

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circum stances, and under every Administration, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."-STEPHEN

THE TWO DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR RICHMOND .- It is a singular coincidence that the rebels near Richmond so closely followed the example of their army near Corinth-the latter made a sudden attack on the Union troops, taking them measurably by surprise, driving them back to the river, where the night overtook the combatants, but giving the best of the results to the rebels; early the next morning the battle was resumed, and by mid-day the rebels had leave to "retire," with the loss of their best general, Johnson, and a large list of killed and wounded, leaving the Union troops the victors of the field, who followed the retreating foe towards Corinth, where he found safety behind his batteries. At the battle near Richmond, the attack was also sudden, and the Union troops were surprised and driven back to the river, the enemy, as in the case of Shiloh, occupying the camp of our troops until next morning, when reinforcements having been received, by about noon they were driven back towards their entrenchments at Richmond, their commanding general, another Johnson, being severely wounded, and a heavy loss of men, in killed and wounded on both sides. Is the finale at Richmond to be the same as that at Corinth ?-We shall soon sec.

That the rebels, the first day, fought with all the energy prompted by des peration, there is every proof; but the second day, they proved what has always been said of them-that, though good at a dash, they have not the stamina, the bottom, possessed by the Northern soldiers; nor can they stand the approach of the cold steel. The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the second day's battle, after the wounding of Gen. Johnson, says that the "whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan, when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday came flabbing down to indifference on Sunday."

It is yet to be seen whother their troops can be rallied again to make another stand against the bayonets of the whole army, which in the next battle will be presented to them.

A RIGHT STEP.—The House of Representatives a few days since, passed, by a majority of 31, a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, declaring "all persons holding office under the so-called Confederate States forever States." This we consider is about one of the most sensible things the House has done since it has been in session.-The man intelligent enough to be appointed to fill a public office in any government, is presumed to be able to determine the vastness of the crime be was committing when he accepted the office-and any one who was so lost to all sense of patriotism and national pride as to have entered upon the work of disrupting the Government, has fully entitled himself to be placed under the ban for the remainder of his life.—Baltimore Clipper.

We are ready to go a little further -to oppose and vote against any man in the North for any office, who has given "aid and comfort" to the rebels. or who has in anywise taken from the people's Treasury more than he was honestly entitled to.

MUTILATED TREASURY NOTES .-- An important decision in reference to trea sury notes has recently been made which may prove of value to many of our readers to give. The points may be stated as follows: 1st. Treasury notes which have been torn will be redeemed by the Department if all the genuine fragments are returned. 2d. Portions of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing portions are totally destroyed. 3d. In the absence of such affidavit the parts will only be redeemed in proportion to their size, receiving the whole note by twentieths. 4th. Less than half of a note will not be redeemed. 5th.-Fragments of notes will be retained for a year to enable the owners to return the missing parts. 6th. Mutilated notes and fragments will not be redeemed except at Washington.

FIVE HUNDRED secesh prisoners are at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. We are informed by a gentleman who saw them, that they are a hard looking body of men-dirty, half-naked, halfstarved, with elongated and emaciated countenances, they represent the very picture of disobedience first, and despair afterwards. It is to be hoped that they will receive some wholesome lessons while confined in Camp Curtin. the Chichahominy—the Grapevine— now occupy.

vastation and ruin. Whole crops have ocen destroyed either by the advaneing or retreating army. General Mc-Clellan steadily advances on Richmond, although, to the unpractised eye, it seems an unnecessary delay, or rather a seeming inactivity. We do not presume to know one jot or tittle about military affairs, but we have the presumption to think that we are master of our own business, and we are willing to accord the same to those who are in command of our immense armies. We believe that McClellan is master of his business, as well as the other Generals under him, and when we hear a civilian two or three hundred miles away from the hostile field of operations, criticising the movements and actions of military Commanders, we at once set them down as presumptuous nincompoops who know in reserve. (These three Brigades over 6 or 7,000. It was a hard fought of them, and which I trust will receive constitute Richardson's Division). as much about the movements of an army as a dog does about his father. Fremont, McDowell, Shields, Sigel, and Banks, we believe, are masters of the profession they have adopted for the time being, and it is useless for men to malign the characters of these men, who have sacrificed the pleasures of home for the field of battle, where they have not the first comfort of life, and that life in constant danger. While the cowards who delight in traducing them are snugly ensconced at home in the bosoms of their families, with all the comforts and blessings which always attend a free and christian people, and who have not yet felt the first symptoms of hard times, or the war. A man should certainly deserve praise from his countrymen who is patriotic, severe contusion, but not dangerous; and brave enough to risk all for the private H. S. Boyer, musket ball in sake of his country. We would like to hear less of this malignity. It grates harshly upon our ears, as it must on every other man who has the least spark of patriotism about him. For men who would see the country sink into oblivion before they would take From the 93d Reg't.--Col. McCarter. up arms to defend it, to traduce the character of men who were the first to rush to the rescue of it, and who still sweat and toil day and night to protect

sacrificing patriots. THE LOSS BY THE LATE FLOOD.—The oss by the great flood in the Lehigh valley two weeks ago, is estimated at five million dollars. The Philadelphia But I must try and collect my ideas, Inquirer publishes an elaborate report of the disasters, which says that about one hundred persons were drowned by one hundred persons were drowned by weeks, scarcely remaining forty-eight the sudden rise of the waters. At hours at one place. On Friday last, Mauch Chunk, there was a high lock which gave way, engulfing a large number of boats on which at least fifty M., when we left for a new position, persons were sleeping, all of whom distant about one half a mile. Upon perished. At that point the water reaching the new grounds, we were was twenty-seven feet high, being six drawn up in line of buttle, but for what feet higher than in the great flood of purpose, we could not imagine. In a

and defend it, unbroken and inviolate,

is an outrage and an insult upon the

BULLY FOR HALL.—The Hollidaysburg Whig says that L. W. Hall, late companies, to take position on the toona Tribune. He must be a very consistent politician. The Standard has mained there but a short time, when I Tribune denounce it in the most un- already on the move. Upon consolimeasured terms. If the Whig speaks inelligible to office under the United the truth, Hall is a very convenient piece of furniture.

> THE GREAT ABOLITIONISTS .- Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, together with their fellow traitors, are the greatest Abolitionists the country has ever produced. They have set more slaves free within a year, than all the other Abolitionists combined, since the found- | sey's line. Our appearance seemed ation of our Government, yet we do as unexpected to the enemy as their not hear one word of censure bestowed on these leading Abolitionists, by certain would-be leading Democratic retired a short distance, formed, and presses of the North.

MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—A camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions, is immediately to be established near Annapolis, Md., under the command of Major General Wool, in Commander.

STATE FAIR .- The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, met at Harrisburg on the 10th inst., and agreed that the next State exhibition should be held at Norristown, Montgomery county, on Sept. 30th. Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 53d Regt., P. V.

BIVOUAC NEAR FAIR OAKS, Va.,

June 7, 1862. DEAR SIR :- The company commanded by Capt. Wintrode, is attached to a heavy fire of shell, grape and canis the Fifty-third Regt., P. V., French's ter.

WHATEVER MAY be said of the rebel having been swept away by the flood States, they are now in a state of de- of the day before, we were obliged to ford the river, which we did in fine style, the gallant Richardson heading the column on foot. The water was waist deep to a man of medium size .-Something over an hour was occupied in crossing, but once across, we took up the line of march at a double quick toward the scene of conflict, and arrived on the ground just as Heintzelman had partially succeeded in checkng the progress of the rebel forces who had driven back Casey's division, and cannon ball. Poor Sorrel! I wish he artillery fire. Of my staff I lost a good the approach of night had caused a was with me still. With him I lost the officer, who was killed, Captain Nicho cossation to the day's struggle. We full equipment. bivouncked for the night on the field We went into from a rather unrefreshing sleep, anticipating a renewal of the fight, and our minds fully made up for it. We The enemy gained a slight advanwere drawn up in line of battle and everything was got in readiness for the impending conflict.

the advance, supported by that of Gen. the battle did not fall short of 35,000, Howard; Gen. Meagher's being held while our own force engaged was not

The attack upon our line was made ing was continued until 101 o'clockjust four hours. During the whole of discredit to the old Keystone, and our taken prisoner. company, as a whole, did nothing of which Huntingdon county need be ashamed.

Our regiment had sixteen killed and some sixty wounded,—among the former was our Major, Thomas Yeager, of Allentown, Penna. Our Colonel (Brooke) had a horse shot from under him, and our Adjutant (Hatch) was far exceeded ours. They all pray for taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape.

The following are the casualties in our own company:

Killed-Charles Lightner. Wounded-Orderly Sergeant II. J. Smith, hit by a spent ball, causing a thigh (serious); private Peter Tedwiler, buck ball in hand (slight). Several may hear of that little village (Richothers had bullets put through their clothes. The Captain received one through an oil cloth cape he wore. Yours,

HEADQUARTERS, 93d Regt., P. V., Camp near Seven Pines, Va., June 3, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE :-- We are located at present, in one of the meanest sections o be found on the face of the globe .brave hearts and willing hands of the We are in charge of the left of a line of rifle pits; but at the present time, our regiment is not in a fit condition to take charge of anything like rifle pits. We are completely "played out." We cannot raise one hundred effective men in the whole regiment. and give you some clear account of our doings. We have been shifting from one camp to another, for the last two May 30th, we made our camp in the woods at the Seven Pines, and remain ed there until Saturday, at 12 o'clock, few minutes we heard heavy firing on our right; an aid galloped up. gave some order to the Colonel, who immewoods on the right and left. We re- our army. adopted the Democratic Address as its received orders to get my men togethpeacon light, while the Register and er, and join the regiment, which was the despotic rule of the rebels after so dating with the main body, we forced our way through a dense woods and an almost impassable swamp on our left, to take position on the left of Casey's Division, which we found was already engaged with the enemy.

signed us, and, in fact, before our men could be brought into line, we found the enemy, who had advanced for the purpose of out-flanking the left of Ca was to us, but our men came up to the work nobly. They stood up until we were out-flanked on the left, when we again opened a storm of buck and ball upon our "friends"(?) The second against him, entering the woods in battime they turned our left, and at the tle order, his cavalry appearing on our same time two fresh regiments of the flanks. enemy advanced upon our right. Casey's centre falling back at the same at Milroy the right, and General moment, we were compelled to retire Schenck the centre, with a reserve of to our first position, though in good General Stahl's brigade and General order. Tired out, many wounded, and Bayard's. addition to his duties as Department a large number missing, the remnant of the regiment was allowed a short breathing time. Then, by order of Gen. Keyes, we were taken to the extreme right of the line. To attain this flames. point we were compelled to pass hrough a perfect storm of shell and bullets. After taking position, our nen opened upon the enemy in beautiful style. At this point was the hottest firing along the line. The enemy advanced upon us in solid column, at east six regiments deep, showing front attacked Cen. Shields this morning, of battalion. As the front would deiver their fire, they would break right and left from centre, fall in the rear, and the next battalion deliver their fire. In this way they kept up a continuous shower of lead upon us. Their batteries were in the rear, and kept up

ner's Corps. You will perceive by reference to the published reports, that this Division (Richardson's) played at to make observation. We retained very conspicuous part in the buttle of very conspicuous part in the battle of very conspicuous part in the battle of our position until our ammunition was my's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in washighly complimented by Maj. Gen.

McClellan. Saturday, the 31st of May, the 31st of May, and maintained it until our last found as engaged our he powth bank round as engaged our head and soot that in wounded. The energy stands of washight our ammunition was my's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning upon our stand, and maintained it until our ammunition was my's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. found us encamped on the north bank round was gone; then we fell back to of the Chickahominy, some two miles the woods,—the 93d being the last of whom were badly mutilated by canbelow Coal Harbor. At 3 o'clock P. regiment to leave the field. We were non-shot. Many of his dead were also M., of that day, we received orders to compelled to cross an open field beproceed immediately, in "light march- tween the ravine and the woods. How cannonauing had been heard for sevel case being struck by them. The rall hours previous. The temporary bridge which had been thrown across the Chichahominy—the Grapevine—

that it seemed almost impossible to grapevine that it seemed almost impossible to grapevine.

I regret to have lost many good officient having expired, have been disarmed, and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of value the left wing, from the beginning of the left wing, from the beginning of the left wing. ing order," to Fair Oaks, distant some six miles from camp, and five from Richmond, from which direction heavy that it seemed almost impossible to I regret to have lost many good offi-

the day, and have won the confidence of all the officers on the field, from the two horses shot under him, and was wounded in the side by a shell. He has five bullet holes through his coat, and how he escaped with his life, it is inusket balls, and then abandoned, as I

We went into the fight commanded of battle, surrounded by the dead and by Col. McCarter, Capitain Arthur, of teries, which the enemy repeatedly atdying. Early next morning we rose Reading, acting Lieut. Colonel, with your humble servant, Adjt. Lewis, as

tage over us, but Genl. Heintzelman coming up with fresh troops late in the afternoon, drove the enemy back. Our brigado (French's) was put in It is estimated that the rebel force in | cers throughout behaved with great while our own force engaged was not battle. Officers who know what war is, say they never heard of anything at precisely 62 o'clock, and the fight- like that day's fight. The loss in our regiment, as near as we can come at it at present, is 20 killed, 92 wounded, this time the 53d was under a heavy and 23 missing; of these, I commissionfire, and I will only say that it did no ed officer was killed, 5 wounded, and 1

This morning, I visited the scene of the fight. Where we first commenced the fight, the dead rebels lay thick; our fire must have been galling. At our last stand, they came off no better. We evidently left our mark.

From prisoners taken, we learn that the rebel loss in killed and wounded. a speedy termination of the war. tainly, they do not feel more anxious than I do; I do not think I am a coward; at least, our men who were able to judge, do not seem to think me one; out I do not feel anxious to pass through another day like Saturday, May 31st,

A bold push is evidently to be made nond) being occupied by Union troops. Col. McCarter has been sent home, unfit for duty. Lieut. Col. Johnson is quite ill with fever. Capt. Arthur is in command of the Regiment, with myself as second. Truly yours, WILL.

WAR NEWS.

Glorious News from Tennessee.

Success of General Negley's Expedition. —Cupture of Chattanooga.—Retreat of the Rebels.—Enthusiasm of the East Tennesseans.

NASHVILLE, June 12 .- A despatch rom Gen. Negley to Gov. Johnson announces the success of his expedition o East Tennesseo.

He took 80 prisoners, including a number of private citizens. A drove of cattle and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army were also antured.

The defeat of General Adams' rebel force in Sweden's Cove was more complete than at first represented. Gen. dams barely succeeded in making is escape, without hat, sword or horse. The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours.

Our forces opened fire on the next day, and continued it for six hours on diately sent me off in command of three the town, driving the enemy out of his works and forcing him to evacuate the

Speaker of the Senate, edits the Hollidaysburg Standard, Register, and Altoona Tribune. He must be a very con-

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee, who have thus been relieved from long an endurance, came out in crowds along the line of march of the army of the Union and greeted our troops with the most enthusiastic cheers. A great many applications are being

made at the Executive office for passes to Memphis.

The Pursuit of Jackson.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley .-Official Despatch from General Fremont.

Headquarters, Mountain Dept., Port Republic, June 9, Noon, Via Martinsburg, June 12. There was no collision with the enc-

my after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march

General Blenker had the left, Gener-

The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our ad-Annee found his rear guard barely Port Republic. Everywhere were evi-across the river, and the bridge in dences of the completeness of yester-

that some of the officers remaining on this side escaped only with the loss of to ours. They left their dead and their horses.

apprised us of an engagement, and I and many wounded. Two of their un informed here that Gen. Jackson and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pur-

I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to obtain communication with Gen. Shields. This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keyes for our remain-

scattered through the woods, and ma-

Our men behaved nobly throughout five killed and seventeen wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, has buried sixty-five. The commander down. Our Colonel had Garibaldi Guards, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the 45th New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of General Bayard and General Milroy's brigade. One of the Bucktail hard to say. For my part, my horse companies has lost all of its officers, was shot under me; twice struck with commissioned and non-commissioned.

'The loss in General Schenck's brighad no time to give further attention ade was less, although he inflicted se to him; he was afterwards killed by a vere loss on the enemy, principally by las Dunnka.

Many horses were killed in our batcanister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the filed, are entitled to the President's commendation. The offigallantry and efficiency, which requires that I shall make particular mention the particular notice of the President

as soon as possible.

I will send in a full report, but in his report I am unable to make any one particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

FROM MEMPHIS.

6,000 Bales of Cotton for Shipment. Capture of two Rebel Steamers.

Memphis, June 10 .- Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission field of the inhabitants to the rule of the United States authorities is surprising and gratifying.

The civil authorities continue to dis-

charge the functions of their office as heretofore.

The provost marshal's office thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before this permission is granted.

Jackson's rebel cavalry, which has been hovering around the city since its occupation by our troops, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in

that city, it is not probable that they will make an attempt to burn it. The city recorder was yesterday arrested by the provest marshal, for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the street with a Union sol-

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cattle that can be found. Applications to ship 6,000 bales of

cotton have already been made. The Memphis Argus is still outspoken in its Secession sympathy. The Avalanche is more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly, and both papers advise peaceable submission to the Federal

Many stores have been reported and resumed business. Some dealers refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank-notes. The markets

are rather sparsely supplied with meat and vegetables. Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

Further from Memphis. NEW YORK, June 12 .- A special des patch from Memphis, to the Tribune, says that many of the Memphis banks have been located at Columbus, Mississippi. Gen. Hindman took a forced loan of a million from them a week ago in the name of the Southern Con-

federacy.
Com. Davis is sending despatches to

Gen. Halleck overland. Memphis, June 9.—Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebels' fleet hero and the surrender of the city reached St. Francis river. Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. Hindman's order, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some 400 bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about forty miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night this city was as quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being protty generally refused.

There has been no movement either in the fleet or land forces since Friday It is said that as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

The Battle of Cross Keys, Va.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Port Republic, Va., June 10, 1862.

The army advanced early this mornng in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods, and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were eviday's success. The battle was fought Our advance came in so suddenly at Cross Keys, and takes that name.

The rebel loss was greatly superior their horses.

Cannonading during the forenoon than five hundred dead were found.

Two of their guns were left behind, which we cap

tured this morning.

The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambu-lances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken.

The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty men. The enemy retreated till midnight,

Despatches from Gen. Halleck.

Washington, June 13.—Despatches from Gen. Halleck dated June 12th. 7 P. M., have been received at the War army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be ny had been already buried. A number greatly disorganized, mutinous and of prisoners had been taken during the deserting. Regiments in which refu-

ave been found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and repared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

From Charleston S. C.

NEW YORK, June 13 .- A special despatch from Washington says, that Mr. Pierce, the government superintendent of the cotton lands in South Carolina. has arrived there. He left Charleston harbor on Tues-

day. Our forces under Gen. Benham had occupied James Island under the protection of the gunboats. Com. Dupont thought our attack

could not safely proceed until we had stronger force. There was heavy firing from the enemy during Tuesday, but no appre-hension of danger was felt from an

attack on our troops. The rebel force at Charleston has been greatly augmented. Deserters tion was making for a stubborn defense of the city.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Headquarters of Army of the Potomac, Saturday, June 14. The movements of the enemy to lay have been extensive, and as yet

are involved in mystery.

Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighbor-hood of Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall of the cavalry was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direc-

A contraband who came in yesterday reports that a force of about thirty thousand cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericsburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Uhurch. The rebels opened at daylight this morning, a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours. We had only one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. Ingalls, on suspicion of communicating with the ene-my. There is no doubt that rebel Generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home

The weather is hot and sultry.

The Killed and Wounded at the Port Republic Fight

Washington, June 14.—The following is a list, so far as can be ascertained, of the killed and wounded in the desperate fight near Port Republic last Monday, between the rebel forces and the advance guard of General Shields, under Col. Carroll, consisting of the oighty-fourth Pennsylvania, seventh Indiana, and first Virginia, and other regiments.

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Killed-John Harding. Wounded-Alexander G. Thornton

Ellis Kyler. Missing-30. One Hundred aud-tenth Pennsylvania. Killed-4; wounded 1, missing 33. The names of the sufferers in this re

giment have not been ascertained.

Items in General. "Where will Davis stop?" asks a cotemporary. Where Beauregard said he would water his horse, probably.

The following sign on Western Row, Cincinnati, is original.—" Kaixs, Krackers, Kandyes, Konfeckshennarys, Hollesail and Retaile."

One Wm. Patch writes to the Mobile Register that he is a Northern man and doesn't believe the United States ean carry on this war a year longer. Bill Patch must be a small potato-a very small potato Patch.

Parson Brownlow is a nice man. The Louisville Journal says, "he has repeatedly assured us that he never swore an oath, never played a card, never took a drink of liquor, never went to the theatre, never attended a horse race, never told a lie, never good deal more like money than the broke the Sabbath, never wore whisk-shinplasters Mr. P. showed as. The ers, and never kissed any woman but soldiers asked him the most absurd

The Iron and Hardware Store of Mr. George Bright, in Pottsville, was badly damaged on Monday afternoon last, by the explosion of a barrel of benzole (or crude coal oil) in the cellar.

Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg, have been extensively altered to fives and tens, dered him back. He answered that and put in circulation.

Every traitor who utters a disloyal sentiment in Baltimore is at once knocked down by a loyal man. The same practice would have a beneficial ably. Mr. P. furnished us with a list effect in other localities north of Balti- of political prisoners at Tuscaloosa,

THE FOLLOWING RECEIPTS are said never to fail : To Destroy Rats .- Catch them, one by one, and flatten their heads in a

emon-soneezer. To Kill Cockroaches .- Get a pair of eavy boots, eatch your roaches, put them in a barrel, and get in yourself

and dance. To Kill Mice-On going to bed put crumbs of cheese on your moustache, lie with your mouth open, and when the mouse's whiskers tickle yours, bite.

Interesting to Parents.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune calls the attention of parents to the prevailing practice of causing children to ride backward in their carriages, as a manner of locomotion attended with very injurious consequences. It is said that those physicians who have examined into the matter are of the opinion that disease of the brain may, in a great number of cases, be traced to this practice alone, and that many suffer in after life from the effects of this manner of riding. If this be true, it is certainly a duty to give the thoughtless word of caution, the health and comfort of children being a subject of vital importance to parents.

Man An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

Half burned locomotives and ears Interesting Narrative of a Paroled Federal Prisoner--Southern Items.

> The Nashville Union of the 4th instant savs:

We met yesterday in the city with Rev. L. C. Pace, chaplain of the 25th Missouri Regiment, Colonel Peabody, the brave young officer who fell at the

battle of Pittsburg Landing.
Mr. Pace was captured on Monday
by the rebels, and taken to Mobile, where he was put in a miserable slave-pen, with Dr. Carey, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Young, of Terre Haute. The Government gave them no bedding, and fed them on salt beef and corn bread, both of poor quality. Dr. Nott, a citizen of Mobile, showed them several kindnesses, and endeavored to get them paroled.
Great destitution exists at Mobile.—

Flour is from \$20 to \$25 a barrel; salt \$48 a sack; bacon 25 cents a pound. From Mobile they were carried to Tus-caloosa, Ala., where they were put in close confinement, and were not allowed to look out of the gratings of their window. Their keeper was a brutal foreigner, who had been a keepsay that 30,000 men from Beauregard's army had reached, and every preparaand worse than at Mobile. They remained there until the 15th of May .-One of the prisoners, a private, and a mere lad, was shot dead by the guard for looking out of the second-story window. During their stay here some of the prisoners dug a hole under the wall with their butcher-knives, and one night fifty of them escaped, of whom eight were brought back and put in irons. The guard were most ignorant and degraded creatures, and were bewildered at the ingenuity of the Yankees.

The military and political prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other. A Captain was put in chains for speaking to one of the political prisoners. Our sick soldiers were crowded into small rooms, badly ventilated, to the number of a hundred and twentyfive, without bedding, blankets, knives forks, or any conveniences whatever. They were treated like brutes. There was a great scarcity of medicine. Provisions of all kinds are very dear. The dry-goods trade is obsolete and "nearly played out." Flimsey, coarse calico sells at \$1 per yard. Money is abundant, the pockets of everybody being filled with shinplasters, which are issued profusely by nearly everybody. Mr. Pace showed us some samples which were truly laughable .-Some were printed on large sheets of brown paper, and men carried them around and cut them off as need required, as they would postage stamps.

Terrible demoralization prevails.— Humanity and sympathy for suffering seems extinct with a large part of the community. Religion is despised, and drunkenness, profanity and licentionsness prevail everywhere. The families of soldiers are in great destitution and wholly uncared for. Numbers of the wealthy men of Mobile are Union, mon at heart. One of them, after cursing "greenback money" in public, as worthless, offered Mr. Pace twentyfive per cent. for some, after he had taken him back into his counting room: The officers admit that we will take Richmond and occupy the Mississippi river, and say they will make a guer-illa war of it in the future. He talked with Gen. Breckinridge, at Corintifi who treated him politely. He called the battle of Shiloh a drawn battle. From Tuscaloosa Mr. P. went back

to Mobile, and thence to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was paroled. He says that deep discontent exists throughout the South on account of the conscription act. An officer told him it had lost them 4 000 Tennessee troops. In passing through Selma, Alabama, on the 20th, he heard that Gen. Prentiss was there. He conducts himself in the most defiant manner towards his captors. At Montgomery he noticed large military supplies of every kind provisions, tents, &c., being shipped to Columbus, Miss. All their supplies seemed to be going in that direction.-He thinks that the rebel army will fall back there.

The wheat and oat crops of the South almost universally are eaten up with the rust. The prospect for corn is only tolerably good. Hogs are very scarce. The rebel troops at Tuscaloosa are exceeding ignorant, hardly any of them being able to read. Our prisoners would pass off the labels of quack medicine bottles on them as money .-This, however, is not singular, as "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" labels look a questions about the Yankees. They believed the most foolish and improbable stories and rumors readily. While at Tuscaloosa Lieut. Bliss, one of the prisoners, a fine young officer, had stepped across the street, as he wasprivileged to do by the officers, to get a cup of milk. As the woman was waiting on some others, the guard orhe would return as soon as he could get his milk, when the guard shot him-dead in the street. The man was tried and acquitted readily and honorbrought there from East Tennessee for no other crime but loyalty. They are treated in the most cruel manner. Many of the people of Tuscaloosa, he thinks, are Union people, but they are denied all access to the prisoners, and are not allowed to show them any kindness whatever, not even to loan them a book or a newspaper. He bought a copy of the Journal of the Confederate Congress, but it was ta-ken from him, and told that prisoners had no business with such books.

EGF DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION CA-NAL.—We regret to learn from the Lebanon papers, that the Union Canal was most seriously damaged by the freshet of the 4th and 5th inst., tho Branch from Lebanon to Pine Grove being almost entirely destroyed. So complete is the destruction that it is doubtful whether this portion of the work will be repaired, in the present condition of the company. A letter from Hother Hage. Esq., the Chief Engineer, states that both of the reservoirs, the Swatara and Blue Lock aqueducts, the embankments at many places, lock-houses and other property of the company, have been totally demol-ished. Two families of lock tenders on the canal, and Mr. Henry Myers, grain merchant, at the water works near Lebanon, were drowned by the flood.—Rading Gazette.