

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

VOL. 8 .-- NO. 12.

IF MOTHER WERE HERE.

My life is so weary.
So full of sad pain;
Each day brings its shadows,
Its mists, and its rain.

There's no ray of sunshine
My path way to cheer;
But sorrow would vanish
If mother were here. Each hope for me blooming But blooms to decay;

Each joy that I treasure Soon withers away My dreams, full of beauty, In gloom disappear; But soon all would brighten If mother were here.

O lay my poor head In her dear lap once more, And feel her soft fingers

Stray lovingly o'er, And eatch her fond whispers And glad word of cheer; How soon grief would vanish If mother were here.

How tender her tones were, How loving and sweet, As she told me of life, And the trials I'd meet, Wet little I cared then, But little did fear.

For she was beside me My mother was here. Now, flowers bloom above her, And winds in the grass

Breathe low, solemn dirges, As gently they pass ; And I'm left to mourn her With many a tear.

O earth were far brighter
If mother were here.

But O, when this life's Restless moments are passed, And I go to abide

With the angles at last, Among the rich joys Which in heaven I'll share, Is mother, sweet mather, Who waiteth me there.

THE POISONED ARROW.

We would carry our readers back some thirty

xears to the times when civilization was slowly approaching the western wilds, and when the spirit of adventure led the hardy pioneers out from their native viliages to the domain gaze never rested on a fovlier spot. After a come." moment's silence the elder of the two dismounted from his steed, and motioned to his dompanion to do the same.

"Nay, Barton, I prefer the landscape as seen from this position," answered his companion, "I shall keep my saddle until you are ready to remount."

"We shall go no further !" Barton repfled, "If we are to pitch our tents in the wilderness. brother mine, let it be here, for welmay not find a greener spot, or one that we should like better. See this grove of pines! a little labor will transform it into a rustic palace, where Barton and Harry Newson may find the rest they are in pursuit of."

"So be it then, Harry answered, he threw blanselt from his horse, and unslung the rifle from his back. "When we started I agreed to abide your selection, and I shall not question it now. This is indeed a lovely place! Surely no white man has ever before set his toot upon this solitude, never pressed the rich | who drew the bow." soil beneath us. Let us be the first to wake the slumbering echoes."

Ere his brother could stop him, Harry raised his rifle to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. From crag to crag, from valley to valley, the sound of the report flew, disturbing the stillness that had hitherto been almost felt, and left him, but he was very weak. Atawahta driving many a feathered resident screaming | had clung to him with a singular devotion, and into the air.

"You will learn better in time, Harry!" for a whim, you may need all your ammunition ere long. We are now in the territory of the Dacotahs, and must keep a careful watch against surprise."

"You surely are not alarmed at our absence from the settlements, or fearful of the Indians?" "No! I only wish to meet them in the broad light of day, face to face. We shall soon but they may not stop to form friendships if they come upon us unaware."

"I have felt your powers of persuasion, and doubt your winning qualities. For myself, not being so gifted, I shall keep my rifle always ready to act as an interpreter."

"Come, then, let us prepare a shelter. We can so weave these boughs, as to form a very respectable house for the present. Out with

your hatchet man, and to work." "Suppose I make a fire, and roast this piece of venison. We shall be hungry when our

task is done." "Always provide for the appetite! Well, be it so. Be careful, however, that you do not let your fire get among the dry branches, else we shall have a general conflagration."

"We shall postpone such a pyrotechnic disturbance till the fourth of the coming month." In conversation like to this passed two or ed again as she murmured sadly : three hours,during which the brothers worked industriously, and found that they had, when the venison was ready for them, provided a very comfortable cabin.

"I will just dip my cup in the stream there," said Harry, "and try the properties of this water; hold on! put up your knife until I return. We must start fair? I object to your

cutting off the finest pieces in advance." "Nay, you need not indulge any alarm ; you shall have the first cut; hurry, then, for I am

Harry sprang down the bank, and bent over the swift current. As he was in the act of dipping up the water, an arrow from some unseen bow pierced his arm and pinned it to his side. A sudden faintness seemed to seize upon him, yet with the other hand he scooped ere to could reach the top of the bluff he sank sun I swear-" ere se could reach the top of the bluff he sank sun I swear—"
exhausted upon the sward. Had not the large "No! not for me! The great Maniton will and when the second barrel is fired it frequenttrunk of a tree intervened, he would undoubt-

edly have rolled down the mountain again. kear. What ho! brother Barton!"

ting agent, wherewith the weapon had been charged, that his voice seemed to have become affected, and he could do little more than whisper. Meanwhile, Barton had be-come somewhat annoyed at his brether's absence. He had half a mind to commence an attack upon the venison which was fast growing cold, but he bethought him that he had better look down upon the river, to what detained the youngster. He stood upon the edge of the bluff, but as far as he could see there were no signs of the missing brother.

Barton now grew anxious, he could form no satisfactory reason for his disappearance. There could be but one solution of the mystery; the Decotahs must have been watching them, and succeeded in capturing Harry. This conclusion arrived at, he turned to look far up the river, where rose upon the still air a tall column of smoke that told him he was near some Indian encampment.
"Yes, it must be so!" he muttered, as an

agony of feeling stole across his soul, "My brother has been made, thus early in his frontier experience, a prisoner by these cursed It is your brother Harry that calls." savages. But he shall be rescued, or if too late for that, avenged i"

Without further delay he unhitched his horse upon his animal.

"Now, Barbary," he almost shouted, "you must bear your part nobly in this enterprise. We must bring back my brother, or return not

more over the spot, there shot from the opposite bank a light canoe propelled by the practical hands of a young and beautiful forest maiden. With the rapidity of lightning it see a flourishing town grow upon the spot sped across the waters and touched at the where they first met, for he never left her in very spot where Harry had received his wound. | life. As it grazed the beach the girl sprang lightly from it, and ran swiftly up the bank to where the young man had tallen. She arrived just in time to see him stretch himself out with an agony of pain, throw his arms wildly above his head and sink almost insensible again.

She bent over him and in a sweet whisper said : "Come with me; the warrior's arrow has testimony of an enemy: wounded the white bird, who flew to our forof the red man. One lovely morning in June, ests for a home; but Atawahta will save the people of Massachusetts, and of their Governtwo travelers, both well mounted, drew their life of the pale face. Quick to my canoe, or or, since the commencement of the present now stands the flourishing town of Red King. saw you from yonder grove, watched the sion of all the qualities that distinguished As their vision took in the wide range of movements of the Dacotahs, and am here to water, prairie and bluffs that lay spread out save you. Atawahta is not very strong, but themselves into the contest with an earnestbefore them, a light of satisfaction seemed to she can at least guide you to her hut among ness and a determination which are beyond light up the features of each, for surely their the bushes there. You will die if you do not all precedent. Not only have they contribut-

With such gentle words the maiden strove to rouse him to the effort, and finally succeeded. if he did not accompany her his hours of life

"My brother !" he said faintly. "Will return to this spot, and wait your coming; he has gone to seek you. He will find the Old Bay State straining every nerve never leave you till he meets you again. to preserve the pre-eminence she has won. When the sickness is passed Atawahta will bring you here. Come, ere the warriors of my race shall discover you and me."

By a series of painful efforts Harry at last reached the canoe, into which he was assisted by his fair guide.

"Now you must trust yourself to Atawahta, who, by the help of the great spirit, will draw this arrow from your arm, and heal the wound. She could thus atone for the cruelty of him

As Harry felt himself lifted from the frail barge, he cast a grateful look upon his preserver and become unconscious.

Four months had passed ere Harry was again able to leave the mats whereon he had reposed in utter prostration. The fever had at last had been true to her promise. Aided by a couple of aged squaws she had brought him Barton said. "Never again waste a shot even from the very gates of death far on to health. We find her now, after the lapse of so many weeks, still by his side either administering some restorative or sitting at his feet listening

to the strange stories of the white man's home. sighed the maiden, "and I shall see you no more. Four moons have passed since I saw you-they have been happy days to me, but make friends of them if they approach us thus; | we must part. Look from this door upon the scene without. Already the leaves are withering and dying in the cool autum blasts. Ere long the storm king will ride upon the wind, judging from their influence upon me, cannot and wrap earth in its cold embrace. You will go to meet the warm hearts that watch for you, while Atawahta will grow cold as the

snow. The winter will blight her very heart." Harry turned from the contemplation of landscape to the bright eyes of the fair child of nature beside him. He read in their dark meaning words, that sent the warm flush to his cheek. His arm rested on her shoulder and almost encircled her neck, joining his hands he pressed her to his bosom.

"Atawahta," he whispered, "I love you, and must never leave this spot. Be mine and let me here live and die!"

With a glad smile the maiden raised her moist lips to his; but ere be could press them a shadow stole across her face, her head droop-

"No, no! it must not be! This has been a pleasing dream to the forest maid, but it cannot be realized. In a few moons Harry would tire of his Indian bride, and would long for the associations that he had abandoned. Better leave me now than then."

"Atawahta believes that there is truth in the heart ?"

"Yes, but affection may grow cold-

"Listen to me, dearest! My life was preserved by you, and to you it should be devoted. Do not suppose that I wish merely to repay the debt-that I can never do; but over and above all other considerations is the love gain sees a bird or hare he fires it again; that can be answered by possession, I could and so he does perhaps twenty times in not breath a word of harm to you! I have left no one in the far off home of my childhood, the charge in the left-hand barrel, and at last for whose society I can languish. Fear not, the succession of shocks separates the wadup the liquid and commenced the ascept. But then, my truth, for by the light of that great

So rapid had been the action of the irrita-ing agent, wherewith the weapon had been yielding lips.

As they stood thus, the sound of horses hoofs, falling rapidly upon the soft turf rous-ed them from their absorpation—at the same moment one of the squaws that had been in attendence upon the youthful pair, rushed in, and spake a few words to Atawahta, and left the hut again.

"Wahpeta tells me that our warriors are in pursuit of a white man, who is urging his norse towards the crossing here. Let us go forth, for we may save him."

"It may be my brother !" exclaimed Harry, with a glad smile, as they hand in hand went into the forest. Soon the pursuers and pursued appeared in the distance. Harry at once recognized in the white man his brother. "It is he! it is Barton. Heavens! he will be

"Not so! He is my brother now!" answered the maiden proudly, "and not one of our tribe

shall dare to molest him." As the horseman drew near, Harry cried Stop brother! Barton, do you not know me

Although the rider heard the voice and recognized it, he could not check his steed until he had fairly reached the edge of the river. from the limb to which it had been fastened Atawahta placed herself directly in the way while quietly grazing, replaced his saddle, of the pursuers, and with a motion bade them examined the priming of his rifle, and vauited pause. A short pause ensued, at the end of pause. A short pause ensued, at the end of which the Dacotahs turned their horses' heads

and rode back from whence they came. Barton soon made known to his brother the various events he had passed through as he followed for months the trails of different As the sounds of footsteps died in the dis- tribes of Indians, in search of the lost one, tance, and an unbroken silence brooded once until his hopes died out, and he turned to retrace his steps; he had been met by those who were following him, and had to run for his life.

Harry Newton and his Indian bride lived to

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE .- The following testimony to the glowing zeal and patriotic fervor of Massachusetts, is from the New York Herald, a paper almost devilish in its hatred of Puritanism, and of New England people and usages. It is the constrained

"No one who has watched the course of the the chieftains of my tribe will discover us. I struggle, can doubt their title to the possestheir Purltan ancestors. They have thrown ed a larger number of regiments to the army, but they have sent them to the field better disciplined, better equipped and better organ-He had sense enough remaining to know that | ized generally than those of any other State. It has been remarked of them, as they passed were numbered. He had heard of the medicin- through our streets, that they seemed to carry al knowledge that the Indians possessed, and he doubted not that she could aid him. their hands, so earnest, so enthusiastic and so their hands, so earnest, so enthusiastic and so determined was their aspect. Instead of relaxing her efforts after all this exertion, we The proclamation of Governor Andrew may be taken as an index of the intensity of the feeling which still pervades her people on the subject of this rebellion, and of the sacrifices they are prepared to make to put it down."

A Noble Boy .- The Louisville, Journal says: We have had the pleasure of receiving a blanket from Mr. George S. Savage, of Mil lersburg, under circumstances of peculiar interest. He states that as he was reading the Journal before his family in the evening, when he came to an article referring to the destitution of some of our Kentucky soldiers on the line of the Nashville Railroad, his little boy, about six years old, said: "Mother, send my blanket to the poor soldiers; I will do without it." Before he went to sleep, this darling boy-the future father of a line of patriots-in his little prayer, asked God to bless the soldiers. "Oh ye of little faith" in the great and holy cause of our country, who sleep warm and feed sumptuously, and yet are niggardly in your gifts to our volunteers, think of the noble spirit which animates the heart of that little boy, "go ye and do "You will soon leave the wilderness," likewise." Our dear young friend will be delighted to know that his humble gift, like the widow's mite, recorded on the everlasting page of heaven's register, has started for its destination, and we join with him in his fervent petitions. "May God bless the soldier."

> Passing Events .- Men grow old rapidly in such times as these. Our intense life wears heavily upon bone and flesh and muscle. Measured by sensations and experience, we have lived a generation since Fort Sumter was bombarded. Even Bull's Run seems half an age ago. We have to stop and think when we read the words "Big Bethel" and "Laurel Hill" and "Phillippi." The Buchanan Administration seems a horror of a former era. We have almost forgotten the death of Douglas, profound as was the sensation which his death caused. How events rush on! The Rebellion is not a year old and what a page has been added to the World's history! A Republic of thirty millions of souls plunged into Civil War; eleven states revolted from the Federal Union with three others trembling in the ballance; seven hundred thousand soldiers in the field; a fleet larger than the Spanish Armada swooping down upon the southern coast; whole states trampled under foot by the march of rushing squadrons!

> Gun-Barrel Explosion .- In a journal entitled Feuille de Toute le Mond, an explanation is given of a fact which has puzzled sporting men-namely, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right? The explanation is this: The sportsman, on going out loads both barrels, and, on seeing a bird rise, fires naturally the right one; he reloads that barrel, and when he asuccession. But each firing gives a shock to ding from the powder and shot; the conse-

MORE OF THE FREMONT CASE.

The publication of the Report of the "Congressional Investigating Committee" has brought forth, through the columns of the St. Louis Democrat, a number of direct answers to some of the charges of "Fraud in the Western Department." Mr. John M. Krum quotes from the Report the following paragraph :

"The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brig. Gen. McKinstry, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost \$3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts, among whom were Major Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard, of California, and others. General M'Kinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department by appointment of Major General John C. Fremont, and as such Quartermaster General, controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases pertaining to that Department."

To which Mr. Krum replies :

"The paragraph in which my name is mentioned above, so far as it relates to me, is an unmitigated falsehood. I never applied for any government contract, and have never been interested in one, either directly or indirectly. And as to the presentation of a service of silver plate to Mrs. M'Kinstry, I never had any-thing to do with it, and in fact never heard that such an occurrence took place until I read it this morning, in the publication mentioned above. I have no acquaintance with Messrs. Maskell and Beard, and never, to my knowledge, saw either of them. I have a slight acquaintance with Major Selover, but never exchanged a dozen words with him in my life."

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, "Agent and Attorney for Mrs. S. B. Brant," quotes the followportion of the same report :

"The fourth act of fraud is the house rent first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Brant cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to Gen. Fremont for headquarters of Major General, his Private Secretary, and Chief of Staff, at

the rate of \$6,000 per annum." To which Mr. Kennedy:replies: "The Committee have omitted some nam and some facts belonging to the Headquarters out any contract whatsoever. on Chouteau Avenue, which I will supply to unceasing demands on his time required work was necessary, in order to economise time, to have some of the officers under the same roof. The two lower stories are fire-proof, and are occupied as follows -- Basement-room to left. four desks and tables, used by Col. Fiala, Lieut. S. W. Savage, Mr. Gillin, — Gamp, Mullenhardt. Room to right, five desks and tables, used by E. M. Davis, A. Q. M.; M. A. Buchannan, clerk; Mr. Dudly, clerk; Mr. Bray, B. R. Plumley. Second to left, one desk used, by Major Dorsheimer. Second room to right, telegraph office, eight desks, operators or clerks at each; the operators also have this for sleeping room. Hall-One long desk, for use of officers visiting Headquarters, to write upon. First Floor-One room to left four desks, Col. Eaton, Military Secretary; Mr. Edward White, Mr. Phelan. Second room to left, two tables, Gen. Asboth and clerks, Col. Albert and clerks. Large room to right, one long table for maps and charts, one long table for arranging papers, two tables for secretaries. This room is occupied by General Fremontias his office. On the two upper floors are the quarters of General Fremont, General Asboth, Col. Woods, Capt. Davis, Capt. Howard. One room is used for Quarterwaster's stores, and kept guarded. There is also sta-

modations for the necessary persons having care of these and of the house. "I have confined myself to giving only the the names of persons officially occupying the house. Of their duties I will only say, that the daily average of persons coming to headquarters was certainly one hundred and fifty, many times from two to five hundred, Sundays excepted. There are other points and other facts in connection with these headquarters, which are not necessary to intrude on the public. but which would reflect no discredit on either the owner or the occupants. What is told is enough to disprove the statements of the committee, that it was rented for the use of three persons. The lease was made between the quartermaster and myself, and based on the army regulations governing such

bling on the lot for eight horses, and accom-

In regard to Benton Barracks, Mr. A. B. Ogden, "Architect and Superintendent of Ben-

on Barracks," says: "There appears in the columns of the Democrat this morning, under the head of Important Document,' a series of mis-statements and lies in relation to Benton Barracks, and the building of the same which it is my purbarracks. I therefore ask that public opinion may be suspended in relation thereto until said report can be prepared from bills and vouchers now in my possession."

In regard to the fortifications, Franz Knappner, "Major Commanding Engineer Corps,"

"Allow me to correct some mis-statements contained in the Report of the Congressional Committee, re-published in your paper of yesterday, from the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Report states, under the heading of the 'third act of fraud,' 'Under Major H.'s superintendence.' This Major H. must be myself, since these five specified forts were built under my superintendence. The wages of the laborers were sixty cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed \$10,000.' Two seventy-five cents each per day, and ninety | world. cents each per night; one fifth of these wages sun I swear—"

"No! not for me! The great Maniton will and when the second barrel is fired it frequentnot hear an oath. I am yours forever! If in ly bursts. To prevent this danger, the resome inture hour your heart should go back to some inture hour your heart should go back to commendation is made that whenever the them; and there was no amount specified as "There is no mistake," said he, "because the "This cursed arrow must be poisoned!" he the friends of earlier days, I will bid you dethought, "for I can feel its influence stealing part and lay me down to die. At least you left-hand one should also be rammed down.

Commendation is made that whenever the to what the cost should exceed. On the 25th of September, when General Fremont knew through my system, numbing and paralyzing will be mine till then."

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The captain that t passioned gesture, clung about his neck, while | Boston, of robbing the mail of a \$5000 package. | On the 25th of September the forts were not | their heads.

completed, and Gen. Fremont did not know the cost, which he does not know even at present, and could not know it, as no accounts had been sent in, or have yet been delivered. I also beg leave to state, that it is impossible that this report could have eminated from the Congressional Committee, since I testified to the committee, during their stay here, in regard to all the facts connected with the build-ing of the forts, and the above assertions are all in open contradiction to the statements made by myself before the committee."

Of the tent pins, camp kettles and cavalry saddles frauds, &c., E. W. Fox disposes at a sweep as follows:

"In your morning issue of this date I find the following charges, purporting to come from the Congressional Investigating Committee,' lately in session in this city as fol-

lows: 'Another fraud was in the contract with E. W. Fox for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when Toomas Hood, a black-smith, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin— the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to Fox and others, camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster, were purchased by Fox at low figures, and sold to M'-Kinstry at increased rates.'

"To the first charge, in relation to picket pins.' it is false. I never had a contract with the Government for picket pins. Since July 1, 1861, the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox have furnished the Government with eight thousand picket pins, for which they never had a contract. They ordered them made on their own account, for which they paid cash, taking the chances for sale.

"Charge Second-In relation to camp-kettles. It is also false. I never had a contract for the supply of camp-kettles. Since the 2th day of August last the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox have sold the Quartermaster's Department camp-kettles, without any contract whatsoever, having ordered the same made, and also taking the chances of sale.

Charge Third-In relation to axes, spikes, nails, &c. I have to reply that all those articles which the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox have supplied the Covernment, have been sold on orders received from the Quartermaster's Department, from day to day, and have all been creek, and may be seen from Budd's Ferry. of the very best quality, and have been invoiced to the Government at our usual rates, with. yesterday. They came abreast of the rebel

Charge Fourth-In relation to saddles. It them now, and should most willingly have is an infamous and unqualified lie. I have ed slowly up the Swash channel by the Marydone so before had I been applied to. The never purchased any saddles rejected by Mchouse was offered and used at first as a family Kinstry, or any other officer of the Governresidence. When Gen. Fremont found the ment. Nor neither have I, or any of the firm of which I am a member, furnished any sadto be carried on by night as well as day, it dies to the government that have been rejected or condemned."

And last of all, a correspondent of the Democrat winds up the matter, so far as it was designed to injure General Fremont, by showing that, whether General McKinstry was implicated in the alleged frauds or not, General Fremont had nothing to do with his appointment, had no control over him, and was not responsible. The correspondent says:

"I will now merely call your notice to one egregious blunder among many in the same article, viz: 'Gen. M'Kinstry was Quartermaster of the Western Department by appointment of Gen. J.C. Fremont, and as such Quartermaster General, controlled the horse and mule

contracts,' etc.

"This is all a base fabrication. Gen. Fremont had nothing to do about the appointment of Gen. M'Kinstry, Quartermaster, and had no control over his actions at this place, for M'Kinstry had been quartered here for a long time before Gen. Fremont was sent here, and any person, with the least spark of knowledge in relation to the different departments under our National Government, would have known better than to have communicated what he did. The Enquirer, in justice to Gen. Fremont, ought to publish this." A SOCKDOLOGER FOR BUCKNER .- A loyal

young lady who was on a visit to a house frequented by the rebel General Buckner, refused to see him when he called. In passing from one room to another, however, being very nearsighted, she accidentally came upon Buckner and his company, when the gentleman aforementioned, thinking perhaps that the tact and gallantry of Buckner would extricate both of them from the situation, or possibly without thinking at all stept forward, saying : Miss -, permit me to introduce to you General Buckner." The General graciously, and, n all the confidence of irresistible station, extended his hand. "I never," said the proud girl, bowing with the coldness of scorn, "take he hand of a traitor," and passed out of the room, leaving Buckner and his introducer standing in speechless shame and chagrin.

GeneralDon Carles Buel who had been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, entered the service on the 1st July, 1841, as second lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He greatly distinguished himself in vapose to examine in a detailed report upon said | rious engagements during the Mexican war, and was twice breveted first captain and then major-tor gallant and meritorious conduct. In January, 1848, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain, and has continued in the Adjudent-General department ever since, having been recently promoted to a lieutenant colon elcy therein, to fill a vacancy created by a recent act of Congress. General Buel is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point.

Seventeen years ago, the Gospel was introduced to China. Now there are eighty Protestant missionries, some fourteen hundred communicants, and three thosand Chinese Christains. It is supposed within thirty years that, 100,000 Karens have been brought to the light and liberty of the truth. Facts like these should encourage the Church to put forth lies in one breath. The laborers received greater efforts for the salvation of the heathen

THE JOURNAL.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- The town of Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, was attacked on the night of the 10th by a rebel cavalry force, headed by the notorious Jenkins and defeated the Union men. The defeat of the Union forces was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously stated from five hundred to one thousand, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the asssistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in the town. This force consisted of two hundred and fifty of the Virginia regi-ment and a few of Ziegler's Virginia Cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops on last Sunday evening and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about half past eight at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where federals were, and into these rebels rushed murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood. Rebel citizens, men and women rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break. Very few men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry-nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about 100. When Col. Ziegler arrived, on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. Buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- From officers who have arrived here it is ascertained that a reconnoissance in force of 16,000 troops was made at an early hour this morning, in a south-west direction from Alexandria. 2,000 rebels arrived near Occatisk creek yesterday, from the main body of their army. The bearer De Lion has returned to the Navy Yard from the Potomac flotilla, and reports affairs unchanged down the river. The rebel steamer George Page still h arbors in Quantico Three schooners ran the blockade in open day batteries about 11 o'clock in the morning. When a fire was opened upon them they sailland shore, and although forty-three shots were fired at them all escaped untouched. Most of the shell fired were from rifled guns and struck on the Maryland shore.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 .- The Union men of East Tennessee have burned numbers of Railroad bridges and telegraph wires to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of two hundred feet span was destroyed on Saturday morning last. It was on the East Tennessee Railroad. Four structures on the line of Knoxville were destroyed. A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley county, Tennessee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is seventyfive miles southwest of Knoxville and contains two hundred inhabitants. This action of the Union men will convince the Government that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 .- Passengers by the Old Point boat report that the flag of truce which arrived yesterday from Norfolk brought a number of reports, one was that after the capture of the batteries by the United States troops, the rebels fell back to Beaufort where a terrible struggle took place. They also represent that the people of Norfolk were in a terrible state of excitement. A report was received by the Old Point boat that the Custom House at Norfolk was barned on Sunday night with a large amount of stores. The bark Seraphain, of Baltimore, from Rio with a cargo of coffee is wrecked on Cape Henry. All ands were saved. Her cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

Paris, Ky., Nov. 12.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels under Gen. Williams at Pikeville, Pike county, Kentucky, on Friday the 8th, and after fighting two days gained a glorious victory. Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris, of the Ohio 2d regiment, in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling back and Col. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's brigade when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners the balance scattering in all directions. Federal loss is small. The victory, was complete. Generals Williams and Howes are among the prisoners. CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12 .- The southern papers

received here, speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October on board the U. S. trigate Santee, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate Sumter. The writer says she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the U. S. gun-boats for a mechant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and chased her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the United States steamer Niagara.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12 .- A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the crew of the French corvett Proney, wrecked last Tuesday night near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina. She had no pilot and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, were all saved, and reached Norfolk by Charlestown. They also bring the report that two rebel batteries at Port Royal having been taken by our troops, but nothing more. The steamer Dawn arrived to-day from Washinton, having successfully run the rebel blockade of the Potomac. Thirty-two shots were fired at

PORTLAND, Nov. 12 .- The bard C. B. Hamilton reports that off Charleston she passed eight war transport steamers and eight sailing vessels, including the Great Republic. The steamers were heading westward and the sailposed for the purpose of sinking the wreck, it being in the track of homeward bound vessels. This wreck was probably the steamer Governing. mental a trid file at the