

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

THE DESTITUTE.

For a moment, brothers, listen, To the moan that cometh up From the thin lips of the destitute, Who drink life's anguish cup; There are brows as pale as ashes, There are hearts as cold as snow, Coursing on life's dusky highway— Look, and you will find it so !

There is many a lone, lone orphan, Beating out the march of life 'Mid the clamor and confusion, All alone amidst the strife. Treat them kindly, deign to love them, And thy mother's feelings prove; Do not pass them coldly saying, "Mine are all that I can love."

.... THE WIFE'S FORETHOUGHT. A SKETCH FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

Anson Kimball had been married about a month. His business was at tin making, and he had a shop of his own, and his whole shop was paid for, so he felt quite independent, the future looking clear and bright. His wife was one of those mild, loving creatures that hung so fondly upon the interests and affections of the husband, and whose soul may sink or swim with the fortunes of the being it has chosen as a partner. One evening the young ment the husband engaged in reading, and the wife working busily with her needle.

Linnie, for our party starts shortly after sunand leaned back in his chair.

"Then you are going are you ?" rejoined bat it must have been a keen observer that could have noticed it.

"O, to be sure," returned the young man in in the old shop go on this salt water fishing

"You musn't think Anson, that I envy you the pleasure you anticipate, for I am sure cause of his dejection. nothing can give me more satisfaction than to know that you are enjoying yourself."

"I believe you, Linnie, and I assure you I shall enjoy myself on this trip exceedingly. So you will be happy too, ch ?"

"I didn't mean to blame you, my dear. I | ings, she sank upon her husband's neck and only mentioned the circumstances to explain burst into tears. why I hadn't laid up anything. Bat never mind, there's plenty time enough yet, and besides we've enjoyed ourselves. I think after this fishing excursion is over, however, I shall begin to dock my expenses a little, for I must

lay up something for the next year." "We certainly have every chance to save small book. There was a bright smile upon money," returned Linnie, "for the house and her face, and her husband looked upon her shop are ours without rent and we are free of debt."

Anson Kimball started at that last remark and turned his face toward the window, but the same time winding her arms about his his wife did not appear to notice his emotions.

"You know, Anson," cautioned Mrs. Kimball, "that you promised me I should have five dollars when you went on another excursion. and I shall certainly hold you to that promise." "Of course that is fair," returned the man,

"but do you need it now ?" "Yes."

- "What are you going to do with it ?"
- "You won't be offended ?" 4 No. 27

"Then to tell you the truth, I owe a little sum.27

The young man looked earnestly at his wife and though he evidently wished to say somecouple were sitting in their comfortable apart- thing about her running into debt, yet, for were spending. Once or twice I would have reasons best known to himself, he kept quiet, and handed over the five dollars. Anson join-"I must be up early to-morrow morning, ed his old shopmates on their excursion, and feared to set up a will against my husband, so when he returned he thought some about berise," said Anson, as he laid down his paper ginning to cut off some of his unnecessary ex- tion. O, my dear husband, you cannot know penses, but he introduced no new system of operations. Once or twice he did refrain from | ing that my experiment has been the means of Linnie. There was just regret enough in her indulging some petty appetite, but soon he such good.' tone to render her voice less lively than usual, settled back into the old trick, and the small "If your p bits of money slipped away as fast as ever.

Three years had passed away since the young couple were married, and few could have wish- bless you, Linnie, and make me able to repay a gay laughing tone. "You know the hands | ed for more social comfort than they had en- you for this. Now I see to whom you have joyed during the greater part of that time. excursion every year, and of course I must go For a month or two, however, the young man tracted, and which I have helped you to rewith them. We can't take our ladies with us had been gradually more sober and thoughtful, pay. on such a trip, but you shall have a good time at length he had become really sad and down hearted. His wife had endeavored to cheer hearted. His wife had endeavored to cheer him up though she was unable to learn the

> One evening, just before dusk, Linnie saw two men pass her window and enter her hus- | than I was aware of, but my eyes are open now band's shop. One of them she knew to be the | and I see it all." sheriff, and the circumttances troubled her not "And you do not blame me for what has

a little. She waited half an hour for her hus- | been done ?"?

"Linnie, Linnie," cried the young man,

"what do you mean ?"

"Wait a moment, husband." The wife brushed the tears from her cheeks

as she spoke and left the room, and in a few moments she returned, bearing in her hand a with astonishment.

"Here my husband," she said, stepping to his side and placing the book in his hand at neck, "if you carry that to the bank they will give you three hundred and seventy-five dollars for it."

"Three hundred and seventy-five dollars !" repeated the astonished man, hardly crediting the evidence of his own senses.

"Yes, Anson," returned the wife, "sinking into her husband's lap, "that is money I have been saving for the last three years."

"You saved it Linnie? But where could you have got it ?" "You gave it to me yourself to spend for triffes. You knew I have claimed my share of such money. Do not blame me Anson, I feared that you did not attach sufficient importance to the aggregate of the small sums you remonstrated, but you could not be made easily to see it. I was but a young girl, and I

I resorted to this means of proving my posithat sweet pleasure I experience now in find-"If your pleasures is equal to mine, then you

must be happy indeed," exclaimed Anson, as he drew his fond wife to his bosom. "God owed the little debts you have sometimes con-

"Yes," returned Linnie with a smile, "it was to you that I owed them. And yet I have not drawn quite so much from the amusement fund as-"

"Hush, Linnie. I know I have spent more

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA. WHY IT WAS ABOLISHED.

The following article, setting forth the reasons why slavery was abolished in Pennsylva- display of justice and public virtue." nia, is taken from the Christian Instructor. The "Instructor" says:

When every intelligent reader peruses with a fresh interest, the history of the American second war, for the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, it may not be out of place to answer the question at the portant from the fact that ignorant or design-

furnish ample evidence. The first suggestions of Legislative abolition Vice President of the Council, in a Message to the Assembly, November 9, 1778, thus recause of humanity and policy, and offer to of gratitude for his great deliverance of us and our posperity from thraldom; you will lence in the true point of view to all Europe, who are astonished to see a people struggling

for liberty, holding negroes in bondage." Subsequently, Hon. Joseph Reed, President of the Council, in a Message to the Assembly, used the following language :

"We would also bring into your view, a disgraceful to any people, and more especially to of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favor regulations as will not injure the community, will be 101,070. and will imperceptibly enable them to improve

the complete abolition of the system. The preamble is one of the most gratifying pages in the history of Pennsylvania-"a bright

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA HAS DONE FOR THE WAR .- The following figures, derived from official sources, show the number of regiments Revolution ; when we are now engaged in the and men furnished by Pennsylvania since the breaking out of the rebellion.

Under the first requisition of the General Government, 25 regiments, numbering 20,175. head of this article. This is all the more im- These were three months men. She also furnished four regiments called for by the United ing demagogues have been in the habit of States directly, for three years, or during the misrepresenting the facts in the case. No war, amounting to 5594. These men are, of greater slander can be uttered against the course, still in service. Also, fifteen regigood people of Pennsylvania, than to say that ments, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve they abolished Stavery because it was profita- Volunteer Corps, comprising thirteen regible. The act of emancipation was one of prin- ments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of ciple, not promoted by mercenary motive. cavalry, numbering 15,653. She has now in The conscience of the Commonwealth, not the service, including the four regiments just menpocket, originated and carried through the | tioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Remeasure. Of this the following statements serve Corps, fifty regiments, of which six are rifle regiments, and six companies of infantry, numbering 56,407; six regiments of cavalry, was made to the Legislature in the session of number 6628; one regiment and three com-1777, in the heads of a bill furnished by the panies of artillery, numbering, 1545-making Executive Council. Hon. George Bryan, the an aggregate in service of 63,580. Add to this the men who have enlisted in Western Virginia, District of Columbia, volunteers in fers the matter: "In divesting the state of slaves you will equally serve the Northern border of the State, and in Philadelthe Maryland Brigade in regiments along the phia, for the regiments of other States, esti-God one of the most proper and best returns mated at 6400 the above aggregate of men, now in service, is 60,980. She has now preparing to enter the service, twenty-four regiments also set your character for justice and benevo- of infantry, numbering 25,128; five regiments and four companies of cavalry, numbering 5650; and two companies of artillery, numbering 312-making an aggregate of 31,090.

Of the regiments preparing for service and now in camp ready, she has nine regiments of infantry, numbering 9423; three regiments of cavalry, numbering 3414, making an addition plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so of 12,837 to the 69,980 now in service, and showing Pennsylvanians actually in the field to those who have been contending in the great cause | the number of 82.817. When the remaining seventeen regiments and six companies, numbering 18,253, now preparing, shall be ready for and protection. We think we are loudly call- service, which will be within six weeks, it will ed on to evince our gratitude, in making our appear that Pennylvania's contribution to the fellow-men joint-heirs with us of the same ines- war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months limable blessings, under such restrictions and men, mustered out of service in July last,

The quota of men called for from Pennsylthe station to which they will be advanced. vania by the last proclamation of the Presi-"Honored will that State be in the annals of dent was 75,000. It will be seen by the above night at Alimosa, 35 miles below Fort Craig, history, which shall first abolish this violation figures that she has exceeded the amount by of the rights of mankind, and the memories twenty-six thousand men ! of those will be held in grateful and everlast-ORIGIN OF THE HAT .- We owe the hat, as ing remembrance, who shall pass the law to we owe most of our manufactures, to Asia. It restore and establish the rights of human nawas in Asia that men first learned the art of The Assembly having failed to adopt the afelting wool, so as to compose the substratum

THE JOURNAL.

THE WAR-INCIDENTS AND NEWS.

FIFTY THOUSAND SEAMEN .- It is estimated that in the respective squadrons of the great naval expedition, nearly all of which has sailed, or is about to sail, there are fifty thousand hardy seamen, composed in great part of whalemen, for years accustomed to the terrible toil and privations of Arctic voyages; fishermen, inured to the trials of the extensive Northern fishing banks, and every class of men familiar with the accidents and excitements of the deep. This vast army of weather-beaten soldiers of the sea know only one motto-that is obedience to orders. They differ, in this respect, from any of the new land levies, who, taken from easy walks of life, require time to acquire submission to the rigors of the camp. Imagine a gunboat expedition, under the lead of some dashing sailor, manned by these Northmen, thrown into the bayous of the Mississippi, precipitated upon the plantations of South Carolina or Alabama, burning with the recoilections of their country's wrongs, and recalling the fearful atrocities committed upon their New England brothers at Baltimore, Buil Run, and Ball's Bluff !

KANSAS CITY .- The Santa Fe mail and Cannon City express reached here on Saturday in advance of schedule time. Business dull throughout the territory. The volunteer force in New Mexico numbers now over thirty-five hundred men, three thousand of whom are in marching order and expect soon to be employed in active service. Their destination is towards Messilla, where they expect additional reinforcements. The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the west, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. It so they design on their arrival attacking the force in that region from Texas. The Camanches and Utahs have been locking horns together near Maxwell ranche, originating from a theft committed by the Utabs, in which they obtained one hundred head of Camanche horses. The Camanches followed to obtain their property and in the struggle some of their number were killed. The Indians on the Plains are now peaceably disposed to the whites having received their annuities at the hands of the agent.

New Mexico .- The Santa Fe mail furnishes the folowing additional items : About the 1s instant a company of New Mexican volun-

"Certainly," returned the young wife ; but the word seemed to be spoken reluctantly.

"Come, Come, Linnie, you don't speak as you feel. Now you don't want me to go," said Anson, with a tinge of disappointment in his tone.

"If you think it would be for your good to go, of course I should want you to."

"And how can it be otherwise ?"

"You won't be offended, Anson, if I tell you ?,'

"Poh, what an idea. I be offended at you? Come tell me your thoughts."

As the young man spoke he moved his chair to the side of his wife and put his arm about her neck.

"Well," returned Linnie, in an earnest but yet pleasant tone, "I was thinking of the expense."

"Ha, ha, ha. The EXPENSE. Why It won't be over five dollars at the farthest."

"But five dollars is considerable. You know we are young yet, and all we have is the house we live in, and your small shop.

"And is that not enough ? How many of my young friends are there who are not even so well off as that ?"

"I know you are fortunate Anson, but yet none are beyond the reach of mistortune. For a few years we had better live as economically as possibly with consistent enjoyment." when compared with the amount I shall be

able to lay up in a year ?" "Why, it will make that amount some eight

or ten dollars short."

"That's strange logic, Linnie."

dollars in money, and lose the time of two working days."

"So I shall, but I tell you Linnie, I will work enough harder to pay for it when I come back. So I may go mayn't I !"

This last sentence was spoken playfully, and the young man kissed his wife as he spoke.

"Of course you may," returned Linnie, with a smile ; "but I suppose I shall have to go

without a little sum I had wanted." "How much was it ?"

"Five dollars."

"O, you can have that of course, and more too, if you want it."

"That will be enough."

handed his wife a five dollar bill, and the con- There-now tell me." versation then turned upon other and various matters.

who are situated in like circumstances. With his features. a free open heart he marked out his future real enjoyment. He lost sight of some of the the sheriff for sale." higher and more noble sources of happiness. and dwelt too much in the satisfaction of the physical appetites. True he enjoyed himself, and he kept clear of all extremes, but yet he nothing for time to come.

excursion came in course along.

objections."

"No," returned the wife in her usual pleasant tone, "if you can afford it."

"O, there's no trouble about that." "Don't you remember the conversation we

had a year ago on the same subject ?" asked Linnie. "Yes; I remember you talked then about

saving money, but we ain't any poorer now good mechanic." than we should have been if I had stayed at home."

"But tell me, Anson, have you laid up as wuch during the past year as you had expected to ???

band to come to supper, but he did not appear, and her suffering began to be acute. A thou- ing a warm kiss upon his wife's brow. Let sand conjectures flitted through her mind, but my future course show you how fondly you they brought her no consolation and at length are cherished, and how faithfully I will be she determined to go to the shop door and see gnided by your judgment." if she could not overhear something of what On the next day Anson Kimball paid off the was passing, feeling that such a course would two notes. He was an honored and respected at least be pardonable.

Linnie stole out from her front 'door and went towards the shop. She placed her ear to the key hole and listened, but she could only hear an indistinct hum of voices, among which was that of her husband. The latter

earnest and impassioned. Soon there was a movement of feet toward the door, and Linnie hastened back to the house and ere long her husband entered. He looked pale and troubled music. The unknown vocalist sang in tones and with a nervous movement of the muscles so soft, so tremulous and melodious, that they of the face, as though he would have conceal- strained their ears to drink in every note of ed the grief that bore him down, he took his seat at the table.

an anxiety almost agonizing, but she spoke not a word until after Anson had sat back from | And so they lived on, each night hearing the the table. The food remained almost untouched upon his plate when he moved away and he and worldly interest went out with them, so would have left the house had not his wife stopped him.

"Husband," she said, in a soft, gentle tone, at the same time laying her hand upon his arm "So I intend to; but what is five dollars and gazing imploringly into his face, "what is it that troubles you ?"

"Nothing, Linnie," half fretfally returned he, as he made a motion as if to remove his wife's hand from his arm.

"There is something, Anson-I know there "Not at all, Anson. You will spend five is. Come do not keep it from me." "There is nothing that you need know." "But a wife need know all that can effect her husband thus. What is it Anson ?"

"It is nothing but my own business, and a wife need not know all that."

This answer was harsh, and the tears gushed to Linnie's eves.

"My dear busband," she said in tender accents, "to whom, O, to whom, should you tell your sorrows if not to her who loves you better than life itself ?"

"Forgive me, forgive me, Linnie-I meant not to wound your feelings. I am very miserable and hardly know what I said."

"Then tell me all. Come sit down in my Auson Kimball took out his wallet, and easy chair, for your brow is hot and feverish. After the young man had taken the proffered

seat he gazed a moment into the face of his Indian youth. The Indian surprised the old Anson Kimball was like thousands of others | wife, and a look of deep anguish rested upon |

"Linnie," he said, "I may as well tell you for a field of enjoyment without taking care to all, but you must not chide me, nor must you make much preparations for storms he might | despond, for all is not so dark as might be. 1 ran as well as I could." Boone used to relate, be likely to meet on the way. And then again am deeply in debt, and to-morrow my shop, like others, he mistook the character of life's and all that it contains, will be advertised by not get time to load my gun. My knife had

"In debt," murmured the wife.

"Yes. During the last two years I have been purchasing stock on credit, and paying for it as it has been convenient. At first it seemed failed to see that his enjoyments were nearly | an easy way of doing business, but it has prov- | bullet down, and then I changed my tactics all ephemeral-that he was laying up little or ed fatal ; for when I received the pay for my goods I forgot, or, at least did not sufficiently A year passed away and the annual fishing heed, that all the money was not mine. I forgot that more than half of all the money I re-"Well, Linnie," shid the young man, "to- ceived belonged to the men of whom I had warding off blows rather than giving them. morrow the boys go down to the harbor, and I purchased stock. Two notes fell due day be- But the Government is loading now. It will am going with them. Of course you have no fore yesterday. The man to whom I gave soon have its charge sent home. And when it them sold them in the way of business to a does assume the aggressive, it will make western firm, and now they must be paid. Tomorrow an officer will be placed in my shop and nearly every thing will have to be sold.

It is not the loss of my stock and tools that I care about, for I have health and strength, but | into winter quarters south of the Potomac has it is the disgrace of the thing. To think that a very depressing effect upon the minds of the circumstanced, and who, having no prospect and she tore it up before their faces. They I should fail like this-me-a healthy, stout,

"How much do you owe ?" asked Linnie in a trembling voice. "Both notes amount to four hundred dol-

lars." "And havn't you any part of it ?"

"Why, as for that matter, I hav'nt laid up "Only about fifty dollars that I can collect practiced upon them. it, and it is hereby enacted," &c. much of anything. The fact is Linnie, you Here our Commonwealth, through her Leg-"More trouble coming," said Mrs. Partingattempt an exodus. readily have drawn rather harder on me than I ex-"And if these two notes are paid you would An old maid, on the wintry side of fifty, islature, declare Slavery unjust, barbarous and ton, laying down the paper, "there's the State MASON AND SLIDELL .- The Sunday Chronicle pected." hearing of the marriage of a pretty young la- uncivilized, and impolitic; and that a sense of Affairs, I suppose it will soon be applying says : "Reliable information has been received be safe ?" "But I havn't spent any more money for "Yes." "Then, thank God, you will not suffer! ex-timental sigh, "Well, I suppose 'tis what we trivial affairs and amusements than you have, and I dont think I have so much." claimed Linnie. And overcome by her feel- must all come to." sympathy for the wronged slaves, all required | otic anxiety. not by the route originally indicated."

"Blame you ?" exclamed Anson, imprint-

ture." man, but he felt that he owed it all to his

WIFE'S FORETHOUGHT.

"LIST TO THE MOCKING BIRD."-A strong story is related by the Scott Legions"boys" at the expense of one of the captains attached was evidently supplicating, for his tone was to their regiment. The story in brief is this : "Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at ---, our officers while messing near a handsome dwelling were listeners to most beautiful the air. In the day time they went by squads past the dwelling, but saw no soul. Once they Poor Linnie watched her companion with pursued a sylph like figure to the very gate, but, alas! she was not the lady sought for. music repeated ; and when it ceased ambition that their dreams were filled with fancies of the unknown face. One night, when gathered

together, the voice struck up again. "By Jove !" said one, "this is agonizing. I can't stand it. She must be discovered !" Eager voices took up the remark, and W .. determined to reconnoitre the place. He crept on tip-toe toward the dwelling, leaped the garden pales, and finally undiscovered, but very pallid and remorseful, gained the case-

ment. Softly raising his head, he peeped within. The room was full of the music-he seemed to grow blind for the moment.

Lo! prone upon the kitchen hearth, set the mysterious songstress-an ebony hued negress scouring the tin-kettles. W's limbs sank beneath him, when the dis-

covered, looking up, shouted : "Go way dar, you sojer man, or I'll fly de fryin' pan at yer head. Don't stand dar peaken' at dis child."

W. left instanter, the boys, who had followed close in the rear, escorting him back to his quarters with peals of laughter.

----A CHANGE OF TACTICS .- Daniel Boone, the

Kentucky hunter, used to relate that the hardest fight he ever had was with a single active hunter asleep in the forest. Boone woke only in time to save his life by dodging behind a tree. His gun was unloaded, and the Indian was upon him immediately. "I dodged and "the Indian so close to my heels that I could fallen to the ground. The Indian was fully armed and knew I had nothing. He kept me moving ; and as 1 ran I had to load my gun. That was the longest loading I ever did. It took me an hour at least. At last I got the

and made short work of the "cussed" Indian." The rebel leaders caught the nation napping, while they were fully armed and prepared, and they have since kept it on the defensive,

"short work" of the "cussed" rebellion.

RATHER DISPIRITED .- A Savannah paper says the likelihood of the rebel troops going people in that quarter. They had been promised and expected that the rebels should winter in Washington and Baltimore, and possibly in Philadelphia ; but now to find that they are to stay out in the cold at Manassas, or compelled

of the fabric. Wool, so long as it contains bove suggestion, the propriety of the measure the natural yolk or animal grease, refuses to was again urged by President Reed, in a Message, Sept. 9, 1779, in which he says :----We wish to see you give the complete sanction of law to this noble and generous purpose, and a- as constitutes felt. When the yolk has been dorn the annals of Pennsylvania with their bright display of justice and public virtue." This agitation had the desired effect. Mr ... Bryan, now a member of the Legislature, prepared and carried through an "An act for the sessed by the Orientals. The bats which are abolition of Slavery," which was adopted. March 1st, 1780. The preamble is as follows : "When we contemplate our abhorance of the condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants, in many instances, have been supplied, and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoid. Kurds, Persians, Armenians and some tribes ably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hands of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraidom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and and towering upwards like a chimney potfrom which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire [Chambers' Journal. who, in the creation of mankind, the inhabi-YANKEE STRATAGEM .- During the Revolutants of the earth were distinguished by a difcrence in feature or complexion. It is suffi-

teers, under Capt. Mink, was attacked in the by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Capt. Mink proposed to surrender his company, but his men dissented, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about one hundred United States troops from Fort Graig pursued the rebels, and overtook them, killed their captain and ten men, wounded about thirty, and killed thirty horses. The balance of Texans escaped to Messilla. Another band of rebels who had been encamped on the Arkansas river were being pursued by a company of United States dragoons from Fort Wise and a company of New Mexican volunteers.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL MEN .-- I learn that the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Major General McCall, as they supply themselves from the fields and granaries of the Virginia farms, acting under the instructions of their chiefs, take an account of the supplies obtained ; thus showing that even in the midst of this shameful and shameless rebellion the Government is ready to compensate all loyal men who may have been compelled to fly rather than remain to give assistance to our troops.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN .- Fifty prisoners taken at the battle of Fredericktown. have been put to work in the frenches at Cape Giradeau. The report of Major Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war. Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6000, while our own force was only 4000.

A SHAMEFUL SAFETY .- "Glory be to God." shouted an excitable gentleman to John J. Crittenden, "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, for Kentucky. We're safe now." "Safe !" exclaimed the veteran Senator, "doesn't it blister your tongue to tell it? Safe ! by Ohio and Indian troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old Kentucky, sir."

FROM PADUCAH .- Three companies of the Ninth Illinois regiment went to Sartoga, fortyeight miles up the Cumberland river, on Saturday, and attacked a company of rebel cavalry one hundred strong, completely routing them. The rebels lost thirteen killed, twenty-four prisoners, and fifty-two horses and all their camp equippage were captured. The federal loss was only two wounded.

THE REBEL BLOCKADE .- The rebel steamer George Page has gone as far up the mouth of Quantico creek as she can, but is not yet half a mile from the river. She is apparently aground. If so it will require a high tide to float her. The rebel batteries were opened upon the Maryland shore but without damage to anybody on our side. It is believed that no vessels have within the last twenty hours run the rebel blockade.

Don'r PAY .- Semi-military gentlemen in the habit of sporting undress uniforms find themselves in trouble in Washington. The Provost Marshal's patrols ask all such for their passes. When they answer that "they do not belong to the army," the captain of the Guard tells them that if they den't want to be put in the guard house they had better take off that uniform.

FROM CAIRO .- A party of thirty men of the Twenty-eight Illinois regiment, while scouting on Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry, thirteen miles below Cairo. A brisk engagement ensued, in which the rebels were routed with the loss of a captain and lieutenant, and several wounded. No loss on our side.

THE POTOMAC .- The steamer Pusey came up from the flotilla last night. The rebel steamer George Page is now cooped up in Quantico Creek as our batteries on the Maryland shore bear directly on the mouth of the creek rendering it a matter of considerable risk for her to

sincerity of our profession, and to give a substancial proof of our gratitude. "And whereas, the condition of those negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances which not only deprive them of the common blessings that they were by nadeepest afflictions, by an unnatural sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children; an injury, the greatness of that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily

before them whereon they may rest their sor-

cient to know that all are the work of the Al-

mighty hand. We find, in all the distribution

of the human species, that the most fertile as

well as the most barren parts of the earth are

inhabited by men of complexions different

from ours and from each other; from which

we may reasonably, as well as religiously infer,

that He who placed them in their various situ-

felt; that is, its fibres will not mat together into a compact and close grained mass, such extracted by a chemical process, the wool has a tendency to interlace its fibers, and to adhere firmly to the union thus formed; and from a very remote period this secret was posconstantly alluded to in Scripture-those, for instance, which were bound upon the heads of Shadrach, Meshach and Abeduego, when they were cast into the Assyrian furnace-were genuine hats, but probable adorned by turban cloths wound about them. I have seen the self same hats-tall, narrow cylinders of grey felt, surrounded by a handkerchief or cloth, on the heads of the Jews of Asia. Nor was the use of the hat a Hebrew monopoly. The of Turks and Tartars wear the hat, as their fathers did in Saladin's day. The high lambs wool bonnet of the Persian is but a brimless hat, with a nap of exaggerated roughness. The Nestorian Christains of Kurdistan wear hats almost exactly similar to a battered Irish caubeen only of a brown or dirty white color. Throughout the East, the dervishes and wandering fakirs may be known by the tall, narrow hat of light hued felt adorned by a greasy rag,

tionary war, two brothers form one of the eastern ports were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy and making money for themselves. One evening, being in the lattitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them they espied a large British vessel having the appearance of a merchantman, and made oward her, but to their astonishment found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very high breeze prevailing they hauled off in different directions. Only one could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly on him. Finding that he could not run away, the commander had recourse to a stratagem. On a sudden he hauled in sail, and all hands were employed with setting poles, as if shoving his vessel off bank. The people on board the frigate, amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee "to make himself scarce," who, as soon as night rendered it prudent for him, hoisted sail in a sea two hundred fathoms

A SPUNKY KENTUCKY GIRL .- Japtain Claypool living about ten miles from bowling Green, is commander of a company of Home Guards. He had the guns of his company at his house, but, on hearing of the arrival of Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green, he sent them to Col. next day a squad, dispatched by Buckner, called at his house, and, finding only his daughter, demanded the guns of her. She answered were, she wouldn't give them up. They hand ed her Gen. Buckner's order for the weapons, went to the bucket and took each a drink of

ations hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and it becometh not us to countoract his mercies. We esteem it a pecaliar blessings granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the King of Great Britam, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course

of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence toward men of all conditions and nations ; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period, extraordinarily called upon, by the blessdeep. ings which we have received, to manifest the

ture entitled to, but has cast them into the Girder's camp in a neighboring county. The which can only be conceived by supposing that they were not there, and that, if they rows and hopes, having no reasonable induce- water, whereupon she threw the rest of the ment to render their service to society, which water out of the bucket, and commenced they otherwise might; and in commemoration scouring the dipper. They concluded that of our own happy condition from the state of they could do no better than to go back and to return to Richmond, must necessarily open their eyes to the delasion which has been doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain :-Be it and it is broken which we were