comparatively innocent negroes-tools of white scoundrels who helped to breed the late rebellion-will be slaughtered, whilst Now, I do not know how it is with you, but the Abolitionists who are urging them on I feel confident that had our government to their doom will live to plot further mischief against the peace of the community .--Those who hope that the extinction of slavery in the South, will set the negro question at rest, hope in vain. As long as a score ed to see her, and she promised to meet of Abolitionists remain in the country, just On the other hand, the lower degree of civilsolong will the negro be thrust in the face of the white man. The greatest benefactor this country ever has had or can have, 18 stormy, Mrs. Descon Brown's parlor was the man who shall invent a plan to abolish umphant in time. Here, then, we see in the

HON. GERRIT SMITH delievered an address in the Cooper Institute, New York City, on Thursday evening, to a very large and intelligent audience, upon the subject of NOT THROUGH PERFIDY AND VENCEANCE, BUT

THRO' JUSTICE AND LOVE." In the outstart of his remarks he took considerable pains in quoting different authorties to sustain and

prove his position to be the right and proper one to assume, in relation to the rebel captives. The authorities presented show clearly that this war with the South in one simi-

ar to other wars, and should be ended, as it has been continued, according to the laws of war. It will be generally conceded that a civil war comes under the international code of war. This war has so been conducted and all sensible people expect it so to end.

Mr. Smith's speech is entirely too lengthy, for our columns, but we shall publish a few

extracts from it as follows :

"All over the North there is a clamor for the blood of the leading rebels whom we hope yet to capture. I have no sympathy with this clamor. The South fully surrendering, let bloodshed cease, and all punishment. [Applause.] * *

Let all merritted and punishment fall upon those who are guilty of these infamous and infernal crimes. [Applause.] My position is simply that South shall not be punished for treason. Now I do not say this because she has suffered in my judgment enough already ; because her property is wasted, and she is reduced to destitution. I do not say this because the safety of the North requires no more suffering because there is not an interest of the North to be made any more secure by any more suffering of the South. 1 do not say it because the South has not been guilty of treason. * * But I say she is not to be punished for treason, because we have agreed that she shall not be. [Applause.] We came into the agreement very reluctantly, I admit, to conduct this war according to the rules of war, by which mean the rules of international warfare.

Now I hold that our coming into that agreement was a waver and entire surrender of our right to punish the South for seceding. [Applause.] That we came into this agreement to conduct the war according to the rules of wrr is manifest, is undisputable .-That we followed other nations and accorded the South belligerent rights. The Supreme Court of our nation unanimously acknowledged these rights of the South. We have acted upon this agreement, and instead of punishing the prisoners, trying, condemning and convicting them for treason, we have treated thom as prisoners for those the enemy has taken from us and there have been ruces between the enemy and oarselves for burial of the dead and other purposes .-There have been formal as well as informal negotiations for peace between the North and South. Why, on one occasion, we recognized her de facto nationality and all its outgrowing rights by choosing for our Commissioners sf peace the President himself, and the Secretary of State himself; and these gentleman sioners come to them hnmbly and snugly, but they honored the commissioners of the South by going more than half way to meet them. [Applause.] Naw, all this, and much more than this. Including especially our blockading of the Southern ports, goes to show beyond all controversy that we agreed with the enemy to conduct this war according to the laws of war. But such an agreement is virtually an agreement to treat prisoners as enemies. Now, how came we to consent to conduct this war according to the laws of war? In the first place, we came to do so because the laws of war required it."

our cause and our country. [Applause.] The defeated have suffered enough, and the reason why s civil war should be conducted according to the rules of war is this : Where such great numbers of men carry on a war. we may well believe there has been suffering "THE WAY TO ASSURE AN ENDURING PEACE enough in it, especially to the defeated party, without adding punishment at the close of the war for treason. [Loud Applause. A hiss, drowned with cheers.] At the close of such a war the voice of compassion exclaims 'Shall the sword devour forever ? Put up thy sword." At the close of such a war God speaks to the destroying angel as he spoke to him in behalf of the dismayed and trembling Jews : "It is enough, stay now thing hand." [Loud cheering.]

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"A word here, my friends, though it may be a strange word to you. Proclamations of amnesty are in place in a revolt, in a rebellion ; but proclamations of amnesty are not in place in an international war or a civil war. [Applause.] The proclamation of amnesty in a civil or international war is an unwarrantable and offensive assumption. I know it may be very immodest for me to be guilty of this singularity of arraying myself against such high authorities. But I am not alone, the truth is on my side. This order, No. 100, and this proclamation of amnesty, are both exparte papers, and can have no effect whatever to amend or modify in any degree the agreement entered into between the two parties.

Least of all can they have this effect so long as we are continuing to act upon the agreement, and so long as neither party gives to the other notice of its discontinuance .-Now, remember, it trkes two to break as well as two to make a bargain and this bargain caunot be broken at the will of one of the parties. The current ples that this war is now coming to an end leaves the victor at liberry to punish the finally vanquished is entirely in valid, for the war has not come to an end. The war cannot be at an end so long as there are prisoners to try. The peace which follows civiil and international wars implies the entire surrender of prisoners on both sides (applause,) and if either of the parties persist in holding prisoners, it persists in keeping the war open. In a revolt or rebellion the prisoners are lawfully to be

tried as traitors, but the South has been acknowledged as a party to a civil war. In the case of the rebellion in Ireland some

ixteen or seventeen years ago, that rebellion not reaching the dimensions or character of a civil war, the British Government had the legal right-I do not say one word about the oral right-to punish the in surgents. It is

will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House. T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor : Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861

DR. J. C. BECKER. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Would respectfully announce to the citizensof Wy-ming; that he has located at Tunkhannock where he will promatly attend to all calls in the line of promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Will be found at home on Saturdays of each week

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL, MESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA Wm, H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

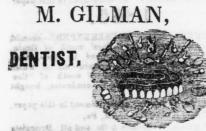
HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to sender the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom. Wm. H. CCRTRIHHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

Means Dotel. TOWANDA, PA. D. B. BARTLET. [Late of the BBRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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Dec. 11, 1861.

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Bridgeville. The girls call me 'calico cloak' kindly they treat me." "Lizzie, my dear," said the mother, "you

right, and you will eventually come off con-

querer. Although Mrs. Lee tried to encourage her child, yet she knew that she had to meet with severe trials for one so young. "But, mother, they are unkind to me. There isn't one that loves me." The shild buried her face in her hands.

and sobbed aloud.

In Bridgeville Academy there were a few unprincipled girls; and the others joined them in teasing the little "Calico Cloak," as they called her from thoughtlessness or a love of sport. But they knew not how deep ly each sportive word pierced the heart of the little stranger, nor how many bitter tears she had shed in secret over their unkindness.

Mrs. Lee learning that the scholars continued their unjust treatment towards her c ild resolved to accept her brother's invita.

tion, although he was a poor man, and thro' his influence Lizzie might perhaps lead a happier life among new schoolmates. Ac cordingly at the end of the term she left

Bridgeville and removed to New York. Although Lizzie had been a member of the school but one term, she had gained the medal, and it was worn from the Acadamy beneath the despised garment.

Weeks, and months, and years glided away to the students of the Bridgeville Acad

emy-and the little "Calico Cloak" fwas forgotten. Those who had been at school with her, had left to enter soon the business of

life. Twelve years after Mrs. Lee left the town Mr. Maynord, a young clergyman, came into Bridgeville, and was settled as pastor of the village church. It was reported at the sewing circle, the week following ordination, that it was expected that he would bring his bride in town in a week. There was great curiosity to see her, especially after it was reported that she was a talented young authoress.

Soon after Mr. Maynard gratified their curiosity, by walking into church with his young wife leaning on his arm. She was a lady of great intellectual beauty, and everybody was deeply interested in the young minister and

his wife. The following week the young ladies flockthem at the next gathering of the sewing circle.

The day arrived, and although it was quite filled with smiling faces. The Descon's car- Abolitionists. "Another reason why such a war, a civil

war, and especially such an one as ours. should be carried on under the law of war is this: Where great masses of men take very momentous and responsible steps it is not only charitable, but just to conclude that they had a very sincere and deep belief a

in the wisdom and and the right fulness of such steps. [Applause.] And it is proper also to believe that they had in fact cording to the law of war is this, Vast numbers of the best citizens who refused and would persist in refusing to into a war which is a mere savage strife are willing to embark in a war conducted according to the liberal and humane provisions of the law of war .-persisted in refusing to let this war go on by the law of war, we should have lost our cause and our country, for the people of the North. ern States are too civilized to go into a black travels on. flag war, a war whose motto is "no quarter."

ization among the masses of the South,would have made them far less reluctant to embark in such a war, and they would have been trisecond place, we had to carry this war on sc-

gratifying to me to know that the government had yielded so far to the progressive civilization of the age as to punish only seven of the insurgents, and not one of them with death. [Applause.] Had a considerable part of the people of the British Islands risen up against the governmental party, say one-half, onethird, or one-fourth, then if the governmental party had come out the final victors, it would have had no right to punish any of the finally vanquished according to the interpretations of the law of war by her own publicists. But surely it does not become freedom-loving America to say that the finally vanquished in a civil war may be held amenable to the law of treason ! Would you have had our Washington and our Franklin, and their noble associates punished for treason, if the Revolution had failed ? Moreover, there be not probability many civil wars over the earth, which are not started in the interests of freedom. No what if America should set the precedent of having the ganquished in this country tried and executed as traitors ? [Loud cheers and some hisses] Crowned heads succeed now and then in suppressing the parties of freedom ; is it for America to put it in the power of these crowned heads to plead her example in hehalf of the executions of the leaders ?"

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LOVERS OF LAW ----President Johnson has taken a brg step in., the right direction. He has issued an order ... releasing all persons sentenced to imprisonment for civil offences by military tribunals, This practically does away with courts-martial for the trial of crimes or misdemeanor. committed by civilians.

The New York Tribune has paid to G. M. Mundy (who was one of Governor Seymour's agents to collect proxy votes last fall), the sum of \$500, and made a public retraction of a charge then made that Mundy was a forger of Democratic soldiers' ballcts. Mundy had been imprisoned dy Stanton on this false charge. Thus time makes all things even.

Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference .--He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred. This is the gait Jones

The Boston Post says the Journe of Commerce suggests General Sherman for Secretary of War, but suggests that the apartments of the office be smelled beiog ny new Secretary enters them.