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NO. 27.

Original Poetry.

(For the WATCHMAN.)

THE IDIOT'S REQUEST.

BY "GAY."

Oh, lay me down deep, where the outstretched
boughs,
Are, moss-covered, bending with years,
Nor trace of a grave appears—
Where the deep dark forest, in echoes low,
Sends forth no hum to the ear—
Forever silent—and dark,
Throughout the living year.

Oh, let me rest where sweetest of flowers
Blossom, blossom, and fade away,
And leave no traces of what they've been,
Or how they could ever decay.
Where wild birds warble their requiems free,
To rise, and, falling again
On balmy zephyrs, are rolling along,
In Aurora's bright sweeping train.

Oh, let me lay deep, where stars smile down
Through many a long still night,
O'er solemn grandeur—both woods and waste—
With twinkling faces bright.
Then as those faces peep from the sky,
My spirit shall often be seen,
Or tripping the tops of the tallest trees,
Or hiding in foliage green.

I'll smile at the moon—she'll smile at me,
As she peers up over a cloud,
Displeas'd by Aeolus—abashed from his eyes,
And bowing in thunders loud.

I'll laugh, and I'll dance o'er the tallest trees,
I'll pluck them up from the earth,
And my specter shall visit the peasant's home,
To frighten him at his hearth.

As the fallen tree in a lonely place,
Should be crumbling to dust in loneliness,
For with it I never shall stay.
I'll stray with the Elves, I'll chase them about,
And, sometimes, I'll wrestle them down,
And, when twilight appears, I'll hie to my home,
To my mystical cave in the ground.

(For the WATCHMAN.)

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MATTIE BULLOCK.

BY MOLLIE MURRAY.

Farewell, dear Mattie, a long farewell,
Not like the farewell uttered 'fore,
We hoped to see thee often, and well,
This is the last, till time shall be no more.

We little thought, when we were with thee,
And heard the song and play so sweet,
That ere the summer would return,
Thou wouldst be lying in the winding sheet.

But Heaven thus will'd, and Heaven supreme
Command,
Thou hast obeyed, and passing quick away,
Hast reach'd that happy, that delightful land,
Where night gives place to ever lasting day.

I will remember all thy looks, thy smile,
Thy buoyant step, these artless winning grace,
Thy cheerful voice and friendly, pleasant smile,
But now no longer can that smile we adore.

There linger here loved ones, who feel an aching void,
Which naught but thy companionship can fill,
Whose future hopes in thee are here destroyed,
May they submit, for 'twas God's holy will.

A little while, and those who much did prize
Thy many virtues, will thy loss deplore,
Released from earth, will join them in the skies,
And feel the pang, the parting pang no more.

Farewell dear Mattie, can be thy rest,
May flowers around thee shed their sweet perfume,
And the green turf lie mouldering on thy breast,
While friends and loved ones weep around thy tomb.

MILLSBURG, PA.

Miscellaneous.

WHO GAINS BY THE WAR?

We alluded in our last issue to the miserable financial condition of the South, as chronicled by the journalists of the North, and endeavored to lay before our readers a slight sketch of the ability by which the Confederate Treasury has thus far been provided for, in order that they might more clearly understand the real resources and springs of wealth which the South has at its command. We also spoke of the deplorable picture which the North gives of the commerce and trade of the South, now that its ports are sealed, its imports are excluded and its means for obtaining shoes, clothing and other necessities, even for its army, are entirely cut off. We propose to take a Southern view of this question also; and we think it of easy demonstration that the effect of the sagacious policy adopted by the North is, though it may prove of great temporary inconvenience, only calculated eventually to enrich the South at the expense of the North.

The closing of the Southern ports, may it be true, cut off, for a time, the importation of all foreign goods, but it at the same time effectually excludes all Northern manufactures; and while it deprives the South of nothing really necessary, it in reality prevents it from impoverishing itself, by the purchase of a large amount of foreign goods; at a time when every economy should necessarily be practised at home. The establishment of the blockade has put an end, for the present, to the importation of fabrics from Europe and the North, but at the same time it forces the South to establish its own manufactures and to furnish itself, at least, with those articles of prime necessity for which it is now principally dependant on the North. New Jersey, New York, and the New England States, possess no natural or pre-emptive advantages that give them the control of the manufactures of the American Continent. Capital, enterprise, population, have, to be

sure, established this branch of industry on a firm basis in those States, but there are no other locations which offer inducements equally great, and the direct effect of the continued interruption of intercourse between the producers and the consumers must inevitably be to force the consumers to produce for themselves. The history of our country surely affords us a sufficiently recent example of this fact. It has become a trite saying that America declared her independence in 1776, but that she achieved it in 1813. Up to the latter period, indeed, she was a mere colony of Great Britain, and dependent upon England for manufactures of all kinds. But the war of 1812 freed her from this thralldom. It gave a direct but only a temporary blow to commerce, while on the other hand it gave an impetus to manufactures which could have been effected in no other way; and at the expiration of the war, convinced of the elements of wealth and prosperity which they possessed, the New England States did not fail to profit by their experience. Manufacturers were entered and encouraged by legislation, and the mother country was forced to seek other markets for her manufactures which America had previously furnished her with the largest. When the war then did for the North, this one is now doing for the South. The very opportunity for which the South has been yearning and striving for years, the North has now furnished it with. The result of her insane policy will have been to give an additional impetus to the manufacturing enterprise of the South. Cotton, clothing, machinery, castings, guns, percussion caps and agricultural implements are all being successfully manufactured in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Established factories are extended, new ones are being built. Population and capital inevitably flow to thriving districts, and with the necessary means invested, the machinery erected and the factories in operation, the North will find that even if a peace be established which secures an untrammelled communication between the two sections, the result of her insane policy will have been to build up a competing production in the districts where she looked for the largest consumption. Unfortunately for the Northern States, those manufactures which they produce most successfully, hats, machinery, castings, agricultural implements and other American wares) are precisely those which are required for the Slave States. When it is cut off from the South it is cut off from the largest consumers. It is a death blow to its own prosperity. It may be, to be sure, find a market for a certain class of cottons in the East India and South American markets; but for all the finer qualities, and all American wares, unless the cost of production be reduced, it can only, for the future, manufacture a quantity sufficient for the consumption of the Northern and Western States.

A similar effect must be produced on the commerce of the States. No peace can now be concluded, on any terms, which will restore trade to the old channels. The South will spare no effort and leave no means untried which will enable it to retain for itself some of the vast advantages of its own commerce. It is estimated that the South sends the North, yearly, products valued at over \$500,000,000, upon which the commercial men and bankers of the North, and particularly of New York, reap harvests of golden profit. Through New York the large financial operations of which Southern produce is the basis, are now made, and Southern materials form in fact the capital upon which are drawn millions of exchange which regulate operations in all quarters of the globe. But this is not all. A large portion of the wealth of the North is derived from the shipping interest. The large tonnage of the United States is built and owned principally in the North, and the North does at least three-fourths of the foreign carrying trade. The value of export freights alone—we take our estimates from a work to which we have more than once before alluded, "Southern Wealth and Northern Profits"—amounts to about \$28,000,000 per annum, about six-sevenths of which is derived from the transportation of Southern produce. The return freights on merchandise paid for by Southern cotton, tobacco and naval stores is probably even greater than this. The property of the shipping interest of the North is actually dependant upon the prosperity of the South. Statistics show that with the increasing agricultural wealth of the South the tonnage of the North has increased; and the increase of American tonnage has been calculated to be exactly in proportion to the increased operation of cotton—every additional bale of cotton requiring one ton additional of shipping to transport it. Every day of the continuation of this blockade is a loss to this interest; and not only a temporary, but a permanent one. The Slave States have already endeavored to turn to advantage their vast timber fields, and from year to year they have gradually been extending their ship building. In 1855 they built about one tenth as much tonnage as was built in the North, but in 1858 they built one fourth as much, showing clearly that they have both the will and the ability to extend the operations of their ship yards. Every day that this war continues does the North run a greater risk of diverting this great carrying trade from her own ports, and her own vessels. Every day serves but to more fully convince England of the necessity of untrammelled Southern communication for her manufactures; and as from day to day she becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the true strength of the South, so will her desire become greater for a more intimate alliance. This the Southern Confederacy will not be slow to grant. It will use, for the present, the capital and shipping of England in place of the capital and shipping of the North, and avail itself of foreign aid until it is able to provide for the transportation of its own produce. What will New York be, deprived of the carrying trade of the South, and without the profits of that trade, and the benefit of the exchanges arising from Southern business connections? The effect upon the agricultural products of the great West will also be disastrous. The Gulf States are being forced for self protection to diminish considerably the cultivation of cotton, and to devote a portion of their labor to the growth of an increased crop of

cereals. The consequence of this will be to enable the South to support, without impoverishing itself, the scarcity of cotton; all probability, tend to enhance the price, so as to make the profit quite as great as on a larger supply. The effect upon the West will be directly the contrary. The enlarged culture of cereals in the Slave States must create an over production in the whole country, and the crops of Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Maryland, will necessarily be thrown upon those markets which are now mainly supplied from the West. Not only will prices be reduced in this way, but as the manufacturing districts of the Eastern States become impoverished, they will have less material to exchange, and be less able to pay remunerating rates for the products of the West. So it will be with England.—The policy of the Republican party, in depriving her of raw material, diminishes her production. It excludes from American markets, by a high tariff, fabrics which might otherwise be shipped to this country; it bankrupts the New York importer, and the inevitable effect must be to lessen the demand for grain. It cuts from South America the great cotton markets of the Slave States, and necessarily incapacitates her, to some extent, to take the breadstuffs she otherwise would have taken in exchange.

Which ever way we regard it, the consequences are the same—particularly injurious to the South, but disastrous to the North. The South loses little; it spends comparatively little, and is piling its wealth up. The North loses everything, spends enormously and stores scarcely anything. Every day, in fact, to the strength of the South and diminishes that of the North. The war takes alike on the Western farmer, the Eastern farmer, the Southern manufacturer, and the New York banker. The effect upon the former two latter it must be more permanent.—The eventual result of the war will safely be to unite the Slave States in one grand Republic, and the North will then find that its suicidal policy has only been to establish a nation, which possesses not only vast resources in the growth of staples peculiar to itself, but which—has, in addition, every element of wealth possessed by the North. Discover that it has separated itself from a country upon the production of which it was actually dependant for the prosperity of its largest interests, and to its operations and occupation to its mariners.—Exchange.

THE PAY OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The following recitation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to the same pay as the regular troops.
2. If disabled by wounds received in service, or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during the remainder of their lives. See the regulations.
3. If any are killed, or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay was due her husband and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer is entitled to the pay and a pension, till they are sixteen years of age.
4. If there is no widow, or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of the decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death—no pension. At this time neither the volunteer nor any heir is entitled to any land warrants, but there is no doubt an act of Congress will be passed early this month, granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to every volunteer who shall serve fourteen days, and engage in battle and be honorably discharged—first to the widow, second to the children, third to the mother, fourth to the father; and if all the foregoing heirs be dead, fifty and a half acres to the brothers and sisters of those who serve and die without receiving a warrant, in like manner as the volunteers who served in Mexico, are now rewarded. See the regulations. The North will, under the name of confiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the scripture rule, four fold from the property of the rebels—all State confiscations being wholly illegal, and no reward of any kind will be given to the guilty parties. We never saw any official notice of the appointment of these gentlemen, but presume such was the case.—Since this appointment weeks have elapsed, and nothing has been heard from the commissioners. Are they doing anything in the matter? The responsibility, has, in a measure, been put upon their shoulders, and the people will look to them to have the guilty parties brought to light. It is to their advantage, as well as to the advantage of the people of the State, that they should be heard from before long. At all events, whether they be heard from or not, all parties interested may as well take notice that the matter will never be suffered to rest where it now is. It is no excuse for the Administration to say that the second lot of uniforms was payable, and therefore the miserable quantity of these first should be overlooked. Such a plea would never be entertained in a court of justice. There has been gross injustice somewhere, and it must be ferreted out.—Chambersburg Times.

GEN. SCOTT'S TACTICS.

If you want to catch a rat, you must first close the hole.—Gen. Scott.

In the art of war there are at present two methods. By the first the hostile armies meet in regular battle array and the slaughter begins. Such armies are to be compared to two prize fighters, who are measuring their physical strength in order to see who will deal the last blow. It is not possible to decide in advance who will be the successful one because it will depend on many accidental circumstances; but one thing is certain, after the fight both will be beaten black and blue.

Unfortunately this method is predominant and furnishes the sad truth that the military world the intellect is poorly represented. Even the last Italian war, this method was employed by the French as well as by the Austrian Generals. What was the result of this barbarous method? A terrible loss of human lives on both sides, and for the victorious Commander-in-chief, the mortifying confession:—"One more such a victory, and I am lost!" Fortunately for Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria made the victorious peace of Villa Franca.

The aim of the other method is to put the opponent, by degrees, in such a position that, when it comes to an absolute contest—Commanders-in-chief, who are operating in this manner, are to be compared to two chess players. The one whose talent of combination is greater, and whose strategy is stronger, will be the fully victorious; for when the last stroke is to be played, the opponent is checkmated.

At the head of the United States Army is placed General Winfield Scott. His past career and wisely calculated measures against the rebel forces of the South prove that he belongs to the small number of commanders who, by their high intelligence, coolness and sagacity, are able to outstep the rebel forces of the South. At the time of the breach between the National Government and the South, Gen. Scott had to solve two difficult problems. The one was to blindfold the rebels in regard to the real movements of the Government. The other was to direct at the same time that the activity of the hostile army would be in fact, unimportant object. How much depended on the solution of the problem, these facts will show. The "traitor" functionaries of Buchanan's administration not only had sent nearly all the war material to the South, but had plundered also the treasury. In the solution of the first part of this problem, Lincoln and Scott showed consummate ability. A more peaceful feeling was shown to the South.—The Commissioners of the seceded States came to Washington, although they were not received officially as acknowledge; but nevertheless, they were kept in suspense week after week in the hope of a peaceful separation between the North and South.—The solution of the second part of this problem was the work only of General Scott, and is really a masterpiece of stratagem. Fort Sumter was the object which Scott selected to divert the attention of the enemies. In a masterly manner, he produced the impression that he had taken the highest importance in this little fort with a garrison of eighty-five men; and the immediate consequence was that the little fort was invested by degrees by an army of 8,000 men, who besieged them in a patriotic and unflinching manner. The commander of the fort, the patriotic Major Anderson, looked calmly from the height of his fortress into the camp of his enemies, and leaves them undisturbed. So moment after Lincoln and Scott, up to the moment in which General Scott is ready to act against the South. A fleet composed of men-of-war and vessels of supplies, leaves New York. It was the policy of the Government, to make the South believe that this fleet was destined to reinforce Fort Sumter. The Southern Commissioners leave Washington in haste; the rebel army at Fort Sumter prepare for the fight, and the whole country is in a state of excitement to that little fort at the entry of the harbor of Charleston, in which a little band of eighty-five determined men upholds the glorious stars and stripes against a whole army of rebels.

The expected fleet is not in sight yet, when the "rebels" open their fire from Fort Moultrie. The besieged answer promptly. All the batteries are at work, and send destructive missiles through the little fort. The mutual bombardment lasts thirty-three hours, and then Fort Sumter surrenders; Maj. Anderson capitulates, and obtains a retreat with the honors of war.

A cry of triumph runs through the whole South; in the North the word "Treason!" is whispered. Yet the more the mist of delusion disperses, the clearer appears the wise combinations of our great General Scott, and the events are assuming another light. As soon as the thick smoke of the bombardment had passed away, only a few peaceful steamers and a vessel of supplies were to be seen instead of the expected fleet. The steamer took the brave Major Anderson and his gallant little band on board and returning to New York. What had become of the war steamers? They quietly and silently had passed the bar to reinforce with provisions and men the far more highly important Fort Pickens.

Gen. Scott had solved his problem. The object was gained; that is, the Government had obtained a stronger organization by employing trustworthy officers; it was enabled to make the necessary loans and defunctuated the vast armaments, and the still greater advantage, to turn the public opinion after the fall of Fort Sumter, in favor of *certain measures*. How ridiculous are on the contrary the results of Gen. Beauregard, of "rebels" glory. His army is kept in check five months by 85 men, and its only heroic deed consists in the destruction of a fort which was erected by the whole country for

THE PROTECTION OF A SOUTHERN HARBOR AGAINST FOREIGN ENEMIES.

The second problem of Gen. Scott, in the solution of which he is at present engaged, consists in disabling the enemies from conducting the war in a way which would be under the circumstances the only one to offer to the "rebels" the possibility of obtaining favorable results, and besides, would open to the country the sure prospect of all the calamities of a long war. In a word it is the method which Gen. Washington employed against the English army. From Harper's Ferry and burned up the Arsenal in great haste Commodore Pendergrass gives up Gosport Navy Yard, and sends the fleet that is exceedingly tempting to Jeff. Davis and his party, and the rebel army begins to swarm into Virginia, which may be compared to a blind alley. Gen. Scott keeps quiet. From all parts large and small bodies of rebel troops arrived, to reinforce their main army. Gen. Scott keeps quiet. All day on the night of the 23rd—24th of May, 15,000 men are marshalled in the streets of Washington. Gen. Scott and President Lincoln appear. Shortly after midnight the troops commence to move, marching past the Commander-in-Chief and the President of the Republic, are divided in two columns and take the way to Virginia. At sunrise the Heights of Arlington are occupied by U. S. troops, and the people of Alexandria are startled to see them also in their midst.—The troops carrying with them the necessary materials to erect fortifications, and set to work immediately, the communications between Virginia and Washington are cut off. 3,000 men follow. The day after, Gen. McClellan advances with Ohio troops into Western Virginia.

The State of Virginia is bordered by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and by the Potomac river and the Chesapeake bay, which cuts off a very small part of Virginia. In the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania there are 40,000 men; in the District of Columbia the same number. Maryland, being doubtful in its patriotic feelings, is kept in check by Pennsylvania and Delaware, and its chief city, Baltimore, is also an uncertain State, is kept in check by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Up the Mississippi, through Kentucky, no support can be sent to the rebel army, because at Cairo, a highly important strategic point, the communications sent out by Charleston, there are concentrated some 20,000 men. From the seaside all communication is cut off by Fort Monroe, which commands Chesapeake bay, and by passing vessels. At Fort Monroe there are 40,000 men; in the District of Columbia the same number. 15,000 men. It is clearly to be seen that Gen. Scott needs only to cut off the communication from Virginia to Tennessee and to North Carolina and the "rebels" are isolated.—Central Press.

A SHAME.—One of the most disgraceful of the acts which have characterized the present Administration, is the appointment of Jim Lane to a Brigadier Generalship, and "Captain" Montgomery to a Colonelcy in the army—two as deep dyed scoundrels as ever went to the front. Every one of these fellows committed by those fellows during the troubles in Kansas are known to the whole country, and have linked their names in appropriate connection with the hoary villain but less than public. These men did all in their power to keep alive the bloody strife in Kansas, and are personally responsible for a large share of its atrocities. Lane murdered a Free State man named Jenks, and was afterwards convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the same crime. He was pardoned, and has for years kept around him a band of lawless men, who made themselves the terror of the country round about. Their robberies and murders are fresh in the minds of the people. This band is still in active service, and the effect of giving a commission to Montgomery is to place them in the pay of the government and make the whole country responsible for their acts. These men proclaim that they are determined to "sustain the Union;" and "protect the honor of the flag!" The elevation of men of such character to a par with the volunteers who have disinterestedly shouldered their muskets for the support of the government, in good faith, and with honorable purpose, a burning disgrace to the country.—New Haven Register.

A LIAR.—Among many anecdotes of Ben. Kansas soldier being wounded, asked an Irishman to take him off the field. The latter did so by engaging him to mount, and strapping him on the horse, himself riding before. During the ride the poor Kansanian had his head cut off by a cannon ball, unknown to his companion. Arriving at the doctor's quarters, the Irishman was asked what he wanted. "I brought this man here to have his leg dressed." "Why," replied the doctor, "his head is shot off." "The bloody liar," exclaimed Mike, looking behind him, "he told me he was only shot in the leg."

IS THIS TREASON?

When the resolution approving of certain acts of the President was before the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. King, of New York, (Republican) offered an amendment providing that in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States the standing army be reduced again to the footing of the act of July, 1861. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Republican) moved to reduce the navy in the same manner. It was quite evident to him that the strength of the country was in the volunteer militia. He also "wanted to make war on the harpies, who 'are busy around the departments, and cut off corps from the main army, and so defeated them."

When after the lapse of twenty days, given by the President the rebels did not disperse, Gen. Scott had to set to work. It was necessary to induce the enemy to concentrate his forces, not only on one point but also to bring them on a certain ground, which offered the possibility of cutting them off from all communications. Gen. Scott selected for that purpose the State of Virginia. He commenced the operations. Proudly the United States troops retired from Harper's Ferry and burned up the Arsenal in great haste Commodore Pendergrass gives up Gosport Navy Yard, and sends the fleet that is exceedingly tempting to Jeff. Davis and his party, and the rebel army begins to swarm into Virginia, which may be compared to a blind alley. Gen. Scott keeps quiet. From all parts large and small bodies of rebel troops arrived, to reinforce their main army. Gen. Scott keeps quiet. All day on the night of the 23rd—24th of May, 15,000 men are marshalled in the streets of Washington. Gen. Scott and President Lincoln appear. Shortly after midnight the troops commence to move, marching past the Commander-in-Chief and the President of the Republic, are divided in two columns and take the way to Virginia. At sunrise the Heights of Arlington are occupied by U. S. troops, and the people of Alexandria are startled to see them also in their midst.—The troops carrying with them the necessary materials to erect fortifications, and set to work immediately, the communications between Virginia and Washington are cut off. 3,000 men follow. The day after, Gen. McClellan advances with Ohio troops into Western Virginia.

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PLAIN TRUTH.—An Irishman writing from Philadelphia to the Boston Pilot, says:—

"The very great majority of our late famous 'Wide Awakes' now belong to the Home Guard. Every one of these fellows voted for Lincoln, and they ought certainly to have been the first to volunteer for actual service. If they possessed the least spark of manhood or shame, they would not now be seen parading our streets—they would refrain from playing soldier. The Home Guards (as the Presser of Kansas) are composed almost to a man of Americans—rich men and their sons, and fancy clerks, who are firmly convinced that they should go to war. Last fall an individual that belongs to the Guards gave \$5000 towards the election of Lincoln; this man has two sons—stout, hearty fellows—yet he has discretion enough not to send either of them to do battle for their native land.

"Most of those Republicans who, last October, belittled forth their defiance to the South, and who, when the Crittenden Compromise measure were introduced, opposed them with all their might, now, like cowards, shrink from the quarrel which they themselves, to a certain extent, provoked.

"In this city, at least, party differences are as trifling as ever. Every Democrat, both great and small, is being ousted from the Navy Yard, Post Office, and other places.—The Democrats may enlist for the Republicans are fond of peace, of gold, and of the peace."

TENNESSEE MALES OUT OFF.—The following notice, from the Post Office Department has been issued:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, July 10, 1861.

By order of the Post Master General, the entire postal service, embracing the post offices, post routes, and route agencies in Middle and West Tennessee, is discontinued from and after this date.

No mails will hereafter be made up for any office in those districts until such service shall be restored and notice given; nor will prepaid postage there be recognized.

J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

A Southern gentleman writes to a friend in Boston as follows:

"I would not in the least mourn your loss, but would remember you in my prayers as I remember John Brown, beseeching for him and you alike the hottest corner of the hottest department of the best, and the closest and most unremitting attentions of the devil."

If you waste time do not grumble if time should waste you.