



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

The War Loan.

The bids for the \$3,000,000 six per cent. War Loan, authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its recent extra session...

John N. Stokes desires us to say, all goods going by Express, must be at the office by half past ten o'clock, a. m., on account of change in Time Table on D. L. & W. Railroad.

DRUMMED OUT OF CAMP.—At the swearing in of Capt. Geo. B. Keller's company of this county, four men—Peter A. F. Baker, Henry Felker, Nathan Rauch and Jacob S. Long—refused to take the three years oath, and were drummed out of camp.

Resignation.

Hon. Peter S. Michler has resigned the Presidency of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, the resignation to take place on the 1st of July next.

In Camp Washington, Easton, there is a company from Salem, Wayne Co., Pa., called "The Salem Pigeons." On being asked why they assumed that name, one of the company, a tall, good-natured, sun-browned soldier, answered: "You see, like pigeons in our section of the country, we live on Beach oats, and when they get scarce, we travel South—and that is where we are bound, now."

New Counterfeit.

A new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar bill on the "Howard Banking Company," Boston, Mass., has just made its appearance. Vignette: Santa Claus in a sleigh, drawn by eight deer, on the roof of a house; five females grouped around an ornamental figure 5, 5 above on right end; medalion head, 5 below on left end. The words "The Howard Banking Co." are very black.

The Financial Condition of the Country.

It needed a great war, and its consequent interruption of commerce, to enable the people of this country to understand their intrinsic power and resources, and to see how foolishly for years past we have been wasting the substantial wealth of the land. We have often remarked that America was, in a commercial point of view, but a great goose, which laid golden eggs for the manufacturing nations of the Old World; and the fact that with greatly diminished exports, the stream of gold continues to flow in, proves how vast might be the wealth and business of our country under a more favorable policy.

Influx of Specie.

The English Bankers are alarmed at the indebtedness of their country to the United States. The amount of specie remitted us since the 28th of November last, has reached the enormous sum of twenty nine millions of dollars. The Daily News admits that America "holds the strings of the specie movement in its hands."

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

Seranton, Pa., June 12, 1861. At the Democratic Convention held at Wilkesbarre yesterday, H. B. Wright was nominated to represent the XIIIth District in Congress in place of Col. G. W. Seranton, deceased.

Military Appointments.

Washington, June 15. The Secretary of the War Department made the following appointments: Philip Pendleton, of Virginia, appointed paymaster in the army. Wm. S. Bossenores, formerly in the army, appointed Brigadier General. John A. Dix, of New York, appointed Major General. John Pope, formerly in the army, appointed Brigadier General. Stephen A. Hulbert, of Illinois, appointed Brigadier General. Hon. A. H. Reeder is here. He accepted the Brigadier Generalship tendered him, and will be put into the volunteer service.

More Arms for our Soldiers.

The National Government have notified Governor Curtin that ten thousand stand of arms are now ready for that portion of the Reserve Volunteers stationed at Easton and Harrisburg. These arms are of the best and most approved description. Three thousand more men will be equipped this week. The State authorities are arranging for a supply of rifles.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, June 18, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen in your last week's paper that that traitorous personage who styles himself "Fair Play," comes out in one whole column of your Journal, in which he makes a desperate effort to prove that what is, is not, and what he did, he did not do, and what is truth is not truth. But, as is invariably the case in all such efforts, he signally fails, for exactly the converse of the above propositions is the fact, and no illogical or perverse mode of reasoning can successfully establish the contrary.

Were it not for the fact that there are a few new points emitted by "Fair Play's" late article, I should not further trouble you, for it is so plain that he has substantially admitted every charge made on him and his tribe, that it really needs no further elaboration.

He and they were accused of taking offense and leaving the Church in a boisterous and disrespectful manner, because the minister prayed, in short, that the Government and Union might be sustained at any sacrifice; and this, "Fair Play" admits, but then he attempts to excuse or justify himself and his tribe for this ungentlemanly conduct, and unmistakable manifestation of sympathy with the traitors, by asserting that the minister did not treat the occasion "respectfully," and that that gave them "a kind of implied right to follow suit." But the minister did nothing of the kind, for he only offered up a true and loyal prayer, and therefore none could have taken the slightest offense, except traitorous sentiments reigned triumphant in their bosoms.

For this, he denounces the minister "a wily abolitionist and rabid fanatic." The term fanatic is but little understood yet often used, and most generally by fanatics to designate their opponents, whose conduct, notwithstanding, may be above criticism. Now the definition of fanatic, according to the best authority, is as follows: "When men add to enthusiasm and zeal for the cause which they believe to be the cause of truth, a hatred of those who are opposed to them, whether in politics or religion, they fall into fanaticism."

To whom does this definition of fanatic apply with the greatest force? Here is unmistakably evinced a hatred on the part of "Fair Play" and his tribe toward the minister, because they differ with him on a political question. The minister supporting the Government and Union, and imploring God to take control of this wicked and unprovoked rebellion and to let such results flow from it as will be in harmony with His will, for which this "Fair Play" and his fanatical tribe denounce the minister in a manner which betrays at once both political and personal hatred. This, I trust, will amply suffice to settle the fact that "Fair Play" and his tribe are the veriest fanatics.

"Fair Play" is wide awake to the interest of slavery, and exclaims, "they will first free the slaves at all hazards and then preserve the Union." From where does he get this but from his own zealous and fanatical brain! The minister leaves it all in the care of Providence, but believing that he is in part penetrator His design, prays that the day may speedily come when this nation shall be able to boot that it has freed itself from a stumbling block, which has preceded, in one shape or another, and in a greater or less degree, the downfall of almost every extinct republic.

"Fair Play" asserts that the minister and Observer agree "that the great object of the present contest is the wiping out of that element of national sin and disgrace—slavery." Now neither of us has said that this was the object so far as man is concerned. But we do most cordially agree, that this Rebellion is a Providential affair, brought about by the madness of the pro-slavery fanatics, not unlike "Fair Play" and his tribe, for the purpose of chastising the nation for its sin and folly in fostering, with a tender hand, a baneful and barbarizing institution, and that one prominent natural consequence will be, if not the overthrow, at least the destruction of the power of slavery. Providence may easily be seen, by glancing at the unanimity with which the people have rallied around the Government and Union, energized by a fixed resolve to save them at all and every sacrifice, and this in spite of the erasing protests of such wily and deceptive fanatical traitors at heart, as are "Fair Play" and his tribe.

Fair Play deems the assertion "monstrous" that "nineteen twentieths of civilization believe slavery to be morally wrong, and both socially and financially a curse." All this was freely admitted, even on the part of the slaveholders, down to within a few years, when a fanatical madness seized their minds, and they resolved to make it a divine institution, and, financially, tending to great prosperity, and socially, producing the highest state of civilization. Till that time they almost universally regarded it as a galling misfortune, yet one for which they were not responsible, for England had fastened it upon them when in their infancy; and the question with them till then, was how they should rid themselves of it. The above proposition in favor of my view of the matter is entirely too small, which a slight reading on this subject will fully convince any person of ordinary comprehension.

"Fair Play" affects to think that "Observer" has a wonderful faculty for prying into the hidden mysteries of human affairs, and for reaching the hearts of men and laying open to the world their nefarious designs. Now, it is needless for "Fair Play" to come to any conclusion

of this kind, for any person understanding the most simple rules of logic could not have failed to make the discovery that "Fair Play" and his fanatical tribe are traitors at heart, and strong sympathizers with those who are striving to destroy the Government; and, were circumstances favorable, no doubt would be found rallying around Jeff Davis, and fighting with him against the Government and Union. Yours, OBSERVER.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE MASKED ATTACK AT VIENNA.

A Railroad Train fired upon from Hidden Batteries.—Five Killed, Six Wounded, Nine Missing.—The Rebels Dare not come out.

WASHINGTON, June 18th, 1861.

Gen. Sohenk started yesterday afternoon with the 1st Ohio Regiment, to protect the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Guards were stationed at the various bridges on the route, so that when the train reached Vienna, only about 150 men remained. Before the cars had stopped, fire was opened from a small battery and two small field pieces upon a hill. Some of the Ohio men were killed at once, and others after they had disembarked from the train. At the first alarm the engine driver, in affright, detached all but one car, and hastened back, leaving the men to look after themselves.

After a few discharges, the Rebel force, estimated at above 2,500, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, retired without attempting to pursue their advantage. They were all South Carolinians.

Our position was reinforced during the night, by the two Ohio Regiments, two from Connecticut, a part of the 69th New York, a body of United States cavalry, and others.

Our loss in the engagement was five killed, six wounded and nine missing.

The bodies of the Ohio killed, and some of the wounded were brought up to the camp at Alexandria this morning.

The conduct of the Ohio men is spoken of with great praise by the officers at Alexandria. Less than 200 of them were opposed to the Rebel force, and yet the temper they displayed was such as to prevent any attempt to take them prisoners.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

900 Rebels Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.—National Loss Seventeen.—The Rebel Gen. Price Mortally Wounded.

St. Louis, June 18, 1860.

The Democrat has a special dispatch from Jefferson City, which says that citizens of this place, who have just arrived in a skiff from six miles below Booneville, bring news that Gen. Lyon attacked and completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing three hundred and taking six hundred prisoners.

Gen. Price, the rebel commander, was mortally wounded.

The Union loss is only seventeen. Full confidence is not placed in the news.

Chambersburg, June 13.—Wallace,

with his regiment of Indiana volunteers, left Cumberland on the 11th inst., for Romney, where he surprised, and, after a sharp fight, completely routed five hundred Secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking a first camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, etc. On our side, one was slightly wounded. The regiment returned to Cumberland the same day. Romney is the county seat of Hampshire county, Virginia, about twenty miles due south of Cumberland.

Arrival of a Secession Privateer at New York.

New York, June 15.—The schooner Savannah, a privateer, in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon, with the Stars and Stripes flying in triumph over the Secession rag. She was captured by the Perry about sixty miles off Charleston. She had taken the brig Joseph, of Rockland, and sent her into Georgetown, S. C.

The Savannah is armed with an 18 pounder pivot gun amidship and was formerly a pilot boat. Her crew, consisting of thirty pirates, were in irons on board the Minnesota.

Leesburg is the capital of Loudoun county, Virginia, and lies within three miles of the Potomac, and 150 miles north of Richmond, and about 37 miles from Washington. It is a handsome town, of about 2000 population, situated in the midst of a fertile, highly cultivated, and picturesque country, with streets well paved and houses substantially built. It has three churches, a bank, a court house, an academy, and one newspaper office.

Gen. Butler, at the head of the army in Virginia, retains all the slaves that take refuge in his camp. General, if you get any Tennessee niggers, please send us four or five of them, as indemnity for the damage done us in the suppression of the Louisville Journal in that State, by mob violence.—Louisville Journal.

Cotton has recently reached New York from Florida. In some places in Florida, the United States has the allegiance of the people.

The Railroad Presidents, at their Convention in Harrisburg, agreed to a reduction of thirty per cent. under their usual fares for transportation for Government for War purposes.

Gov. Curtin has issued two death warrants. Armstrong, of Philad., to be hung 9th Aug., and Weaver, of Perry county, 6th Sept.

The Hon. David Taggart, formerly Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, and late a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Army.

THE BETHEL SKIRMISH.

Official Report of Col. Duryea.

Headquarters, Camp Hamilton, near Fortness Monroe, Tuesday June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions previously received, I proceeded, on the 9th of June, at 11 1/2 o'clock p. m., on the march to Bethel.

The first two miles to Hampton Bridge we proceeded leisurely along, waiting for the howitzer, which should be placed at Hampton Creek, much delay was occasioned by the non arrival of the surf boats, which were to convey the regiment across the river, and it was 10 o'clock before the column was formed, ready to push forward upon the other side.

We now advanced rapidly, and soon came up with our two companies of skirmishers, under Capt. Bartlett and Kilpatrick, who had been dispatched ahead an hour and a half previous. Proceeding steadily on, without resting a moment, we came, about 4 o'clock in the morning, to Little Bethel, a distance of about 13 miles. At this point we discovered and surprised the picket guard of the enemy, and a mounted officer, with four or five foot, were taken prisoners.

While pushing forward toward Big Bethel, we suddenly heard a heavy fire of musketry and cannon in our rear, bespeaking a severe engagement. Supposing it to be an attempt of the enemy to cut off our reserve, we immediately counter-marched in quick and double-quick time, when, having proceeded about five miles, we came upon two of our regiments, and learned that, in the darkness of the night, they had mistaken each other for enemies, and that an unfortunate engagement, accompanied with some loss, had taken place. We then, by your command, returned and advanced upon Great Bethel, being supported by the 7th Regiment, under Col. Bendix, and the 3d, under Col. Townsend.

Proceeding to within a mile of County Bridge, the column halted, Capt. Kilpatrick and Bartlett having discovered that the enemy were holding a strong position in battery at the head of the road. We now drew up in line of battle on the right, at the skirts of the woods and the artillery—two howitzers and a brass 6 pounder—was pushed some thirty rods up the road. At this point, Lieut. Col. Warren rode into the field and assumed his position in the regiment, and, from his previous knowledge of the ground, proved of invaluable assistance.

Capt. Winslow, Bartlett, and Kilpatrick, having been ordered to advance, under Lieut. Col. Warren, as skirmishers, the regiment was formed on the left, from whence I led the column in person, up the road, toward the enemy's battery; but the firing proving very destructive, we marched in good order till we were covered by the woods on the right, where we halted for some time to rest, and in order to complete the preparations for charging the batteries in flank. In the meantime, Lieut. Col. Warren made a reconnaissance, and reported a plan of attack.

I then led off the troops to the left, in the open field, and also to the right, supported on the right by the German Rifles. After several attempts to charge batteries, being prevented by the creek, we withdrew, by your command, to the rear, and having collected our killed and wounded, such as we could find, proceeded down the main road. Lieut. Col. Warren, however, with a small detachment, remained and fought away the body of Lieut. Greble, with the field-piece he was serving with such effect at the time of his death.

Our chaplain also remained to take care of the wounded, but being cut off by a company of cavalry, he only escaped by taking to the woods, and escaping under cover of the night. We continued our march toward Hampton, and reached the bridge, having only four killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

The following names deserve an honorable mention: Lieut. Col. Warren, for his aid in forming the plan of attack, and remaining among the last to bring away a brother officer; also, Chaplain Winslow, for his many kind attentions to the wounded; also, Capt. Bartlett, Kilpatrick, and Winslow, for the effective manner in which they skirmished before the enemy's heavy fire; also, Lieutenant J. Duryea, who led the charge on the left flank of the batteries; also, Lieutenants York and Camberling; Surgeon Gilbert, for performing upon the field of battle successful amputations, and for his continued attentions to the suffering and wounded, not only on the field, but after ward, when almost exhausted; also Lieut. Gov. Carr, who was commanding Company B, his captain being ill, and Lieut. George Duryea; also, Sergeants Agnes, Onderdonk, and Allison; and Corporal Brunner.

Yet there was no flinching on the part of any officer or private, and I might mention many more with honor. In closing, I cannot but speak of Col. Townsend, of the 3d, who, with his whole command, stood up nobly in my support, until compelled to retreat by the terrible fire. Per order, Col. A. Duryea.

Lieut. Mallory, Aid-de Camp to Brigadier-General Pierce.

We observe some censure of Gov. Curtin for appointing Democrats to offices of a military nature. We think his course in choosing his party friends for civil offices, is usual and justifiable—but military appointments, in such a time as this, should know no party bias. His selection of Gen. Patterson and Gen. Cadwallader is generally approved. Gen. Hale, Quartermaster General, has charge of the supply Department, through which most of the speculations have been made—so that Gov. Curtin's liberality in choosing a Democrat to that post, is the very act of which Democrats take advantage to slander and traduce him without a particle of evidence.—Chron.

An old farmer in Southern Illinois, seeing the cannon at Cairo, remarked that "them brass missionaries had converted a heap of folks."

The Last Hours of Mr. Douglas.

At about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Bishop Duggan called at the request of some friends to converse with Mr. Douglas, who was then, for the first time in 48 hours, perfectly rational. Mr. Douglas immediately recognized the Bishop, and expressed his gratification at the visit. Bishop Duggan soon asked: "Mr. Douglas have you ever been baptized according to the rites of any church?" Mr. Douglas replied:— "Never."

The Bishop continued—"Do you desire to have mass said after the ordinances of the holy Catholic Church?" The answer was:— "No, sir; when I do I will communicate with you freely."

The Bishop then turned to Mr. Rhodes and said:— "Do you think he is fully possessed of his mental faculties?" Mr. Rhodes replied, "I do not know, perhaps you had better ask him again."

The Bishop repeated his question, to which Mr. Douglas answered, in strong, full voice:— "You perhaps did not understand me. When I desire it, I will communicate with you freely."

The Bishop then remarked to Mr. Rhodes: "He is undoubtedly in his right mind, and does not desire my offices." He then withdrew.

During the day (Sunday) Mr. Douglas seemed to be much better, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery; he slept most of the day, and in the evening seemed much refreshed. Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Rhodes remained with him during the night. At about four o'clock on Monday morning he seemed to be much worse, and sank rapidly; his friends were sent for, and at the request of Mrs. Douglas, Bishop Duggan visited him again. Soon after the Bishop entered, he approached the bedside, and addressing the patient, said:— "Mr. Douglas, you know your own condition fully, and in view of your approaching dissolution do you desire the ceremony of extreme unction to be performed?"

Mr. Douglas replied:— "No, I have no time to discuss these things now."

The Bishop then withdrew. After he had gone Mrs. Douglas requested Mr. Rhodes to ask her husband if he desired the ministrations of any clergyman. Mr. Rhodes then said to Mr. Douglas:— "Do you know the clergyman of this city?" To which Mr. Douglas replied:— "Nearly every one of them."

Mr. Rhodes—Do you wish to have either or any of them call to see you to converse upon religious subjects?

Mr. Douglas—No, I thank you. Soon after this, about five o'clock, he desired to have his position in bed changed, the blind opened and the windows raised. Mr. Rhodes lifted him to an easier posture, where he could look out in the street, and drink in the fresh morning air. For a few moments he seemed to gain new life. Then he began to sink away, his eyes partially closed, and in slow and measured cadences, with considerable pause between each accent, he uttered:— "Death!—Death!—Death!"

After this he seemed to revive slightly, and Mr. Rhodes asked him whether he had any message to send to his mother, or sister Sarah, or his boys, "Robby" and "Stevie," to which he made no reply, evidently not understanding the question. Mrs. Douglas then placed her arm around his neck and said:— "My dear, do you know Cousin Dan?" "Yes!" he replied.

Mrs. Douglas continued:— "Your boys, Robby and Stevie, your mother and sister Sarah—have you any message for them?"

The dying man replied:— "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

At about five o'clock Mr. Miller came into the room, and noticing the open shutters and windows inquired:— "Why have you all those windows raised and so much light?"

Mr. Douglas replied:— "So that we can have fresh air."

At Mr. Douglas's request, Mr. Rhodes changed the dying man's position again in bed for the last time. He now lay rather down in the middle of the bed, upon his left side, his head slightly bent forward and off the pillow. His wife sat beside him—holding his right hand to both of her's, and leaning tenderly over him, sobbing.

Mr. Rhodes remarked to Mrs. Douglas:— "I am afraid he does not lie comfortably;" in reply to which Mr. Douglas said:— "He is—very comfortable."

These were his last intelligent words. From five o'clock he was speechless, but evidently retained his consciousness. When a few moments before his death, his wife leaned lovingly over him and sobbingly asked, "Husband, do you know me? will you kiss me?" he raised his eyes and smiled, and though too weak to speak, the movements of the muscles of his mouth evidenced that he was making an almost dying struggle to comply with her request.

His death was calm and peaceful; a few faint breaths after nine o'clock; a single rattling of his throat; a short quick, convulsive shudder, and Stephen A. Douglas had passed from time into eternity.

Who'll Help?

At a recent meeting of the Sunday School Union of New Orleans the following resolution was adopted with entire unanimity, viz:— Resolved, That a committee of ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath Schools.

Here is a fine field for some of our enterprising young folks who wish to go south.

Gen. Scott was seventy-five years of age on the 13th June.

How to Perfect the Blockade.

Our foreign advisers leave no room to question the discontent with which the commercial Powers regard the blockade of the Southern ports, and the reluctance with which they submit to the requirements of international law in that particular. They propose to be to the last degree exacting and punctilious in regard to it. The blockade must be perfect, not merely formal. It must be impossible for a vessel to enter; and to ascertain whether or not it is so, we shall pretty certainly be subjected to a series of test experiments, which will demand all the vigilance of our cruisers to defeat. Foreign ships will unquestionably attempt to break through our lines, and if they succeed, neither England nor France will continue to recognize a leaguer which they have thus ascertained to be incomplete. It so happens, however, that we are not restricted to a mode of closing the Southern ports, which any foreign Government may retain the option of pronouncing legal. It is in the power of Congress so to shut them up, that the mere attempt to enter a Southern harbor, even if no cruiser be present, will incur forfeiture, and create a ground of war against the Government whose flag the offending vessel may bear. An act declaring by name every port between Norfolk and the Rio Grande no longer a port of entry, and annexing the entire Southern Confederacy to the jurisdiction of the New-York Custom-House, would render it quite immaterial whether our cruisers were numerically strong enough to exclude European ships, and would relieve us from the necessity of demonstrating the blockade to have an effective existence. Such legislation should be among the earliest acts of Congress.—N. Y. Times.

INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. I never will wear out my life, I am certain, In toiling throughout the whole day— Jack Harper's a dunc, for allowing himself No leisure, for pleasure or play.

Said Billy Bowline, as he twirled his moustache,

Gave us the last touch to his faultless neck-tie;

If he is resolved on such hum drum existence,

For the present, I'll bid him good bye.

And onward he hasted, to seek for enjoyment

In the gratifications of sense—

While Jack struggled on in the pathway of duty,

Regardless of giving offence.

Billy Bowline, like butterfly, for a short season,

Fluttered gaily, in fortune's sunbeam—

But the fickle dame's frown, an abused shattered frame,

Awoke him, from out pleasures dream.

He saw his mistake, looked around for a cure,

Mourning sadly, as many have done,—

O'er ill-employed time; alas! for poor Billy,—

Life's journey he could not re-run.

Jack Harper, by steady adherence to business,

A competence gained in due time;

And retired to life of true pleasure and comfort

Ere scarce he'd attained to his prime.

Now beneath his own roof, dressed in neatest apparel,

From the Clothing Emporium of Pyle,

You may find Jack endeavoring, in useful pursuits,

The leisure he earned, to beguile.

A splendid lot of Spring and Summer Goods at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

Chaplain.

We see it stated that Hon. Jeremiah Schiudel, late State Senator, who recently resigned his five ministerial charges in Lehigh county, has been tendered the position of Chaplain in the first Pennsylvania regiment.

The census of Canada has been completed and shows the following result: Total, Lower Canada, 1,103,911; total, Upper Canada, 1,369,733; total all Canada, 2,473,644.

Senator Douglas's Vacancy.

Springfield, Ill., June 12, 1861.

O. H. Browning has been appointed Senator by Gov. Yates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas.

Some of the Southern cities are issuing an improved currency, in the shape of shipplasters, for five cents. It takes a sheet of them to buy a glass of old rye.

A peddler being asked by a spindle-shanked wog, if he had any tin overalls, replied, "No, but I have a pair of candle molds that would just fit you."

A good story is told of a member of the Georgia Legislature. He was from one of the back towns, and "put up" at a hotel for the first time in his life. Before his plate, at the dinner table one day, was a dish of peppers. He kept looking and looking at them; and finally, as the waiters were rather slow in bringing on things, he up with his fork and fastened upon one of the peppers, and into his mouth it went. In a moment the tears came into his eyes, and he hardly knew what to do. At last, spitting the pepper into his hand, he laid it down alongside of his plate, and, with a voice that set the whole table in a roar, exclaimed, "Just lie there and cool!"

Americans in Paris have raised forty thousand francs for the purchase of rifled cannon to be presented to our Government.

There are now twenty-eight Companies in Camp at Easton.