



A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence, &c.

"WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."

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HOMES BEYOND THE TIDE.

We are out on the ocean sailing,
Homeward bound we sweetly glide
We are out on the ocean, sailing
To a home beyond the tide.
All the storms will soon be over,
Then we'll anchor in the harbor;
We are out on the ocean sailing
To a home beyond the tide.
Millions more are safely landed
Over on the golden shore;
Millions more are on their journey,
Yet there's room for millions more.

All the storms, &c.
Come on board, and "ship" for glory,
Be in haste—make up your mind!
For our vessel's weighing anchor,
You will soon be left behind.
All the storms, &c.

You have kindled over yonder,
On that bright and happy shore;
By and by we'll swell the number,
When the toils of life are o'er.
All the storms, &c.

Spread your sails, while heavenly breezes
Gently waft our vessel on;
All on board are sweetly singing—
Free salvation is the song.
All the storms, &c.

When we all are safely anchored
Over on the shining shore,
We will walk about the city,
And will sing for ever more.
All the storms, &c.

The East Tennessee Convention.

This Convention did its work nobly. It was unswayed by the threats of the State authorities, and boldly declared that under no circumstances would Tennessee support Secession. It put forth a Declaration, that makes Secession through and through. The Declaration lays the following, among other things, at the door of Secession:

It was urged forward by members of Congress who were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and were themselves supported by the Convention. It was effected without consultation with all the States interested in the slavery question, and without exhausting peaceful remedies.

It has plunged the country into civil war, paralyzed our commerce, interfered with the whole trade and business of our country, lessened the value of our property, destroyed many of the pursuits of life, and bids fair to involve the whole nation in irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin.

It has changed the entire relations of States and adopted constitutions without submitting them to a vote of the people, and where such a vote had been authorized it has been upon the condition prescribed by Senator Mason, of Virginia, that those who voted the Union ticket "MUST LEAVE THE STATE."

It had advocated a constitutional monarchy, a King and a Dictator, and is, through the Richmond press, at this moment, recommending to the Convention in Virginia a restriction of the right of suffrage, and in severing connection with the Yankees to abolish every vestige of resemblance to the institutions of that detested race.

It has formed military leagues, passed military bills, and opened the door for oppressive taxation, without consulting the people, and then, in mockery of a free election, has required them by their votes to sanction its usurpations and the penalties of moral proscriptio or at the point of bayonet.

It has offered a premium for crime in directing the discharge of volunteers from criminal prosecutions, and in recommending them to be sent to the front.

It has stained our State book with the reputation of Northern debts, and has greatly violated the Constitution by attempting, through its unlawful extension, to destroy the right of suffrage.

It has attempted to destroy, and, we fear, soon utterly prostrate the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has involved the Southern States in a war whose success is hopeless, and which must ultimately lead to the ruin of the people.

It has bigoted, overbearing, and intolerant spirit has already subjected the people of East Tennessee to many petty grievances; our people have been insulted; our flags have been fired upon and torn down; our houses have been rudely entered; our families subjected to insult; our peaceable meetings interrupted; our women and children shot at by a mercenary soldiery; our towns pillaged; our citizens robbed and some of them assassinated and murdered.

In conclusion the Convention declared the acts of State Government unconstitutional and illegal; that East Tennessee would not submit to them; and taking the possession animal by the horns demands the right to secede from the State and remain in the Union. A Commission was appointed to address the Legislature on the subject, and arrangements made to organize a local government for East Tennessee. The Secessionists have stirred up a hornet's nest in East Tennessee.

Southern Threats.—A cotton state paper says "the southern will soon settle, strike a balance with the north, for the injuries heaped upon them by the black-headed abolitionists." It is about time they struck something—they have kept a running account long enough.

Political Revelations by Hon. Edward Everett.

This distinguished gentleman has recently written a letter explaining his change of position, or why, from being a National Union candidate for Vice-President, he now supports the Government under a Republican Administration. In doing so he makes some important political revelations, gathered from his long acquaintance with leading Southern politicians. He thus explains why he consented to become a candidate for Vice-President:

I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the bands of the patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had, for thirty years, been resolved to break up the Union, as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

I certainly deprecated the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral vote of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the disunionists would not wait for overt acts, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the present House. They "precipitated" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext would fail.

There is the history of the Secession movement in a nutshell. As soon as the Cobbs, the Floyds, the Wises, the Rhett, the Yanceys and the Wigfalls, and the P yors were deprived of the control of the United States Government, they dissolved the Union and set up a Southern Government they could control. Official office! That is the key of the whole Disunion movement.

Mr. Everett truthfully states that they precipitated the rupture of the Union, because they knew that under his administration the pretext would fail; that with Congress against them, Lincoln and his party, were they so disposed, could make aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South. Three months of the new Administration would have satisfied the people of the South that their political leaders had deceived and betrayed them.—Hence the precipitancy of the Secession movement, committing so many of the Southern States to Disunion before the people could ascertain the deception of their leaders.

The course pursued by the Secessionists fully confirms the declaration of Mr. Everett. They have trampled upon the rights of the people until, as Mr. Russell says of New Orleans, not a shadow of liberty of opinion or real freedom exists among them. Having thus crushed out all semblance of freedom, all means of communicating the truth to the people of the Southern States, they hope to keep up the rebellion until they can secure the interference of a foreign power.

Mr. Everett, who took a great interest in the Peace Congress, explains its failure. He says of it:

These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect, in staying the progress of Secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which, in the light of the Constitution, is simply rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

And so it is still. The Secession leaders will not be satisfied with any terms of peace except such as will restore them to Federal power. What folly, then to talk of peace.—The easiest and only mode of effecting a permanent peace is to conquer it. Drive back the armed rebels, push them from State to State, and as you do so, spread light and truth among the deceived and already wretched people of the South. Push forward the Star Spangled Banner, with the sword in one hand for the rebellious politicians of the South, and the Constitution in the other, for the people. Hang the leading traitors, and welcome back the deceived countrymen with a brother's love.

Jefferson Davis in 1858.

In the summer of 1858 Jefferson Davis in a speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, uttered the following language:—"Among culprits, there is no more odious to my mind than a public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution—the compact between the States binding each other for the common defence and general welfare of the other—yet retains to himself a mental reservation that he will war upon the principles he has sworn to maintain, and upon the property rights, the protection of which are part of the compact of the Union. [Applause.] It is a crime too low to be named before this assembly. It is one which no man with self-respect would ever commit. To swear that he will support the Constitution—to take an oath which belongs in many of its relations to all the States, and to use it as a means of injuring a portion of the States of which he is thus the representative, is treason to everything honorable in man. It is the base and cowardly attack of him who gains the confidence of another, in order that he may wound him."

327 A young gentleman from the "rural districts," lately advertised for a wife through the papers, and got answers from eighteen husbands, stating that he might have them.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The New York Observer, in reply to a correspondent who is in great straits about the war, and asks if a Christian nation can become involved in war without great sin, says:

"Doubtless God is punishing us for sin.—The whole nation deserves punishment, the whole nation is now suffering. Some parts of the nation, and some individuals, are specially sinful, and we may be sure that a just God will rightfully apportion his judgments in due proportion to the guilt incurred by each individual, and to the magnitude of his sin. Hence obedience to God is demanded as a Christian duty. Upon this basis does God himself place the question of obedience to civil government. Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: for he is the minister of God to thee for good—a re-venge to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. This obedience to establish authority required as a Christian duty, must be yielded to every command not in itself sinful. Submit yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, for so is the will of God. This is authoritative, decisive. It places the obligation of civil obedience upon a reason that binds the conscience. What God enjoins, whether in his word, or by the officers of civil government, which is his appointed agent, is to be obeyed. Hence those who have almost without a shadow of excuse taken up arms against our equitable and beneficent government are guilty of treason to God as well as to man. They sin not merely against human law, but against law vitalized by the mandate of Jehovah. To permit rebellion against the government must be openly and effectively against its growth and extension. No more slave territory, must become the practical law in the case. Emancipation by compensation, partly from the national treasury and partly from the state, should be encouraged in all the border States, and a decidedly anti-slavery attitude must be maintained by government in all its foreign relations. With these conditions of security against the recurrence of another pro-slavery rebellion, the nation would be safe till the changed state of things, politically and financially, would wholly eradicate that which is manifestly the source of all these troubles. If slavery slavery attitude must be maintained by government in all its foreign relations. With these conditions of security against the recurrence of another pro-slavery rebellion, the nation would be safe till the changed state of things, politically and financially, would wholly eradicate that which is manifestly the source of all these troubles. If slavery

328 In discussing the war, and its probable results in regard to the status of slavery, the Western Advocate says:

"Constitutionally, no change is contemplated; though, should the war be protracted and violent, very great changes in the actual state of slavery may be effected during its continuance by military proceedings. But apart from such a contingency, the condition that things cannot return to the condition they were in previous to the war; that is, the state of the 'peculiar institution' must be greatly modified by the things now transpiring. It will probably be tolerated—merely tolerated—but clearly disencouraged, and politically demoralized. The government must be openly and effectively against its growth and extension. No more slave territory, must become the practical law in the case. Emancipation by compensation, partly from the national treasury and partly from the state, should be encouraged in all the border States, and a decidedly anti-slavery attitude must be maintained by government in all its foreign relations. With these conditions of security against the recurrence of another pro-slavery rebellion, the nation would be safe till the changed state of things, politically and financially, would wholly eradicate that which is manifestly the source of all these troubles. If slavery

329 Zion's Herald thus descants on what it deems the probable upshot of the war:—

"But what will be the result of this controversy? God only can and will determine. We can only draw conclusions from the past. We cannot and do not believe that there will be any arrangement entered into by which a separate slave holding Republic will be allowed to exist on our Southern border. No! the edict of Heaven is against it. Humanity, Civilization, Christianity, the spirit of the age forbid it. If slavery survives this speedy, it will be because the Southern States speedily yield, and claim the protection of the Constitution. Should they do this, protection would be granted them and Slavery would survive. But it would be a survival only to be followed by a gradual and rapid decline. The shock it has already received is a death stroke. It will never rear its head defiantly again. It is pale and sickly and shrouded of itself. Its constitution is thoroughly broken, and there is no ring in its voice, no power in its arm. Had its adherents not rebelled it might have lived perhaps a century more, and in some places with all of its pristine vigor; but they made the mistake of thrusting it out head first against the Constitution of the United States and it has already received such a blow that no amount of nursing can ever make it breathe the easy again. One effort of this rebellion then, will be either the peaceful or violent extinction of slavery."

330 The mortality of soldiers depends upon their constitutional strength, their manner of living, and the climate in which they are placed. At the Cape of Good Hope and in Africa, the annual mortality among the English troops amounts to 450 per 1000, or 45 per cent. In Great Britain, the mortality among troops is only 15 per 1000 per annum, while, among civilians, it is only 10 per 1000.

331 A young gentleman from the "rural districts," lately advertised for a wife through the papers, and got answers from eighteen husbands, stating that he might have them.

A FIGHT AT BULLS RUN.

Battle between the Rebels and Union Troops.

Another Mashed Battery.

Our Loss Thirty Killed and Forty Wounded.

OUR MEN RETIRE IN ORDER.

REBEL LOSS SUPPOSED HEAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign, took place at Bull Run, four miles South of Centreville, on yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning, previous to the approach of our army to Centreville, the encamped retreated to Bull Run, a few miles further South, and had taken a strong position, near Manassas Junction.

The Fourth Brigade of Gen. Tyler's Division, under command of Col. J. B. Richardson, of the Michigan Volunteers, consisting of the Second and Third Michigan, the first Massachusetts, and the twelfth New York regiments led them on in the advance of Centreville, just after the occupation of the place.

They were escorted by two hundred cavalry for reconnoitering purposes.

On arriving at the height opposite Bull Run, in the rear of Centreville, they found a long slope intervening, and in the distance on the edge of the woods, the enemy could be seen.

Gen. Tyler sent for an artillery force for the purpose of dislodging them. When the guns arrived, they were rapidly served by Lieutenants Babbit and Benjamin. The first shell discharged a body of cavalry from a grove, a mile and a half distant. Another of our batteries soon came up and aided our fire.

The action commenced at half past twelve o'clock, but the enemy did not reply for half an hour, though they could be seen concentrating their forces from Manassas.

The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high; but were gallantly faced by our troops.

At one o'clock one of their batteries opened, and shell and grape shot fell thick and hot among us. Two privates of Brackett's Cavalry were dismounted by the first fire.

Col. Richardson's Brigade then began to reconnoiter the woods, with a view of taking the enemy's guns in the rear, if possible.—The Massachusetts Regiment led the van, followed by the Michigan Second, the New York Twelfth deploying to the extreme right, and dashing into the woods from the slope in beautiful style.

For a short time all was still, and Gen. Tyler thought the enemy was retreating; but in a few minutes terrific volleys of musketry opened upon us.

This continued but a few minutes, when our troops appeared on the edge of the woods, bringing out the dead and wounded to ambulances in the field.

Capt. Brackett says the firing of the musketry exceeded anything he ever saw in Mexico.

Our main column then advanced, firing on the enemy with artillery at great disadvantage, while their shots told on us with fearful effect. Four companies of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, were exposed to the fire of the enemy from three positions. They stood their ground until they got into the cross fire of the Michigan Second, when they retired in much disorder.

Two of our howitzers came to the enemy, but did not fire, supposing them to be friends. Our men suffered terribly from the fire of our own musketry upon them by mistake.

After the mistake was discovered, the howitzers were served until the ammunition was exhausted. The artillery was dragged out of the field by hand, all the horses having been killed.

At half-past four o'clock, Gen. Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. Brackett's cavalry, which had done the most effective service.

Our forces were fired on in retreating, but Gen. Tyler, on the hill, covered the retreat somewhat with artillery fire. The Michigan Second and New York Twelfth suffered most.

Among the killed are the following: Lieut. Smith, of company G, Massachusetts First; Edwin Field and Sergeant Forest, of the Boston Fusiliers.

Lieut. Lorin, of Brackett's cavalry is among the wounded; also, Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First, and Captain Lancy, of Connecticut.

The total loss on our side is estimated at 30 killed and 40 wounded. The rebel loss is believed to be severe. It is impossible to forward the names of those killed and wounded.

The day was exceedingly hot and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville. Only about 1,000 of our troops were at any time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at 4,000. Our troops did not retreat, as represented in some quarters yesterday, but only retired to prepare for a more effectual engagement.

The Recent Achievements of McClellan and Sigel the Result of Military Education.

The movements of Gen. McClellan and Col Sigel are complete illustrations and justifications of all that has been said about the value of educated officers and the worthlessness of uneducated ones. Here are two men one said to be about thirty-five and the other about thirty-eight years of age, who were placed in positions of danger, show themselves equal to every emergency.

Of McClellan much was expected, and he has fully satisfied the public expectations.—Educated thoroughly in every department of Military Science, the acquirements of his professional industry are organized, vivified and directed by an original and suggestive mind. He consequently possesses that combination of high intellectual qualities, with a mastery of minutest details, which is the great characteristic of a great commanding officer. Every step of his dangerous progress through the wilds and valleys, the woods and mountains of Western Virginia, has been a complete success; not a success due to the accident of superior force or the possession of superior arms, but one due only to caution, judgment and skill. His strategy is full of genius. The position he takes, the courses by which he marches, the divisions he makes of his forces, his opening a road through a forest—all show his wisdom and forecast.—His glorious victory at Beverly consummates his march of conquest, and he now reports that which he set himself to do is accomplished, and the object of liberating Western Virginia is effected. Here is no half-way business, but he has done his work artistically and entirely. No blundering, no faltering, none of that mortifying *gaucherie* which marks the mere apprentice hand, disfigures his operations.

No weakness, no contempt, Disparage or blame; nothing but well and fair. He had a certain mission to fulfil, and in the words, "we have routed the enemy and driven him out of Western Virginia," we read the modest but grand announcement of its completion.

In like manner, if we scan the recent action of Colonel Sigel, in Missouri, there is the same reason for congratulation. All that he does indicates a fertility of resource, a rapidity of action, a quickness of combination, which disclose the practiced eye and the fertile mind. The entire resources of military art seem to be at his command.—There is no rawness, but whether he advances, or retreats, makes a movement, or feigns one, everything displays genius. His name was not known to the public as McClellan's was, but when we come to learn something about his personal history, we find that he, too, is a thoroughly trained and educated officer, having enjoyed the advantages of one of the best military schools of Europe.

Thus it is that the most splendid acts, displays, thus far, have been made by the best trained men. It will be so throughout. Such as these do not lose their presence of mind; they do not faint and fall from their horses; they do not have an inopportune attack of the diarrhoea. What would Pierce, or Price, Schenck, or Sanders, or any of that ilk, or any civilian whatever, have been worth in the position of McClellan or of Sigel? We draw the veil over great Bethel, but we thank God for Beverly. If we do not learn wisdom from defeat, let us be charmed into it by victory.

Equipments of a French Soldier.

The New York Express gives the following description of the equipments of a French soldier lately received in that city:

There is now on exhibition at Tiffany's a whole set of equipments used by the French soldier when in active service. The set was brought here by the last steamer, and will probably attract considerable attention from those who take an interest in the welfare of our troops.

The first thing likely to strike the eye is a pack saddle for either a horse or a mule.

It is a large and rather clumsy looking piece of workmanship, but on examination turns out to be handy and convenient.—Hooked on to the saddle are the *coaclets*, or seats, in which the slightly wounded soldier is placed, and conveyed to the hospital.

Then there are also the *litters*, or ambulances, made of the shape and size of a bed. These are also hooked on to the saddle, and used when a soldier is dangerously wounded. They can be covered, should it be deemed necessary, to keep the sun or air from the suffering patient.

Although the whole arrangement looks clumsy, yet a minute examination will prove its great value in case of a severe action.

Upon examining the clothing, its superior quality is at once observable. The shoes are stout and pegged with heavy nails, and yet weigh less than the shoes served out to our own soldiers. The leggings, pantaloons and caps are of good material and excellently made. Their cost is much less, probably, than ours.

The knapsack of the French soldier is made of leather with hair on, and is probably the most complete thing of the kind ever seen in this part of the world. It contains the following articles: One overcoat, one pair of drawers, one pair of linen pants, one pair of drawers, one shirt, one cravat, one pair of shoes, one pair of leather leggings, one waist belt, one cartridge box, one cap, one plume, one pompon, one haversack, one bowl, four brushes, one case with thread, needles, &c., one bag to hold out when folded up, one canteen, one pair leather gaiters, one pair linen gaiters.

The tent is the next most noticeable article. It is intended for short expeditions, is

Our Commander-in-Chief.

By the universal admission of his countrymen, General Scott may be said more than any other man to hold in his hands our National destinies. The execution of the Nation's will is mainly entrusted to him. He is, just now, giving the highest proof of his moral courage, in calmly carrying out his comprehensive plans, without heeding the impatient clamors of the press. He may be assured that the popular heart is with him, and that the popular confidence unwaveringly attends him, notwithstanding the carping criticisms of some of our ambitious jour-nalists. We have been surprised that after so many years of long and faithful service, our trusty Commander-in-Chief is so little understood by his own countrymen. The English appear to appreciate his tactics better than we do ourselves. For instance, the *London Morning Herald*, at the first outbreak of the war, thus wrote of him:

"Gen. Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, has been engaged for months past in preparing for an attack and there is small probability of the enemy taking him by surprise. It is understood, moreover, that the Cabinet has resolved to carry out his plan of campaign against the seceded States; and inasmuch as no officer has been named to command the Federal army in the field, it may be designed that the General shall carry out his own plans in person. If so we must prepare for much abuse of him, both in Europe and in his own country. Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is by no means a popular commander until the close of the campaign, for he manoeuvres long, fights as little as possible, and wins unexpectedly. It was so especially during the war with Mexico, and we should not be surprised, from what we know of his past history, to find the Southern army lying before Washington for two or three weeks to come, and the Northern people accusing him of cowardice and the President of pusillanimity. We have little doubt, however, of the final result, considering the relative resources of the contending parties, the basis of their operations, and above all, the causes in which they are embarked."

This prediction has the accuracy of current history. The period of civil and faulty-finding is now past, and we are entering, we trust upon the last stadium of the summer's campaign—that which will bring us decisive triumph.

Major-General Robt. Patterson.

General Patterson was born in Ireland, in 1792, and emigrated to this country when quite young, taking up his abode in Philadelphia. He received a Collegiate education, and early manifested military inclinations. After graduating at College, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 22d Reg. of Regular U. S. Infantry, in April, 1813; he was transferred to the 32d Infantry; he was appointed Assistant-Deputy Quarter-Master General, with the rank of Captain, and Captain-in-Line, in 1814, and thereupon relinquished rank in the staff. He retired from the army in the same year, upon the disbandment of his regiment. He subsequently followed the profession of the law in his adopted city, and for many years was connected with the military of Philadelphia. In 1847 he was appointed Major General of Volunteers, and proceeded to Mexico, and assumed command of his Division. He was actively engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, but shortly afterwards his health failed, and he returned to the United States, and was therefore unable to take part in the well-contested battles in the upper part of Mexico, which crowned the American Arms with glory and conquered peace.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has been represented as a native of Connecticut. This may be possible, but it is most probable that Philadelphia was his birth-place. He is the son of the late Dr. George B. McClellan, for many years a skillful and distinguished physician and surgeon of that city. The grandfather of Gen. McClellan, was Dr. James McClellan, of Woodstock, Connecticut, a physician of considerable celebrity. Two of his sons, George and Samuel, entered the medical profession and both settled in Philadelphia, where they became eminent in their profession. Dr. George was especially distinguished for his skill in surgery. He died in 1847. He was a man of marked ability, of great energy of character, prompt and decisive in all his movements. And, in these respects, if we may judge from his recent acts, the son strikingly resembles his father.

Colonel Frank Sigel.

Col. Frank Sigel, who so gallantly led the United States forces against the Missourians at Carthage, is about thirty-seven years of age. He is a native of Baden, and was graduated at the Military School of Carlsruhe.—He entered the regular army of Baden, and was advanced to the post of Chief-Adjutant, in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his Commission. He was appointed General-in-Chief in the beginning of the second revolution, May 1848, and led the forlorn hope of the Liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was Professor in Dr. Dulon's Academy, and married Mr. Dulon's daughter. He received a call to a Professorship in St. Louis, where he soon became distinguished by his great military talents.—N. Y. Times.

General Scott.

The Lord be praised for endowing one man in this fast, and bustling age, with the graces of silence and patience. Even the Homerick Jove is not more sublime than Gen. Scott at this hour, calmly gathering his thunderbolts. Said a gentleman the other day, "General, the people are impatient for results." "I know it," he replied, "but they expect successful results. War is my profession; I have made it the study of a life, and I am now to old to learn. War, sir, requires money, men, time and patience.—And," with emphasis, "President Lincoln has assumed me that I shall have these."—Then more playfully, he continued, "to march an army and then retreat consumes less leather, and that for a body of men under my charge, is an important one."

A Sharp Trick.

A special dispatch to the *Harrisburg Telegraph* states that on Friday a suspicious looking character was seen by one of M'Mullen's Rangers to cross to the Maryland side. The Ranger arrested him, and finding important letters upon his person, addressed to a lawyer of Hagerstown, conducted him to a place of safe keeping. He was then divested of his clothing, and the garments being done by his captor, the latter called upon the lawyer, representing himself as the genuine bearer of despatches. The lawyer fell into the trap, and divulged important matters to his supposed Virginia friend. After everything had been surely accomplished, he was arrested, and subsequently sent to Washington city.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, lately ventured to express to Gen. Scott, the hope and the belief that, under his direction, the war would be conducted according to the principles of generous humanity. "Humanity!" exclaimed the veteran, "Christianity, Christianity, CHRISTIANITY, sir," repeating the word three times in the most emphatic manner, as he bent forward in his chair.