ter communication, remain very low, and may remain so if the Southern market remains hermetrically sealed against the enormous North-Western shipments of 1860. Wheat, we hear gives a third less yield than last year, on account of the greatly prevalent drouth, winter-killing, the devastation by the army-worm, and other insects, rust, their seeding and other causes. Potatoes, in some sections, are badly destroyed by rot, so much so in some as to threaten local high prices. The fast increasing per centage of injury caused to this tuber by the insidious disease, in every county where grown, would seem to point to its ultimate extinction, and the employment of some substitute by the great mass of the people.—*N. Y. Tribune Oct. 3d.*

The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

Nine Majority.

It now appears that George H. Rowland has nine majority over John C. Westbrook for the Assembly.

This is to be regretted, because any man who has been guilty of uttering sympathy with the Rebels, ought not to be elevated to a position in which he may have the slightest power to even remotely abet the enemies of the country. But Mr. Rowland has repeatedly declared that he is now a firm Union man. That everything he can do to aid the Government to suppress the Rebellion, he will freely do. The future must tell us how much truth there is in his declarations.—We trust, however, that the ordeal he has just passed through has fully impressed on his mind the folly of his former position in reference to the war.

Mr. Rowland may thank his friends in this county for his safety. Had they not resorted to the extraordinary means to decive and mislead the voters, Westbrook would have had an easy triumph.

Important to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department in relation to the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers. The widow of an officer or private is entitled to receive the money due; if there is no widow the pay goes to the children or their guardian; if the soldier dies unmarried, the father, mother, brothers and sisters, or heirs generally, receive the amount due, as the case may be.—Written applications must be made under oath, and be addressed to Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington.

In this connection it may also be stated that the Adjutant General of the United States has issued a general order to the effect that in the settlement of the accounts of deceased volunteers, the Second Auditor will place to the credit of the man the one hundred dollars bounty allowed in the fifth section of the act approved July 24, 1861.

Great Aotivity.

Everything at Harrisburg indicates great activity in the war movements. At present there are five thousand men in camp there, and others are continually arriving. The camp is also represented as in excellent condition, and good order prevails. Within a few days three thousand men have been sent to different localities under the orders of the War Department. The State Treasurer also reports that the instalments of the three million loan are coming in as fast as required. The banks and the people have come nobly to the support of the Commonwealth in this time of necessity.

An Early Winter.

Those deeply versed in the mystery of signs, are predicting an early and a hard winter. One of the signs is, that birds are already preparing for a flight southward, and another, that the husk of the growing corn is very thick and close, and covers the ears to the very ends,—a never-failing proof that overcoats and fuel will be in great demand, it is said.

☞The soldiers in and about Washington seem to do an immense amount of letter writing, as about 80,000 of their letters are sent off daily.

Highway robberies, burglaries and all the minor offences recorded in the catalogue of crimes are now quite common in Richmond. The papers of that city say the people "can breakfast on horrors every morning."

New Counterfeit.

Counterfeit 5's, on the Alleghaney Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., have been circulated in Philadelphia for the last few days.—These counterfeits are admirable imitations and well calculated to deceive.

In the five regiments sent out by Connecticut, there are but four men who could not write their names. These "mudsills" of Connecticut have to fight Southern gentlemen, like the Fall River Rangers taken at Fort Hatteras, where, in a company of sixty-four, but five were able to sign their names to the enlistment roll.

Ritchie county, in Western Virginia, is a very small county, but she gave seven hundred votes for the Union, and out of these seven hundred voters, five hundred have gone to make good their ballots with their bayonets, and others are getting ready to do the same.

From the Boys.

The following letter, from the head quarters of the 4th Regiment P. R. V., will be read with interest by the many friends of the boys throughout this section of the country. It will be seen that the boys are on the forward march, in the enemy's country; and we may soon expect to hear of their having had stirring times in the neighborhood of their present whereabouts. It will also be seen that in the distribution of the honors of the Regiment the National Guards of Monroe County comes in for a lion's share. But we know the boys merit all they have thus far received, and more; and we are fully satisfied that in a brush with the enemy they will do honor to the country, to loyal Monroe County and to themselves. The Regiment is now known as the 33 Reg. P. V. U. S. A., and letters to members of the National Guards should have on them, besides the name of the person for whom they are intended, "Co. F, "4th Reg. P. R. V., 33d Reg. P. V. U. S. A., "Washington City, D. C., Camp Pierpont, "Va."

HEAD QUARTERS 33D REG. P. V., U. S. A.
Camp Pierpont, Oct. 10th., 1861.

FRIEND SCHOCH:—At fifteen minutes of 12 o'clock to-day, we crossed the Chain Bridge over the Potomac, and are now at Camp Pierpont, Fairfax county, Virginia, within two miles of the rebel pickets, and about twelve miles from Fairfax Court House, Gen. Beauregard's Head Quarters. The Pennsylvania Reserves have the entire right of the line this side of the Potomac, and our Regiment has the right of the 2nd Brigade, Gen. George G. Meade. A. E. McGilton is now our Colonel, (Col. March having resigned and gone home to be a Home Guard.)—We are now commanded by a Colonel who understands his business, and the 4th Regiment, (or now the 33d P. V., U. S. Army,) will give a good account of itself. Company F., the Monroe boys, is all ready for action. We leave at 3 o'clock in the morning, along with five other companies of the Regiment, to drive back the rebel pickets. and we will certainly do it, as the Monroe Boys can and will do their duty.

The country and scenery here are splendid, and farms in this vicinity are well cultivated. We are near the residence of Commodore T. Ap C. Jones, late of the U. S. Navy. He has one son in the Rebel Army, and one in the U. S. Navy. His family have left their household furniture in the dwelling, and the premises is deserted, and is now guarded by our troops. Farmers have left their plows and harrows in the fields, just where they had been to work, and decamped as fast as possible. The boys had great sport this morning. They found some lady's *hoops* and dresses, but no ladies, and after putting them on to the latest touch of the fashion, they promenaded through the buildings.

The members of Company F, enjoy good health, only one being on the sick list, Mr. F. A. D. Coleman, and he is getting better. I enjoy good health, and so does Lt. Shoemamaker. I expected some recruits from Monroe, but none have yet arrived. We keep our old number, with the following appointments from our ranks:—Lt. John Nyce, Adjutant; Edwin E. Romig, Fife Major; Jacob T. Keller, Regimental Postmaster; William D. Walton, Surgeon's Clerk; William H. Johnson, Orderly for the Hospital. My best wishes to all my friends, and citizens of Monroe. Yours, very truly,

G. B. K.

A New Vegetable.

There has lately been exhibited at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable, which promises to become a permanent institution among kitched garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussel's sprouts. The stem is about a foot high, bearing on its summit a good sized hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these when cooked, form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussel's sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. Wm. Mellville, Dalmenvy Park Gardens, near Edinburg, and a very good name to distinguish it would be to call it the Delmenvy sprout.

☞Our blockading squadron has cut off all communication between New Orleans and Mobile—the distance between the places being 180 miles. This is a heavy blow on the Rebels.

It is said that the pay of Rufus Andrews, Surveyor of the port of New York, this year, in consequence of the enormous avalanche of confiscations, will be little less than a million of dollars.

G. W. H. T. Walker is an officer in a Georgia regiment of rebels. He owns a valuable building in Genesee street, Syracuse, N Y. On Monday last the Deputy U. S Marshal served notice on the tenants that hereafter Uncle Samuel would be their landlord, to which the tenants replied, Amen!

☞The citizens of Kansas make a strong appeal for military aid. They have serious apprehension that unless Gen. Price is defeated at Lexington, Kansas will fall into the hands of the rebels.

☞Ohio, noble State, has sixty regiments in the field, and forty more organizing. Twenty regiments of thisgreat army are cavalry, and three artillery.

A Volunteer organization has been formed at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, composed of loyal Americans, who offer their services to President Lincoln in the present war for the preservation of the Union.

Over $750,000 of the national loan has been taken in the city of Hartford, Conn.

Capacity of the Country to Sustain War.

Some persons, whether timorous or uninformed, have shrunk back somewhat aghast at the prospect of a $500,000,000 loan, with the possibility of its being doubled or trebled by a continuance of the war. Such persons may be reassured by comparing our means and probable exertions with those of Great Britain in her tremendous struggle with France and the half of Europe, for twenty-three years, or from 1793 to 1816. We condense and set down in the nearest millions a few of the most prominent statistics of that continental war.

At the commencement of that war, entered upon by England against the principles and wishes of at least one third of the nation, the population of England, Wales, and Scotland was somewhat less than ten millions. Ireland may be "counted out," as being disorderly and rebellious, and requiring a guard over itself rather than furnishing men and money for the strife. During these twenty three years, the whole outlay of the British Government was $8,500,000,000—or, stating it in a more striking form, eighty five hundred million dollars—more than double the whole property valuation of Great Britain then, and nearly as much as that of the United States at present Nearly one-half of this enormous sum, or $4,183,0000,000, was expended on the war alone, viz., $1,924,000,000 for the army, $1,641,000,000 for the navy; $355,000,000,000, for munitions of war; and $263,000,000 for subsidies—in plainer phrase, for hiring foreigners to do their fighting. The yearly outlay, in all, averaged $370,000,000, and for the war, which was almost continuous $182,000,000. And this immense expenditure wanot, as in our case, made at home, so that the money, merely passing from hand to hand, would still remainin the possession and active use of the nation; on the contrary, a large part of it, probably more than one-half, was laid out and permanently lost in continental purchases. Yet, under the pressure of this tremendous load, England struggled through the contest, not only with steps scarce staggering except in two or three yeas of bad crops, and in the fixed suspension of specie payment by the National Bank, but with a large increase in the sum total of her wealth, and an advance in almost every branch of industrial exertion.

The specie was continuously and largely drawn from the vaults, till, in 1797, when the coin was reduced to five and a half millions of dollars, the frightened directors were relieved by a temporary permission from the Privy Council to suspend specie payments. The suspension was afterwards legalized by Parliament, and continued by fresh enactments to the year 1823. During the first twenty years of this suspension the entire gold mintage of England was but fifty five millions of dollars, while in the seven years ensuing it was one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. In one single year—the last—of the great war, the government expenditure was six hundred and forty nine millions of dollars, while the specie in the Bank of England was but little over ten millions of dollars.

If it be asked how England not only stood up, but mainly prospered, against this prodigious drain on her resources for twenty-three years, the answer lies in the fact of her vast improvements in machinery, which enabled her to manufacture for all nations, while her domination of the sea gave her the outward and inward commerce of the world.

We are twice as able as England was to carry on a war, even of that great length and of those huge dimensions; for our population—saying nothing of the neutral States—is the exact double, and our wealth more than the double of England in 1793. Specie from all quarters pours in upon us in a ceaseless flood; the money of our banks and capitalists lies idle and rusting, and our imports are greatly reduced; our exports of breadstuffs are much larger than ever. Under these circumstances it is clear that we can, if necessary, incur and comfortably carry a debt of one thousand or even two thousand million dollars, and pay it off, interest and principal, A. D. 1900.

Worms in the Eyes of Geese.

The following letter appears in the *Irish Gazette*:—"The most singular thing I ever heard of has happened to our geese this year. They are all going blind, and pining away. I had one of them killed; and when we opened the eye-ball, a small black worm, just like a young leech, came out. It was very lively; and when it was put into water, it swam about exactas a leech does. I sent the insect, alive, in a bottle of water, to Dublin, to Mr. Small, of Aungier street, who is our veterinary surgeon. He has ordered us to cut open the eye-balls of those affected, with a lancet or sharp pen-knife. We don't know how to treat the malady.

☞The Rev. Alonzo Potter, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has called a special Convention of the representatives of the Church to be held at St. Andrews church in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 23rd inst., for the purpose of Chosing an Assistant Bishop in the place of the Rev. Dr. Bowman, recently deceased.

☞A recent Eastern traveler reports having visited a Jewish family, and found two of the daughters "exceedingly pretty, which will scarcely be credited, when the decorating process is known which these ladies had gone through; their hair had been shaved off and replaced by a wig, their eyebrows were shaved off and replaced by a line of black paint traced upon their forehead, their cheeks were painted pink, their eyes were painted black, with a line extending nearly to the ears, looking like spectacles."

Republican Victory in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA, October 10.—Lowry, the Radical Republican candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh District, is elected over the Union candidate by two thousand majority.

An Argument for a Government Currency.

An effort is being made at the East to prevent the use by the Government of demand Treasury notes, on the ground that they must, if issued to the extent authorized by Congress, inflate the currency, tending to wild speculations and high prices. It is probable we shall have inflation. The spending of $500,000,000 in the space of a year, among the people, will have about the same effect as the introduction of that amount of currency.—But how the withholding of Treasury notes is to prevent this we cannot see.—If this Government currency does not circulate bank notes will. The former merely takes the place of the latter to the extent of the issue. But this is what the New York opponents fear. They desire to keep the field clear for corporation issues. The people however, take a different view of the matter. The Treasry notes are as good as gold. Of the great bulk of bank notes this cannot be said. It is a great thing, therefore, to get into circulation a currency that will serve the purpose, in any part of the country, of coin. Besides, of the $50,000,000 authorized by Congress, the West needs very nearly the whole amount to fill the vacuum caused by late revolutions in bank currency.

The $50,000,000 Treasury Notes can be put into the West without increasing the par currency to an amount greater than that in circulation a year ago.—Within the last two years, the West has lost a great deal—thirty millions at least—by an inflated and unreliable currency. Had Government notes been in circulation instead of bank bills, this loss would not have been suffered, and thousands of merchants who are now insolvent would be in a good condition.

Rotten Banks did a great deal more toward breaking down the mercantile credit of the West than the war, and when the latter shall be over, we may expect a recurrence of the financial evil, if the people do not set their faces like flint against the re-establishment of wildcat Banks. The Government currency is the best safeguard we can have against such a calamity. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury, regardless of the protest of Bank speculators, will use fully and continuously the authority given to him by Congress.—The country will not be likely to suffer near so much from the inflation that may be caused by the introduction of a currency that is the equivalent of gold, than they would from an increase of Bank notes, which are always liable to depreciate upon the first blast of an adverse wind.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Strange Charge of Seduction.

An extraordinary case has just occurred in Boston. A merchant there, of good character and reputation, was arrested on a charge, of seducing his servant girl, and then giving her drugs to procure an abortion, which drugs caused her death. The gentleman was absent in Canada when the charge was made, and on his return was taken into custody He was astounded, and of course declared his innocence; but on a post mortem examination of the body of the girl, it appeared that she had really died of poison, and that she was in the family way—thus strongly confirming her dying declaration against her employer. Things looked rather squally against him, when his man servant came forward and said that Ellen (the girl alluded to) had a lover named Patrick, who had visited her constantly, and at unreasonable hours for near a year. The wife of the accused, too, who believed her husband innocent, recollected that Ellen had made some inquiries relative to how much poison it took to kill a person, on an occasion when a bottle of corrosive sublimate, or bed bug poison, had been brought into the house. This bottle the wife then looked for, and ascertained that it was missing. Finally it was found outside the house among some bushes, the poison all out of it. On stating these facts, the contents of the girl's stomach were analyzed, and it was discovered that she had died by taking corrosive sublimate. Other little circumstances were ferreted out and found out through her relatives which went to show conclusively that she had been seduced by her lover, (Patrick,) who had abandoned her, and that she had threatened to kill herself unless he came back and married her. The facts elicited completely exonerated the merchant from any familiarity whatever with the girl; and why she had accused him on her dying bed, can only be surmised.

Probably to save her lover. Originally, doubtless, she hoped to die and entirely conceal her double disgrace; after that became impossible, woman's unalterable passion prompted her to charge any one with her infamy rather than the man she loved. It has also been suggested that as suicides cannot be buried in consecrated ground, she probably thought it better to die with a falsehood in her mouth than suffer the loss of a Christian burial.

On the way to Fort La Fayette.

Fourteen U. S prisoners were taken over the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Saturday afternoon, on the way to Fort La Fayette. They were from Kentucky.

Bark Lice.

A gentleman in the western part of New York State, says that he entirely rid his orchard of this pest by simply throwing unleached ashes over the branches and trunk when wet. Care must be used that the ashes do not touch the leaves.—The best time for this operation would be early in the Spring, before the buds push.

☞The story has been revived at Rolla, Missouri, of the death of Ben McCulloch, from wounds received at the battle of Wilson's Creek. It is a part of the story, that the command has been developed upon McCulloch's son, whereas it is said in Washington that he has no son.

Monroe County Election Returns, 1861.

TOWNSHIPS	*George H. Rowland,	John C. Westbrook,	Jeremy Mackey,	Abraham Leverling,	Moses W. Coolbaugh,	John De Young,	Reuben Kresge,	James Smiley,	Henry Detrick,	Jacob B. Hineline,	Henry Eilenberger,	Joseph Troch,	Silas L. Drake,	W. R. Van Vliet,
	Assembly,		Associate Judge,		Co. Commissioner,				Treasurer,		Auditor,			
Barret,	93	14	101	86	13	12	3	32	71		99	3	13	
Chesnuthill,	160	44	50	201	10	45	136	28	31		61	132	68	66
Coolbaugh,	36	34	43	35	9	49	11	23	26		25	40	31	
Eldred,	147	4	14	138	43	100	100	6	39		106	45		140
Hamilton,	205	120	95	315	18	113	139	162	28		92	241	215	14
Jackson,	102	21	32	118	15	77	87	29	6		86	36	42	71
Middle Smithfield,	82	208	176	58	202	81	38	156	60	23	232	51	51	114
Paradise,	37	55	62	75	15	31	25	58	9		66	26	68	3
Pocono,	26	120	87	101	40	63	98	37	11	1	102	39	25	110
Polk,	131		16	125	45	30	116	2	12	1	104	27	1	126
Price,	8	13	22	10	8	16	2	26		1	25	4		10
Ross,	73	18	13	84	6	12	72	13	5	1	34	55	60	
Smithfield,	149	78	178	69	97	68	25	77	120	2	162	62	59	154
Stroud,	109	151	201	65	94	89	18	209	34	1	174	74	119	122
Stroudsburg,	43	166	175	40	38	89	44	105	39	24	99	109	90	61
Tobyhanna,	36	16	46	43	9	6	46	4	3		19	32	26	20
Tunkhannock,	1	32	9	26	2	27	17	4	11		27	5	26	
SOLDIERS' VOTE.														
Camp Tennally,		44	41	37	5		22	17	2	1	19	36	2	
Camp Crossman,	5	14	12	10	8	2	9	2	11		3	10		
Total	1443	1152	1373	1636	667	906	1009	990	508	55	1536	1027	916	1011

*Nominee of the Rump Democracy. The scattering vote is as follows:—For Assembly, George W. Rowland received 5 votes, and Rowlan 3 votes. For Associate Judge, Theodore Schock received 1 vote, Charles W Decker 1 vote, Edward L. Wolf 10 votes, Jacob Singmaster 3 votes. For Treasurer, Jacob B Hineline received 1 vote. For Auditor, John F Drinkhouse received 5 votes, and William R. Van Vliet 2 votes. The above are the returns given in by the Return Judges on Friday last, but have not the official seal attached to them.

Comparison Between Northern and South-Southern Marksmen.

A correspondent of the *Worcester Spy* having asserted that the Southerners were superior to the Northerners as marksmen, and suggested that premiums be offered in every town for marksmanship on the coming 4th of July, Rev. T. W. Higginson rejoins as follows:

Agreeing entirely with your correspondent, as to the importance of the rifle practice, I wish to say a word in justice to Northern marksmen. Perhaps it would have been more strictly accurate if he had drawn his distinction between Eastern and Western men, rather than between Northern and Southern. The hunters of the Northwest, are as good shots as those of the Southwest, while both surpass, in some degree, those of the seaboard States. Nevertheless, the rifle shooting of the Maine and New York forests, is probably not surpassed on this continent, though I have seen it equalled in both localities by that of men who had scarcely touched a rifle till they went into the wood.

This fact was well established in Kansas, where, indeed, the Northern men proved decidedly superior to their opponents not only in courage and endurance, but as marksman also. At Osawotomie, John Brown and twenty-seven others defended a log hut against two hundred Southern men, killing thirty-three and wounding forty-nine—eighty-two in all, according to the pro-slavery statement—and then retreated in broad day, their ammunition being exhausted, with the loss of but one man, who was shot while swimming a creek. Capt. Montgomery told me that in all his daring exploits, he himself had lost but one man; and although a native Kentuckian, he did not consider the habits of a slaveholding community at all fitted to create good soldiers.

The writer had several opportunities in Kansas to examine windows and loopholes at which many shots had been fired by Southern companies, and was always surprised to find the shooting no better. Almost all had aimed too high, as inexperienced hands are said usually to do.

Those Kansas campaigns were very instructive and the final superiority of the free State forces was unquestionable. I remember that Gen. Lane spoke with warm admiration of the military talent and daring evinced by several of our Worcester emigrants, who had led the most pacific lives till they went thither. The saying used to be that Massachusetts men needed *once to be shot at*, before they could be convinced that the enemy was in earnest, after which they became the bravest of the brave. On the other hand, I remember how the Lieut. of one of Buford's South Carolina companies rebuked his men, as they were boastfully reciting their deeds on returning down the Missouri in the same boat with me. 'Boys' said he cooly 'you had better shut up. Whenever we came in slight of the enemy you always took a vote whether to fight or run, and you always voted to run.'

It is not well to underrate the courage and daring of a portion of the Southern army. But their general prestige of superiority was dispelled by the Kansas contest; and after the way has fairly begun, the same result will follow again.

Blankets for the Army.

In response to the appeal made for blankets for the army, the ladies and others of Philadelphia have commenced sending them in with an alacrity which speaks well for their patriotism.

Brigadier General Sherman will be promoted to Major Generalship and will take command of the Department of Kentucky, the delicate state of Gen. Anderson's health alone rendering this arrangement necessary.

The Rebel Loss at Bull Run.

Dr. Alfred Powell, Surgeon of the 2d Regiment New York State Militia, was at the battle of Bull Run, and was one of the prisoners captured by the Rebels and taken to Richmond. He states that the Rebel wounded amounted to nearly 5,000 and their killed to 600. Twenty-three Surgeons, including himself, with a number of our men, were allowed to return to the battle field the day after the battle for the purpose of burying the dead; they were three days thus employed. Upon comparing notes, they found our dead to be about 300, and our wounded that fell into the hands of the Rebels about 600; which with those that were taken to Washington, made the total the same as Gen. McDowell's report. As early as 12 o'clock of the day of battle the Rebels were making preperations for a retreat. The 2d Regiment lost 150 men. They held the position at Stone Bridge, receiving the fire of the Rebels from early morning till 2 o'clock p. m., and were so close to the enemy that for the first two hours almost every shot from the Rebels killed—giving the Surgeon but little to do, till a detachment of our troops had made a detour of the enemy's wing, outflanking them, causing them to fall back, when their shots began to have a less deadly effect. At 2 o'clock the regiment was without ammunition, and unable too continue the fight. While at the farm house called Oakland's, temporarily used as a hospital, attending to wounded soldiers of *both* armies, and while a Rebel Col. was actually in the hands of the Surgeon, a detachment of Rebel cavalry rode up and fired into the windows, killing four of our men and two or three of their own. Dr. Powell and assistant rushed out, waving the surgeon's sash to show the nature of the place, when one of the cavalry dismounted and deliberately shot his assistant down; and the interposition of the wounded Rebel Colonel was necessary to save them from further outrages.

Our men in Richmond are in exceedingly destitute condition; some, having had their clothes cut off them when wounded, have nothing but a blanket to cover their nakedness; and the coming cold weather will find them in need of everything in the way of clothing. They are on no account allowed to look out of the window; if they do, they are immediately made targets for the sentries, one or two having been shot by them while the Doctor was there.

They are insufficiently fed on bread and *fresh* beef twice a day; fresh beef being 8 cents per pound, *salt* beef and bacon 38 cents. Our wounded had nothing but their blankets and the hard floor to sleep on; but lately some of the men were enabled to procure canvas and boards, with which they had made about 100 cots, that have added to their comfort. The Doctor speaks of the women being more insulting and offensive than the men—one decent looking woman coming to the sentries and begging them to cut the throats of the prisoners. There were 25 or 30 deaths daily among the Rebel wounded for some time after the battle, and it was of general remark among the Rebels that the d—d Yankees did not die so readily.

A bomb has been invented in Cincinnati which contains eleven explosive shells, and these shells contain each a number of explosive bullets. It is said to be the most destructive and death dealing article of war which has yet been tried.

It is said that the Secession postmasters are making strenuous exertions to convert their stock of United States stamps into cash. Their operations are on the borders of the Middle States.

☞The ladies of Lewisburg, Pa., sent to General Hale, a few days since, over one hundred blankets for the soldiers.—Let the noble example be followed everywhere.