



D. W. MOORE,
G. E. GOODLANDER, Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXII.—WHOLE NO 1712

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 50

Select Poetry.

What Private Maguire Says.

"Oh! 't is nate to be captain or colonel,
Divil a bit would I want to be higher,
But to rest as a private I think's an infernal
Predicament surely," says Private Maguire.

"They can go sparkin' and playin' at billiards,
With money to spend for their slightest desires,
Toggin' and drinkin' at Willard's,
While we're on the pickets," says Private Maguire.

"Livin' in clear, they think it a thrille,
To stand out all night in the rain and the mire,
And a rebel hard by with a villainous rifle
Disready to pop ye," says Private Maguire.

"Falls, now, its not that I'm after complainin';
I'm spilin' to meet ye, Jeff Davis, Esquire!
Ye big guard—'t is only I'm weary of strainin',
And thrausin', and thrausin'," says Private Maguire.

"O Lord, for a row!—but, Maguire, he says,
Keep yourself sweet for the faeny's fire,
McCollin's the saplin' that shortly will blaze ye,
Be the holy St. Patrick!" says Private Maguire.

"And, lad, if ye're hit, (O, badad, that infernal
Jimmy O'Dowd would make up to Maria!)
Whether ye're captain or major or colonel,
Ye'll die with the best, then," says Private Maguire.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Martin Van Buren, is the only man who held the office of President, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both Houses of Congress.

Thomas H. Benton is the only man who has held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

Gen. Jas Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.

John Quincy Adams held position under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk—during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both Houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

The only case where three brothers occupied seats in the lower House at the same time, was when Elihu B. Washburne represented the First District in Illinois, Israel Washburne, Jr., the Third District in Maine, and Cadwalader Washburne the Third District in Wisconsin.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.—Without the regular exercise of the body, its health cannot be maintained; the body becomes weak, the countenance pale and languid, and the spirits depressed and gloomy. Regular bodily exercise, on the contrary, creates a healthy appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, causes sound and refreshing sleep, a freshness of the complexion, and cheerfulness of the spirits; it wards off disease and tends to preserve the vigor of both mind and body to an advanced age. During the winter season, active exercise in the open air preserves the warmth of the body, and renders it less susceptible to the influence of the cold, and less dependent for its comfort on artificial heat. The periods of the day best adapted to exercise are early in the morning and toward the close of day. Walking is the most beneficial and most natural exercise, because in the erect position, every part of the body is free from restraint, while by the gentler motion communicated to each portion of it, in the act of walking, free circulation is promoted. Next to walking, riding on horseback is the species of exercise to be preferred. Many other species of exercise may be considered as contributing to the support of health; such as working in the garden, or the fields, running, leaping, dancing and swimming.

A SHARPER.—"Sonney, where is your father?"

"Father's dead, sir."

"Have you any mother?"

"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, cause she says she's got enough to do to tend to his young 'un."

"Smart boy; here's a dime for you!"

"That's ye, sir; it's the way I get my livin'!"

"How?"

"Why, by tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you at a dime a pop."

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.—English 26; French 25; German 26; Spanish 24; Dutch 26; Greek 24; Latin 25; Slavonic 27; Georgian 36; Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Samaritan 22; Arabic 27; Persian 31; Turkish 23; Coptic 32; Sanscript 50; Bengalese 21; Burmese 19.

Who Began it—Abolitionists are Disunionists—Their Scurrilous Abuse of Washington.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]
The Union is the nation. The country for which we battle is the Union made by the fathers, on principles which if rightly appreciated by the people, would make it as permanent in duration as the world.— If the war were over today, we should still have in our body politic the elements of discord, because we should have enemies of that Union among us. In seeking for a permanent establishment of unity and harmony, we must seek to convert, or eradicate the men who are opposed in principle to that Union. It is a grand error to imagine that the removal of slavery will remove all opposition to the Union.

The only basis on which men can unite in a government is the basis of mutual interest and mutual yielding. The same is true of States, eminently true of a large number of States banding together to form one great nation. The enemy to the Union is not local. It exists at the North and at the South. If any one doubts Northern abolitionism is the ally of Southern secessionism, a study of history will remove the doubt and stamp the truth of the allegations as an everlasting fact. It is true that some men, and good men, too, forgetting in the fierce excitement of the present the whole history of their progress step by step, which brought us into the trouble, are disposed to look with leniency on the Northern disunionists among us, because they so earnestly advocate the war against the Southern disunionists. But we have said, and we repeat that no abolitionist is in favor of a war for the old Union and no candid abolitionist will be found to-day who denies that he is opposed to a restoration of the Union as it was. We are living in the midst of a triangular war. Southern rebellion attacks the Constitution and makes war on its defenders. Northern Union men, by hundreds of thousands, rise to the defense of the Constitution, the old instrument of sanctified memory and world-wide influence for good, while a third party, professing to be for a Union, acting with steadfast purpose against the American Union, and when driven to the wall openly confess that they regard the Union with the abhorrence of a "Roman criminal chained to a bathhouse corpse," and that they uphold the war only because they hope to have it effect "what the Constitution failed to accomplish."

We do not use our own phrase. We but quote from the leaders of political radicalism. We invite any American who has at heart the true interests of the Union, to read a few facts in the past, which are too near being forgotten. We shall state nothing that will be disputed by even the radical men of the day.
The theory of radical abolitionism as propounded by its most eminent leaders was this, that the Constitution of the United States was a sinful and therefore a detestable instrument. They demanded the exodus of the slave over the ruins of the American Union. They avowed hostility to the Constitution in all their meetings; they recognized no human law, treaty or compact as of sufficient force to stand in the way of effecting that result. Part of the radical abolitionists were opposed to the introduction of the subject into politics—others favored the idea. The result was a division of the ranks, and the formation of an abolition political party. By gradual but certain progress, the two elements virtually reunited, and radical abolitionists became politicians.
For ten years they have continued their disunion labors as politicians. They published their papers and documents with the memorable words, "The Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell." They abused and vilified the memory of the fathers. We go back to one abolition meeting in Massachusetts as a specimen of hundreds that were held throughout the country. A speaker named Foster, thus argued:—"Was it not that the only hope for the slave was over the ruins of the Government and of the American Church? The dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery. Why not, then, address themselves plainly to their work?"
Another speaker, one Remond, said that:—"Remembering that he was a slaveholder, he could not split upon Washington. [Loud hisses and applause.] The hisses, he said, were slaveholders in spirit, and every one of them would embrace him if they had the courage to do it. So near to Faneuil Hall and Banker Hill, was he not to be permitted to say that that scoundrel George Washington had enslaved his fellow men?"
And Mr. Wendell Phillips, the Apostle of Abolitionism, and now the representative of the conditional Unionism, so elegantly illustrated by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, thus in an apologetic manner, intimated that he coincided in the views concerning the "scoundrel Washington," and proposed to veil the statue of the greatest of men. He said:—"He should be loth to affix to the name of Washington the epithet which Mr. Remond did. He knew his defects—the effect of his evil example; but let us remember his times, his education—let us remember the good service he did once and again for the sentiment of liberty.— Washington was a sinner. It became an American to cover his face when he placed his hat among the great men of the world, for it was stained with a great gout of blood. Yet he was a great man had great virtues, and he would not give him the name of scoundrel, because there were too many for whom they should keep that name."

Another resolution directed that the proceedings be sent to Governor Wise of Virginia and the last resolution of this meeting, in a series of thirteen, was one directing the publication of the proceedings in the country papers and in the N. Y. Tribune. We presume they were not admitted to that paper, but it is a part of the history of the times that the men who acted at this meeting were also co-operating with the Tribune in the political campaign then going on, and expected their affiliation to be recognized by that paper. But although their proceedings were not published, the Tribune had no word of denunciation for the men who thus openly proposed correspondence with Southern disunionists. We do not speak of it to blame the Tribune. That paper was acting with a political party for political success. But that which we have said is history.

When the government of the United States looked for Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion, did it examine the history of that meeting? When it sought the men who corresponded with the South for the purpose of bringing about disunion, did it inquire into the rules of the New York meeting, which directed the opening of correspondence on the object?
The page of history which we have opened is black indeed. It may well appeal the strongest heart, when we reflect on the extent to which this same radical disunionism has been permitted to go. But we have not opened it to discourage any one. On the contrary, it is to rouse the spirit of every lover of his country, every patriot in America, that we direct attention to this infamous story. Its lesson is one of love for the country and for the principles of its fathers. In time like the present their should be no mistake as to the real dangers which menace the Republic, no error in selecting those against whom to direct our endeavors. Men should not be deceived by the flimsy pretense of loyalty which old time disunionists put on in the present troubles. It is truth, plain as daylight, which no man of the radical party will be found ready to deny, that that party is opposed to the prosecution of the war for the Union as it was, and only in favor of it for the establishment of some sort of Union in which their views of slavery shall rule the whole country. In this very hour of our calamity, the glory of Massachusetts is dimmed by the voice of other conditional Unionist Governor, who tells the nation that it is doubtful whether Massachusetts will fight for the old Union, but that she is ready to fight for the freedom of the negroes of the South. But Massachusetts gives the lie to her Governor by putting out her soldiers for the struggle, and, proving all of her valiant and patriotic sons have not yet gone to the field, that she has more left, and abundance, who love the Union of Washington. The entire North is, we believe, earnestly at work for the Union. The President is laboring for that Union. Congress has pledged itself to conduct the war for that Union. And that Union can never be made strong until the "Disunion men of the South," are satisfied of their impotence, and repudiated by the Union men of the South, nor until the North with a strong voice and firm hand controls and annihilates the disunion men here, who in the memorable words of Mr. Blair are aiders and abettors of the Southern Confederacy.

THE DEPART OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—Later advices from Mexico fully confirm previous reports of the defeat of the French on the 4th and 5th of May last. The battle was a sanguinary one, and the French Zouaves, who must have fought with great gallantry, suffered severely. The French were only 4,000 strong; but the number of Mexicans is not given, though they may be computed at from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

The following is suggested as a suitable epitaph for John Bull's tombstone:
Here lies John Bull,
This marble under;
He's gone to—well,
I shouldn't wonder.

Religious Miscellany.

SELECTIONS FROM RUIN AND RESTORATION.

The path of the penitent is not so painful and difficult as you imagine it to be; and the tears of penitence are not like hot scalding tears of remorse. It is sweet and blissful sorrow, to sit at the foot of the cross and weep for our sins. And it is an emotion of heaven to full assurance that atoning blood has so purified our hearts from dilettante that God is our reconciled father and heaven is our home.

We may deck vice in gay attire. Art and wealth may lend their aid to hide her deformities, and grace her manners, so that at first she may charm with her blandishments and her deceitful smiles; yet it is like dressing up a grinning, ghastly skeleton in the drapery of a bride. When her diabolical art is attained, she will drop her mask, throw off her drapery, and stretch out her long festal arms to embrace her victim in the embrace of death.

The joys of religion are the result of holy obedience. They proceed from a "conscience void of offence toward God and man." They are the fruits of faith and love and holy principles implanted in the heart, which are to be developed and matured by the means of grace; becoming stronger and brighter as the soul approaches in the scene of his exaltation, for "the path of the just is to a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

It is a worldly maxim that vice is the partner of misery, and it is an inspired truth, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Every virtue, which we are commanded to practice, conduces to health, honor, wealth and happiness, while vice of every description leads directly to dishonor, poverty and misery. Thus we have the evidence before our eyes, that holiness is necessary to perfect happiness; and that all that is required to make hell dreadful as it is represented by the figures of Scripture, is to let human passion reign unchecked; for it sometimes makes a hell upon earth.

Other considerations, such as reputation, success and the restraints of public opinion may keep you from open immorality; but nothing but true virtue and the implanting of those principles, which are the work of God's Almight Spirit and Grace can so renovate the heart, as to secure your ultimate happiness. Seek religion then, as the great safeguard and bulwark of defence against vice; and seek it now, before evil habits have won their furrows so deep in your heart, that nothing can obliterate them.

Pardon does not necessarily imply restoration. An executive may pardon a criminal but he cannot restore him to the place in society that he had occupied before he transgressed. There is a stigma attached to his character, and a loss of confidence not easily regained. Hence the whole gospel plan is so designed, not merely to secure pardon to the penitent, or, in other words, to avert the penalty of the law; but to restore him to the place which he would have occupied had he never sinned.

Could the habitual swearer only see the list of his oaths, as taken down by the pen of the recording angel, he would never suspect that it was the work of a man; but he would suppose that it was the outpouring of some satanic spirit who had devoted all the energies of his mind to the task of reviling his Maker. And though he might be a brave man; his knees would knock like Belshazzar's when he saw the handwriting on the wall; and the pen would drop from his nerveless grasp if he were required to write his signature to the list and acknowledge it as his deed.

It should be a startling thought, that God may take the sweater at his word, and in eternity pour upon his head those vials of wrath which are as yet unopened. Who would dare to die like that profane wretch who swore, with an awful oath, that he would beat a rival boat, or blow himself to hell, and whose body, in five minutes, was scattered in fragments over the wharf, and whose soul was in the presence of the Being whom he had insulted and defied. What is man that he should dare to provoke the wrath of one who can sweep him into eternity by His breath?

The Holy Spirit will work without the aid of Providence, in changing us into the image of Christ, just in proportion as we look with open face to the glory of Christ, for the express purpose of imitating Him. Yes; let his glory change us "from glory to glory," and from one another; and whatever conformity to the divine image we gain by this purifying process of holy contemplation will lessen the necessity for severe purifying discipline.

How infatuated must he be, whose religion begins and ends with hearing and talking of "the truth as it is in Jesus!" That truth is intended to rule both the tongue and the temper; to subdue both the love of the world, and the love of ease; to turn sloth into activity, and selfishness into cheerful benevolence; and thus to make all whom it blesses, "a blessing" to others, to the full extent of their ability.

Be as much a fraud of not following the Lord fully, as you are of denying the Lord who bought you; as much shocked at partial obedience and heartless devotion, as at open infidelity.

Forced or slavish obedience is not service rendered to God, but a tax paid to the conscience to moderate its uneasiness.

Fame is like an eel—hard to catch, and harder to hold.

THE WAR ON THE SHENANDOAH.

The Battle Between Jackson and a Portion of Shields' Command.

The Philadelphia Press has obtained the following particulars of the recent movements of Gen. Shields' division and the subsequent battle near Fort Republic from an officer of the corps:

When at Luray Gen. Shields sent orders to acting Gen. Carroll, formerly of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, but now in command of the Fourth Brigade, to move on to Columbia bridge, 8 miles beyond, and to hold that position. Gen. Carroll immediately communicated orders to his troops to prepare for marching, and shortly after, he started with the Seventh Indiana Regiment and a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the bridge, he found it burnt and no enemy in sight. He waited until the balance of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth and one Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and First Virginia Regiments came up. He then was ordered on to Conrad's store, 22 miles beyond, but a fiercer Seventh Indiana crossed Naked creek, it commenced to rain very hard, and the water began to rise so rapidly that the passage of the stream could not be attempted.

The water continued this way for two days and nights, and during this time one portion of General Carroll's brigade was on one side of the creek, and the other portion on the other. As soon as the flood subsided, which was on Saturday, the whole brigade marched on about eight miles, where they encamped. In the meantime the baggage train had come up, and active preparations were going forward for the expected battle. At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Gen. Carroll again took up his march for Fort Republic, 15 miles distant. He arrived within sight of that place at 6 o'clock, and immediately, at the head of a body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a charge through the town and through the bridge, taking some prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Doughton, on Jackson's staff, and at one time a detachment of Gen. Carroll's Gen. Carroll captured him personally. Afterwards Gen. Carroll learned that Gen. Jackson and his staff were in town. The rebels no longer prevented the movements of Gen. Carroll than they immediately formed in line of battle and charged on him. He fired about two rounds and then was forced to retreat, leaving his guns in the possession of the enemy.

The 7th Indiana, 84th and 119 Pennsylvania, and 1st Virginia, immediately moved up the bank of the river, and attempted to outflank the rebels. They no longer saw our intention than they opened on us with 18 pieces of artillery and a destructive musketry fire. Finding that he was being outflanked, Gen. Carroll ordered a retreat. This was done with good order and our forces retired in good order for reinforcements. During the engagement our forces lost about sixty men killed and wounded. That night Gen. Tyler, with the Third Brigade came up, with Damm, chief of artillery, with twelve cannon. As Gen. Tyler was the senior officer, he took command of the whole force. The same evening Gen. Carroll suggested to Gen. Tyler to retreat, but Gen. T. positively refused.

In the morning (Monday) Col. Damm suggested to Gen. Carroll to advance, under cover of the heavy fog then prevailing, and destroy the bridge. Gen. Carroll intimated that it was impossible, and again suggested a retreat, but Gen. Tyler positively refused.
On advancing, they discovered that in the night Jackson had crossed the river, sent his trains before him, and was in line of battle on the other side. About 6 o'clock the rebel artillery opened fire, and immediately after our line of battle was formed, and our artillery endeavored to destroy the bridge, but were not successful. The Seventh Indiana was ordered to support a battery on the right, the First Virginia was placed in the centre, and the Eighty-fourth and one Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania on the left, supporting a battery. Gen. Tyler ordered Gen. Carroll to the right and centre, while he took command of the left.

About six o'clock the enemy was seen advancing in large force through the woods and wheat fields. Soon the action became general along the whole line, and the battle waxed warm. The 7th Indiana, on the right supported by the 29th Ohio drove the rebels half a mile. Finding that the 84th and 119 Pennsylvania were being outflanked, they were ordered down to support the centre, but as soon as they were beginning to move the rebels made an overwhelming charge, and captured one battery of four pieces. The 6th Ohio, perceiving this, moved up and made a charge, which recaptured the battery; but they could not hold it very long, for the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, moved forward, and to prevent themselves from being all taken prisoners, the brave Ohioans were forced to retire and leave the guns, which were immediately turned up on them by the rebels.

On the right the battle was closely contested, and numerous charges of the rebels were repulsed. At one time Colonel Gavin's Seventh Indiana Regiment kept the Seventh Louisiana, Seventh Georgia and 5th Virginia at bay for a long while, until he was reinforced by the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

Finding that we were greatly outnumbered, and to continue the fight would only be slaughtering our soldiers, Gen. Tyler, at 10 o'clock ordered a retreat. He requested Gen. Carroll to cover it, and he (Gen. Tyler) would personally take charge of the advance.

Gen. Tyler, immediately set his advance in motion, but they retreated so rapidly that it caused a panic in the rear, and for a long time every soldier was looking out for himself. Within a distance of two or three miles from the battle field Gen. Car-

THE WAR ON THE SHENANDOAH.

The Battle Between Jackson and a Portion of Shields' Command.

The Philadelphia Press has obtained the following particulars of the recent movements of Gen. Shields' division and the subsequent battle near Fort Republic from an officer of the corps:

When at Luray Gen. Shields sent orders to acting Gen. Carroll, formerly of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, but now in command of the Fourth Brigade, to move on to Columbia bridge, 8 miles beyond, and to hold that position. Gen. Carroll immediately communicated orders to his troops to prepare for marching, and shortly after, he started with the Seventh Indiana Regiment and a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the bridge, he found it burnt and no enemy in sight. He waited until the balance of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth and one Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and First Virginia Regiments came up. He then was ordered on to Conrad's store, 22 miles beyond, but a fiercer Seventh Indiana crossed Naked creek, it commenced to rain very hard, and the water began to rise so rapidly that the passage of the stream could not be attempted.

The water continued this way for two days and nights, and during this time one portion of General Carroll's brigade was on one side of the creek, and the other portion on the other. As soon as the flood subsided, which was on Saturday, the whole brigade marched on about eight miles, where they encamped. In the meantime the baggage train had come up, and active preparations were going forward for the expected battle. At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Gen. Carroll again took up his march for Fort Republic, 15 miles distant. He arrived within sight of that place at 6 o'clock, and immediately, at the head of a body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a charge through the town and through the bridge, taking some prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Doughton, on Jackson's staff, and at one time a detachment of Gen. Carroll's Gen. Carroll captured him personally. Afterwards Gen. Carroll learned that Gen. Jackson and his staff were in town. The rebels no longer prevented the movements of Gen. Carroll than they immediately formed in line of battle and charged on him. He fired about two rounds and then was forced to retreat, leaving his guns in the possession of the enemy.

The 7th Indiana, 84th and 119 Pennsylvania, and 1st Virginia, immediately moved up the bank of the river, and attempted to outflank the rebels. They no longer saw our intention than they opened on us with 18 pieces of artillery and a destructive musketry fire. Finding that he was being outflanked, Gen. Carroll ordered a retreat. This was done with good order and our forces retired in good order for reinforcements. During the engagement our forces lost about sixty men killed and wounded. That night Gen. Tyler, with the Third Brigade came up, with Damm, chief of artillery, with twelve cannon. As Gen. Tyler was the senior officer, he took command of the whole force. The same evening Gen. Carroll suggested to Gen. Tyler to retreat, but Gen. T. positively refused.

In the morning (Monday) Col. Damm suggested to Gen. Carroll to advance, under cover of the heavy fog then prevailing, and destroy the bridge. Gen. Carroll intimated that it was impossible, and again suggested a retreat, but Gen. Tyler positively refused.
On advancing, they discovered that in the night Jackson had crossed the river, sent his trains before him, and was in line of battle on the other side. About 6 o'clock the rebel artillery opened fire, and immediately after our line of battle was formed, and our artillery endeavored to destroy the bridge, but were not successful. The Seventh Indiana was ordered to support a battery on the right, the First Virginia was placed in the centre, and the Eighty-fourth and one Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania on the left, supporting a battery. Gen. Tyler ordered Gen. Carroll to the right and centre, while he took command of the left.

About six o'clock the enemy was seen advancing in large force through the woods and wheat fields. Soon the action became general along the whole line, and the battle waxed warm. The 7th Indiana, on the right supported by the 29th Ohio drove the rebels half a mile. Finding that the 84th and 119 Pennsylvania were being outflanked, they were ordered down to support the centre, but as soon as they were beginning to move the rebels made an overwhelming charge, and captured one battery of four pieces. The 6th Ohio, perceiving this, moved up and made a charge, which recaptured the battery; but they could not hold it very long, for the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, moved forward, and to prevent themselves from being all taken prisoners, the brave Ohioans were forced to retire and leave the guns, which were immediately turned up on them by the rebels.

On the right the battle was closely contested, and numerous charges of the rebels were repulsed. At one time Colonel Gavin's Seventh Indiana Regiment kept the Seventh Louisiana, Seventh Georgia and 5th Virginia at bay for a long while, until he was reinforced by the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

Finding that we were greatly outnumbered, and to continue the fight would only be slaughtering our soldiers, Gen. Tyler, at 10 o'clock ordered a retreat. He requested Gen. Carroll to cover it, and he (Gen. Tyler) would personally take charge of the advance.

Gen. Tyler, immediately set his advance in motion, but they retreated so rapidly that it caused a panic in the rear, and for a long time every soldier was looking out for himself. Within a distance of two or three miles from the battle field Gen. Car-

roll halted, and immediately reorganized his troops, and after this they marched regularly away, pursued by a regiment of cavalry two pieces of artillery and several regiments of infantry, all under command of Jackson. The rebels shelled our troops all the way, but did not do much damage. When ten miles from the battle-field they met Shields' and five miles further they came across the balance of his command advancing to their support. The whole force immediately retreated to Luray, where they now are. All of our dead and wounded were left on the field, as were also nine of our cannon and four army wagons.

The above is taken from a letter in the Press, dated Winchester, June 15. The writer also says:

At present the town is greatly excited in regard to late army movements in this valley, and all kinds of rumors are afloat. The secessionists are wild with joy over the reported successes of Jackson, and they readily circulate the news. They again expected Jackson in this place, and boast that before another week rolls around Fennest, Shields, Banks and Sigel will be all driven back to the Potomac.— From all the information I have been able to gather from both sides, I deduce the following:—Jackson, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of artillery is at Fort Republic, waiting for Gen. Fremont, Gen. Shields is at Luray, while Gen. Fremont has fallen back to Mount Jackson.

HON. PIERRE SOULÉ.—The New York Tribune of Thursday, contains the following sketch of this gentleman's career:—"Pierre Soule, a leading spirit among the New Orleans Rebels, arrived here yesterday as prisoner of war. Soule has a history. He was born in France; was son of a Lieutenant General in the Republican army; destined for the church, and studied under the Jesuits in the Toulouse College, getting weary of theology, he went to Bordeaux, where he got into a plot against the sacred Bourbon; went to Paris, and was admitted a member of the bar; helped Bachelin and Morey to edit an ultra liberal journal; was tried for and attacked upon the Ministry; defended himself boldly and skillfully, but was fined 10,000 francs and imprisoned; escaped, and in 1825 came to America; studied English; was admitted to the New Orleans bar, and became great as a lawyer; was elected United States Senator for a vacancy in 1847, and again in 1849 for a full term; was an extreme Southern always; Pierce made him Minister to Spain, where he had a quarrel and duel with Turgot, French Minister, whom he severely wounded, made trouble by his Cuban Americanism Fillmore's, and the William Emmenton a reciprocity treaty with reference to that island concluded by the Secretary of Legation during the Minister's absence; was one of the ostend confederates in 1854, and probably dictated the Cuban policy of the notorious manifesto, returned to this country in 1856, and has been an active and bitter traitor ever since. He is now enjoying the hospitalities of the United States jail at Fort Lafayette.

A BOOMERANG.—On Monday last a lot of sick and wounded soldiers arrived in this place from Hagerstown and as soon as they reached the Depot, they were as usual surrounded by an anxious crowd eager to hear the News. To a question asked one of the soldiers he replied, "Gentlemen I can tell you how you can put an end to this war very soon." "How?" "How?" eagerly inquired one, "Burn them out!" chimed another. "No," replied the soldier, "hang all the Abolitionists in the North and the war will soon stop, for the sentiment of the army." A profound silence ensued, and the crowd dispersed with faces as red as if they had just been attending the funeral of a dear relative. A rapid Republican remarked as he left the spot, "That's a Breakridge Democrat, I'll bet. Yes, replied a bystander, "you can safely make that bet, for nearly the whole army are Democrats. The Republican accelerated his locomotion and went off muttering unbecomingly things."

THE VOICE OF WISDOM.—In his speech on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Senate, Thursday, February 6, 1853, Henry Clay said: "I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The slaughter of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and in subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

A VERY WORTHY AND PLEASANT LADY who could not read, had several books loaned to her, which she got a little good to read to her. The deacon of her church, loaned her "Pilgrim's Progress" and a nephew a copy of "Robinson Crusoe." Having them read alternately, the deacon got the text a little mixed up; and when the deacon called upon her and asked her how she liked "Pilgrim's Progress" he was somewhat surprised when she replied:—"It's a marvelous book, truly; why, what big troubles him and his man Friday in delect!"