"NEVER MIND."

What's the use of always fretting. At the trials we shall find Ever strewn along our pathway! Travel on, and "Never Mind."

Travel onward; working, hoping; Cast no lingering glance behind, At the trials once encountered, Look shead, and "Never Mind."

What is past, is past forever, Let all fretting be resigned, It will never help the matter, Do your best, and "Never Mind."

And if those who might befriend you, Whom the ties of Nature bind. Should refuse to do their duty, Look to Heaven, and "Never Mind."

Friendly words are often spoken, When the teelings are unkind, Take them for their real value,

Pass them by, and "Never Mind." Fate may threaten. clouds may lower, Enemies may be combined, If your trust in God, is steadfast, He will help you, "Never Mind."

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

Vils she dead, then I"

"Yes, madame," replied a little gentleman in a brown coat and short breeches. "And her will ?" "Is going to be opened here immediately

by her solicitor." "Shall we inherit anything ?"

"It must be supposed so; we have claims." "Who is this miserably dressed personage who intrudes herself here?"

"Oh, she," said the little man sneeringly ; "she won't have much in the will; she is sisster to the deceased."

"What! that Anne who wedded in 1812 man of nothing-an officer!" "Precisely so."

"She must have no small amount of impudence to present herself here, before a respectable family."

"The more so as sister Egerie, of noble birth, had never forgiven her for that misal-

Anne moved at this time across the room in which the family of the deceased were assembled. She was pale; her fine eyes were filled with tears, and her face was furrowed by -care with precocious wrinkles.

"What do you come here for ?" said, with great haughtiness, Madame de Villeboys, the lady who, a moment before, had been interrogating the little man who inherited with her. "Madame," the poor lady replied with humility, "I do not come here to claim a part

of what does not belong to me; I came solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me at her last hour." "What! do you think people busy themselves about you ?" arrogantly observed Mad ame de Villeboys; "the disgrace of a great thouse-you, who wedded a man of nothing, a soldier of Bonaparte !"

"Madame, my husband, although a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and what is better, an honest man," observed Anne.

At this moment a venerable personage, the netary Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," he said, "to reproach Anne with a union which her sister has forgiven her. As ne loved a generous, brave and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than his poverty and obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, if his family had known him as I knew him, I, his old friend, Anne would be at this time happy and respected."

"But why is this woman here ?" "Because it is her place to be here," said the notary gravely ; "I myself requested her

to attend here." M. Dubois then proceeded to open the will: "I being sound in mind and heart, Egerie

de Damfremidg, retired as a boarder in the convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my formal desire and principle clause of my testament : "After my decease there will be found two

hundred thousand farnes in money at my notary's, besides jewelry, clothes and furniture, as also a chateau worth two hundred "In the convent where I have been residing

will be tound my book, 'Hieures de la Vierge,' holy volume, which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of the emigration . I desire that these three objects be divided into three lots.

"The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs in money. "The second lot, the chatean, furniture and

lewels. "The third lot, my book, Hieures de la

Vierge.' "I have pardoned my sister Anne the grief which she has caused us, and I would have comforted her sorrows, if I had known sooner of her return to France. I compromise her in my will.

"Madame de Villeboys, my much beloved consin, shall have the first choice. "M. Vatry, my brother-in-law, shall have

the second choice. "Anne will take the remaining lot." "Ah! ah!" said Vatry, "sister Egerie was a good one; that is rather clever on her part." "Anne will only have the Prayer-book !" exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, laughing

The notary interrupted her jocularity. "Madame," said he, "which lot do you choose ?" "The two hundred thousand francs in

money." "Have you quite made up your mind ?"

The man of law addressed himself then to

the good feelings of the lady, said : "Madame, you are rich and Anne has noth-

aquired the notary.

Villeboys made a definate selection of the and do likewise!"

ready money for her share. Mousieur Vatry, as may be easily imagined, selected the

chateau, furniture and jewels as his lot.
"Mousieur Vatry," said M. Dubois to that gentleman, "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on your part, millionaire as you are, to give up at least a portion of your

share to Anne, who wants it so much." "Thanks for your kind advice, dear sir," said Vatry; "the mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is already furnished. As to the jewels of sister Egerie they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madame Anne, here is the Prayer book that remains to you."

Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy with blue eyes, took her sisters old Prayerbook, and making her son kiss it after her,

"Hector, kiss this book, which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well, had she known you. When you have learned to read, you will pray to heaven to make you wise and good as your father was, and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eyes of those who were present were filled with tears, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve an appearance of indifference.

The child embraced the old book with boyish fervor, and opening it afterward, he said : "Oh! mamma, what pretty pictures!" "Indeed !" said the mother happy in the

gladness of her boy. "Yes. The good Virgin in a red dress holding the infant Jesus in her arms. But mamma, why has silk paper been put upon the pictures ?"

"So that they might not be injured, my dear." "But mamma, why are there ten silk papers

to each engraving ?" The mother looked and uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois, the notary, who addressed those present, and

"Leave her alone, it won't be much ; people don't die of these shocks; as for you little one," addressing Hector, "give me that prayer-book; you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest which the notary took in her. A month afterwards, they met Anne and her son, exceedingly well yet not extravagantly dressed, taking an airing in a barouche. This led them to make inquiries, and they ascertained that Madame Anne had recently purchased a hotel for one hundred and eighty thousand francs, and that she was giving a first rate education to her son. The news came like a thunder-bolt upon them. Madame de Villeboys and M. de Vatry hastened to call upon the notary to ask for explanations. The good Dubois was working at his

"Perhaps we are disturbing you?" said the arrogant old lady.

"No matter. I was in the act of settling a purchase in the State funds for Madame Anne."

"What!" exclaimed Vatry, "after purchasng house and equipages, she has still money "Undoubtedly so."

"But where did the money come from ?" "What! did you not see?"

"When?" "When she shricked upon seeing what the

Prayer-book contained which she inherited." "We observed nothing." "Oh! I thought you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "That prayer-book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes notes of a thousand francs

seGood heavens I' exclaimed Vatry, thunder struck.

"If I had only known it!" shouted Madame de Villeboys. "You had the choice," added the notary,

"and I mys:lf urged you to take the prayerbook, but you refused." "But who could have expected to find a for-

tune in a breviary." The two baffled old egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy. Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you pass

by the Rue Lafitte on a fine summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the pale reflection of A lady who has joined the two fair hands of

her son, and a fair child of six years of age, in prayer before an old book of "Hieures de Vierge," and for which a case of gold has

"Pray for me, child," said the mother. "And for who else ?" inquired the child. "For your father, your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being

able to love you." "Must I pray to the saint, my patron?" "Yes, my little friend; but do not forget a saint who watches us from heaven, and who

smiles upon us from above the clouds." "What is the name of that saint, mamma dear ?" The mother, then watering the fair child's

head with her tears, answered, "Her name is -sister Egerie."

A Successful Plan of Courtship .- At a wedding, recently celebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally concurred in regarding as undesirable-the "unengaged." One of the gentleman suspected the prevalence a mong them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing ing. Could you not leave this lot, and take of a President, a person worthy of all confithe book of prayers which the eccentricity of dence, whose duty it should be to receive the deceased has placed on a par with the from each individual a folded paper inscribed with a name of the person of the other sex "You must be joking, M. Dubois," ex- to whom the first would be willing to marry. claimed Madame de Villeboys; "you must The President, in addition to the restraint of really be dull not to see the intention of sister | his own sense of honor, was to be put under Egerie in all this. Our honored cousin fore- a solemn pledge of secrecy. All refusing to saw full well, that her book of prayer would accede to the proposition were for a time to fall to the lot of Anre, who had the last leave the room. Those whose choice was reciprocal—that is, whose papers contained the control of the proposition were to the propo "And what do you conclude from that ?" same two names-were to be privately inform- dear sare," said the Frenchman, "don't t ed; while the selection of the others were me for your illness-I cannot help it." I conclude that she intended to intimate to remain undisclosed. The result was, that to her sister that repentance and prayer were the trial was made; all shared in the experithe only help that she had to expect in this ment, and eleven couples were found to have world." made themselves happy-and several unions As she finished these words, Madame de were afterwards consummated. "Go thou suppose," whereupon the worst half changed the subject of conversation.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COUNTRY. From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, June 11, 1862.—Fortunately or our common country, Mr. Lincoln will be President of the United States for at least two of the most important measures, to the counyears after the back-bone of the rebellion is try, enacted by the present Congress. By it broken. Even in the case of his death his those who are engaged in rebellion against policy would rest in the hands of Vice President Hamlin, one of the most thoughtful and the government, are deprived of their chief conscientious of statesmen. No greater ca- aid and support in this most unholy war. lamity, except the defeat of our national arms, Should the Senate promptly act upon the bill, could befall our country than that such "a Democrat" as John C. Breckinridge, or, what is the same thing, any one of the supporters | ure be subjugated, conquered and subdued, of his doctrines in Congress or the country, as he cannot well continue to fight against the should assume the Presidential chair and direct and decide the issues and obligations of the war. I mention the name of Mr. Breckinridge because he has been, if he is not now, the persistent and most prominent representative of the originators of the rebellion and the opponents of the Government. His going | ded within the following enumerated classes, to the war, (if a somewhat sharp expression of his views,) is, at least, a very good sign of der the laws thereof, is hereby declared forhis sincerity, and those who repeat his ideas and re-echo his arguments must not complain if they are classed as his followers. Any one clared forever discharged from such service of these men in the Presidential office would be more or less controlled by former close associations and sympathy with the armed traitors. If such partisans in Congress, in spite of all the sufferings and appeals of thousands | United States. of their constituents who are daily slaughtered and outraged by the Breckinridge Democracy of the South, cannot and do not restrain | ber of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet their partiality for their leader and his teachings, how could any one of the number, the war being ended, and his hatred of the Republicans and his pity for the rebels both revived, avoid such a settlement as would make Treason right and Freedom infamous?

But, if it is fortunate that Mr. Lincoln is President of these United States at this juncture, for the reason here stated, it is at least equally auspicious that he is at the head of the Government at a time when his own political friends, and the loyal masses who act with them, will require the aid of wise, prudent, and fearless counsels. You have not been blind to the fact that while this crisis has developed the military resources and patriotic spirit of the people, it has also produced many differences among our statesmen, and many dissensions among our generals. under the somewhat general misapprehension and that he was committed to a contract policy from which he could not and dared not release himself, he has unquestionably displayed some of the rarest and noblest qualities of a reflecting and magnanimous ruler. He has been most successful in preserving his own dignity, and his own power, although surrounded by disputes and rivalries. Attaching to his administration his political supporters, he has invited and secured the allegiance of hundreds of thousands of those who voted against him. The bitter controversy in regard to the heads of the various columns of our great army did not sway him to the right or the left. If he modified Fremont's proclamation, he recalled him here only to confer upon him new honors and to give him a new chance. If he heard the complaints against McClellan, he did not yield to the demand that he should be superseded. In all the preparations and movements in the army and navy, he has taken the most prominent part, giving to the task patience, labor, and reflection. One secret of his success is to be found in the manner in which he has "taken the responsibility." Unaffected by the possession of almost despotic power and imperial patronage, he has used advantages, which others might have abused to their country's ruin, to make him strong to do right and to hush and satisfy elements, which, under a different President, might have subdued him. The experience of President Lincoln himself, and the experience of the people as to his temper, and his characteristics, are wholesome assurances that he will not shrink before the greater work that remains when the war is ended, and that they will sustain him in all his new labors and responsibilities.

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's posse: seth. 2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles,

with silvered cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware! there's a trap. 3. Never marry a niggard, or close-fisted, mean, sordid man, who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly. Take care, lest he stint

you to death. 4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known, or tested. Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes

wide open. 5. Never marry a mope or drone, one who drawles or drags through life one foot after another, and lets things take their chances. 6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly, or indifferently. Such

treatment is a sure indication of meanness and wickedness. 7. Never, on any account, marry a man who gambles, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God, or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband. 8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is neg-

ligent of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart. 9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very

10. Fnally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it you are better off alone than you

would be were you tied to a man whose breath

is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alchohol. In the choice of a wife take the obedient daughter of a good mother. "Ho do yo do, sare ?" said a Frenchman to

"If I should be drafted into the service, what would you do?" said a gentleman to phan child that he had failed to corrupt by his wife, lately. "Get a substitute for you, I his thoughtless and wicked profanity.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 18th, passed the Emancipation bill, by a vote of 81 year to 54 nays. This is one the rebel slaveholder will, in a great measgovernment when deprived of his most important auxillary. Below we give a short abstract of the bill.

The bill provides that all right, title, interest, and claim, of every person comprehenin and to the service or labor of any State unfeited, and such persons so held to service or labor, commonly called slaves, are hereby deor labor, and to be freemen, to wit :

First-Ot every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the

Secondly-Of every person who shall hereafter act as President, Vice President, memofficer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly-Of every person who shall hereafter act as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly-Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of Amer-

Fifthly-Of every person who shall hereafter hold any agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national. State or In the midst of these conflicts of opinion, it | municipal in its name or character : Provided, is marvellous how firmly the President has That the persons thirdly and fifthly above deheld his way. Coming into his high office scribed shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretenthat he was the embodiment of a mere party, ded ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly-Ot every person, not embraced in the foregoing classes, who, after the passage a bill against him. His case will be tried of this act being actually, wilfully, and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made, at his discretion, by the President of the United States, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance to the United

One section of the bill authorizes the President of the United States to negotiate for the acquisition by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America, or South America, or in the islands of the Gull of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries; and whenener any lands shall have been so acquired, or whenever the right of settlement shall have been so secured in any of said lands, then the President shall cause all the persons who shall have been liberated under the provision of this act to be removed with their own consent, at such times and under such regulations as he may deem expedient, to the countries so acquired, or in which the right of settlement has been so secured, and shall cause a resonable quantity of land, not exceeding forty acres to any individual, or eighty acres to the head of a family, to be set apart for the use of such liberated persons, and shall guarantee to all such persons so removed all the civil and political rights secured to all other citizens in said countries; and for the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of such lands or countries as aforesaid, (if the same cannot be acquired by treas ty,) and the removal of said persons the President shall use such moneys as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the life consisteth not in these things that she sales of the property formerly owned by rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to

the use of the United States. The last section declares that every person embraced in any of the classes specified in section one of this act shall forever hereafter be incapable of holding or exercising any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

THE REBUKE OF A CHILD.

The evening that the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson reached Albany a striking incident occured at the Delavan House. The city was wild with joy. Newsboys gathered a rich harvest. All purchased papers.

Quite late in the evening a small lad about seven, entered the reading room, and cried "Fort Donelson surrendered; evening papers three cents." His extreme youth, and intelligent, pleasing manner attracted attention. A gentleman caught the boy, drew him to

his side, paid a liberal price for a paper, and with repeated oaths pronounced him a "man" a "fine boy;" that he would make a general; and for aught he knew a president?" and asked his father's name. The lad replied, "My father is dead." "Well, well," said the gentleman, I must adopt you as my boy;" and with renewed oaths, declared he would make a "lawyer;" and may be, sir, we'll make a governor of the State of New York out of you." His frequent profanity, yet earnest and affectionate manner quite silenced the lad, and he submissively yielded himself to the force that held him. The gentleman saw his depression of spirit, and kindly stroking his head, inquiringly asked, "Say, my son, how would you like that, to go and live with me, and become a man in the world ?"

The little boy kindly but firmly replied, "I shouldn't live with a man that swears so." The swearing gentleman was hit. Scores, of bystanders heard it all, and saw his mortification. The boy was released and quickly left the wounded gentleman to pocket as pledge of the General that as long as he lives

The rebel debt is stated to be \$410,000,000 | holds the comb.

RELIGION IN NEW YORK-TROUBLE IN A FASHIONABLE CHURCH.—Some time since a gentleman in good standing in the community, who is a member of the up-town Baptist Church purchased a lashionably located pew, for which he paid the munificent sum of \$1, 000. In the course of a little time he met with reverses, and among other effects at the mercy of his creditors was his pew in the church. This fell to the lot of a practical working mechanic, who decided that he would worship God in this edifice, and with his family, would on the Sabbath, occupy the \$1,000 pew for that purpose. Accordingly, he and his family attended regularly and respectably the services of the sanctuary, but his social status became known to the cladies and gentlemen" who occupied pews adjacent to his, in the middle aisle, and they presumed to new-comers. The mode of shutting their their uniform vulgar practice of remaining till the close of service, their going to church in stormy weather without using a carriage, and other extremely ill-bred peculiarities, all were criticised. As the mechanic and his family retired from the church, the grown younger misses, would crowd in the vestibule and converse loudly about "tailow," "grease," "shoddy coats," "calico," "leather gloves," and other kindred subjects, with which the strangers were supposed to be familiar. It appears that the humble but frugal mechanic | ed they could hear them snore. bore this contumely with creditable Christian forbearance, not yielding his rights in any religious ordinances as usual. The stoicism price; the trustees hesitated, and the meand fig tree." The mechanic continues his soon fell asleep. public worship," on which Mr. Mechanic had to find bail, and the Grand Jury have found York Tribune.

MURDER OF A UNION MAN .- The following is an extract from a letter addressed to a gentleman of Reading, Pa., by a relative living in Virginia, whose father has been inhumanly

than being a Union man; let you know of my poor, dear father's death. peating the operation. Three times were the He was away from home sixteen months, all on account of being a Union man. When drive them with the bayonet like frightened Gen. Banks came to Woodstock, father thought sheep. The 53rd was the only regiment in he could come home. He came and was home | Richardson's Division that was under fire dufour days; and when Gen. Shields' Division ring the whole time of the battle. Generals moved down this Valley, father thought he French, Richardson and Sumner personally he did not feel well, and all of Shields's force lost about one fifth of its number, in killed the rebels rode up here, arrested father, and two killed and seven wounded, out of fortyguarded him all night. They would not let five men taken into action. The killed are any of us go out of the house. Next morning John D. Glasgow and Madison McMullin. they took him to Luray and kept him in pris- Wounded, Corporal E. P. Fulkerson, leg amon for eight days, by which time the rebels putated, Pat. Connor, leg amputated, A. M. came through this valley, and by order of Col. Mahood, in the leg, L. J. Murphy, in the wrist, Ashby, three of his men took father and a- John Beal in the neck, John Cantwell and Janother man out in the night and shot them, cob Miller slightly. never burying them until Shields's Division came up again, when the Union men buried lay down, and I got down on my knees, when them. Gen. Shields told me he would have a thought struck me that if I should be hit revenge on the cowardly assassins. My poor it would be in a vital part, wishing to see my ed her. She was insensible for more than an feet and remained all through the fight. My hour and a half the o her day. Gen. Shields feelings during the fight were something like fifteen miles to see mother. The doctor light and buoyant-I felt as if walking on thought she was somewhat better. All the glass, and as if I should step lightly. Since soldiers have been very kind to us. It was the battle we have been in the midst of alarms, very hard for me to give up my dear father; I and as the General wished to make an advance hope God will support us in this great affection, he thought it best to fell a heavy piece of timand enable me to bear up under it, for the ber in our front which would make a fine hold sake of mother; and that God will spare her for the rebels to dispute the movement. to get well again, as she is my only hope. HARRIET.

From your cousin Miford, Va., June 7, 1862.

roes to light, not only among the whites, but worked with a will. We were guarded by among the blacks. The colored pilot of three regiments and a battery, though the Charleston is one of the first named. Here rebels fired on us a number of times no one

Stripes in sight of Roanoke, he saw a little any other shelter from the 31st of May till the caaoe paddling off to him, which held a sin- 8th of June, when they were brought up. I gle black man; and in that contraband hand do not know when we will be in Richmond, victory was brought to the Army of the Unit- but I hope it may be soon. I have written ed States of America, led by Burnside. He this account because the newspapers do not came to the Rhode Island General, and said : speak of the 58rd as having done anything-This is deep water, and that is shoal; this is shonor to whom honor is due." " swamp, this is firm land, and that is wood; there are four thousadd men here, and one thousand there; a cannon here, a redoubt there.' The whole country was mapped out as an engineer could not have done it in a month, in the memory of that man. And Burnside was loyal to humanity, and believed him. Disloyal to the Northern pulpit, disloyal to the prejudice of race, he was loyal to the institucts of our common nature-knew that man would tell him the truth, and obeyed him. The soldiers forded where the negro bade them, the vessels anchored in the deep water he pointed out, and that victory was planned, if there was any strategy about it, in the brain of that contraband, and to-day he stands at the right hand of Burnside, clad in uniform, long before Hunter armed a negro with the best he could the cutting rebuke of an or-phan child that he had failed to corrupt by him Roanoke shall have a loaf."

Why is a lady's hair like a bee-hive? It

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL"

SMITH'S MILLS, June 18th, 1862.

EDITOR RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL-DEAR ROW: I have received the following account of that portion of the battle of June 1st in which the 53rd Regiment took an active part, and have been requested to have it published, believing that it would prove interesting to your readers. It will be recollected that company D of said Regiment was raised in Guelich and Decatur townships in this county and Philipsburg Centre county, and commanded by J. S. McKiernan of Janesville. The report is from a pri-

vate letter from said Captain, and is as follows. "On Saturday the 31st of May we were on criticise every and the minutest act of the the qui vive all the forenoon, as the firing indicated a battle so near that we expected the eyes during prayer, their unusual attention, order to march every moment. About noon and apparent devotion during the services the welcome order came, and we moved at once for the scene of action, leaving knapsacks, blankets &c., in camp. On arriving at the Chickahominy we found the stream much swollen, and experienced great difficulty in crossing, waist deep, through a strong current. Cold and wet we arrived on the field of the boys of the congregation, together with the late battle, for the enemy had fallen back, and we lay upon our arms, that is the regiment, for Co. D and another company were ordered forward on picket, and we lay so close to the eneny that we could hear them moving and talking,-indeed some of my men declar-

In the morning just at daylight, one of my men passed a few yards beyond the line degree, but continuing his attendence upon into the woods when buzz-buzz-came two shots, passing close to his head. He started of the iron pewholder was an outrage to the to run, but reflecting that the danger was past devotees of fashion; they appealed to the he turned and called out "you had better fling trustees, the trustees appealed to the mechan- a few more of 'em up here," scarcely were ic, the mechanic offered to sell out at cost the words attered when we received a volley. We were then ordered in, and found the regichanic retained the pew, attending the church | ment in line. The firing was in front and we as usual. Being somewhat democratic in his were marched by the flank, left in front, as notions of society, and a firm believer in the we supposed to turn the rebel flank. The doctrine of human equality, he introduced to wood is very heavy, with a dense undergrowth, his softly-cushioned pew two colored brethren. and we had got but fairly into it when we This last act was the feather which broke the were surprised by the command-"Halt !camel's back. So grave an outrage deman- Rest!" The men thinking that they were in ded redress at the hands of the law as a "dis- a place of safety. (from the order) and many turber of public worship"-an act of annoy- of them being weary and sleepy from the last ance of God's people "under their own vine nights duty, three themselves down and In less than fifteen devotions, is passionately fond of music, and minutes, however, the enemy opened a elects to look toward the choir while praise heavy fire upon us, and being unprepared is being offered in that locality. Meanwhile sprang into line and opened fire, just at this the trustees have preferred a charge against moment an aid riding along our front and him before a police justice, for "disturbing finding himself between two fires, wished to pass to the rear and instead of ordering the ranks to open, called out "Fall back men, fall back." This was mistaken by many who soon, in the Court of General Sessions. The heard it as an order to retreat and, I found trustees allege that the reputation of the myself deserted by my whole command, except church demands that they prosecute the case. fourteen men. Never before or since have I They contemplate forcing him to sell the pew experienced such a sensation-to die where at a sacrifice, which he considers would not we stood rather than retreat, or surrender. be an equitable financial transaction. New | Fortunately for us the Rebels did not discover our confusion, or you never would have received this from me. The men discovered their mistake, however, and in two minutesrallied to their support and for four long hours were under a galling fire,-behaving nobly. The order of fighting was this, the men would butchered by the rebels, for no other offence fire then fall flat and load, then crawl a little neater, spring up and deliver their fire, when Dear Consin: I sit down broken hearted to down they would go again-crawling and re-Rebels reinforced, and three times did we would leave with them; but thought he would complimented and thanked our Colonel for stay till morning, as it was raining all day and our gallant and good conduct. The regiment had not got to Front Royal before eighteen of and wounded. The loss in company D was

During the fight the Colonel ordered me to mother is lying very low. It has almost kill- men and to be seen by them I sprang to my has been very kind to us. He sent a doctor | those of one under the influence of opium-

Accordingly on the 8th our regiment stacked arms and shouldering axes marching out and leveling that forest of tall pines. Gen. Richardson told us that the more trees we cut Another Hero. - The war is bringing he- down the more lives we would save, so we was killed. It rains one half the time here "When Burnside unfurled the Stars and and we were without blankets, overcoats, or

> A ROARING ORATOR .- Mr. President, I shall not remain silent, sir, while I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expostulate this matter into any future time what was more suitable than now. He may talk of the Herculeneum revolutions whereby republics is hurled into antartic regions, and the works of ages refrigerated to ashes : but, sir, we can tell him indefatigably, that the consequences therefrom. multiplied subteraneously by everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution than can the roar of Niagara rejuvenate around these walls, or the howl of the midnight tempest conflagrate a marble statue into ice. That's what I told them."

"I say, Nell, do you know why that fellow who trod on my toes last night is like the commander of a regiment?" She did not know. "Because he's a cur, Nell, (Colonel,) confound him