PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O. GOODRICH.

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Original Poetry.

LINES TO MY SISTER.

BY N. L., OF BATTERY F., 1ST N.Y. ARTILLERY.

Dear sister, breathe not a murmur, Though we meet not again;

For I must stand by my country,

And its honor maintain. All the bright friendships once cherished, I have bid them adieu,

To fight the rebels in " Dixie," And Secession subdue.

And" hope" my heart now illumines, When we speed to the fray,

Success shall crown our endeavors-I know for it you pray. We'll ever stand by our banner And all dangers we'll brave,

Until we break all the fetters That are forged for the slave. Beside Potomac's bright waters, Loud our canaons shall roar,

"Till the " Old Flag" of the Union, This whole nation floats o'er. We'll boldly meet the assassins, Fearless stand by the right.

And hurl the secesh rebellion. To the darkest of night.

We'll rend the yoke of oppression, Its abuses restrain--

In death we will slamber, E're vile traitors shaft reign. And he who shrinks from the condict, When his country bath neel,

Should be despised by his kindred--Be their curses his meed.

Miscellaneous.

(For the Bradford Reporter.) Science of Teaching-- No. 1.

have to a greater or less extent, placed their children in charge of justructors. This practice seems to have grown up in accordance of labor is founded. By it, the teacher for the time assumes the authority and obligation of the parent. Government is established to promote "the peace, safety and happiness" As one means to insure thi end, it has established a system of schools and recognized teaching as a profession. The teacher being in its employ, may be regarded

s sustaining the relation of its agent.

practice of pupils in after life.

other. Knowledge, or facts to become ch, really to an individual, must be perceived, ist be comprehended. It would be folly to ertake to teach a pupil, the rules or science grmmar, who had no knowledge of language,

Hence, the best system of arrangement, or esentation of the elements of science, is that which follows most closely the order in which

to talk to him of colors of which he never

mind most successfully grasps them. That instruction should always be adapted to the degree of advancement of the pupil, no one will deny. Some pupils advance in some epartment, of knowledge much more easily and rapidly than others. No teacher can have failed to notice the fact, that there is a difrence in the natural capacities of the minds of children; not in the intelectual capacity one, but in the propensities, sensibilities and sions. If these are to be regarded by the eacher in his instructions, does it not follow taknowledge of them is necessary to in-

are the highest degree of success? Philosophers assert that every act of the inidual is preceded by an internal or mental however this may be, our own experience satisfy us that it is true of our own volary acts, and that the internal act-as a ral rule -- determines the external one .ed the external man may be regarded not as the executive, and defender of, but eans of communication with the internal And if the communication be injudicious dedium defective, on the internal action rect error will result. Now it would seem an understanding of the laws of action evelopment of the mind-of this influof external means, together with a

of advancement and capacity, would greatdd to the success of the teacher. Such we conceive to be the science of teach cus, be has only to turn his attention fall. to anlock as it were the chambers of

edge of the means of ascertaining its

tellect, the sensibilities, and propensities connect intimately as it is, with our peace, prosperity and happiness can scarcely be overrated. Our happiness depends far more upon the world within us than the one without. Man has always been inclined to attach too much relative importance to externals to make clean the outside of the platter, neglecting the inside. Christ, the great teacher directed a large portion of his teachings to correction of this universal error He taught that, "Out of th heart proceed evil thoughts murders, &c .--Those passages found in Matthew, 7, 1-5 are full of philosophical truth, which will become more apparent, as we proceed in our inves- ped off. ORWELL, Pa.

Letter from Camp Barry.

CAMP BARRY, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1862. E. O. GOODRICH, Esq-Dear Sir :- Perhaps our Northern friends are so used to reading sensation announcements in the New York had their heads chopped off. papers, of great battles, splendid victories and successful Naval Expeditions, that I shall not be able to furnish a suitable "Morceau" for be pleased to give him a trial. their merbid appetites. Occupying as we do, only a place in the Reserve Artillery under Gen. Barry, we have not seen any blood yet, reserve has to keep on hand four hundred he thus began his story : rounds of ammunition, shot and shells, we | "Oh, king! there was once a king who was of the Potomac will soon become as grand in mountain. brilliant achievements as it now is in numbers. the property of rebels. We think it is high up on all sides. time seveaal policies in this war was played out, hands of our troops, on their parols of honor, and oaths of allegiance, when they had already forfeited both by taking up arms against the Government. If we are to treat these rebels long enough with this rebellion if we are going to fight it down. Determined and energetic action on our part can soon accomplish the deed. It is not an exotic but an indigenous plant and must be dug up by the roots; lopping off rising therefrom would seem to require that a few excresent branches will not answer. If we would be successful we must carry the war ans within his reach, which will aid him in into "Africa," confiscate the property of these deans within his reach, which will aid him in dear to show to the wide dvancing the true interests and high aims of rebels, for when we touch their "niggers" we dear the property of these locusts, we will suppose that they have helped themselves to all the corn that they wanted. reach their souls, and send the dagger home Tell us what happened afterward." which he may range with profit, in search of to their hearts-"not that we love" our Southmatter for his purposes, is a wide one. We ern brother less, but our "country more." liberately : to circum-cribe it, or classify | Earnest and determined efforts on the part of our Generals will soon extinguish more important and general laws and facts lingering hope of the Confederate States .-which should guide him in his instructions, and Their prospects are waning very fast. The their influence upon the habits, opinious and blockade at Acqua Creek is run almost daily, and the rebels have concluded that it does not Assuming that the laws and facts upon which | pay to waste their powder on our oyster boats, the art of teaching is, or ought to be founded, as they pass up and down the Potomac. Day are worthy of the name of a science; our before yesterday the Pensacola passed their first inquiry is, where are they to be found ?- great batteries without receiving any injury, Teachers offering their services have, until though sixteen shots from their heaviest guns quite recently, been examined only in the sci- were fired at her. It is the opinion of military eaces to be taught. But, do these determine men here, that a general battle cannot be kept the theory or science of teaching ! Science is off much longer. Four Batteries of the Resaid to be knowledge systematized Knowl. serve Artillery are under marching orders now; edge consists of facts, or relations. In the and in a couple of days they will leave the value of a simple fact, or relation, we find mortar beds they have been mixing on Capiothing to determine the time or manner of its tal Hill (the mud here has been from four to remunication. Indeed for aught we can see, six inches deep for the last month,) and will would make no difference whether we com- consecrate themselves by treading the sacred mence at Cube root, Alligation or Notation ; soil of the "Old Dominion." We will all have wone element of knowledge is as simple as to leave here shortly, for wood and hay are getting to be scarce articles. Wood is worth from eight to twelve dollars per cord, and hav, from thirty-five to forty dollars per ton. All the fences around here have been burned up,

and, even straw has been used up so that it is now fetching eighteen dollars per toa. Yours Respectfully,

REGIMENTAL RIVALRY-It is related that carried to the most absurd extremes. As an it no longer and cried outinstance of this, it is stated that on one occassion the Colonel of one of the regiments was waited on by a zealous chaplain who wished to promote the religious interests of the regiment. The chaplain was politely received and beckoned to a seat on a chest.

" Colonel," said he elevating his eyebrows. " you have one of the finest regiments in the

I think so," replied the Colonel.

"Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instructions of your men ?" "Well, I don't know," replied the Colo-

" A lively interest has been awekened in the -regiment ! the Lord has blessed the labors of his servants, and ten men have been

baptized." [This was the rival regimen.] Is that so. 'pon honor ?" asked the Co "Yes, sir."

" Sergeant," said the Colonel to an attending Orderly, " have tifteen men detailed immediately to be baptised. I'll be damued if they shall get ahead of us any way."

The chaplain made a note of the interview.

A Poser .- Take for granted that the railroad train is going at the speed with which a and looks out. "What in thunder is this? cannon ball fired from a cannon would. Then suppose the cannon on the train, and fire from To study it the teacher need not travel the car in opposite direction to that in which reign countries to examine collec ions of the train is moving, where would the ball

al, to find a supply of material. The lance of a proper cultivation of the in-

A Long Story Briefly Told.

There was a certain king, who, like many Eastern Kings, was very fond of hearing stories told. To this amusement he gave up all his time; but yet was never satisfied. The exer tions of all his courtiers were in vain. He at last, made a proclamation, that if any man should tell him a story that should last forever he would make him his heir, and give him the princess, his daughter, in marriage ; but if any one should pretend he had such a story but should fail—that is, if the story [did come to an end, he was to have his head chop-

For such a price as a beautiful princess and a kingdom, many candidates appeared; and dreadfully long stories some of them told .-Some lasted a week, some a month, some six months. Poor fellows ! they all spun them out as long as they could; but in vain .-Sooner or later they all came to an end, and, one after another, the un'ucky story tellers

At last came a man who said he had a story that would last forever, if his majesty would

He was warned of his danger; they told him how many others had tried, and lost their heads; but he said he was not afraid, and so but we have heard the cannons thunder and he was brought before the king. He was a man smelt the smoke of powder—and as we have of a very composed and deliberate way of speak. orders to hold ourselves in constant readiness ing, and after making all requisite stipulations to march, and every four gun Battery of the for time for his eating, drinking and sleeping.

think you will soon have the satisfaction of a great tyrant. And desiring to increase his announcing to the readers of the Reporter, a riches, he seized upon all the corn and grain successful "On to Richmond." The cloud of in his kingdom, and put it in au immense gran-inaction begins to break away, and the Army ary, which was built on purpose, as high as a

Congress, at its commencement, has taken a ary was quite full up to the top. He than step in the right direction-that of confiscating stopped up doors and windows, and closed it

"But the bricklayers had; by accident especially that of fighting the rebels, and at left a very small hole near the top of the sacred that our troops must watch over and and tried to get all the corn; but the hole protect it; and also that of setting at liberty a was so small that only one locust could large portion of the rebels that fall into the pass through at a time. So one locust went in and carried of one grain of corn, and than another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, and then another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, and as friends and brothers, why not turn over the then another locust went in and carried off an-Government to them at once, and trust to other grain of corn, and then another locust their filial affection, their generosity and sense | went in and carried off another grain of corn, of honor, to do us justice. We have dallied and then another locust went in and carried

off another grain of corn. night except when he was engaged at meals, patient king, began to be a little tired of the

ocusts, and interrupted his story with-" Well, well, we have heard enough of the

To which the story teller answered very de-

"If it pleases your majesty, it is impossible to tell what happened afterward before I told you what happened first." And then he went on again-

went in and carried off another grain of corn, off another grain of corn."

The king listened with unconquerable pa

How soon do you think you will have done?" To which the story teller made answer-

Oh, king, who can tell, at the time to which my story has come, the locusts have cleared away a small place, it may be a cubit. each way round the inside of the hole, and the air is still dark with locusts on all sides. But let the king have patience, and no doubt we shall come to the end of them in time."

Thus encouraged, the king listened for an other full year, the story teller going on still as before-

"An then another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, and then another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, and then another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, and then ana rivalry exists between two regiments en-other locust went and carried off another grain camped on the Potomac, which is sometimes of corn," till at last the poor king could bear

> "Oh, man, that is enough ! Take my daugheverything; only let me hear no more of your

matched by the ingenious device of this wise

Two poor fellows were picked up in Washington the other day sick, an order was procured for their admittance to the Seminary Hospital, and an ambulance to convey them. The order was given to the driver, who read it, and drove straight to the Cemetry. He stops at the lodge. "Where are these to go?"
"Got an order?" "Yes." How many are
there?" "Two." "All right, I'll show you," Where are these to go?" says the lodge keeper, and walks on, the ambulance following, till he came to two freshly opened graves. "Back around there." Driopened graves. er does so-tail board over the graves. The Sexton lifts the curtain, and a soldier sits up I ain't dead yet by a long shot."

Political.

Taxation of Railroads and Canals of the State. SPEECH OF SENATOR LANDON

In the Senate, on Friday, the 17th inst., Hon. GEO. LANDON submitted the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to report a bill, to the Senate imposing a tonnage and roads in consequence of the war has almost passenger tax on all the canals and railroads in the State.

The resolution was twice read.

Mr. LANDON. I offered that resolution,
Mr. Speaker, in good faith. I have no sympathy with any effort for buncombe on a subject of so much importance. I want it understood, sir, that I have submitted the proposition of the resolution in entire good faith. I do not propose to discuss its merits at this time, but the Committee on Finance shall report a bill, tion to meet the same great issues. When as the resolution suggests, then when that bill comes up, the subject being open to full dis-cussion will be properly handled.

The truth is, sir, as we all know, our Government is just now subject to extraordinary expenses. Well, sir, extraordinary emergencies always demand extraordinary efforts to meet them. The expenses of our National Governmen, as we are all aware, are some two a prejudice that corrodes the hearts and over million dollars per day; and any man who is a clouds the whole mental horizon of some men. sufficiently experienced mathematician may figure up what the annual expense will be, or what the expenditure for two years will amount to.

And if expenses are incurred, expenses must be provided for. Pennsylvania has got to bear "This he did for several years, till the gran- her burden of these expenses, and of course

must make provision to meet her liabilities. We desire to see the war in which we are engaged-though I do not wish to launch out into a retrospect of that question-we desire to see the war prosecuted with energy; we are the same time holding their property to be so granary. And there came a flight of locusts, all heartily tired of this cry at midnight and at noon, that comes from every picket guard: "all quiet on the Potomac." I, for one, sir, am heartily tired of that cry. But while we demand energy on the part of the army-on the part of the Government, we must remember that finances are the sinews of war. It is just as necessary to have a full treasury as a full army. It is as essential to have our finan- ed Revenue Commissioners-able gentlemen cial credit unquestioned as it is to have the heroism of our troops undoubted. But, Mr. Speaker, you cannot meet expenditures by filling a treasury with worthless paper. You He had gone on thus from morning till may trace the expenses of Government in any direction, or follow them back to their issue, for about a month, when the king, though a very and those expenses will come at last upon the people-will come to this principle of direct taxation. In order to keep good the credit of the Government, in order to keep inviolate our world that we are in earnest, that we are hound to provide means for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, we must take and draw up a bill to be reported to this body. early measures and substantial-not fictitious | That matter is now under investigation. Those -measures, that shall form a basis, a substratum upon which may rest all the financia measures of the Government. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that every dollar of rebel property. ' And then a locust went in and carried off that every square rod of rebel land, that every another grain of corn, and then another locust item of rebel substance-I hope, sir, in the name of God, that all these may be confiscatand then another locust went in and carried ed, converted into a circulating medium, and that medium applied to the liquidation of the necessary expenses of the war. I want you to tience for six months more, when he again in understand, sir, to day and during the rest of the session, that such is my position; but we Oh, friend, I am weary of your locusts ! cannot do that now. You must catch your fish before you fry them. We have got to put the hook into the Leviathan's mouth before we can draw him out and dispatch him. But I hope the time will come when a confiscated revenue will be applied to the liquidation of the expenses necessarily incurred in this war .-Now, the question arises "how shall we raise the money necessary to meet those expenses.' Why, you have a board of revenue commisitemizing the property of the entire State, and no doubt but they will report a proposition to make everything taxable, from a man's silver plate on his table to his south-down sheep that roam on the hill-side; everything from calf to railroad stock is to be made taxable. But I find no fault with that; extraordinary times demand an extraordinary basis; and a system of taxation that would be objectionable and provoke the country almost to rebellion at one time, that system of taxation may be wholly necessary at another. It is not always ter ! Take my kingdom ! take my everything, pleasant to be poor, but as far as there may be any pleasure in it, I enjoy it; but as poor as I am, I am ready to be taxed one-haif of my And so the story teller was married to the worth to sustain the Government and the king's daughter, and was declared heir to the country. If that is not enough, then take the throne, and nobody ever expressed a wish to other half-the country first, the country forhear the rest of his story, for he said it was ever! Maintain it at all hazards and at all impossible to come to the other part of it till expense! Now, while the people in all their he had done with the locusts. The unreasonable interests are to be taxed, as I understand such capriece of the foolish king was thus over- will be the report, and it no doubt will be, I look around at these internal improvements and the questson aries in my mind, "can we not increase our revenues on them, justly and with propriety. A word upon that subject and I will pause. If a proposition was made this day or any day during this session to uphold the passage of a passenger or tonnage tax be made. After a batch of such bits of wire upon any railroad or public avenue of travel in Pennsylvania, while other such roads and avenues were to be exempt therefrom, I should vote against it. I do not believe in laying an They are now to be ground. The needle

upon one line of improvement to the exemption of a similar one, I will vote against it.—
In common times when you propose to shackle the commerce of Pennsylvania, to impose a tax up on the passengers and tonnage of all roads-in ordinary times, I shall not vote against it. I mean this: we should lay such an imposition upon the whole and not partially; and now, in extraordinary times, we shall re-

alize from such a source a vast income. And here is another thought in connection with this matter. The business of our raildoubled. The tonnage carried is almost as much again, at least vastly increased. Out of bright, and are ready to be sorted and put up this result should come a benefit to the government. If the war increases their business, they can afford to be subject to a little extra expense in order to meet the exigencies of the country, in support of that war. While you impose an extraordinary tax upon individual property to meet individual emergencies, it is but just and eqitable that organized systems wish to make a remark in explanation. If of wealth should be subject to the same taxapeace, with her sunshine and her blessings shall again return to us-when these unwarranted expenditures shall have ceased, then this extraordinary taxation can and should be removed both from the individual and corporation. I assure you, by the by, sir, that I partake of none of that narrow, miserable prejudice against associated capital and enterprise, These associations have contributed largely to the glory and development of the country in times of peace, and they should and will contribute their full quota for the maintenance of that country now that the terrors of war are upon us. These considerations have induced me to offer the present resolution. I ask the wise and judicious committee on Finance to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill embodying the whole subject.

Mr. BENSON. I doubt not the Committee on Finance will have no disposition to shrink any responsibility which the Senate may impose upon them, but it seems to me that a peremptory demand upon that committee to report a bill without sufficient consideration, is in no wise required. I will inform the Senator from Bradford, that the subjects of which he has spoken are now under consideration. The Governor, same time since, appointof the Commonwealth-and those commissioners, in connection with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, have already had one interview; and the subject of taxation is now under consideration by that commission in connection with those committees. Another meeting will take place, and the design is to have a report made, and then upon that report a bill to be framed, covering all these subjects of taxation. I trust that the Senate will not issue a peremptory order for the Committee on Finance to go to work immediately commissioners have been appointed for the taxation, and its proper imposition throughout the Commonwealth, and are well prepared with the help of the committees of both branches to digest a bill. I can see no propriety in the passage of this resolution.

Mr. LANDON. I have already gained one very important object in offering that resolu-I have learned, and the Senate has also learned, what has been done in regard to the matter. Now. I do not wish to be considered peremptory unless such a course may be necessary. No man respects the Committee on Finance more than I do. Is the chairman of that committee, (Mr. Benson,) to be understood as asserting that the Committee on Finance will report in favor of the suggestion of taxing corporations?

Mr. BENSON. It is understood that the subject was laid before the two committees of the Senate and House, and the design is to sioners who I believe, are looking over and impose a tax upon corporations, adjusted in some equitable and proper manner.

Mr. LANDON. Then I will amend my resolution, and in lieu of "instructing the com mittee to report," merely specify that they be instructed to inquire into expediency of such a measure." We will leave the disposition of the matter in their hands.

Mr. PENNEY stated that a bill for raising revenue could not legally be originated in

Mr. LANDON. We can make the subject a matter of inquiry, Mr. Speaker. M. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) coincided in the opinion that a revenue measure could be and left when within musket range, and un-

originated only in the co-ordinate branch. to and the resolution, as amended, was read our men, wounding two lieutenants and two as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tonnage and passenger tax upon all the canals and railroads firing, advanced at a double-quick in time to in the State, to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was then adopted.

steel wire. The wires is first cut by shears, than seven hundred were present armed with from coiles, into the length of the needles to muskets. have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, then taken out and rolled backward Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still and forward on a table until they are straight. embargo upon one portion of the commerce of pointer takes up two dozen or so of the wires the Commonwealth and leaving the remainder and rolls them between his thumb and fin- German were actually attacked and fired on exempt. I object to taxing one thoroughfare gers, with their ends on the grindstone, first and wounded by negroes. and leaving others clear of such taxation. But one and then the other. Next is a machine if we put a passenger or tonnage tax upon which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles in an hour. Next comes the not we fight them with negroes too? We have every line, let it not be too high; let it be conpunching of the eyes, done by a boy so fast disbelieved these reports too long, and now let ceived in wisdom and executed in justice; and if we impose it upon every line, we treat them that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is inall alike. I would not have a bill reported The splitting follows; which is running a fine imposing a perpetual tax. Let it be imposed, wire through a dozen perhaps, of these twin they came here to fight negroes, and if they Our customs and habits are like the for two, three or five years; until we can real needles. A woman, with a little anvil before ruts in roads. The wheels of life settles into | ize from this and other sources, the necessary her, files between the heads, and separates | swear they will kill any negro they see, so exthem, and we jog along through the mire, be- revenues to meet our necessary expenses and them. They are now complet needles, but cited are they at the dastardly act. It redelinquincies. You understand me now, sir ? they are rough and rusty, and easily bend .- mains to be seen how long the Government Whenever a proposition is made to lay a tax The hardening comes next. They are heated will now hesitate, when they learn these facts.

in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the amount of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled and soft soap daubed over, the cloth is rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind thrown into a sort of wash pot to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in sawdust, they become

Picketing.

While on my lonely beat about an hour ago, a light tread attracted my attention, and on looking up I beheld one of Secesh's pickets standing before me.

"Stranger," says he, " you remind me of my grandmother who expired before I was born, but this unnatural war has made us enemies, and I must shoot you. Give me a chaw of terbacker."

He was a young man, my boy, in the prime of life, and decended from the First Families of Virginia. That is to say, his mother was a Virgin. At least that is what I understood by the term Frst Families of Virginia.

I looked at him, and says I-" Let's compromise, my brother."

" Never," says he, " the South is fighting for her liberty, her firesides, and the pursuit of happiness, and I desire most respectfully to welcome you with bloody hands to a hospitable grave "

"Stand off ten paces," says I, " and let's see whose name will come before the coroner

He took his place, and we fired simultaneously. I heard a ball go whistling by a barn about a quarter of a mile on my right; and when the smoke cleared away I saw the Secesh picket approaching me with an awful expression of woe upon his otherwise dirty counte-"Soldier," says he, "was there anything in

my head before you fired ?" "Nothing," says I, "save a few harmless

"I speak not of them," says he. "Was there anything inside of my head?" " Nothing," says I.

"Well," says he, "just listen now." He shook his head mournfully, and I heard

something rattle in it.
"What's that?" I exclaimed.
"That," said he, " is your bullet, which has penetrated my skull, and is rolling round in my brain. I die happy, and with an empty stomach; but there is one thing I should like to see before I perish for my country. Have you a quarter about you?

Too much affected to speak, I drew the coin from my pocket and handed it to him. The dying man clutched it convulsively, and stared

at it feverishly. "This," said he, " is the first quarter I've seen since the fall of Sumter : and had I wounded you I should have been totally unable to have given you any quarter. Ah! how beautiful it is! how bright, how exquisite, and good for four drinks ! But I have not time to

say all I feel." The expiring soldier then laid down his gan, hung his cap and overcoat on a branch of a tree, and blew his pose. He then died. And there I stood, my boy, on that lonely beat, looking down upon that fallen type of manhood, and thinking how singular it was that he had forgotten to give me back my quarter. The sight and the thought so affected me that I was obliged to turn my back on the corpse and walk a little away from it. When I returned to the spot the body was gone ! Had it gone to beaven ? Perhaps so, my boy-perhaps ; but I have not seen my

A member of the Indiana 20th Regiment now encamped near Fortress Monroe writes to the Indianapolis Journal on the 23d: Yesterday morning, Gen. Mansfield, with Drake de Kay, Aid-de Camp, in command of seven companies of the Twentieth New York German Rifles, left Newport News on a reconpoisance. Just after passing Newmarket Bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by six hundred of the enemies cavalry.

The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing deployed to the right masked a body of seven hunred negro infantry, The amendment of Mr. Landon was agreed all armed with muskets, who opened fire on privates, and rushing forward surrounded the company of Germans who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body, hearing the recover their wounded and drive the enemy back but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that Making a Needle. - Needles are made of they were shot by negroes, and that not less

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home and attacked our men. Three is no mistake about it. The 20th

It is time that this thing was understood and if they fight us with negroes, why should tense among the men. They want to know if did they want to know it. The wounded men