in general are. In a few da fiance to Jack Frost and all I.

Our whole corps (the Nint is encamped in this vicinity. Various ruth of our future movements are already after Some say we are under marching orders; ind our destination is Yorktown; some, that we are going to Texas or New Orleans ; and there, to North Carolina; but we are too well acquainted with such reports to give them product. Either or neither of these places may be our destination. Wherever we go our duty is plain, and we intend to do it. The Ninth Army Corps is ready to perform its duty wherever it may be placed Others may despair and lose all hope of the success of our cause-undertaken in the name of Justice and Humanity, and sanctioned by an All-Just God, who is the friend of the oppressed and the enemy of ty ants; but so long as firmness reigns in Washi ton I shall contique to hope for a glorious t lumph of liberty over oppression, which will sound the death knell of the cause of all our the bles-Slaveryand make glad the heart of

JUNG AMERICA.

gá ann bid de-

A LETTER FROM GE! ROSECRANS. It was written to Govern Tod, of Ohio in response to a Legislative replution of thanks

to the General and has arr hifrom that State. It is a letter worthy of the sero of Corinth and Stone River. Let it be recumbered that Gen. Rosecrans is now and always has been a Democrat. He writes:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUM-BERLAND, MUBERBESBOR TENN., Feb. 3. To the Honorable, the Gene I Assembly of the

State of Oak the resolution of thanks he leed by your honorable body, to the army Cumberland, its Commanding General and is staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return you heartfelt thanks.

This is indeed a war for the maintenance of the constitution and the law, nay, for national existence—against those to have despised our honest friendship, detailed our just hopes, and driven us to defend of country and our homes. By foul and will slanders on our motives and intentions, pe istently repeated, they have arrayed against lour own fellow-citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical po tion, and commer-

Let no man among us base enough to forget this or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends; to civil liberty and human freedom. Volt starily exiled from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is diossible while the unjust and arbitrary powers f the rebel leaders confronts and threaten us; Crafty as the fox, croef as the tiger, they offed "no coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back, they whine out "no invasion," and promise us of the West, per nission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will have good boys," and

do as they bid us.

Whenever they have the power they drive before them into their ranks the southern people, as they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able they would invade us and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I'm amuzed that any one could think of "peace on any terms." He who entertains the senting ent is fit only to be "B'slave; he who utters it "it this time is more. over, a traitor to his countily, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

When the power of the unstrupulous rebel "leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their wn interests, which are common with ours an ir this Government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our fastes und social life there are fewer differences than between those of the onle of the Northern and Southern province of England or Ireland. Hoping the time may speedily come when the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having heen overthrown, a peace may be laid on the broad foundation of national unity and equal justice to all, under the Constitution and laws, I remain your fellow-citizen,

W. S. Rosechars. Major General. NEW ENGLAND.

The New York Times, in an article upon Hayne, termed the "new brusade against New tion, England," says:

England has an undue share of political power in the Federal Senate, and hat it is the hot-bed of radicalism and intolerance.

"Now first it is not true that the six New England States have been especially favored in a Senatorial representation. True, they are small in territorial area, but they average a much larger population than the eleven Confederate states, By the gensus of 1860, the combined white population of the former was 3,110,692, averaging 518,448 to each state: while the combined while population of the latter including Virgin undivided, was 4,449,463, averaging enly 34,496 to each State. Yet the former had twen Senators at Washington, the latter twent two. Rhode Island, the smellest of the N. England states, in population, showed more than twice the white population of Florida, Vermont, the next smallest, 23,000 more an South Carolina; Massachusetts, the largest, showed 164,000 more than Virginia, the largest Southern state, and 88,000 more than dississippi, Louisana, and Texas, combined the face of such figures, the pretence by Son hern men, and Southern sympathizers, that Jew England has an indue advantage in the denate, is the extreme of impudence. New England actually sustains as much disadvantage, restively to the South-ern states, from the state equality representa-tion in the Senate, as from the three-fifths slave representation in he House and Electoral Gollege."

PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT.—That carnest eccentric and blunt-spoken religious exhorter, Elder Knapp, who is now holding forth every evening at the Wabash Agenue Baptist church in this city, in a prayer to ther evening used this language; "O Lord wilt thou bless President Lincoln? Thou knowest that all the Southern aristocracy and all the rotten portion of the Northern Democracy are down on . him., Therefore wilt than blog him!"-Chicago

ROSECRANS' army is all ready for another advance upon the enemy, and orders for its recte, and all will be well. movement have been issued. The rebel force, which is strongly fortified at Tullahoma, is believed to number 125,0 0 men.

AGITATOR MAL CORB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.1863.

A GOOD MEASURE.

The bill to provide for a national currency, has become a law. It is elaborate and voluminous, and aims to restore equilibrium to the monetary affairs of the nation.

The main feature of this law is its provision in the United States. So that a dollar in Pennsylvania shall be worth a dollar in New Orleans and San Francisco. The one great fault of the banking systems under State laws for more than from ninety to ninety-four cents rency of other States.

Now one fact will be recognized by business sylvania money was not current in the State the homage of uncovered heads from their the same time New York money was eagerly streets. We confess that this state of affairs snapped up by Pennsylvanians, and generally | did not suit us exactly; and we concluded to son for this was, that under the laws of New did and do to the pale-faces. The measure be- say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am reasurer state stocks at par, to the amount of its so as to behold the awful prediction verified; circulation, or thereabout. This is the case but up to this time, have not been able "to see [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I with all save a few banks doing business un- it." So, in that case, the testimony of the am an old man of sixty-five, I came to Illinois regiment, left the Army of the Potomac about der old charters. The banks thus secure the noteholder against any serious Joss in case of failure or suspension.

The law to provide for a national currency requires all associations organized in pursuance thereof, to deposit bonds of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent. with rency," having his office in the Treasury Department. The Comptroller then issues notes of the several denominations of five dollars and upward to the association, which may then circulate them as money. In case any association fails to redeem its notes in lawful money of the United States, upon notice of the fact, the Comptroller declares the bonds forfeited, and proceeds to redeem the notes at the Treasury of the United States.

Any bank now in operation under State law may, if it chooses, deposit bonds in like manner, and be considered an association under this law; otherwise it is required to pay a tax the latter. of one per cent. on its circulation, whether floating or in its vaults, per annum, until a has become known to us through the olfactory time fixed, after which the tax rises to two

The public has felt the want of an uniform and sound currency, other than specie, for years. The time when a man may travel a thousand miles, in a direct line, with the notes of local banks in his pocket, without delay, and vexations innumerable; can never arrive save under such a law as this. If we must have paper money, let it be par everywhere, and a legal tender in payment of debts until this crisis shall be past.

The entire paper circulation of the country under this law is fixed at a maximum sum of like this; If a negro be a chattel worth \$1500, \$300,000,000; \$150,000,000 of which is to be he is as fragrant as a rose in full bloom; but distributed in the States and Territories according to representative population, and the remainder according to the banking capital and needs of trade.

These are but the main features of the lav Wa have not space to publish it entire.

THE last "martyr to tyranny" who is worth mentioning, happens to be one Edson B. Olds, M. D., and whilem M. C., of Ohio. He was arrested and locked up last summer for advocating that cardinal doctrine of modern democrady, that resistance to the lawful authorities is incumbent upon every man who expects an what Mr. Webster, in his memorable reply to office under the next democratic administra-

Dr. Olds is a member of the Ohio Legislative "The main complaints are two-that New Assembly. He lately made a speech in that body complaining bitterly of his arrest and imprisonment, and charging the Government with great inhumanity in depriving him of proper food, and drink (whisky) and even of "the bible."

New Testament ethics.

some good, if they read it, and can do them

THE apparent depreciation of the currency, need cause no alarm. In degree it is factitious. Men speculate in gold as they do in wheat and flour, and its fluctuations are goverened by the same laws, mainly. The average premium on gold during this war, is no greater than it was during the war of 1812-15. Gold was then worth \$1.35. The currency question resolves forming him what Connecticut had done.itself into this: Shall government, or brokers, One of the acts even provides that none are monopolize the business. Men who speculate to write, speak or act against the proceedings in gold, and own bank stock, will declare for of Congress, under penalty of being disarmed the brokers and bankers; but the people who desire only that a dollar that is good in Tioga the Pater Patrice went on to remark: 'The shall be good in New York, and elsewhere in situation of our affairs seems to call for reguthe country, will, we apprehend, declare for lations like these. Vigorous ones, and such the government. Let the government become as at another time would appear extraordinary,

THE COLORED MEN of Pittsburg are actively engaged in raising a regiment for the war.

PHENOMENA The five senses are, taken together, a very great institution in human economy. Visual olfactory, auditory, sensational and gustatory, man is not only a walking miracle, but a stupendous automatic recorder of current sentiment, change and events.

Unless one keeps all these great avenues of information open, one is no competent judge of the capabilities of human nature. If kept in good working order, they are certain to fill the possessor with wonder and astonishment. But if suffered to get clogged by neglect, the for a currency which shall be par everywhere life of a man corresponds to the life of an ovster. So, the man who keeps his eyes and ears open has many advantages over him who does not.

By these means we have gained, and are has been, that in times of financial distress a still gaining considerable knowledge touching dollar in Pennsylvania money would not pass the great questions at issue. Our ears were informed, about the time the abolition of slavein New York; and so elsewhere, with the cur- ry in the District of Columbia became a fact, that from the day the measure became a law there would be no living, for white folk, in the men in Northern Pennsylvania: In 1857 Penn- District: that the colored people would exact of New York except in limited localities; at white fellow-citizens, when passing in the preferred to any other paper. The chief rea- compromise by merely touching our hat, as we ing them, I am responsible, myself, for what I ears and eyes seriously conflict.

When the President proclaimed that on the first day of January, 1863, he would promulgate a decree of freedom to the slaves of rebels, our cars were informed that the effect would be to overrun the free States with negroes, and and causing the inkstand to fly in the air,] aye, that in consequence labor would become degraan officer called the "Comptroller of the Curded, as well as scarce, for white folk. Taking into account the well known fact that negroes prefer a cold climate to one almost or quite tronical: and that said decree would undoubtedly increase the number of negroes many fold ; and that there would be, of necessity, much less labor in the nggregate to be performed than before ; - taking into consideration these great and philosophical facts, we prepared for the realization of the worst. The first of January came, passed, and both eyes and ears fail to recognize the misfortunes so wisely predicted. The case now stands—cars versus eyes and ears, with the weight of exidence favoring neighbors' boys now fighting in the field. I

> But a still greater and more astonishing fact organs of other people; people who have been in a position to make like discoveries from their right here, on this floor, for my country.—
> babyhood up to adult age. We are assured, Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and from whom I purchased a dozen.
>
> "You carry home the money you get," said with an air of great disgust, that coloredpeople are unbearable, because of a peculiar stench which prises from their persons. This information was youcheafed since the emancipation of the negroes in the District of Columbia and never before. That is to say-these complainable, then owners of negroes, variable. in number, never objected in our hearing, to the daily and hourly ministrations of their black slaves; so we have made a memorandum the moment you knock off his chains, he becomes a stench in the nostrils of his master and mistress.

parlor, and to the table with white folk. This clusive care and keeping of negro women, and let them associate with the colored picaninnies through boyhood and girlnood. So we have because the negro is an inferior race.

Such are a few of the facts we have gained knowledge of by making careful use of "eyes and ears."

WE constantly hear men fixing a time be-The last must have been "the unkindest out | youd which this war cannot reach. *They of all." While a resident of Washington, this might properly name a condition of things benow political anchorite is reputed to have youd the rule of which this strife could not used playing cards much more frequently than penetrate. So long as the causes of war exist any other sort of "book." Nor is it certain so long will the war continue. You may as that harmless games were the games most in- well undertake to cure a man with poison in dulged in by the honorable Mr. Olds. In fact, his stomach, by leaving the noxious substance we do not think his Washington style of living undisturbed, as to undertake to close this war at all in harmony with the Decalogue or the while the source of irritations remains imbedded in our social and governmental systems. But the Government ought not to deprive We, as a nation, are undergoing the process of any prisoner of the Bible. It may do them fermentation. The lies, and deceits, and false worship, and deference of a century to wrong, no harm if they do not read it. We send are about to be atoned for. We have no bibles to the benighted heathen—why refuse it choice; either we must put them forever away, to the heathen in more civilized communities? or they will become a millstone about our necks and sink us to the bottom of the pit.

pay nye doings to the support of the government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well I am not saying too much, when I say that to the heathen in more civilized communities? or they will become a millstone about our as traitors. [Cheers.]

"The reason they pretend to be afraid of disciplinarian, but he is kind, considerate and more disciplinarian. The reason they pretend to be afraid of disciplinarian, but he is kind, considerate and more disciplinarian.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES .- What do the miscreants hereabouts who are eternally prating of the violation of the rights of traitors, think of the proceedings in reference to such matters in revolutionary times?

" In January, 1776, General Washington wrote to Governor Cook, of: Rhode Island, inand disqualified from holding any office, and be further punished by imprisonment. Yet are now become absolutely necessary for pre-

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLA-

Speech of a Brave Old Patriot TERRIBLE PHILLIPIC AGAINST TRAITORS.

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under date of February 14, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. writes as follows: A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the state, a man who pays over three thousand dollars per anum taxes towards the support of the government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. force of natural eloquence, with a conviction on the outside; the huts being all alike. 7 by Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions, which had been introduced by the democrats to kill time and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the government. He said :

"Mr. Speaker, I can sit in my seat no longer and see such by play going on. These men are trilling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses ears to set off their haeds, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart.

" I say that there are traitors and Secessionists at heart in this Senate. There actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly when their speakers get in this hall and denounce the

war and the administration, prove it. "I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while tellner-from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon upon this charge against these traitors. for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye, twelve thousand, [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock. I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these from which the four thousand fires of the entraitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous applause, which the Speaker could not control.

"Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels are destroying by thousands, would not let me. orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these made the senate ring again], are killing my and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcment was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radiant

with the light of defiance.]
"These men sneered at Colonel Mack a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. Lam ready to meet any of them in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.l.

"Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars .are not traitors, but true loyal men, for what I every southern state now in rebellion. have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here in this that it was in a military sense, very much desente. I see them gibe, and smirk, and grin moralized. It may have been so; some parts made another memorandum like this: white at the true Union man. Must I defy them? of it may be so now; but certainly that part children may properly associate with black children, while the latter are the property of the heart of a patriot, could stand this treason full of stein resolve to do their duty, this army the white parents; but it will never do to let any longer? I have stood it long enough. I corps, if led by Burnside, whom they idolize, white children play with free colored children, will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce would, in a fair field, whip three times their these men and their siders and abettors as number of rebels. They are extremely anxrank traitors and secessionists. Heli itself ious that General Burnside should be appointed could not spew out a more traitorous crew than to this Department, or at least be placed again some of the men that disgrace this legislature, at the head of his old corps. I have no doubt this state and this country. For myself, I pro- that he will be, and that in less than ten days test against and denounce their treasonable he will be at Fortress Monroe. When he does note. I have voted against their measures; I come, the welkin will ring with one universal will do so to the end. I will denounce them shout of joy.
as long as God gives me breath; and I am I said that part of the army was not demorready to meet the traitors themselves here or alized in a military sense; it is not so in the anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Pro- ordinary sense. The discipline is strict, but

ing night and day to put their miserable little length of time. bills and claims through the legislature, to take I can sepeak more particularly of the 45th as well as traitors. I heard some of them talk-ing about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to the support of the governall, or nearly all, look hale, hearty and obserful.

money for the relief of the soldiers. They al. He tolerates no immorality, and parents the war. They want to aid the secessionists assured that when they return, they will be to conquer our boys in the field. They care prepared to enter upon and sustain the duties of about high taxes! They are picayune men civil life, with honor to themselves, and to the anyhow, and pay no taxes at all, and never did | full satisfaction of their friends.

country, in this her hour of danger, from the said. I might say much more, and I might tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That add, too, that I include not only the privates, is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot belp it. but all the officers, in my list of those who de-I am bound to tell these men to their teeth serve a favorable notice.

desk a parting whack, which sounded loud far as they are known.
above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.] They are all comforts

ment in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a neys, built according to the southern fashion, and truthfulness, with a fervor and pathos | 12 feet, disposed in streets, and all presenting which wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor to the highest pitch of excite- and I am setting by a comfortable fire writing, ment. His voice was heard in the stores that while the six soldier occupants of the tent are surround the square, and the people came comfortably and happily snoozing by my side, flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes perhaps dreaming of home—of parents—of he had an audience that packed the hall to its brothers and sisters, or perhaps of the girls utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the they left behind. Well, girls, you need not be Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. you will have less cause to love them when The democrats said nothing, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances."

LETTER FROM J. EMERY, ESQ. CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.,) February 23, 1863,

To the Editor of the Agitator: DEAR Ser: You see by the caption that I am on sacred soil, out of which they used to make Presidents and mothers of presidents. I arrived here with Dr. Borden and Mr. Farr, on Wednesday last. They left the next morning for Suffolk, and I am still in the encampment. The Ninth Army Corps, in which is the 45th a poer boy, I have made a little something ten days since, and are now on the most splendid and pleasant camping ground I have ever seen. It is on the north bank of the James River extending about three miles up from the Point, and presenting a line of tents, overlooking the river, the whole extent. Directly back from the encampment, of the same extent, is a wood consisting of pine, odk, and other timber, campment are supplied. There are numerous springs along the bank of the river, supplying an abundance of delightful water, and between the encampment and the wood, is a stream of could not sit longer in my seat and calmly fresh water, from which the numerous horses and mules obtain their supply of bevorage .for my poer country, would not let me. My The James river, you know, is the repository heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave of numerous beds of oysters, which supply the volunteers in the field, that traitors at home soldiers with all they see fit to purchase, at from twenty to thirty cents per quart. These are My heart, that bleeds for the widows and generally supplied by the negroes, who by the bye, as far as I have seen, both here and at traitors and villians in this Senate striking Fortress Monroe, seem to be a very industrious his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that and thriving population. I was prepared to see a miserable set of contrabands; but I am happy to say that I was most agreeably disapdare to say this to these traitors right here, pointed. Let the black man feel that he is working for himself, and that his earnings and his children are his own, and he is altogether a on now, right here. I am sixty-five years old, different man from the chattel who raises cotton and I have made up my mind to risk my life and babies for his driver. I met one the next

I to him, "to your master." The darkey's eye twinkled, and his ivory expanded, as he replied with a loud guffaw-

"Massa! massa! why massa's run away, and now he may take care of beself. This nigger don't do it no langer, no how."

They are permitted to peddle oysters, pies, cakes, apples, &c., to the soldiers : and I am satisfied that as a general thing, the soldiers of the ninth army corps, treat them kindly.

As far as my observation goes, there seems to be a gradual change going on in the army, in favor of the President's present policy, and though it would be distasteful, perhaps to all They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I to be brigaded with black soldiers, all seem to say, [raising his voice and violently striking be in favor of making them soldiers, and maer came out, took a survey of the enemy with the desk, the country would be the better of king them fight the battles of the far South. I an eye that seemed to penetrate one's vitals. These philosophers likewise inform us that swinging them up. I go for hanging them, have heard so intelligent man say that he negro will soon ask to be admitted to the The psychological examination was in my favor, traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It On the contrary, all seem to be of opinion that would be the salvation of the country to hang if they understand that they are fighting for would be a great calamity no doubt. But these them. For that reason I must rejoice at it. their freedom, they will fight like tigers, and philosophic fathers and mothers give their ten- [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. Speaker, I beg that if properly officered they will carry the der children into the almost constant and ex- pardon of the gentlemen in this Senate who Union atandard in triumph to the heart of

longed cheers and shouts.] not tyrnnical. Card playing is entirely ban"I said I paid three thousand dollars a year isbed, and whiskey drinking is almost unknown taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my among the soldiery. I saw more drunkenness duty, yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege, to do it. in and around Camp Curtin in one day, than I and quicker than they can get relief without But some of these traitors here, who are work-should see here in a year, if I staid here that it. Not a few of our staple products go thus

money out of the pockets of the people, are Pennsylvania volunteers, and most particularly talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites of company "I." This is a model regiment, high taxes is that they do not want to vote attentive to all their wants, physical and morwant to embarrass the government and stop who have children in his regiment, may rest

what they are, and what the people, the true The friends of the soldier may ask if they loyal people, think of them. Tremendous are, as newspaper writers often say, "anxious cheering. The Speaker rapped upon his desk, for the fight." They are not. No soldier who apparently to stop it, but really to add to its has been in such battles as South Mountain, volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek. Antietam and Fredericksburg, is anxious to go and flashing eye that his heart was with the into another battle. The boys would gladly master of the currency, as the Constitution discreting our country against the strides of tyreots, and all will be well.

are now become absolutely necessary for present and loyal old gentleman.

brave and loyal old gentleman.

"Mr. Speaker: I have said my say; I am intense anxiety for the time when the strides of tyreots, and all will be well. no speaker. This is the only speech I have return home to their friends, and settle down —that the Rebels mean fight, fight, and we Dors it make a man influential to have the made, and I do not know that it descrives to be to the peaceful pursuits of life. They want can not expect to conquor except with the loss called a speech. I could not sit still any lon-the war ended, but they do not want a dis-t of valuable lives.

ger and see these accundrels and traitors work | honorable peace. They do not want to go into out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. another battle, for they know that some of They have my sentiments; let them one and their number will never return. But yet if it all make the most of them. I am ready to comes they will not flinch. They will do their back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet whole duty, and trust the result with Him these traitors in any manner they may choose, who orders all things in wisdom. I must confess that I feel proud of the Tioga boys in the [Tremendous applause, during which the old 45th, and I feel confident that they will do gentleman sat down, after he had given the nothing to tarnish the good name they bear as

They are all comfortably housed in log tents "I never before witnessed so much excite- of their own construction, with brick chimthe appearance of a city. It is now 11 o'clock ashamed to love the soldier boys, nor fear that they return than when they left.

We people who stay at home up north can have but little conception of this war, and of the desolation and ruin it has produced. I have as vet seen comparatively none of it, but before I return I intend to visit the principal battle fields in Virginia and Maryland, and will endeavor to make a note of all I see, for the benefit of your readers. I have, however, taken one ramble beyond the pickets and found much to interest and instruct.

Saturday was a warm and pleasant day, and early in the morning, stringing an officers glass across my shoulder, I started off alone up the bank of the river to see the country and make observations. I could see in the distance, on a jutting point up the river, what appeared to be a farm house, and I concluded from the appearance that to go thus far and return would make me a fine walk of five miles, and that I could easily return to dinner. I sauntered on till I had passed our uppermost tents, when I entered upon the first farm or plantation; but there were no fences, or shade trees, or houses, or huts. You could see where they had been, but not a brick, or a board, or a fence, or a post remained; all had gone down to the camping ground to build soldier's huts, or replenish soldier's fires. On the next farm was a chimney standing, and the remains of a negro hut. The next appeared to have been the home of much oppulence and wealth. Part of the walls of two large brick houses were standing-the posts around the yards and gardens remained, and there was a grove of shade trees, in front of one of them still standing, but all else was desolation. At the next plantation the ruin was as complete, and two ravens sat on a high shade tree mournfully croaking over the ruins below.

Here I met two gentlemen on horse-back, who hailed me, and asked some questions respecting the country, taking me for a native. I told them that I too was a stranger, and asked them how far it was to a place where I could get some dinner, for I was tired and hungry, and it was dinner time. They said it was a mile and a half at least to the White House, but that they had applied in vain for something to eat and had been refused; and reckoned I would have no better luck. I reckoned so too, for they were two fine looking gentlemen on horseback, and I was a pedestrian "on foot," and not very good looking at that. However I concluded I would try, and after traveling a long mile and a-half, reached an elegant farm house overlooking the river, with all the surroundings of a Virginia plantation, barns, out-houses and negroes. I saw a woman and little girl sitting on the front piazza, so I boldly sauntered up, but the woman retreated into the house, leaving the girl to protect her rear; but I captured her, and dispatched her inside to call her mother

But this letter is spun out altogether too long. In my next I will tell you about the piano-whether I took a glass of whiskey with Capt. John Smith, or sat down to a sumptuous dinner with Mrs. Capt. John Smith-whether I was asked to come again and stay all night, and all that I learned up at the White House, and whether indeed I got back at all to camp that night. Till I write again,

to the door, as I was very hungry and wanted

something to eat. The girl went in-the moth-

J. E. Yours to serve.

IN HONDURAS, invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the streams that have drained from the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "watering-places" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from the cruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so afflicting always to a half civilized people. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them surer to foreign lands, are there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use .- Correspondent of the Herald from Truxillo.

REMEDY FOR SMALL POX .- A great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English Army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for this terrible and loathsome disease. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric cintment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of all the rest. It also secures a and never hope or expect to. This is an excuse of traitors. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this is said to be now the established mode of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in this is an excusion of their friends.

What I have said, is but simple justice to the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of the country in this has been at a sum of the country in the country in this country in this country in this country in the country in the country in this country in this country in the cou general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

> ROSECRANS ON COPPERHEADS .- General Rosecrans has been claimed as a Democrat. In a conversation, since the battle of Murfreesboro, with Mr. Sessions, of Columbus, O., Gen. Rosecrans said the enemy fought like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all the laws of civilized warfare. He says the Peace Democrats would lick the boots of Southern thieves and liars, who will turn around and kick them -that the Rebels mean fight, fight, and we