

# BY S. J. ROW.

# VLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

### A WINTER SCENE.

It is morn in Winter : The air is white with snow ; And on the chinar branches Jasmins seem to grow.

The furrowed fields and hill-tops With icy treasures shine ; Like scales of silver fishes, Or jewels in a mine.

The bitter wind has banished The silent nightingale, And the rose, like some coy maiden, fe mufiled in a yeil .

Its silver song of Summer No more the fountain sings, And frozen are the rivers That fed the bath of kings !

No flower-girls in the market ; For flowers are ont of date ; And the keepers of the roses Have shut the garden gate.

No happy gnests are drinking Their goblets crowned with wine, For gone are all the merchants That sold the merry wine!

And gone the dancing women. Before the winds and snows ; Their summer souls have followed The nightingule and rose !

## THE UNEXPECTED RESCUE.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BORDER.

About eighty one years ago, (1789.) Joshua Davidson, with his wife and three children, removed from Pennsylvania, and settled in Kentucky ; and at that day, all that country was a deep and nearly unbroken wilderness. Here and there might be seen a small settlement, or the lonely cabin of some more bold and adventurous picneer; but the Indians, the desperadoes, and the wild beasts held an almost undisputed sway.

Perilous adventures, hair-breadth escapes, violence and suffering were everyday occurrences then and there ; and the poor women, what few of them there were, had no alternative, even if they desired any, which I am certain they did not, but to share the common fate which beset the footsteps of all. Among the brave women of that day, was Joshua Davidson's wife, Janet, a strong, healthy, fine looking female of forty, at the date of this

occurrence. It seems that, one day, Mr. Davidson went

"I know it is hard, my darlings, but oh ! not ! near so hard as to die ; and if you anger them much more the Indians may murder you. Only keep up your spirits, and make as little uoise and trouble as possible, and something may turn up to save us yet. But don't cry it everywhere, and he may befriend us yet."

For awhile the children would hush their shades of night began to gather thick and fast. "Night is coming on," mentally muttered effort to save myself and my children; and may the Lord strengthen me for the trial, for as any other; and God knows, we may escape the butchering knives of our captors. Come what may, however, I am resolved to make the attempt."

Darkness had now set in, and the Indians corn and venison, and after properly preparing the food, ate their supper. Meanwhile Mrs. Davidson and her children had been lashed hands and feet, and tied to the trunk of trees just outside the circle. Not a morsel of food, however, was given them, and the poor creatures were sick for the want of nourishment. They bore it as long as they could, but at last began to beg for something to eat, and received in return blows and threats of the most fiendish character.

With an anguish which no pen could describe, the mother was forced to look on. "For God's sake, my children, ask for nothing !" She frantically whispered to them.

After eating their supper, the Indians took smoke, and then stretched themselves out on the ground, with their feet towards the fire, and went asleep, one of their numbers being delegated to watch the prisoners and replenish the fire during the night.

"God help us, all hope of escape is past, forever past !" mentally ejaculated Mrs. Davidson.

Bound and guarded as they were, well might she give up in despair at the hope of escape. Time passed away, and at last even ber. The anxious mother, however, felt no

From the N. Y. World.

The Charleston Mercury is beginning to throw out hints about the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union. Whether the late federal success at Port Royal had anything to makes the Indians whip you, and may make do with this change in the spirit of its dream, them kill you. Remember God is here as | we do not care to inquire. But the Charleston Mercury, and the State for which it speaks, cannot too soon understand that any reconlamentations and hurry along. At last the struction which would suit them is an absolute impossibility. The Constitution of the United States, pure and simple, just as it is, in the poor woman, "and then the savages must | tolidem verbis, is the only overture that will stop and rest awhile. Then will I make an be offered ; and it South Carolina does not chose to accept and submit to that, she will, in all likelihood, get a reconstruction she does the effort is no easy one, and may precipitate not dream of. She may find that it will not our fate. But we might as well die that way be the Union that is reconstructed, but herself. not dream of. She may find that it will not Let us see. Here is a State that confessedly has been plotting the destruction of the Union for more than a generation, and that first led the way in this treason, which is costing

the country such an enormous sacrifice of halted and built a fire, around which they treasure and blood. It stands much in the gathered a circle. They then bro't out their same relation to the other rebel States as principal to accomplice; it was the prime mover. the instigator, the planner, the first to break from its place, and the first to strike the blow. Had there been no South Carolina, there would have been no rebellion.

The people of the North perfectly well understand this fact; and, as a consequence, South Carolina is peculiarly the object of their indignation. There is no doom which, to their minds, she does not deserve. She might, like Babylon of old, "become heaps, a dweil-" ing place for dragons, an astonishment and " a hissing, without an inhabitant," and yet fall short of expiating her measureless guilt. Our people are in no mood to listen to any terms of pacification with that State, save a speedy renunciation of her crimes, and a faithful obedience to the federal Constitution such as she has been summoned to give in the proclamation of the general who has landed on her shores. That proclamation not obscurely intimated an alternative-the loss of her slaves, and the confiscation of her property. Indeed it is manifest that an army cannot be

kept for any length of time in South Carolina, without an inevitable severance of every bond which unites the slave to the master. the poor captive children sank into fitful slum- There is no necessity of any positive action upon the part of the government or of the

OUTH CAROLINA AND RECONSTRUCTION. | of South Carolina; and if that State persists in her rebellion there will be, and such a reconstruction as shall make it a strength to the Union instead of a weakness, a pride instead of a reproach.

> COL. CROGHAN.-The death of Col. Croghan, who was killed by Gen. Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawha, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble looking man, and formerly in the regular service, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of General CrogMan the defender of Fort Stephenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. On his death bed he confessed that he received only what he deserved-that he was wrong and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware his time was come. The meeting between him and Gen. Benham was painful to witness. Said the Gen-

"My God, Croghan ? is this you ?" "Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake, Benham, do not reproach me-I know

now I was in the wrong.<sup>1</sup> Hearing the cannonading, he remarked : "General, you can do me no good, and you

are wanted over there, are you not ?"

A THOUSAND UNION MEN HUNG. - The Mount Sterling (Ky.) Whig, gives an account of speeches made at that place on County Court day. The Whig says : "Gen. Dick Williams, late of Texas, proposed to give his fellow countrymen a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession as witnessed by him in a travel of some 1,700 miles, overland ; he told of some of the most harrowing scenes of outrages and demon-like atrocities committed by the fiend secessionism, as witnessed by himself and family-how men were hung in Texas -neighbors of his, and for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers ; he averred, as a fact, that he believed, from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand in the State of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee !"

THE AUDITOR GEVERAL AND THE BROKERS .-Thomas E. Cochran, the Auditor General of potassa, and other remedies which supply oxythis State, recently issued a circular inviting gen to the blood. Prevention, however, here, the attention of the brokers and bankers to as everywhere, is easier than cure, and is selthe provisions of an act of Assembly, enacted sal to uphold the authority of the master. and private bankers. The first section of this regular habits, fresh air, suitable tood, ample act requires a return to be made under oath, to | rest, active occupation, well ventilated apartthe Auditor General, of the receipts from commissions, discounts, &c., and requiring a corroding anxiety, are among the indispensitax of three per cent. upon the aggregate, to be paid into the State Treasury, for a sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt. The third section provides a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be collected as taxes on bank dividends are now collected. The brokers have determined to test the constitutionality

of the act.

## OBIGIN F CONSUMPTION.

The American Medical Monthly for September contains some novel and interesting views relative to the nature and treatment of consumption. The seat of this terrible malady is

affirmed to be the lymphatic system of vessels ; and these minute tubes form a close interlacement throughout the whole body, being also endowed with much activity, diseased fluids transmitted through them are liable under certain conditions, to be deposited anywhere, and to be spread or accumulated with prodigeous rapidity. The nature of consumption is stated to consist in a deprivation of the fluids which are propelled through these tiny lymphetic conducts. Two theories are proposed to account for the presence of the pernicious elements which here taint and poison the springs of life at their sources. One party affirms that the process of nutrition is at fauit, and that part of the food eaten is lazily and imperfectly assimulated, offering itself in a crude, half prepared state, to the action of the vessels not adapted to deal with such materials, but only with that which has been submitted to a complete preliminary elaboration. Hence cellular development, the first step in organization, is impossible. The fluid cannot be taken up. It never becomes vitalized or forms a union with any living tisue. On the contrary, it is a burden and causes mischief. Another party thinks that the material thus existing in the far reaching network of lympathetic vessels is due to decay, and contains the products of organic dissolution. Both opinions are well supported, and perhaps both may prove true. That some noxious materials, whether the debris of used-up tissues, or withered dead elements refusing to become new tissues, are thrown copiously near the lymphatics, is agreed ; and also that the quantheir abuse of the North-are now in the field ity of such products is so great that this active sewerage apparatus cannot carry it away. It accumulates and hardens into tubercles. The cause of this dreadful malady is stated by one author to be, primarily, the want of oxygen, whose presence in sufficient quantity would either prevent the formation of the tuberculous material, or would give power to cast it out as soon as formed. A cure, in the early stages of the disease, is said to have some-times been secured by the use of chloride of umes.

most of those who controlled James Buchanan's Administration, and in the Secession movement South, have been compelled to put themselves in prominent positions in the rebel army. Howeli Cobb, who, from being a Union leader in Georgia. became one of the most intolerant advocates of the Jefferson Davis school in the Cabinet of James Buchanan, is the colonel of a regiment of cavalry. John Slidell, who was the right hand evil genius of the same Buchanan, is now forced to pay out of his large fortune immense sums to maintain the treason he advocated. Floyd, who was the most flagrant thief in the Buchanan Administration had to prove the consistency of his rascality by taking the command of brigade; and Wise, who was the local leader of the Richmond fire-eaters, in order to save his reputation was obliged to do the same thing. Beauregard, the head of the rebel army, is the protege and connection of Slidell by marriage. Ben McCulloch was a petty office holder under Buchanan. Ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe, of Maryland, was one of the most ardent advocates of the Administration of the tormer "favorite son of Pennsylvania." and is now in command of a regiment in Virginia. The notorious Edmunson, so vociferous against all Northern men in the House of Representatives, is a colonel under the rebel flag; and his colleague, Garnett, although married to a New Jersey woman, has been driven into the same category, as if to show the sincerity of his professions. Lamar, of Mississippi, Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, Hum-phrey Marshall, of Kentucky, extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia, and a host of others all of them the most proscriptive and insolent in

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THE SUPPORTERS OF BUCHANAN IN THE

South .-- If there is one marked characteristic

in the policy of the traitors, it is a fact that

against the flag of the country. We cannot name a single advocate of James Buchanan's Administration in the Southern States that now stands forth on the side of nationallity and humanity. Andrew Johnson, of Tennes-see, and Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, early saw the vices of that Administration, and early took ground against it. The fact that the favorites and managers of the Buchanan Admin-istration are now the blood-thirsty leaders of the Secession army is a fact that speaks vol-NAPOLEON'S IDEA OF MAKING WAR .--- The

ont into the forest, and not long after leaving his cabin, he encountered a half dozen blood thirsty savages, who sprang upon him from behind the trunks of trees, and before he could do anything to defend his life or give the alightesti alarm, felled him to the ground and chopped him almost to pieces with their tomahawks. One of them tore the scalp from the poor man's head ; after which they all cautiousv started forward toward the cabin-a few moments after wildly bursting in upon the astonished and frightened inmates, poor Mrs. Davidson and her children, three in number, two boys and a girl, aged respectfully eight, eleven and sixteen years. At the same time, quick as thought itself, the oldest child, named Charles, darted down under the arms of the Indians and dashed out of the open cabin door with the speed of a race horse, directing his steps towards an adjacent wood. With a loud yell, the redskins sprang to the cabin door ; byt a moment after, at the conclusion of some undistingnished jabbering, five of them returned, the sixth one only starting off in pur-

suit of the fugitive boy. Meanwhile, the other children were crying and clinging to their poor mother, who was standing in the centre of the apartment, the very picture of the deepest despair.

"O, mother ! don't let them kill us ! don't let them hill us !" cried the children in one voice.

"God help you, my poor children, I am powerless to do you any good !" moaned the poor mother. "We are in the hands of Him who made us."

At the same time, the Indians were frantically dancing all around the cabin, flourishing their tomahawks, and yelling hideously; and every moment the poor mother expected that herself and her poor children would be brutally murdered. In the midst of their dancing, the redskin who had scalped Mr. Davidson shook the gory trophy in the face of the poor wife. and mother, telling her in broken English how they had met her husband in the woods, and fere killed and scalped him. At the sight of her husband's hair, which she readily recogand buried her face in her weak and trembling hunds.

In this way the time passed until the Indian who had went in pursuit of Charles returned. which he did after the lapse of half an hour or so. As he entered the cabin, the redskin held his hands, which apparently, were gory with human blood, announcing in broken English that it was the blood of the boy he and gone in pursuit of.

The children screamed and clung the closer to their mother, but Providence had opened the eyes of Mrs. Davidson, and she was not so easily deceived. The death of her husband be could not doubt, for there was his scalp at the Indians girdle; but the redskin who went in pursuit of her son showed no such trophy-as he would have done had he been successful; while to her eye the color of his hands looked much more like pokeberry stains than buman blood. Altogether she felt confident that the savage was uttering a falshood ; and in her heart of hearts, she prayed God that time might prove she was correct. At last, the Indians prepared to depart ; and after robbing the cabin of whatever they took a fancy to, they drove the poor captives outside, and set fire to the little log house, which, in a fames. With cries, and yells, and screams of their course, driving poor Mrs. Davidson and her children on ahead of them, more as if For many a long and weary mile, thro' the along; and if they halted, or lagged behind a

did not keep up the requisite speed.

inclination to close her burning eves. Her mind was too busy and her nerves too excited. With straining eyes she watched the dusky sentinel as he kept his silent guard.

At length the fire began to smoulder, and the redskin stepped toward the edge of the forest-the camp was a little clearing-to get some sticks. Mrs. Davidson watched him like a tiger. Suddenly, as the savage stooped down to the ground, something sprang out from the darkness among the trees, and quickly pounced upon his back. But the faintest noise-a slight scuffle, it might be-disturbed the stillness for a moment, and then all again was silent as ever.

"My God, what does it mean ?" cried the bewildered woman.

"Mother, not a word, or sound, for your life ?" suddenly came from behind her, in deep but clearly whispered tones.

Notwithstanding the caution, Mrs. Davidson, who instantly recognized the voice, was about to utter a sudden exclamation. The shock was almost too much for her heart and brain. and the poor creature came very near ruining everything.

"Not a sound, mother !" was again quickly whispered from behind, though no one was to be seen anxiously as she peered into the darkness.

By a strong effort Mrs. Davidson choked down her emotion.

"O, Charley is that you ?" she inquired, a moment afterwards, in a low, deep and tremulous whisper.

Mrs. Davidson turned her head the other way, and in the light of the camp fire beheld several men creeping out from the edge of light of the fire she could see them plainly. There were six of them and they were whites. Oh! how that apxious woman watched the scene before her! Oh! how her heart thumped, and her brain throbbed, at the unexpected

With cat like movements the cautious whites circled around the unconscious savages. Then above the sleeping redskins-who stirred not of their rifles directly at their breasts. The

next moment the sixth of the party whispered the word "fire," and the report of the five rifles broke simultaneously upon the still air. Not a redskin breathed or lived afterward, the | So there is a perfectly feasible way open here reader may feel certain.

The loud noise woke the sleeping captives, and the glad cries of the mother and her children quickly followed the deep denotation of the rifles. At the same moment Charley darted from his hiding place, and rapidly severed the thongs which bound the poor prisoners.

"We are saved ! thank God we are saved !" cried Mrs. Davidson, as she sank down on her knees, and clasped all three of her children to her wildly beating heart. Oh ! who shall describe the scene? The first burst of their boundless joy over, the whole party started forward to retrace their steps to the nearest settlement, where Mrs. Davidson and her children ever after remained.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that Charley, who was not killed as represented by the Indians, succeeded in making his way to the station to which the captives were afterwards taken, and from whence he had lew minutes, was completely enveloped in started out with the party who had finally effected the deliverance of Mrs. Davidson and exultation, the redskins finally started on her children. Of course the reader understands that it was one of the borderers who pounced so suddenly upon the Indian sentinel, they were dumb beasts than human beings. and by a well-aimed blow, silenced his tongue, and prevented him from alarming his companions. On the successful accomplishment of that critical feat in a great measure depended

poor besotted, rotten drunkards. Hungarians will appeal to arms. structions are completed, the storage capacity fedskins whipped them forward, and with vioton States. On the other hand demonstrate of Mr. Davidson, but nothing was discovered of Chicago will be 8,950,000 bushels. In all then gestures, threatened to tomahawk them if but a few dry and fleshless bones, the beasts that it cannot be, and we shall hear no more olition agitation. The anti-slavery North probability this will be increased by the close "I declare," said aunt Betsy, "he was the The captain of the rebel privateer Jeff Dasenger on of prey, without doubt, having Wearied and worn, the poor creatures trudged slong; and while the mother, made strong to e that was ever put into would desire nothing better than such a test. He wasn't like other men in anything ; he nev- | time of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but the rest. bushels. We say then to South Carolina that if it has er est his breakfast till the next day at noon-" | was not recognized, and consequently escaped bear her cross, betrayed but little outward The rapid accumulation of munitions of war The war has done more to develop the ingeany regard for its "corner-stone," it had betarrest. emotion, the children, despite of blows and at Cairo is indicative of active opperations. threats, at times vented their feelings in crics There are already one hundred and sixty-four There are already one hundred and sixty-four ter say nothing of reconstruction. It must nuity and cultivate the industry of Southerns The Memphis papers state that Henry Fry accept the Constitution as our fathers made it, than years of peace. It has forced them to a and Jacob M. Hensler, Unionists, were hung Good temper is like a sunny day ; it shads and wailings. "Oh, my children, be strong, be brave !" pieces of cannon there, none of which are tess "Oh, my children, be strong, be brave !" than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons than bave arrived. of the Union. There may be a reconstruction have done in twenty years previous. a brightness over everything ; it is the sweet-ener of toil and the souther of disquistude. the anxious mother would whisper to them. I of amunition have arrived.

The slave gets loose by the bare presarmv. ence of the army, and its mere negative refu- at the first session of 1861, relating to brokers The deliverance comes not so much in the

shape of a penalty imposed as of an inseparable incident.

Now, there are in South Carolina, at the present time, full four hundred thousand slaves -a number far greater in proportion to her white population, and also in proportion to her territorial area, that can be found in any other State in the Union. The uprising of of this enormous black mass would virtually Africanize the State, unless the federal gov-

ernment should interpose to keep the blacks in restraint. But most assuredly the federal government would not so interpose, in order to secure the property of the present masters while they continue in rebellion. Confiscated property to loyal citizens, would then become a positive necessity, in order to keep the blacks in imployment, saying nothing of the justice which would exact the penalty. The contumacy of South Carolina would absolutely force this action upon the government.

Let not South Carolina flatter herself that the government cannot meet this necessity. The way is not difficult. The government has the right, in the face of this attrocious de-

flance of its authority, to impose a military rule upon the people of the State, or if it pleases, to put them in the condition of a territory, managing them by civil officers of its own appointment. If that were done, and the faith of the government pledged that the purchasers of the confiscated property should be kept perfectly secure in its title and possession, it would not require two years for the forest; one after the other. In the red | northern emigrant aid societies, such as told with such effect upon the settlement of Kansas, to pour into South Carolina a population large enough to control the political fortunes of the State. There are not over fifty-six thousand voters in the State, all told-including all the white population over twenty-one, without any reference to those suffrages which require a property qualification. Even were five of the number placed themselves right these voters united, they could be overcome by northern immigration; but in fact nized, the poor woman uttered a cry of agony, a limb, so little noise was there to disturb there has always, been a variance between the their deep slumber-and pointed the muzzles | slave holders of the cotton districts and the poor farmers of the upper part of the State, in reference to representation and taxation, and northern immigrants of moderate and just views would find ready allies in the latter.

> for the reconstruction of South Carolina. In all probability, Port Royal, by virtue of the immeasurable superiority of its harbor, will hereafter take the rank formerly held by Charleston. There is every facility for building a city that shall rule the commerce of the whole Southern coast; and nothing is required but Northern capital and energy to effect

it within a brief period. These will be secured readily enough just so soon as it is made clear that the State can be redeemed from the rule that has hitherto paralyzed all enterprise. Thousands of the hardy sons of New England, who are now serving as soldiers in that bright clime, would gladly make it their permanent home.

It it be said that the slaves once freed of their rebel masters should not again be reduced to slavery, and that though the federal government may confiscate and sell rebel estates, it must not sell the black people upon them, that objection may be obviated by the establishment of an apprentice system under which the negroes may be made to do their proper work, and kept from vagrancy and license, until they are finally fitted to take their place as free laborers. It, in fact, would afford an excellent opportunity for settleing the dispute whether free labor, with proper training, can be profitably substituted for compulsory labor in a cotton-growing State. Once practically den nstrate that it can be, and you will give slavery its death-blow throughout all the cot-

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING .- Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this and rosin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of hard as rosin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger or rusting, and they can be easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should always be on hand and ready for use.

A Good EXAMPLE .- The members of the "Roberts Infantry," a volunteer company from Beaver county, now in Camp Curtin, have recently signed the following pledge: We, the undersigned, soldiers of the "Roberts Infantry, believing that intoxicating liquors are the bane of the camp, destroying alike the health and peace of the soldiers who indulge in them, do pledge ourselves on our honor as soldiers, that we will not touch taste or handle intoxicating liquors of any kind while we are in the service.

SAMPLES .- A good story is told of the late of rare-shows, and Pekin contains many ex-W. E. Burton, which we have never seen in print. While traveling on a steamboat down the Hudson, he seated himself at the table and called for some beetsteak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travelers are usually put off with. Taking it upon his fork, and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar serious looks, the commedian cooly remarked : "Yes, that's it; bring me some."

A correspondent at Hilton Head say that -cotton is beginning to drop in, and the drops being large, we may shortly expect a heavy fall. The Pawnee returned from St. Helena Sound, bringing with her twenty-seven bales of seaisland variety, ginned and packed, ready for market. With the forty bales brought here a few days ago from up the river, this arrival makes the neat amount of sixty-seven bales."

A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following : A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across an old woman, in a log cabin, in the mountain. After the usual salations, one of them asked her : "Well old lady, are you a secesh :" "No," was her answer. "Are you Union ?" "No,". "What are you, then ?" "A Baptist, and al'ys have been." The Hoosier let down.

A Yankee boy and a Dutch boy went to school to a Yankee scooolmaster, who according to customs inquired, "What is your name ?" "My name is Aaron." "Spell it." "Big A. little a-r-o-n." "That's a man ; take your seat." Next came the Dutch boy. "What is your name ?" "My name is Hans." "Spell it." "Big Hans, little Hans, r-o-n." "That's a man ; sit down."

STORAGE CAPACITY OF CHICAGO .- The storage dark and deep wildwoods, that poor woman threatened in that kingdom ;" which means says he is personally acquainted with the macapacity of Chicago, as per estimate on the and her children were compelled to tramp nothing more nor less than an appeal to the first of January last, was 5,000,000 bushels. jority of the leaders of the Southern rebellion, sword. It remains to be seen whether the the rescue of the captives. When the storehouses now in course of conand that they are all slaves to strong drinklittle, as sometimes the children would, the Subsequently, search was made for the body

dom impossible, whatever be the hereditary tendency to the malady. Muscular exercise, ments, proper clothing, and exemption from ble precautions.

PECULIARITIES OF PERIS .- The news of the capture of Pekin by the allies imparts additional interest to the peculiarities of that city. A letter from the seat of war, in the Moniteur de l' Armee, states that Pekin is built in the form of a polygon, its northern portion efforing parallelogram, and its Southern portion a square. It is surrounded by a terreted wall, with towers at short intervals ; outside of this wall is a deepiditch, and beyond this enclosure might be prevented by the application of lard a circle of suburbs as densely peopled, as busy and compact as Pekin itself. The capital of China consists, in fact, of two cities, the north or Imperial city, and the South city. The former is called the city of the Tartars ; the latter the city of the Chinese. They are separated by a terreted wall, and communicate only by three gates, of which the middle one is reserved exclusively for the "Son of Heaven" (the Emperor,) a mass of buildings of every size and shape, pavilions, pagodas, and gardens, equally extensive and indescribable,

which, it is said, takes a month to go over once. The population of Pekin and its snburbs exceeds two million. Sixteen gates communicate between the suburbs and the two cities within the walls ; on either side of each gate is a party of soldiers, who act as policemen. The principle streets, especially in the Northern portion, are wide and handsome ; but the greater part of both towns consist of narrow, dirty, crowded lanes, rendered yet more disagreeable by the numerous hucksters traders, and cook shops established on the narrow pavements. The Chinese are fond

hibitions of puppets, learned animals, dancers and conjurers, giving the town the aspect of an immense fair. It also contains numerous pagodas, built of porcelain, painted in the gaudiest colors, and surmounted by pointed roofs. As for the carriages of the Pekin grandees, the are described as resembling "boxes of soap set upon wheels" and drawn by oxen harnessed in the roughest possible tashion. Pekin contains nothing analogous to the handsome public buildings which adorn the capitals of Europe. Even the Imperial palace shows no attempt at architectural design, and is, like all Chitese erections, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walls and roofs.

Colonel Jones met one of his men coming into camp, pretty well intoxicated. He took his canteen from him, turned it up, and poured the whiskey upon the ground. The soldier watched the operation until the last drop gurgled from the vessel, when he observed : "I suppose that's all right, Colonel, but I never could o' had the heart to a done it."

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Eastern Virginia, convened at Norfolk on the 20th instant. Several hundred passports were granted in Richmond to attend it. So no man may travel now, anywhere in Virginia, without a passport.

Secretary Cameron has determined to construct a new bridge over the Potomac river in harbor how differently the future annals of the vicinity of Washington. He has also determined to erect this new bridge so as to accommodate a railroad track, by which the government and the people will be greatly benefitted.

Gen. Cary, the noted temperance lecturer.

following letter was written by Napoleon to Augereau, on the 21st of Feb., 1814.

"What! Six hours after receiving the first roops from Spain you are not in the field ! Six hours of rest is quite enough for them. 1 conquered at Nangis with the brigade of dragoons coming from Spain, who from Bayonne had not drawn rein. Do you say that the six battallions from Nimes want clothes and equipage, and are uninstructed ? Augereau, what miserable execuses ! I have destroyed \$0,000 enemies with battallions of conscripts, scarceclothed, and without cartridge-boxes. The National Guards are pitiful! I have here 4,000 from Angers and Bretagne in round hats, without cartridge-boxes, but with good weapons; and I have made them tell. There is no money, do you say ? But where do you expect to get money, but from the pockets of the enemy? You have no teams? Seize thm. You have no magazine ? Tut, tut ! this is too ridiculous!

"I order you to put yourself in the field twelve hours after you receive this letter. If you are still the Augerean of Castigliona, keep your command. If your sixty years are too much for you, relinquish it to the oldest of your general officers. The country is menaced and in danger. It can only be saved by daring and alacrity, and not by vain delays. Yon must have a nucleus of 6000 picked troops ? I have not so many, yet I have destroyed three armies, captured forty thousand prisoners, taken two hundred pieces of artilleey, and thrice saved the capital. The enemy are in full flight upon Troyes! Be before them. Act no longer as of late. Resume the method and spirit of 93. When Frenchmen see your plume waving in the van, and you, first of all, exposed to the enemy's fire, you will do with them whatever you will."

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE .- In the first volame of Bancroft's History of the United States, page 26, occurs the following singular Dassage :

"For an agricultural colony, a milder climate was desirable; in view of a settlement at the South, De Monte explored and colonized for France, the rivers, the coasts and the bays of New England so far, at least, as Cape Cod. The numbers and hostility of the savages led him to delay a removal, since his colonists were so few. Yet the purpose remained. Thrice in the spring of the following year did Dupont, his lieutenant, attempt to complete the discovery. Thrice he was driven back by adverse winds, and at the third time his vessel was wrecked. Toutrincourt, who had visited France and was now returned with supplies, renewed the design ; but meeting with disasters on the shoals of Cape Cod, he, too, returned to Port Royal! Thus the first settlement on the American Continent Las been made-two years before James river was discovered, and three years before a cabin had been raised in Canada."

The name of Dupont in connection with a naval expedition at Port Royal in 1605, and with another and greater two hundred and fifty years later is one of those curious coincidence in which the muse of history loves to indulge. If the first had succeeded in his efforts to possess the New England shores, who can tell what would have been the effect upon the destinies of this continent? If the the second had failed in entering Port Royal the Republic might read. If Port Royal menaced New England in 1605, the tables have been turned in 1861.

The Emperor of Austria has declared it to be "his firm will to reestablish, in the shortest possible time, public order, which has been