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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

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Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

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No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, hasty fulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured in mediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by in proper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are slightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before entertaining

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

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Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, in contradiction of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

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His remedies or treatement are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

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The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following style:

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Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

February 21, 1863—1y.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS.

IN consequence of the scarcity of charge, I will sell very elegant PENOGRAPH CARDE DE VISITE PORTRAITS

Sixteen for One Dollar,

Sent by mail Postage paid.

These cards are best published and are perfect gems. They embrace all the principal Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also two of the greatest villians unhung JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application.

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September 5, 1863.

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Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.

Sunbury, May 16, 1863.—1y

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

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OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 6, 1863.—4m

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Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

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Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

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☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

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Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. Smoking.
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
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N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 4, 1863.—1

WM KNOCHE

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NEW Rosewood Pianos, from the best makers from $200 upwards.

MELODEONS.—The best manufactured Instruments from $45 to $100.

Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes,
Fifes, Drums, Banjos, Tambourines,
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A fine assortment of best plated LOOKING GLASSES from smallest to largest size. Any style of frame made to order at the shortest notice.

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April 11, 1863.

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January 24, 1863.

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Letter A. Family Sewing Machine.

WITH all the new improvements (Hemmer, Feeder, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.) is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST,

and most beautiful of all machines for

FAMILY SEWING

and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing

ALL KINDS OF CLOTH AND ALL KINDS OF THREAD.

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Simplicity, Durability, Rapidity, and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed.

The Family Sewing Machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as SINGER & Co.'s Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, three d. needles, oil, &c., of the vest best quality.

Send for PAMPHLET and a copy of "SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Philadelphia Office, 810 Chestnut street.

June 20, 1863.—1y

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WILKESBARRE PA.

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G. M. HOLLENBACK, President.
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This Company Insures three-fourth of the Cash valuation, takes no Premium Notes, make no Assessments. Policy acknowledges all moneys paid during the term of your Insurance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

May 30, 1863.—1y

JORDAN TOWNSHIP

DISTILLERY.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership in the Distillery Business, in Jordan township, Northumberland county, on the road from Shaffer's Tavern to Uniontown, about 4 miles from Mahanoy and 6 miles from Klingerstown, beg leave to inform the public that they are now making a superior article of

PURE RYE WHISKEY.

Those desiring grain converted into whiskey can have it done on the most reasonable terms.

The highest cash price will be paid for Rye, and grain taken in exchange for Whiskey. The public can be assured that all Whiskey made at this distillery will be free from drugs and adulterations.

ISAAC DEPPIN,
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Jordan twp., June 13 1863.—3m

G. W. HAUPT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of L. S. Bright & Son's Store,

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Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.

Sunbury, May 23, 1863—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT BATTLES IN GEORGIA.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS.

In the course of the 17th, already unmistakable signs indicated that the enemy had discovered the weak points of our position, and were massing their forces in front of our left centre and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing those parts of our lines, or getting between them and Chattanooga. A corresponding movement by the left flank was thence made by the whole army further down the West Chickamauga, so that on Friday morning our extreme left rested at Gordon's Mill, at the crossing of the Chickamauga by the Lafayette Pike, about twelve miles southwest of Chattanooga. On the morning of the 18th (Friday), a portion of the expected reinforcements, consisting of two brigades of the Reserve Corps, respectively commanded by Colonels McCook and Mitchell, made their appearance near Chattanooga, and were immediately ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Ringgold, and develope the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully established the anticipated concentration of the enemy in front of our left. All day Friday the cavalry, covering our front, skirmished with different bodies of the enemy issuing from the various gaps of the Pigeon Mountains, and advancing upon and again retiring from our line. No serious collision, however, occurred. It was evident the Rebel Generals meant to create a false impression as to the points of our line against which they proposed to strike a blow with concentrated power. But Gen. Rosecrans was not deceived. The reports from the front all tended to confirm his previous impression that an onset in overwhelming numbers was contemplated upon our left flank, and that it had to be met by a still further shifting line toward Chattanooga.

Accordingly on Friday night the divisions of Brannan and Baird, formerly commanded by Generals Rousseau and Reynolds, of Thomas' Corps, together with Johnson's, of McCook's Corps, moved from the centre to the left of Crittenden's Corps. They were in their new positions at day break. The two other divisons of McCook's Corps, Davis' and Sherman's were to move into the position abandoned by Thomas' Corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action on the next morning. On the morning of Saturday our line then appeared as follows:—On the extreme left Brannan, next Baird and Reynolds with Johnson in reserve in the centre, Palmer on the right of Reynolds, and Van Cleve on the left. This line, as already stated, was to be completed by Davis' and Sheridan's Divisions, faced a little east of south. The scene of all the movements on the 17th and 18th was McLamore's Cave, previously described as the valley formed by the Missionary and Pigeon Mountains. The valley is washed for its great part by the West Chickamauga, and traversed by two roads, one leading from Rossville, and the other from Chattanooga direct to Lafayette. The two roads run about two miles apart, and west of the Chickamauga, where the battle of Saturday was fought.

The section of the valley bordered by the two roads is almost a plain, covered with thick woods, which rendered the field unfavorable for the effective use of artillery. The line proper as given above, rested nearly at the base of the Missionary Mountains, some distance in advance of its right, Gordon's Mills, the point of intersection of the road from Chattanooga to Lafayette, and the Chickamauga afore mentioned, was still held on Saturday morning by Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps, supported by Negley's of Thomas'. Their position was a strong one; but at an angle with the line proper, appeared like a dangerous extension of the latter, and was proved such by subsequent events. It was meant to secure our right against turning manœuvres, but officers of good judgment entertained the belief that both greater compactness from their closer contraction and perfect security of the right might have been obtained by posting the latter on the eastern abutments of Missionary Ridge. The brigades of McCook and Mitchell, of the reserve corps, were ordered back to Rossville, on Friday afternoon, for the protection of our communication with Chattanooga, and hence were not to participate in the struggle of Saturday. The night had been frosty, and the troops not being permitted to build bivouac fires, the discomfort they experienced, together with the fatigue from marching and want of sleep, put them in a physical condition by no means as vigorous as it should have been for the severe work before them. Fortunately the sun rose clear, and, with its cheering rays, did much to revive the spirits of the army.

The early forenoon passed away without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before eleven o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the Rebel side burst forth in the expected direction. At that time a long mass of Rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's division on the extreme left. It first came upon the Second Brigade, Col. Croxton commanding, and soon forced it back despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the Rebels and driving them back; but their column in turn being strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault, that they pushed Brannan back to and beyond his position in the line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division. Making prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped Scribner's and King's brigades, the latter of Regulars. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disentangle themselves after fearful loss.

The crushing Rebel mass next came upon Johnson's Division, and rolled it upon Reynolds', which also became speedily involved in the desperate struggle. The stubborn resistance of these divisions, however, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of General Rosecrans, arrested at last their sweeping advance.

The divisions of Brannan and Baird having been rallied, General Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was decidedly turned in our favor. With cheers our line advanced, halting only at times to shatter the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their gained ground, but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by four o'clock all the ground lost was courageously recovered. Several batteries belonging to General Baird's and Brannan's Divisions, whose horses had been killed and supports swept away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field. There were at least five hundred of the former. The Rebel troops engaging Thomas belonged to Buckner's and and Longstreet's commands.

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on the left, Bragg's army proper, consisting of the corps of Polk and Hill (formerly Hardee's), moved to a most determined and well executed attack upon Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in the centre. Its object was obviously to relieve the defeated Rebel right. The timely reinforcements at first had the effect of checking the enemy, and restoring our line; but the Rebel attack was speedily renewed with greater numbers, and the centre again compelled to yield. Davis was forced to the right, and Van Cleve to the left, and the enemy advanced through the opening made in our line, threatening to take the centre and right by their flanks, as they had done on the left. At this critical juncture, Sheridan's division appeared and was at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly for a while, but, becoming soon exposed to a destructive flank fire, was also compeled to fall back. Fortunately, the divisions of General's Wood and Negley, that had been easily withdrawn from Gordon's Mills when the Rebel attack on the left threatened to be successful, now came to the rescue. After a brief contest, the Rebels found themselves at last matched, and commenced giving away in their turn, Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the centre.

After the repulse of the Rebel right an advance was ordered, and the original position regained about sunset.

About dark the enemy made another demonstration, with a heavy artillery and musketry fire, upon the centre, but eliciting a lively response, they soon abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It had been a defensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probably less men and material than the enemy, its result could hardly be claimed as a triumph of Union arms. No substantial advantage had been won, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered. That the enemy, with his numerical superiority, would be able to offer again battle on the following day, could be well supposed. General Rosecrans anticipated a renewal of the struggle, and prepared for it.

During the night the disposition of our forces was changed. The line was made to rest along a cross-road running northeast and southwest, and connecting the Rossville and Lafayette roads. By this disposition our extreme right was made to rest on Missionary Ridge. The new line was a mile shorter than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order:—From right to left, one brigade of Negley's Johnson's, Bairds, Palmer's, Reynolds's, two brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Davis'. Brannan's and Van Cleve formed the reserve. The mounted brigades of Wilder and Minty covered the right flank.

Sunday morning broke upon the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the universal expectation on our side, the enemy again allowed the early hours, so well suited to offensive manœuvres to pass away undisturbed by the sounds of battle. The adaptation of their plan of attack to our new line, doubtless, necessitated this. About nine o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only a little before ten that the report of whole volleys announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun upon our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon our extreme left, formed by General Beatty's Brigade of Negley's Division. It stood the onset for some time but finally retired.

Desiring to unite the two portions of Gen. Negley's command, General Rosecrans ordered General Wood's Division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The Rebels, perceiving the withdrawal of Negley, and believing it to be a retreat in good earnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedily became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night our troops had constructed along the line barriers of logs and fence rails, and thus comparatively sheltered, they kept a continuous, murderous musketry fire upon the enemy. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry. Destructive as our fire from small arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the Rebels. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push again forward toward our line. With frantic yells, Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling steadily on, in columns by battalions. Our centre, weakened to the extent of one-third, was not strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting hostile masses, and at last Forest Brannan's division to yield its position.

Meantime, as General Reynolds was severely pressed, General Wood was ordered to march instantly to the left flank, pass Brannan and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, General Wood drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the Rebels, for the second time, mistaking a withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent and poured musketry, canister and grape into the flank of the division, moving upon the double quick. The men endeavored, for a time to keep their lines in order, but as the pitiless storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them, the regiments began to spread out like a fan, wider and wider, until finally they were torn to flinders. This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Buell. Parker's brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The breaks temporarily caused by the shifting of divisions from one point of the line to another, were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy, that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. Davis' Division, coming up to take Wood's position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis', were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The rout of the left and right was now complete, and even the exertions of General Rosecrans and his Staff, who, with drawn swords, attempted to restore order, were of no avail. Streams of demoralized, uncontrolable men, fleeing towards the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army.

After that fatal break our line of battle was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two, McCook, with Davis, Sheridan and Wilder, being thrown off to the right; Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his indomitable corps, and Johnson's division of McCook's, remaining alone upon the left. Thomas' Divisions—Negley's, Brannan's and Baird's—had been fearfully shaken and much scattered by the fight over the log works, and Reynolds was the only one that retired in tolerable order. Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stragglers, in mob-like disorder, made good speed toward Chattanooga, with the exception of Sheridan, Davis and Wilder, who, cut off from the centre, still straggled as best they could.

On the right the divisions of Baird, Reynolds, Negley and Brannan, and Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division, alone retained cohesiveness, and took a position along the base of Missionary Mountains, where the Rossville road debouches from them, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at the gap represented an arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed the key to the position. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the enemy appeared on the Lafayette road, and moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack.

At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon our position, as though meaning to dispirit its defenders before coming to an assault, but the 10,000 or 12,000 men that confronted them felt that the fate of the Army of the Cumberland, and, in a great measure, that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the Rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Our troops were formed in two lines upon the crest, and firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusillade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of Polk's Corps, were not only repelled, but thrown into such disorder that Turchin's brigade and other portions of the line followed, and took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the position they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, and abandoned the contest.

When Thomas' Division were most sorely pressed during the afternoon, and it looked at one time as though they would again have to succumb to superior numbers, they were gladdened and encouraged by the advent on the right, of Mitchell's and Whitaker's Brigade's of the Reserve Corps, under the command of General Gordon Granger, himself. With this accession of strength, our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted. Soon after General Granger had reported to General Thomas, his two brigades were sent out on the road, under command of General Steadman, to retake an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. They came upon a large Rebel force, and, after a severe conflict, drove them away.

While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed, after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville Road with the remnants of their divisions, and fallen back in the direction of Chattanooga. At night General Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, after bringing away all the wounded, transportation and other material within reach.

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set and influence exercised by the Commander-in-Chief at Stone River were wanting, he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owe profound gratitude to General Thomas and those under him who saved it. Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

General Rosecrans and his lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands. While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers, flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him.

BOUTALLS.—The Petersburg Express, of the 21st inst., has the following:—"The last batch of Confederate prisoners who reached here came with the tails of their coats all torn off. They had been furnished with good cloth frock coats during their imprisonment at the North, but before they were allowed to use them they had to be submitted to the curtailing process, which not only injured the good looks of the coats, but positively injured their value. The object of the prison officials in performing this operation was evidently to make some capital out of the severed cloth, by making it into military caps, hats, &c., or selling it for some other equally profitable purpose.—We are in favor of strict retaliation, and hope that every Yankee officer who is hereafter to be sent North may be allowed to go with a bobtailed coat."

BEAUTIES OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—A traveler tells us there are thirteen blockade running vessels in Wilmington, all laden with whisky, while the town itself is clean out of provisions, eaten out by the runners and Shylocks who go there to buy and sell goods.—*Norfolk Telegraph.*

The medical authorities of the French army recommend cod-liver oil for persons with weak chests. The chest being the central of nutrientation, every portion of the frame responds to it, and thus the nervous tissues become developed and the pulmonary tissues acquire firmness, tone and energy.

Verdict of a Jury of Boys.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury, Mass., he was very much a favorite; but his patience at times would get very much exhausted by the infraction of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathy way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferule the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors shouted:

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering."

John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite both with his teacher and school-mates.)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware of what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the boy who sat next to hand me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper or escape the punishment, and continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot, without a forfeiture of my word. I will," he continued, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. D. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (after consultation,) as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and we the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand, exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand, they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The Doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day; but the punishment was never inflicted.

Those Iron-Clads.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d.

We have again whispers of the early arrival of that long expected fleet of iron-clads from Europe. A Southern paper declares that naval officers have already left our ports to take command of such vessels. We might add to this item some interesting circumstances from our own information, but for obvious reasons we forbear the detail of rumors on this subject, however well we may know them to be sustained by substantial official advices.

This flotilla is the subject of great expectations. It will, probably, not disappoint them. If the accounts given of the armament and power of this looked for Confederate fleet are true, we may expect it to sweep down the Gulf and instantly raise the blockade; to destroy the transports at Charleston; to clear out Ship Island, and, perhaps, to penetrate the Mississippi, sweeping the river clear of Yankee craft and putting an end to the Mobile expedition in the most summary manner.

It is said that the Yankee Monitors will be unable to contend with these iron clads; that they have neither the necessary speed nor the sea qualities to do so. We believe the enemy has upon the stocks vessels which will compete with the Confederate pattern; but it will be months before they can be put in commission. In the meantime the Confederate navy may have its own way. It is a question of time and opportunity, and we hope for the best.

THE SOUTHERN REBEL DEBT.—Should the Copperheads succeed in Pennsylvania and Ohio, they will propose to make Peace with the South by assuming the Rebel Debt, which will be trumped up at least THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS DOLLARS. This would be an immense burthen on the labor and industry of the country, which it could never get rid of. Elect the Union candidates and the rebellion will be crushed out before Christmas, the property of the rebels confiscated, and appropriated to pay our War Debt, and the country will become more prosperous hereafter than it ever was before, and free from all burthens. This is just and equitable. Voters, it depends upon you to decide these questions at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October.

CHARLES LAMB'S opinion of water cure—"It is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, when, in my opinion it killed more than it cured!"

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Transplanting Fruit and Other Trees.

MR. FREAS:—This is a department of terra-culture in which very few who have not the advantages of a practical education, excel. One chief obstacle in the way of success, and the one, probably, which more than all other causes combined renders abortive the efforts and hopes of the tyro, is to be found in the imperfect manner of preparing the holes for the reception of the trees. Forest trees require, of course, larger excavations than fruit trees, which are generally of more diminutive size, and set in better soil. To illustrate the necessity of giving the roots ample "scope and verge enough," we present, in this place, the experiments made by M. Chaionneau, a French author of discrimination, and whose zeal in this department of horticultural science, has secured to him the respect of all who are familiar with his efforts and their results:

"Four peach trees, resembling each other as to size and vigor of growth, as much as possible, were planted. No. 1 in a hole three feet square; No. 2 in a hole two feet square, and Nos. 3 and 4 in holes eighteen inches square. The soil and exposition similar. No. 1 has every year given the most abundant crops, and the relative sizes of the trees are now as follows: the stem of No. 1, 18 feet high and 8 inches in circumference; that of No. 2, 9 feet high and 5½ inches in circumference; No. 3, 6 feet high and 3 inches 8 lines in circumference; No. 4, 5½ feet high and 3 inches in circumference."

It may be well here to remark that trees and plants derive their aliment from the soil in a state of solution, and that this is effected through the agency of the minute terminal points or *spongioles* of the roots. These are almost microscopical in their fidelity, and indeed are so fragile that they can only permeate the finest and most perfectly favorable soil. Any obstruction in the form of a stone, consolidated mass of earth, or other obstacle, operates to divert them, and consequently to prevent the supplying their proportional share of nourishment to the tree. They are, in many respects, strictly analogous to the *lacteals* of the human system, and comparatively possess all the fragility and minuteness of organization which characterise the latter. It will hence be seen that any exposure or unnecessary drying of the roots, previous to their transplantation, and subsequent to their removal from the nursery, must be, of necessity, highly detrimental and injurious to their health. In the same account all harsh stamping and crowding while transplanting is to be avoided, as it endangers these organs, which are so essential to the health and increment of the tree. In "Kenrick's Orchardist," a work by the way, which should be in the hands of every young farmer in the land, we have the following in relation to the circulation of the sap:

"These innumerable mouths, or spongelets, absorb and drink in without discrimination, all the fluid substances which come in their way. These fluids ascend through the alburnum or sapwood to the leaves, which are true laboratories of all plants as well as the organs of respiration. The circulation of the sap, which commences its movements, first in the branches, and last of all in the roots, is produced by the attraction of the leaf buds and leaves, which are developed by the warmth of spring—their transpiration requiring supplies so great and continual, that some plants are stated to perspire even twice their weight in twenty-four hours. The true sap thus generated in the leaves, and separated from the more watery particles, descends through the inner bark, having now acquired new powers, and being now peculiarly prepared to nourish and give flavor to the fruit; and continuing its descent, it deposits in its course the cambium or mucilaginous substance, by which new and successive layers of wood and bark are annually added to the tree; while whatever is not adapted as aliment to the peculiar wants of the plant, is again returned by the roots to the earth."

Another very important matter to be attended to in transplanting fruit trees, and one which we are sorry to perceive is very often neglected, is to keep down the weeds around the trunks.