BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

"Let us See to it. that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—[A. LINCOLN.]

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PA., APRIL 14, 1869.

VOL. 1, NO. 15

RAILROADS.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE CO. Branch R. R

NORTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Lewistown at 7.20 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 8.15 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Penn'a R. R. 10.33 a. m., arrives at Milroy 11.23 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Pen 'a R. R. 4.08 p. m., arrives at Milroy 4.58.

SOUTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Milroy 8.50 a. m., and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 9.40 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Milroy 1.15 p. m., and arrives Penn'a. R. R. 2.10 p. m.
No. 3. leaves Milroy 5.05 p. m. and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 5.54 p. m.

Stage leaves Bellefonte every day (except Sunday.) at 11 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 4 30 p m.
Stage leaves Milroy every day (except Sunday) at 5.30 p. m. and arrives at Bellefonte 10 30 p. m.
Stage leaves Bellefonte for Pine Grove Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 a. m.
Western mail closes at 4:00 p. m.
Lock Haven mail closes at 10.00 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the
GREAT OIL REGION OF PENN'A.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 23th 1868 the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	10 45 p.m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 31 a. m
" " arr. at Erie	9 50 p. m
Erie Express leaves Phila.....	11 50 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 50 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....	10 00 a m
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	7 45 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7 45 p. m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....	10 55 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	11 21 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia..	10 00 a. m
Erie Express leaves Erie.....	6 25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	6 10 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....	4 20 p. m

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage Checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY

AND

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCHES.

OPENING OF TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH TO CLEARFIELD,

41 MILES NORTH OF TYRONE.

On and after Monday, February 1st, 1869 two Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Lock Haven, and one Passenger Train between Tyrone and Clearfield—as follows:

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.

Mail Leaves Lock Haven at.....	2 30 p m
"....."....Milesburg.....".....	3 55 p m
"....."....Bellefonte.....".....	4 12 p m
Arrive at Tyrone at.....	6 05 p m
B. E. Express leaves L Haven at..	10 20 a m
"....."....Milesburg "...	11 48 a m
"....."....Bellefonte "...	11 55 a m
Arrives at Tyrone at.....	1 20 p m

EASTWARD.

Mail leaves Tyrone at.....	8 50 a m
"....."...Bellefonte at.....	10 50 a m
"....."...Milesburg at.....	11 02 a m
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	12 30 p m
B. E. Express leaves Tyrone.....	7 00 p m
"....."...Bellefonte at..	8 50 p m
"....."...Milesburg at..	9 05 p m
Arrives at Lock Haven at.....	10 30 p m

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD.

Clearfield Mail leaves Tyrone at..	9 00 a m
"....."....."....Osceola at..	10 40 a m
"....."....."...Philipsburg..	11 10 a m
Arrive at Clearfield at.....	1 00 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Leaves Clearfield at.....	2 00 p m
".....".....".....	2 55 p m
".....".....".....	4 15 p m
Arrive at Tyrone at.....	5 50 p m

CONNECTIONS:

Passengers leaves Clearfield at 2 o'clock p. m., Philipsburg at 3 55 p. m., Osceola at 4 15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone at 5 50 p. m., making connection with Cincinnati Express East at 6 17 p. m., and with Mail West at 6 44 p. m., on Main Line; also with Bald Eagle Express, leaving Tyrone at 7 00 p. m, arriving at Bellefonte at 8 45 p. m., at Lock Haven at 10 30 p. m., connecting with Erie Mail East on the Philadelphia and Erie road at 11 21 p. m. arriving at William-port at 12 40 a. m.

Returning, passengers leaving Williamsport at 8 15 a m, on Erie Mail West, arrive at Lock Haven at 9 31 a m, connecting with Bald Eagle Express leaving Lock Haven at 10 20 a m, arriving at Bellefonte at 11 55 a m, Snow Shoe City at 5 35 p m, and Tyrone at 1 20 p m, connecting with Way Passenger West at 1 40 p m, and Mail East at 3 31 p m, on Main Line.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 2 30 p m, and Bellefonte at 4 12 p m, arrive at Tyrone at 6 05 p m, connecting with Cincinnati Express East 6 17 p m, and Mail West at 6 44 p m, on Main Line.

Passengers leaving Tyrone on the Clearfield Mail or the Lock Haven Mail, connect from the Day Express East and the Phil'a. Express West—and on the Bald Eagle Express, connect from the Cincinnati Express East and Mail West.

GEO. C. WILKINS, *Sup't.*
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen. Sup't.

MEDICAL.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

That the Science of Medicine has reached a period of its history, when it may be said that CONSUMPTION can be cured, is a most gratifying, although unlooked-for event.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMTION,

is a justly celebrated medicine. It is prepared by Hazelton & Co., Warren, Pa.
It is for sale Wholesale and Retail.
HIRAM LUCAS & BRO,
Howardville, Centre Co. Pa.
Agents for Centre county

HORSE FOR SALE.—Any person wishing to purchase a good driving or riding horse, can be accommodated by calling at this office. The horse is good and safe The purchaser can have his choice of two, a mare or horse. Also a good cow for sale.—For particulars, call at the office of the.
a20'69.tf "REPUBLICAN."

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING

The "BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN" is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,

at the following rates:

One year (invariably in advance,) $2.00
Six Months,....."....."....."....$1.00
Three Months,....."....."....."....50
Single Copies,....."....."....."....05

It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines, or less, $1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cts. per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisements by the quarter, half-year or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One inch (or 10 lines this type)	$5	$8	$12
Two inches.....	7	10	15
Three inches.....	10	15	20
Four inches.....	11	17	25
Quarter column (or 5½ inches)	12	20	30
Half column (or 11 inches).....	20	35	55
One column (or 22 inches).....	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper Books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications relating to business of this office, to
A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

LODGES.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No 268. A. Y. M. meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.
Constans Commandery. No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.
I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.
For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.
For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.
I. O. G. T.—This Lodge every Monday evening.

Bellefonte Church Directory.

Presbyterian church, Spring St., services at at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m; No pastor at present. This congregation are now erecting a new church, in consequence of which the regular religious services will be held in the Court House until further notice.
Methodist Episcopal Church, High St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. H. C. Pardoe, pastor.
St. John's Episcopal Church, High St., services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor.
Lutheran Church, Linn St., services 10½ a. m, and 7½ p. m. Rev. J. A. Hackenberger, pastor.
Reformed Church, Linn St., no pastor at present
Catholic Church, Bishop St; services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.
United Brethren Church, High Street, west side of creek; services ——
African M, E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinnell, pastor.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

President—Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice-President—Schuyler Colfax.
Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of Treasury—George S. Boutwell.
Secretary of War—General Rawlins.
Secretary of Navy—Adolph E. Borie.
Secretary of Interior—Jacob B. Cox.
Postmaster-General—J. A. A. Cresswell.
Attorney General—Eben Rockwood Hoar.

STATE.

Governor—Jno. W. Geary.
Sec'y of Commonwealth—Frank Jordan.
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth—Isaac B. Gara.
Auditor General—John F. Hartranft.
Surveyor-General—Jacob M. Campbell.
Treasurer—W. W. Irwin.
Attorney General—Benj. H. Brewster.
Dep'y Att'y General—J. W. M. Newlin.
Sup't of Com. Schools—J. P. Wickersham.
Dep'y Sup't of Com. Schools—C. R. Coburn.
Sup't of Soldier's Orphan Schools—Geo. F. McFarland.

COUNTY.

President Judge—Charles A. Mayer:
Associates— { John Hosterman, William Allison,
Prothonotary—James H. Lipton.
Register & Recorder—J. P. Gephart.
Sheriff—D. Z. Kline.
Dep'ty Sheriff—D. Woodring.
Dist. Att'y—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
Commissioners, { Wm. Keller, Wm. Furey, John Bing.
Clerk—John Moran.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH.

Chief Burgess—E. M. Blanchard.
Ass't " Capt. C. T. Fryberger.
Chief of Police—Wm. Shortlidge.
" Wm. Felty.
" Amos Mullen.
" Charles Cook.
Town Council—Wm. P. Wilson, *Pres't.*
" S. M. Irwin, *Clerk.*
" Robert Valentine,
" A. S. Valentine,
" Jas. H. McClure,
" F. P. Green,
" John Irwin, Jr.,
" Elias W. Hale,
" Jacob V. Thomas,
" Geo. A. Bayard,
High Constable—James Green,
Borough Constable—James Furey.
School Directors—John Hoffer, *Pres't.*
" Geo. B. Weaver, *Sec'y.*
" Wm. McClelland, *Tre's*
" S. T. Shugart,
" D. M. Betts,
" Dan'l McGinley.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET

BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand.
ja6'69.1y. B. V. BLACK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69 1y.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory building, 2nd floor. ja6'69.1y.

E. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St., Bellefonte Pa. ja6'69.

SAMUEL LINN. A. O. FURST.
LINN & FURST, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.tf.

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVAN M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a. ja6'69 1y.

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. ja6'69 1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER. Attorneys-at-Law. Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St. ja6'69.1y.

W. J. KEALSH, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds, Bonds, &c, executed in the best style. mar10'69 3m.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Autioneer, will attend to all sales entrusted to his care. Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69 6m.

GEORGE F. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Pension Surgeon for Centre county, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office on High St, North Side. ja27'69.1y.

J. D. WINGATE D. D. S., Dentist. Office on the corner of Spring and Bishop streets, Bellefonte, Pa. At home, except the first two weeks of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. ja6'69 1y.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up-stairs in J. H. McClure's new Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times, and all hours. ja13'69.y.

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO'S: Job Printing Office, "Republican" Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of Plain and Fancy printing done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja6'69.

D. G. BUSH. GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellfonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness.—Office on Northeast Corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irvin's stone building. ja13'69.y.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, all other and legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja6'69.

WM. H. BLAIR. H. Y. STITZER.
BLAIR & STITZER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Can be consulted in both the English and German languages.—Office on the Diamond, next door to Garman's Hotel. feb10'39.1y.

CENTRE CO. BANKING COMPANY.—Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
HENRY BROCKERHOFF, *President.*
J. D SHUGERT, *Cashier.* ja13'69y.

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office removed to house formerly occupied by Mrs. Livingston, on Spring st, two doors South of Presbyterian church. mar17'69-1y.

WM. BROWN, Licensed Auctioneer, hereby informs the public that he holds himself in readiness at all times, to attend to all Auctions, Vendues, or Public Sales of personal or Real Estate. Charges reasonable. Call on, or address, William Brown, Bellefonte, Pa. mar17'69-1y.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain.—Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja13'69.1y.

AARON R. PAUP. J. T. SALMONS. LEVIE PAUP.
PAUP, SALMONS & CO., Contractors and Bricklayers, Bellefonte, Pa., adopt this method of informing those wishing to build that they will furnish Brick and lay them, by the job, or by the thousand. Will set Heaters, and do all kinds of work in their branch of Business. ja20'69.1y.

J. H. TOLBERT, AUCTIONEER Would respectfully inform the citizens of Nittany Valley in particular, and the people of Centre county in general, that he has taken out a license and holds himself in readiness to cry Auctions, or other sales at all times, and at all places with in the limits of Vendues, Centre and Clinton counties. Charges reasonable. ja27'69.1y.

J. W. RHONE, DENTIST. Boalsburg Centre Co., Pa., most respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute any description of work in his profession Satisfaction rendered, and rates as moderate as may be expected. Will be found in his office during the week, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times as may be agreed upon. ja13'69.1y.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE.—Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New Haven, and any *other* reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a., and other good Life Companies. ja6'69.1y.

J. F. HOLAHAN, Physician and Surgeon, having removed from Emporium, Cameron county, has located in Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where he will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him in his Profession. Office in his residence on Main St., where he can always be seen unless professionally engaged. In his absence from home, orders may be left at the store of Thos. Holahan. mar10'69-1y.

O. W. VANVALIN. O. B. LAMBERT.
VANVALIN & LAMBERT,

PLASTERERS! PLASTERERS!!

We adopt this method of informing the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity that we have entered into partnership in the

PLASTERING BUSINESS.

All jobs entrusted to us will be done in the shortest time and in the most workmanlike manner. From our long experience in the business we feel confident that we can give full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their work. Address, or call on
VANVALIN & LAMBERT,
feb 17'69.6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Select Poetry.

TO A YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD.

BY A PRACTICAL YOUNG LADY.

You need not ask to press my cheek—
Too cheeky that would be by far;
'Tis useless, sir, to sing each week
That I'm your own and guiding star.
I know no lane but Drury Lane
Where we should meet when clocks strike nine;
And what's the use, you stupid goose,
Of calling me your Valentine?

You need not buy a silly sheet
Of tinsel'd note, stuck o'er with doves,
Where idiotic creatures meet
To tell, in trashy verse their loves.
I'm not a mild, raw school-girl now,
To gush with rapture at a line;
So, 'tis no use, you stupid goose,
To send me now a Valentine!

Saint Valentine's a worthless saint,
To deal in naught but scrawls and rhymes,
We can not live on cakes of paint
In these expensive modern times,
Love's offerings now should take a shape
Substantial, solid, sound and fine;
But 'tis no use, you silly goose,
To post me as your Valentine.

On many things you might expend
Your money with much better taste;
And if a pound on me you'd spend,
Don't that same pound on paper waste.
A box of gloves, a scent case, fan,
A brooch, a bracelet, gems that shine;
There'd be some use, you dear old goose,
In sending such a Valentine!

Think, ere your money you invest
On Cupids, dart, or senseless dove—
He loveth best who payeth best
For useful presents to his love.
"What present should you send?" I'm plain,
A plain gold ring is in my line!
There'd be some use, you dear old goose,
In such a solid Valentine.

[*Once a Week.*

History of the 49th Pennsylvania.

BY A. B. HUTCHISON,
Late Captain of Company 'C.'

CHAPTER VII.

Harrison's Landing—Sickness in the Army—Visit of the President—March to Fortress Monroe—Sail to Acquia Creek and Alexandria—March to Centreville—Battle of Bull Run—March back to Alexandria.

On the morning of the 5th of July, our lines being established, we commenced fortifying our portion, by building a line of rifle pits and redoubts, inclosing our camps in a semicircle, the flanks resting on the river. The woods in our front, mostly pine forests, growing in a swampy country, were cut down to give range to our artillery. Our works were strong, and built with care, consisting of but a single line, however, and strengthened by forts at the angles. The ground was low and wet, and the water, generally, of a very inferior quality. As the season had previously been wet, there was no scarcity of this necessary element at first, though in time we had to dig wells. Our wells were made in this manner: A hole, about six feet in diameter, was sunk to the depth of eight or ten feet. At this point we generally found a quicksand, in which digging was impossible, as the soil was liquid, and could be dipped like water. Barrels were, accordingly, procured, and, their heads being removed, were forced down through the sand and water, one on top of another, to the number of two or three. The sand and water was then rapidly dipped out of the inside of the barrels, which soon filled with water, of a bluish cast, and not remarkably pleasant taste, nevertheless the best the country afforded. An inclined ditch was then made from the top of the barrel to the surface, steps being dug in it, and the top of the well closely covered with timber and earth. This formed our best and most convenient source of water supply.

While we remained in camp at Harrison's Landing, the weather was dry, and the sun warm. The effect of the hot sun upon the vegetable matter, exposed by our cutting away the timber, created miasma, and fevers became universal in the camp, and that of the severest types. Of our regiment, at one time, half the men were sick, and typhoid fever carried off more of our force in one month, than we had lost previously, during the entire campaign. This state of affairs existed throughout the army, to a greater or less extent, and depleted our strength faster than reenforcements could recruit it. It seems remarkable, as we look back, that the army was retained here so long, under such circumstances.

While at Harrison's Landing, the President paid us a short visit. He rode along the lines by moonlight, accompanied by General McClellan. Our regiment refused to cheer on this occasion, as most of the others did, saying that they meant no disrespect to either the President or General McClellan, but that they knew of no good reason why they should cheer. Most of our labor here was accomplished at night, or early in the morning, the days being too hot for work. Our camps, in time, were shaded by green boughs, placed on frames, and, as the Sanitary Commission sent a cargo of ice to the army, we improved our condition considerably.

On the 11th of August, we commenced our march down the Paninsula. We were glad to be in motion again, and almost indifferent as to where we should go.—We were the last troops to leave the old camps, and moved but a short distance the first day. The green corn, just in season for cooking, was a luxury to the army, and no difficulty was found in procuring ample supplies, as this rich country was mainly planted with corn. Near Charles City Court House, General McClellan was standing in a stream of water, urging the men to ford it without halting, so as to urge on the column, which conduct had, of course, a great effect upon the men, though some saw in it evidences of apprehended difficulty, while others imagined it was done for effect, as much as to hasten our crossing. We passed the Chickahominy at its mouth, crossing on a pontoon bridge, about a thousand yards in length. This was, at that time, the greatest feat in the use of the pontoon that had ever been attempted, and I am not sure that we have ever since used a longer one. We encamped and passed the night on the mouth of the Chickahominy, and resumed our march early in the morning, bidding farewell, for many months, to this historical stream. On this day, the 15th of August, we passed through Williamsb'g, and over the fields where we fought our first battle. It was almost humiliating to recollect how much our hopes were disappointed, since last we passed by these old works, little expecting then that we should ever have to march back—our work unaccomplished, and our enemies victorious. We encamped near an old mill, about two miles from the scenes of our first battle, and made our suppers, as usual, of green corn, gathered on the march. Next morning we were again in motion, passing down the road to Yorktown. The day was very warm, and our men suffered for want of water. At Yorktown we found some troops who had come out for thirty days, who furnished subjects for raillery and practical jokes to our men. They were very clever, however, doing all they could to supply us with water, and quietly expressing the opinion that we were exceedingly dirty, in which they were correct. We encamped near the location of some of Yorktown's old fortifications, and enjoyed baths in the blue waters of York river. A peach orchard near us suffered, too, from the attacks of our men, although the peaches were scarcely ripe, amongst the earliest varieties.

Next day we marched to a point near Great Bethel, and encamped for the night. This day was very warm and dusty.—Our next day's march brought us to Fort Monroe, or rather, Hampton, where we awaited our turn to get on board the transports for Acquia creek. At last our time, and boat, came, and we were soon on board, and moving out into the stream. We had two schooners in tow, loaded with horses, artillery, hay, &c., and, as the wind was against us, lost them in the night, the cables having parted. After a slow and tedious trip, we arrived at Acquia creek, only to be ordered to proceed to Alexandria, which announcement pleased all, greatly. Accordingly, we steamed for Alexandria, arriving there on Sunday morning, the 24th of August. We moved out to camp, a few miles from the town, and remained here several days. While here, news of the fighting and retreat of General Pope's army were constantly being received, and there was great excitement and uncertainty. The 12th Penn'a Cavalry came into our lines, scattered and broken, having been attacked at Manassas Junction, and dispersed, or captured. At times our communication with Pope's army was completely severed. Still, as our entire corps (the sixth) remained quietly in camp at Alexandria, we did not apprehend that our troops in front were greatly pressed, but supposed they intended to make good their retreat to the defences of Washington.

On the 29th of August, however, we were ordered to march at daylight, and the entire corps were in motion at a very early hour. We took the road to Centreville, and moved out about six miles, to Annandale, where we halted, and went into camp at about 10 o'clock, A. M.—We remained here until next morning, when we resumed our march towards Centreville. Soon after we started, the sound of cannonading was heard, and continued all day, as we marched along. As we neared Centreville, the evidences of the battle increased, and we expected fully to encounter the enemy in a very short time. When we reached the heights at Centrevills, we could see the smoke of the battle, the firing of artillery, and bursting shells. It was the second battle of Bull Run, and our confused and retreating troops, meeting us as we passed out towards the field, told us it was disasterous. We soon all fell back to the works at Centreville, taking position for the night. Bull Run was lost; yet the sixth army corps had no part in the battle, except to witness the defeat of our troops in the evening, when, by marching on, instead of going into camp on the previous day, we might have changed the fortunes of a battle, and the course of a campaign. General Porter was cashiered for failing purposely to co-operate in the operations of this day, and there are many who believe that the commanding officer of the sixth army corps failed to have his troops on the same field, purposely to secure the defeat of the hated General Pope. The battle was lost; Pope was ruined, and nothing was left us but retreat to Washington.

Accordingly, on Monday evening, September 1st, we commenced to move back towards Alexandria. In the evening, in the midst of a rainstorm, the enemy fell on our flanks at Chantilly, and attempted to get possession of the road. They were repulsed, and the way left open; but we lost, in this action, General Stevens and General Philip Kearney, of our army, both officers of great character and merit. We encamped at Fairfax Court House in the evening, and resumed our march next day, only halting when we were again inside the forts at Alexandria.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

An Interesting Letter.

The following letter from Hon. Chas. Huston, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, written to Major Hepburn McClure, of Williamsport, was read at the close of the proceedings of the Second Annual Dinner of the Lycoming County Bar, February 22d. It gives so much good advice to young men starting in life, that a general opinion was expressed by the members of the Bar present that it should be published.

BELLEFONTE, March 11, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter some days ago, and omitted to answer it immediately because some of my family were sick and I not well at the time of receiving it.

To every young man at his outstart in life it is a question, and one always considered of great importance where he should settle; although it is less so than is generally supposed, and the advice and directions given to a young lawyer on the subject are generally wrong. In the first place it is of infinitely less importance where a young man settles, than it is how he conducts himself, for on the latter and this alone his future situation and standing must ultimately depend. I know of no instance where a youth of good character, prudent conduct, and good sense, accompanied by constant industry, has failed to acquire a competence and at length wealth; and I know of none, whatever were their supposed talents, who without those requisites, have risen high in their profession or have died rich. Set out, then, with a determination to use all your abilities and all your powers in your profession—be temperate, be studious, associate with those who are both temperate and studious and of good moral character, and depend on it, you will succeed wherever you are.

Young men are apt to make two mistakes. They wish to find a place where there will be no competition. There is no such a place; and if there was, it is not the right place for a youth who wishes to rise in his profession. Indolence and inattention are the rocks from which there is most danger; when you know your opponent will understand the facts of his case, and will look into the law, you must do so too.

Next, a youth wishes to become an eminent lawyer and get into full practice at once. And this is impossible. He may get practice, but he can't be an eminent lawyer till after years of hard study, and constant and deep reflection; and if he gets practice and is found not qualified to conduct it, he soon looses it, and his second start is more difficult than the first.

Men often say of a youth that he has a fine genius, but he won't study; or they say he has not a fine genius, but he is very studious. Now, each of these expressions are directly contrary to the truth. That (misscalled) genius which won't study, is pertness or thoughtlessness, and not genius. All men of sterling genius have been studious—some more and some less so; but all studious and have risen in the world in proportion to their acquirements. Knowledge of any kind is the result of study and and reflection, and eminence in every station is the result of knowledge.

With respect to speaking in public, it is as much a trade as any of the manual occupations called trades, and is acquired in the same way—viz., by practice. We all have the rudiments of it; we all speak in conversation and reason in argument; and when we understand the subject, speak with ease to ourselves and satisfaction to those conversing with us. So in Court, listen patiently to your client's story, examine his witnesses and be sure you understand all the facts of the case. Then examine the law. Don't depend on Digests or indexes; but turn to the cases and read them carefully till you understand the principles fully. When the cause comes on, you will then be sure of not making any mistakes in fact or law, and you can speak without fear of any great mistake; this will give you confidence, this is the only thing which can give a rational confidence. Remember that first speeches have some difficulty and are never very great speeches; but they may show sense, and reflection, and knowledge. Fluency and great power of oratory come by practice and are the results of that, and much knowledge.

There, I have written a long letter and not told you where to settle, and I can't tell any more. In an old country you will not get many causes at first; but if you follow my advice, they will increase and when you get into full practice in an old and rich country, you can lay by money.

In an entirely new country there are but few causes and the clients poor, and the half of the business of the country will only support a man and family.

I end where I began. Your success wherever you are must depend on yourself; and if you are not wanting to yourself, will come wherever you are—sooner or later accordging to the time and chance which happens to all men—but come it will.

Give my affectionate respects to your mother, and for yourself, accept the assurance of anything my friendship can do for you.

CHARLES HUSTON.

Odds and Ends.

—A great "Composer"—Chloroform.

—Not a good way to rise in the world—By the allows.

—To Judges of Wine—Are "Old Port" and "Father Claret" much of an age.

—Why is a city being destroyed like another being built? It is being razed—raised.

—Why is a man who is deceived by a girl like another girl in leading strings? He is miss-led (misled)

—There is, perhaps, no mechanism equal to that of the beer pump in its power of elevating the masses.

—Bald-headed men take a joke more easily, because they are not at the trouble of getting it through their hair.

—Look well before you leap." Very good advice in its way, but how can sickly-looking people follow it?

—Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

—It has been said that it must be easy to break into an old man's house, because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

—A professional philanthropist proposes to make soup from the pigeon wings out in the ball-room, and feed the poor on it

—Josh Billings says one live man in a village "iz like a case ov itch at a district school—he sees everybody skratching at onst."

—One who has lost tremendously, says that the old saw, "Exchange is no robbery," must have been invented before the Stock Exchange existed.

—A debating society had under consideration the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" The decision arrived at was, "No, but impossible."

—A young man wants a situation where the only heavy thing is a salary. He is willing to dispense with any amount of work if this can be guaranteed.

—To Dyspeptics—Never give way to the idea that you have lost your appetite. Boldly "take the bull by the horns," and polish off a basin of oxtail soup.

—"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy," asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied, "I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

—"I hope," pathetically said a favorite New York burlesque actress, to a friend, "that the public will some day permit me to put on clothes again, and let me act once more."

—A case of domestic scandal was under discussion at a tea table. "Well, let us think the best of her we can," said an elderly spinster. "Yes," said another; "and say the worst."

—Two rival bells at a hop. "How well you look under this candle-light!" exclaimed one, with a stress on the candles "And how charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

—The strongest man has just been heard from. He was lecturing to a female assembly at the west, and an editor describes the scene: "Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man."

—The continued rain which has fallen to our lot lately, has given a great deal of dissatisfaction in certain quarters.—We may, however, record that the cab interest regards it as particularly fare-weather.

—A fellow without money, having one hundred and seventy miles to go, fastened a chain and padlock to his legs, and lay down to sleep in a field. He was apprehended, and carried gratis to a jail in the town whither he desired to go.

—Young ladies do not have to be told that they are good looking. Nature and the looking-glass get up earlier than other people and most things. Unfortunately (for them) some ladies are themselves the only persons who see any beauty in their persons. The perverted would "don't see it."

—Whether rings are pleasant depends upon where you wear them. A young lady who has just got an engagement ring is happy beyond narration; while a young chap who has got one of black and blue around his eye is, by no means, cheerful. Whiskey and copper rings are sometimes very good.

—The Spanish recipe for a salad dressing is a model of terseness and exactness: "A spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a counselor for salt, and a madman to stir it all up"

'Tis clear why Twister, wretched rat,
Always abuses in his chatter;
He's truly such a thorough flat.
We can't expect to see him *flatter*.

—The Detroit *Post* has the following squibs:

"How strange is disappointment's power!
Dispute it no one can;
Andy, dishonest while in power,
Is now a *non est* man!"

"Whoop! I'm a bully boy, and Congress is a liar!
Were the last dying words of A. Johnson, Esquire."

—It is said that while many changes will be made in the departments at Washington, there will be no wholesale discharge of the present employees, as many suppose. The only way we can account for not making this wholesale discharge of the Johnsonian trash, is that it is probably made of the same stern material as was the Iowa Postmaster, who replied to Randall's questions that he was with the administration wherever it was, and they couldn't get any administration that could turn quicker than he could.

The Good-Bye.

"George—George?"

"Well, what's wanting now?"

The young husband turned back the door knob, and there was impatience in his tone and annoyance on his brow, as he answered his wife's call.

"Nothing, only baby and I want to kiss you good-bye," and she came toward him, the little, graceful, sweet voiced woman, with her baby in her arms, and held up the soft face to his cheeks, and the little one crowed, and thrust up its dimpled hands, and clutched the short thick locks triumphantly.

"Oh, you rogue, you'd like to pull out a handful of papa's hair, wouldn't you, now," laughed the merchant, in a tone so unlike his former one that you would not have recognized it, and he leaned down and kissed the small, fragrant lips.

"Now it's my turn," and Mrs. Williams smoothed away the rumpled hair, and kissed her husbands forehead; and as he went out of the house that morning, a new softness and peace had erased the troubled look from the man's face.

That day it was appointed to George Williams to pass through a sharp and fearful temptation. He was in the midst of a commercial crisis and his heaviest debtors had failed that week, and now ten thousand dollars was due, and there was no way to raise the sum, unless—

He held the pen irresolutely in his shrinking hand. The veins were swollen on his forehead, and the breath came thick and fast betwixt his lips; a few scrawls of that pen, a solitary name at the bottom, and the young merchant could secure the ten thousand dollars, and his business credit would be safe. There was no sort of doubt, too, but he could raise the money in a few days, and thus secure himself from all discovery, and the pressing circumstances of the case certainly showed some liberty in financiering.

So whispered the tempter, as he walked up and down the soul of George Williams, always softening down the word forgery into some false name, which totally changed to his perceptions the moral complexion of the deed he was about to commit.

The young merchant's eyes glared all around the office, but there was none to see him then; he dipped his pen with a kind of desperate eagerness into a tall, porcelain inkstand, and he drew it along the paper, when suddenly his hand paused, struck by a thought—the memory of his wife's kiss that morning.

He saw her as he saw her last, standing in the door, the baby in her arms, her sweet face full of motherly tenderness and wifely trust as she lifted it to him in parting; the voice of the tempter passed away under