

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER.

We were boys together, And never can forget. The school house mid the heather, In childhood where we met— In childhood where we met-The humble home, to memory dear; Its sorrows and its joys, When woke the transient smile or tear When you and I were boys.

We were youths together, And castles built in air ; Your heart was like a feather. And mine weigh'd down with care, To you came wealth with manhood's prime To me it brought alloys Foreshadow'd in the primrose time When you and I were boys.

We're old men together; The friends we loved of yore, With leaves of autumn weather, Are gone for evermore. How bless'd to age the impulse given-The hope time ne'er destroys -Which led our tho'ts from earth to heaven, When you and I were boys.

THE TRUE BASIS.

The following article is copied from the Continental Monthly of February : "Never at any stage of American history was there such a crisis of ideas as at present, and never was there such urgent necessity of setting promptly, vigorously and clearly before the people the great and new principles which this crisis is bringing to life. So vast are the issues involved, so tremendous their inevitable consequences, that we acquit of exaggeration the statesman who, in comparing, even the gradpresent, exclaimed, "Now is the first of the world's progress."

The reader is doubtless perfectly familiar North and the South two opposite principles are involved,-the same which have been at the bottom of all wars for freedom, from the begining of time. The one party believes that one portion of society must flourish at the expense of another part, of a permanently sunken class; while the other holds that hising every exertion to extend the best blessings without distinction, every avenue of employment for which he is qualified. The Northern party, or that of equal rights and free labor, like their predecessors, hold many ideas which coming years will see realized, for-as has always been the case in these contests-science and learning are always on the liberal side. By a strange accident, for the first time almost in the history, the Republican party is for once in its constituted rights, on its own ground, while the feudal or conservative wing form the aggressors. As of old, too, the Southern conservatives are enforcing theories once the property of their foes, who have now advanced to broader, nobler and more gloriously liberal views. For instance, the men of the South believe that labor and capital are still antagonisms. Now it is true enough that they once were, and that when the people in different ages first began to rebel against their hereditary tyrants, the workman was only a serf to his capitalist employer. That was the age when demagogues flourished by setting "the poor" a-gainst "the rich." A painful sickening series of wars it was, ending too often by labor's killing itself with its adversary. Then, a foul, false "democracy" was evolved, which was virtually a rank aristocracy, not of nobility, but of those who could wheedle the poor into supporting them. Such was the history of nearly all "radicalism" and "democracy" from the days of Cleon and Alcibiades down to the present time. But the enormous developments of science and of industry have of late years opened newer and broader views to the world. As capital had progressed in its action it is seen that at every step labor is becoming-slowly, but surely, as Heaven's law-identified with it. The harmony of interests is now no longer a vague Fourieristic notion,-for nothing is plainer than that the more the operative becomes interested in the success of the enterprise which employs him, the better is it for him and it. And all work in it-the owner that "the owner gets the profits." Does he ? what they have lost with what they have paid pocketed the money, and whether on the whole the capitalists have been more than properly repaid for their risks, and wear and tear of brains. To be sure we are yet far from New England, there is nothing which the great and most intelligent capitalists desire more than this harmony, or a syste m in which every man's brains and labor shall be properly and abundant ly remunerated since they see (as all must see who reflect) that the nearer we approach such practical adjustment of forces, the less liable will they be to fail. And the world, as it has reflected that labor has flourished among barren rocks, covering them with smiling villages, under the fostering care of capital, when fertile Southern lands are a wilderness for want of harmony between it and capital, has concluded that the old battle between rich and poor was a folly. The obis there being made to formally enslave labor na system of railroads. to capital. That is to say, the South not only adheres to the obsolete theory that labor is a

Constitution, was such an epoch ; so too was the old strife between Federalism and Democwere their rights. Since those days we have South, sees those who understand the great way for a grand coming North American gogueism, corruption, and tolly. It is time that the word "radical" were ex-

punged from our political dictionary. Under as being divided into the "poor," who were "cut," of capital, and the rich who were "in." bor is causing men to look higher than these old limitations. We want no "outs" or "ins" -in this country every man should be "in," giving heart and soul to honest industry. And

capital, for every such person is a capital in self. ing industry, we shall hear no more of these absurd quarrels between the "conservative" and "radical" elements.

When the government shall have triumphed tal over labor, shall have yielded to the great advancing truth of the age,-when free labor, nal unfolding of the mighty past with this our rendered freer and nobler than ever, shall rule all powerful from ocean to ocean, then we shall see this great American republic restor. ed to its original strength and beauty, prowith the fact that in the battle between the gressing in the path laid down by our Revo-Intionary foretathers, and stripped of the cruel impediments which have clogged its course for years, proving to the world the great assertion of all time, that man is capable of selfgovernment. It is this which lies before us. -neither a gloomy "conservative" prospect of old-fashioned unchangeability, and still less tory proves that the lot of all persons in a the gorgeous but preposterous dreams of Foucommouwealth is capable of being gradually rierite or other socialist; but simply the parts of the channel, thereby still farther obameliorated, and that in any case it is our sa- healthy future of a hard-working country, in structing it. cred duty to legislate for the poor, on this which every impediment shall be removed basis, by allowing them equal rights, and mak- from free labor and its every right respected. And to bring this to pass there is but one first of education to them, and open to every man, step required. Push on the war, support the Administration, triumph ot any risk or cost, and then make of this America one great free land. Freedom ! In hoc signo vinces. introduced into the Legislature of Delaware years of age shall be freed within ninety days males borne after the bill becomes law are to be slaves till they are twenty-one, and females till they are eighteen ; and all slavery is to ·Congress will, at its present session, engage of siz per centum per annum, the sum of of September, 1862, to establish a tund for securing full and fair compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question." Delaware has, according to the census of 1860, eighteen hundred and five slaves, and emancipation amounts to five hundred dollars Republican says that many of the largest slaveholders are in favor of this bill, and that many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements." If this measure comes up before Congress for its response, we hope that body will make it a condition to the national assistance that tious food for any number of pigs, and at a the State of Delaware shall engage itself to provide by sufficient laws for the rights of the freed men, and also for their education. A whirlpool some three hundred and sixty feet in diameter, has been formed in the sea and the employee. But then, we are told near Terre del Greco, by the late eruption of Vesuvius. The sounding gave twenty-three Sum up the companies and capitalists who fathoms of water, and the plummet brought have failed during the past decade,-compare up sulphur. From a part of the circumference, a tail, so to call it, about sixty feet in their workmen, and then see who have really width, runs away in the direction of Sorrento, But now we have no lazy women-they are all and is of a beautiful light green color. All the water here was tepid, had a strong sulphureous smell, and many fish have been dostroyed. The eruption of Vesuvius appears cause her to shudder when she sees a washhaving realized a regularly arranged harmony to be increasing at latest dates instead of subof interests. But I see that here even in this siding. There are eleven craters above Terre del Greco, all emitting sulphureous vapors, and the largest is from seventy to eighty feet deep and one hundred feet wide. From this a North American Indian, for it is not half so point, after heavy rumblings and heaving of the surface, the ground was split open and a fiery fissure was made almost to the outskirts dresses herself up and promenades for the benof the city, through which the dread unseen power passed, opening the streets and laying her days. Now you needn't tell me that old bare some parts of the former buried town, and then running into the sea. Strangers are coming from all parts of Europe to Naples, to that they are the same now they always were. behold Vesuvius in its glorious burning and devastating anger. The Beaufort spoken of in connection with scure hamlets of New England, which have the Burnside Expedition, is a small town of within thirty years become beautiful towns, about 2,000 inhabitants, in Cateret county, on with lyceums, libraries, and schools, are the the southern coast of North Carolina, eleven most striking examples on earth of the arrant miles northward of Cape Lookout, and one folly of this gabble of "capital as opposed to hundred sixty-eight miles south-east of Ralto labor." In the South, however, the old eigh. Like Beautort in South Carelina, it theory is held as firmly as in the days when has a safe and a spacious harbor, admitting John Randolph prephesied Northern insurrec- vessels requiring fourteen feet of water, and is tions of starving factory-slaves against munu- a place of considerable commerce. It has a lacturing lords, and-as President Lincoln good railroad connection with Newbern, and recently intimated in his Message-the effort hence with Goldsboro' and the North Caroli-

new principles. Our Revolution, with its | AWFUL MISMANAGEMENT.-It is not extraordinary that great mistakes should be made in preparing for so gigantic a war at such short racy, in which both sides contended for what | notice. Our people were all new to this work, and had to learn, as other nations have done, gone further, and the present struggle, pre-cipitated by the mandness and folly of the sorry to say we are not learning very fast, but it is to be hopped that the terrible leaks in and glorious question of free labor with its the Treasury will soon be stopped. A Washaffinities to capital, endeavoring to prepare the ington letter speaks of the extraordinary fact that double the amount of cavalry was order-Union, in which poor and tich hand in hand | ed and mustered in, that the force is to be reshall press on, extending civilization, and duced from 80,000 to 50,0001 The recom-crushing to the ground all obsolete dema- mendation for this step has already been mendation for this step has already been made by General Stoneman, chief of cavalry,

to Secretary Stanton. The 30,000 horses thus dispensed with have cost the Governthe old system of warfare men were regarded meut \$3,570,000, exclusive of their forage since they were bought. If every one of these animals had to be shot through the head, and The progress of good, Lonest, unflinching la- all the saddles, bridles, shoes, holsters, sabres, lances, revolvers and carbines, which their purchase has made necessary, had to be piled up for a bonfire, the disbanding of the whole would be an act of economy. Such frightful no man or woman who can work is without gaps as they are eating into the Treasury were never before seen in that gaping institu-When politics are devoted, as they tion. Multiply the sorrows of Mr. Sparrowmust be, to extending education and protect- | grass, after he had bought the horse from "the man's brother," by 30,000, and the national perplexity may be understood. Perhaps the tribe of jobbers will make more money in selling off the stock, than they did in buying it,

in this great struggle,-when the South, with its obsolete theories of the supremacy of capi-event. Can anything be conceived of, more utterly profligate than this waste of public money ? If the Secretary of War had taken the three and a half millions, and all that it has since cost to feed and transport the drove, and thrown the whole sum into the deepest part of the Potomac, it would have been a better disposition of the money, for in that case no one would have been corrupted by handling it. Casuists may find an equally brilliant operation in the purchase of \$40,000 worth of pig iron for ballast for a portion of the Burnside fleet, which loaded down the respective vessels so that they could not get over the "swash," and compelled the crews to throw the iron overboard in the shallowest

> VEGITABLE SOUP FOR PIGS .- Many plans have been adopted in England to pro

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES. Chronology of the Rebellion, &c.

Aug. 30th-Maj. Gen. Fremont issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri, and also declaring that the property of the rebels in the State should be confiscated, their slaves set free, and themselves, if found guilty by a court martial, shot.

House, Va.; rebels routed, their loss 30; the the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Missisvillage burned-A fight at Bennett's Mills Missouri. 2d-Kentucky Legislature met ; Senate, 27

Union, 11 Secession; House, 76 Union, 24 Sec. ssion-The Secretary of the Treasury issued an appeal to the people of the Union for | lake defences. a National Loan.

3d-The passenger express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was thrown across the stream were burned nearly through by the rebels; 17 killed, and 60 wounded-News received of the wreck of the privateer Jeff Davis, on the coast of Florida.

5th-The city of Columbus, Ky., was taken possession of by rebel troops.

6th-The city of Paducah, Ky., occupied by strong force of Union troops.

9th-146 Union prisoners taken by the rebels at Bull Run were sent from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor-Two of the Mississippi gan boats attacked and silenced a rebel battery at Lucas Bend, and disabled 2 rebel boats.

10th-Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., Gen. Rosencranz defeated the rebels under Floyd ; Union loss 15 killed, 80 wounded; rebel loss not known.

11th-Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va., rebels driven back with heavy loss; Union loss 6 fiscating rebel property.

12th-Fight at Cheat Mountain, Va., rebel Vernon, killed ; rebel loss 40, Union loss 10 at Pensacola Navy Yard, which was in posses- 200 to 200, Union loss 30

10th_Further advance of the Union out-

oosts near Washington. 11th-Rebel steamer Nashville escaped from Charleston-Missouri State convention met-The steamer Union, went into Quantico creek Va., under cover of night, and burned a rebel schooner-Marshal Kane sent to Fort La-

fayette. 12th-Rebels advance in force toward Prospect Hill, but retreat on finding Gen. McCall ready for battle-Interview between Secretary SEPTEMBER 1st, 1861-Fight at Boone Court | Cameron and Gen. Fremont-Attempt to burn sippi : the rebel "ram" disabled.

> 13th-Skirmishers at Beckwith and Tavern Creek, Mo., many rebels taken.

14th-Secretary Seward's circular to Governors of States issued, advising sea-coast and

15th-Jeff Thompson captured 50 Union troops at Potosi, Mo .- Three steamers, sent from New York in pursuit of the Nashville-into the Platte river, the timbers of the bridge Battle of Linn creek, Mo., the rebels were defeated.

> 16th-Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by a small Union force under Major White-Col. Geary routed the rebels at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry_Skirmish at Ironton, Mo., rebels defeated and lost 36; Union loss 11.

> 17th-The rebel army retired to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, and also from Leesburg, Virginia.

18th-The Pacific telegraph line was com oleted in its western course as far as to Salt Lake City.

19th-Col. Morgan, with 220 men and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with 400 rebels, at Big Hurricane creek, Carroll county, Mo., and routed them.

21st-Battle of Edwards Ferry. A part of Stone's division of 1,800 men under Gen. Baker, were attacked by 4,000 rebels during driven back with heavy loss; Union loss 6 a reconnoissance on the Potomac. After a killed, 3 wounded—The President wrote to fierce contest, the Union men were driven back Gen. Fremost, requesting him to modify the and recrossed the river in confusion, a great clause in relatron to slaves in his proclamation number being drowned. Senator Baker was so as to conform with the act of Congress con- killed while leading the California brigade. The Union loss was heavy, reaching in all several hundred. The rebels also lost heavily-Col. John A. Washington, proprietor of Mount | Battle of Wild Cat, Ky., the rebels under Zollicoffer defeated by Gen. Schoepf; an impor--A party under Lieut. Shipley, from Fort | tant Union victory-Battle of Fredericktown, Pickens, succeeded in burning and totally de- Mo., rebels under Jeff Thompson and Gen. stroying the United States floating dry-dock Lowe defeated, and Lowe killed ; rebel loss VOL. 8 .--- NO. 25.

surrounded and captured by the rebels near Falls Church

17th-A party of Union soldiers recaptured nearly all the wagons and cattle that were seized by the rebels in Cass county, Mo.

18th-Rebels in Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., disbanded and Union troops take possession of the Peninsula .- Rebel Congress met-A convention of delegates representing 45 counties in North Carolina, met at Hatteras, and adopted an ordinance favorable to the Union cause.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A GOOD JOKE ALL AROUND .- There is a quaint humor attached to somebody connected with The Rochester Express, that breaks out in spots occasionally in that sheet, as witness the following : "A gentleman (whose name we suppress for "obvious reasons,") while returning home with his family purchases on Saturday evening, stepped into an oyster saloon on Main Street, to refresh himself with a stew. While thus engaged, a friend who had followed him in abstracted from his groceries a package containing a pound of ground coffee, and hav-ing emptied it, refilled the paper with saw-dust, and restored it to its original place. The mistake was not discovered until the following morning, when the wife of the injured man prepared his breakfast. Laboring under the misapprehension that the grocer had swindled him, the husband returned the saw-dust in the morning, and indignantly demanded, and finally received, its equivalent in Old Java. The unhappy grocer, who is notoriously subject to fits of "absent mindedness," declared most solemnly that it was unintentional, and that really, it was a little the worst mistake he ever committed ! What renders this transaction still more perplexing is, that "for the life of him he can't remember where he got the sawdust."

NOT TO BE OUTDONE .- One of the zealons

chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. He was politely received and beckoned to a seat on a chest. 'Colonel,' said he, 'you have one of the finest regiments in the army." "I think so,' replied the Colonel. 'Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instructon of your men?' 'Well, I don't know,' replied the Colonel. A lively interest has been awakened in the - Regiment; the Lord has blessed the labors of his servants, and ten men have already been baptized,' said the chaplain. (This was a rival regiment.) "Is that so, 'pon honor ?' asked the Colonel. "Yes, sir." 'Sergeant.' said the Colonel to an attending orderly, have fifteen men detailed immediately to be baptized. I'll be d-d if I'll be outdone in any respect !' The chaplain took a note of the interview and with-

WORDS OF WISDOM .- The following extract 6th-Skirmish at Flemington, Ky. Home 13-The Unionists in East Tennessee burnt loe to capital, but proposes to subdue it to from a speech of Pericles, of ancient Grecian tax. first shows itself in the animals throwing out the Cumberland river railroad bridge. Guard deteated the rebels. the latter. The progress of free labor in the renown, on the defection of Eucoba and Me- the head, with the body much drawn up, and What an amount of American History our North is, however, a constantly increasing gars contains much truth in a small compass. Proof that labor is capital. Let the reader carefully digest this state-ment, and regard it not as an abstraction of ment after fragment may be detached from it bolitical. 7th-Gen. Sherman assumed command of 15th-Frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortthe Union forces in Kentucky, relieving Gen. ress Monroe, bringing Mason and Slidell, reb-Anderson. el commissioners to Europe, as prisoners, is quite a consolation to think we were before Anderson. 9th-Attack upon Wilson's Zouaves at San- Com. Wilkes having taken them from the the additional brain tax will be imposed. political economy, but setting forth a vital truth intimately allied to our closest interests, and to a future involving the most serious e-mergencies. We are at a crisis which de-mands a new fuffux of political thought and mands a new fuf

economical feeding or grazing of store-pigs. The great barrier has been the expense. It has been highly reccommended, and in many cases tried extensively, to keep store-pigs on a kind of vegitable soup throughout the sum-

DELAWARE FOR FREEDOM .- A bill is to be mer. The plan followed is to collect any reluse vegitation, including weeds of all sorts; to abolish slavery in that State. By this bill to boil them a short time to extract their virit is provided that all slaves over thirty-five | tues, and then mix into the liquid a very small quantity of meal or shorts, and give this, as after it becomes law; all under thirty-five required, to the pigs in an open yard or padshall become free or reaching that age; all dock. They will thrive very well upon it, but the collection and boiling for a large number is tiresome and expensive. Another and better plan is to reserve as much of the mangelcease after January 1st, 1872. These provis- wurzel crop as can be well spared, and give a ions are made conditional upon this, that few every day in addition to the day's grazing. Another is to provide a supply of the artificial to pay to the State of Delaware, in bonds of grasses, which are mown and carried to them the United States, bearing interest at the rate | daily ; lucerne, broad clover, and sainfoin are good food for them; but tares and pasture-\$900,000, in ten annual instalements \$30,000 | grasses are too succident, and require a little to be payable on some day before the first day correction in the form of pea or bean-meal porridge; indeed, this is always desirable under vegitable diet of this character. Another plan, recommended in Morton's "Cyclopedia of Agriculture," is to have plantations of Jerusalem artichoke, chicory, comfrey,

rhubarb, as also large supplies of cabbage, coleseed, mustard, lettuce, and the like. the sum asked of Congress for their gradual These plants produce a large quantity of green food, most of which are well relished by the a head, which is a fair price. The Wilmington | pig. Jerusalem artichokes and rough comfrey grow very fast in early spring and yield much weight of herbage. Chicory and rhubarb yield surprisingly, so do also cole-seed, mustard, and lettuce. Cabbage requires more attention and culture, but it becomes the more stable food. These, if cultivated extensively, and given in conjunction with meal-porridge, will provide, it is said, acceptable and nutri-

season of the year when most needed.

Young LADIES .- Did you ever think what a contrast there is between the young lady of today and one of fifty, or even a score of years ago? Then a lady was one who could take care of herself-could sing in plain, musical English, wash, bake and cook all kinds of food, milk a cow, if necessary, and make herself useful generally. If she did not she was called lazy-that was all there was about it. delicate. The modern young lady is a strange compound of dress and nerves-by which we mean those "exquisite susceptibilities" which tub and scream at the sight of a cow. She is a living image made to be waited upon. She sings "divinely" and "exquisitly," but neither one of these affects you as the jabbering of intelligible. She lounges about in the morning, crochets or embroiders a little, then efit of some "genteel exquisite." Thus pass bachelors are forever harping on women's faults-that we do not find any such ladies-It is no such a thing. It is an uncommon

thing to find a lady now-a-days that half pays for the food she eats. She is nothing but a bill of expense to her father, and a larger one to her husband, for he not only has her to support, but one or two hired girls to wait upon her also. My advise to every young man is to beware of a fashionable young lady. Never marry the girl who sits in the parlor while her mother stands in the kitchen. It won't pay.

HORSE DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA .- A fatal

sion of the rebels.

13th-About 1,000 rebels attacked Booneville, Mo., which was defended by a small party | the Union troops. of Home Guards; the rebels were repulsed-13 members of the Maryland Legislature, two habens corpus in the District of Columbia in editors of secession papers, one member of all military cases. Cougress, and the Gubernatorial candidate of the secession party, were arrested in Balti- telegraph connected with the eastern section more. Md.

14th-Privateer Judith destroyed at Pensacola, by a boat expedition of 85 men from the ship Colorado.

15th-450 rebels attacked the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, near Darnestown, Md., and were repulsed, with a loss of 8 or 10 killed ; Union loss 1 killed.

16th-Ship Island, lying near the coast of Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico, was evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by Union killed. forces-Camp Talbot, Missouri, was captured by Union troops-Rebels under Gen. Price, commenced the bombardment of Lexington, Missouri.

17th-Bridge broke on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and 26 of the Illinois 19th were sels and 15,000 men. killed, and 112 wounded-Skirmish at Blue Mills Landing, Mo .- Skirmish at Mariatown, Mo., rebels lost 7 killed.

18th-Gol. Frank P. Blair arrested by Gen. Fremont-Maryland Legislature closed by the Provost Marshal; all the secession members arrested and sent to Fort McHenry-The banks of New Orleans suspend specie payments.

19th-Ex-Governor Moorhead and others in Louisville, arrested for treason. 20th-Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lex-

ington, Mo., after four days' struggle with 2,500 men against 26,000 rebels under Gen. Price. Union loss 39 killed, 120 wounded ; rebel loss 1400 killed and wounded-Gen. flight. Robert Anderson took command of the Union force in Kentucky.

21st-John C. Breckinridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the rebels-Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., and after a severe fight routed them.

22d-Four rebels were killed during a skirmish at Ellicot's Mills, Ky.

24th-Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres entered the service as aids to Gen. McClellan -Grand review of troops at Washington-Romney, Va., stormed by 1800 Union troops, which caused the rebels, 700 strong, to retreat to the mountains.

25th-Frank Blair released from arrest ; he demands a trial-Gen. Prentis took command at St. Joseph.

26th-In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, Union loss 8 killed, 6 wounded, rebel loss unthis day was observed as a National last day. 27th-Gen. Fremont with an expedition embracing 1500 men, left St. Louis in 15 steamers, bound up the Missouri river.

28th--Muison's Hill, Upton's Hill, and Falls Church, were again occupied by Union troops.

29th-Baker's California regiment and Baxter's Philadelphia Volunteers, in the fog, mistook each other for rebels, near Falls Church, and fired killing 15 and wounding 30.

OCTOBER 1st 1861-Propeller Fanny taken by the rebels at Chicamacomico, N. C., sever- | the gun boats. al prisoners taken-Rebel camp broken up at Charleston, Mo.

2d-Fight at Chapmansville, Va., rebels lost 60 killed and 90 prisoners; were attacked again on their retreat and lost 40.

3d-Battle of Greenbrier, Va., rebels defeated with considerable loss; Union loss but the rebels were driven off and the village slight-The rebels were forced to evacuate burned-Fight in Kanawha Valley, Va., the Lexington, Mo.

4th-Rebels under Col. Bartow, attack the 20th Indiana near Hatteras ; narrow escape of our regiment.

5th-Steamer Monticello shelled the rebel troops under Bartow, and drove them to their boats, the slaughter among them was terrific.

22d-Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken up, 17 killed and 90 prisoners taken by

23d-The President suspended the writ of

24th-The western section of the California at Salt Lake City, thus completing the line between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. drew.

25th--Rebels routed at Romney, Va., and many prisoners taken by Gen. Kelly; the rebels retreat to Winchester.

26th-Gallant charge of Major Zagonyi, with a portion of Fremont's body guard, 300 strong. through a rebel force of 2,000 at Springfield, Mo.; the rebels signally defeated, and many of them killed, the Union loss was about 15

28th-Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train, near Butler, Mo.

29th-Great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, Com. Dupont in command ; land force under Gen. Sherman ; about 80 ves-

30th-The State prisoners sent from Fort Lafayette, to Fort Warren, Boston.

31st-About 300 rebeis made an attack upon the Union camp at Morgantown, Ky., but were repulsed.

NOVEMBER 1st 1861-Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander of the U.S. Army, at his own request was placed, by the President, on the retired list of army offi ers-Gen. McClellan appointed, by the President, to command of the armies, in place of Gen. Scott-The rebels under Floyd, attempt to capture Rosencrantz's army at Gauley Bridge, Va., but fail, and Floyd only saved himself by a precipitate

2d-Maj. Gen. Fremont removed from his command. He returns to St. Louis, where he is enthusiastically received-Rebel steamer Bermuda runs the Savannah blockade-Skirmilles took place at Leavenworth, Kansas, Platte city, Mo., and Prestonburg, Ky., in all of which the rebels were routed.

3d-Rising of Union men in East Tennessee who burn or break down several important railroad bridges.

4th-25 of the vessels of the great expedition anchored off Port Royal harbor, S. C. 6th-A Union force 3,500 under Gen. [Grant left Cairo, in four steamers and two gun boats

for a reconnoissance down the Mississippi. 7th-The Union fleet, under Com. Dupont, capture Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance, take the the town of Beautort and command Hilton Island and the harbor. known, but large.

Sth-Battle of Belmont, Mo., where, a sharp contest of 6 hours ensued, the Union troops, under Gen. Grant, succeeded in destroying the camp, captured a rebel battery of 6 guns, and took 130 prisoners. Fearing secession reinforcements, they concluded to retire to their boats, but were met by a large rebel force from Columbus, Ky., and the fighting was renewed with great slaughter on both sides. The Union forces succeeded in getting on board their steamers, their retreat being covered by

6th-Gen. Halleck was ordered to take command of the Department of the West_Gen. Buell was assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

10th-Rebel foray upon Guyandotte, with the intention of slaughtering the Union men, rebels fled, and were pursued by the Union forces 25 wiles.

11th-Skirmish near Kansas City, rebels routed.

12th-Reconnoissance in force from Alexandria to Occoquan river, no rebels discovered -Gen. Fremont's staff dismissed.

A STORY ON MCCLELLAN .- The Washington wags have got up a new "plan," which they dub "McClellans." It is somewhat as follows : That McClellan is waiting for the Chinese population of California to increase to such a vast number that they will be able to cross the Rocky Mountains and bring up his right wing, by which time the Russian Possessions and Greenland will have a redundant population, which can be drafted down to the support of the grand left wing of the Union army-and that when these great events take place, the war will commence in earnest ! This is the hotel-joke just now, and even McClellan listened to it the other day with good-natured laughter.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .-- On last Friday evening, as several men were engaged taking down a rock which apparently was loose in the top of the mines of the Short Mountain Coal Company, near Lykenstown, Danphin county, a large rock about fifteen yards long suddenly fell, instantly killing John McCaw and severely injuring four or five others. One man, by the name of Robinson, had his arm crushed to a jelly; another, named Myers, had his boot cut entirely off his foot. McCaw was on his way home, and as he passed the fatal spot he volunteered assistance, and had scarcely commenced work when the rock fell upon him.

A FIGHTING MUSERAT.-A gentleman named Ulrich, while walking along the Union canal, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, relates that he saw and attacked a muskrat, which. upon being kicked, immediately made battle like a savage dog, jumping at his throat several times, and tearing his vest and coat. After retreating some distance, Mr. Ulrich got hold of a stick and killed the gritty little animal.

A dispatch from San Francisco gives what purports to be a piece of news from Mexico to the effect that, previous to January 26, a great nattle was fought at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz, and the Spanish were defeated, after a fight of five hours. As we have had later Mexican dates without hearing a word of this, we can but consider that the whole tale is unfounded.

MORE BIG GUNS .- It is said that Fortress Monroe is to be immediately strengthened by the addition of the heaviest columbiads and Dahlgrens, interspersed with superior heavy rifled guns, to its already effective armament so that if foreign powers should attempt to dictate terms for the settlement of our present troubles, they will meet a warm reception there.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Maryland Legislature, calling upon Senators Pearce and Kennedy to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct opposition to the settled views of the State.

A Dublin journal observes that a handbill announcing a political meeting in that city, states, with boundless liberality, that "the ladies, without distinction of sex, are invited to attend."

California has officially telegraphed to the United States Treasury Department that the State government has assumed the payment of the California apportionment of the National

disease has made its appearance among the horses in California. Last year, David Spear, of Monterey, lost one hundred and fifty head. It attacked the horses at the latter end of the dry season, when grazing on bottom land. It