

D<sup>R. LITCH'S MEDICINES. - A fresh sup-ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting</sup> of Pain Carer ; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough ; and Anti-Bilsons Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

MORRISDALE HOUSE .--- The undersigned having taken the Morrisdale House, sit-nate in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county. respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to ren-der guests comfortable. Charges moderate, April 2, '62. GEORGE RICHARDS.

WANTED .- A blacksmith, who can carry well recommended for sobriety and industry, will be employed by the month. or the shop and tools rented to him. The stand is one of the best in Clearfield county Apply or address WM. C. IRVIN,

July 2, '62. Burnside P. O., Clearfield co., Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC .--- The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Etzweiler, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon cus-tomers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm. he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuence of the same.

D. F. ETZWEILER. March 26, '62 -tf.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constant on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty, a fall stock of Flour. Hams. Shoulders, Sides, Cof. ifee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Li-quors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.-All persons are hereby notified that the part-nership heretofore existing between J. Boynton and Wm. A. Nevling has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left for two months from this time in the hands of said Nevling, at Smith's Mills, where all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call within that time and JON'A BOYNTON. WM. A. NEVLING, July 30, 1862. 3t.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT SATH -500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing out of the wicked rebellion that is now distracting our beloved country. Come and help us save the pres-ent and best Government God ever gave to man ! Men will be enlisted for any Pennsylvania regiment in the field Twenty-five dollars bounty and one months pay in advance. Clothing, food and medical attendance gratis. Kecruiting office in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa. MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg. P. V.

July 30, 1862.

AFTER ALL. The apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done. And the golden woodlands redden. In the bloom of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentle wind of twilight.

Plays with his silver hair. A woman is kneeling beside him. A fair, young head is prest, In the first wild passion of sorrow Against his aged breast.

And far off over the distance The faltering echoes come Of the flying blast of trumpet, And the rattling roll of drum

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper,---"The end no man can see; But we give him to his country, And we give our prayers to thee."

The violets star the meadows. The rose buds fringe the door. And over the grasy orchard The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty. The cottage is dark and still There's a nameless grave in the battle-field, And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid tearless woman By the cold hearth sits alone, And the old clock in the corner, Ticks on with a steady drone

## ..... THE LENGTH OF HUMAN LIFE.

What ought to be the length of human life ? The Psalmist says that the days of our years are "three score and ten." but many of the patriarchs doubled, nay quadrupled, the given period; nay, at that time the sum of human life, on an average, was longer, as now it is much shorter; and we would further auswer. that to make an average fall below, is equally false with making it fall above the truth. If we fix the limit of life at seventy, old age must begin very much earlier than the time at which we have fixed it.

But is there a necessity that human life should end at seventy ? Ilistory and experience say no. There be many gay seniors as lively at seventy as others are at fifty; many be stronger and better men. Is there any comparison to be drawn between the lives of the inferior animals and of men, by which we may judge of the average length of our own ? Recruiting Officer. Buffon has told us that all the larger animals VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR live about six or seven times the space in which they continue to grow. Others, and those more scientific follow after him, have reduced this to five times the length. But the true data are here found compared and arranged by other writers who have followed Buffon and Cuvier. The length of life is a multiple of the length of growth, thus--Man grows twenty years, lives 90 or 100 years; the camel grows S years and lives 40; the horse grows 5 years, lives 25; the lion grows 4 years, lives 15 to 20; the ox grows 4 years, lives 15 to twenty; the dog grows 2 years, lives 10 to 12; the cit grows 11 years, lives S; and the gninea-pig grows 7 months, and lives 6 or 7 years. The multiple here is 6. Thus, by physical analogy, we shall find that man grows for twenty years, and his natural term of life should never be less than one hundred. Great prudence in living, immense strength of constitution, and other circumstances, should secure for men even a longer period of existence. But then we go to bed late and rise late; we strain our faculties, misspend our youth, distress our minds, crib, cabin and confine the body in the very narrowest limits, and then expect the body to endure all this, and when it suddenly grows old, or succumbs, we put down the fault at the wide door of Nature. Was there ever so illogical an animal as man? There are those who doubt whether dogs cannot reason. When they do reason they will certainly do it better whole matter, there is a certain state or conthan we do. The growth of man, or rather the termination of growth, is very easily determined. The true sign of the term of animal growth is to der, if the corn was struck with irost or albe found in the re-union of the bones to their ephiphyses. So long as this union does not take place, the animal continues to grow. Any cost of cultivation, person of an enquiring spirit, when picking a chicken, can understand this truth. A certain substance like gristle, of very elastic nature, will be found at the end of each bone, and in the very young is so far from being united, that it comes away with the greatest possible ease. This is not thoroughly united to the bones of any animal, until it has ceased to grow. In man, this is when he has reached twenty years of age, and the law, therefore, is not very wrong, when it fixes the term of man attaining the rights and responsibilities of manhood at twenty-one years of age. Poets have told us that a man may have lived a very long life in a very short space. The value of time is relative. With our increased means of speed, our manner of acquiring knowledge, and our method of thought, there is no doubt but that a man of thirty. who has at school, college, and business, well filled up his moments, has lived longer than the village patriarch who passed his bucolie existence quietly at home. "It may be," cries one here of our modern writers, "by the pills where the fowls should have gone, and calendar of years, you are the older man ; but 'tis the sun of knowledge on the man's dial, shining bright and chronicling thoughts and deeds, that make true time." "Aye," says another, "we should count time by heartbeats; he lives longest who knows the most. thinks the wisest, and acts the best." Measured in this way, our poets and literateurs have lived long ; but in duration of time,

as we shall see, they have found that an ac- | tive, earnest and sad existence has not conducted to its length. When Jacob was brought before Pharaoh, that monarch, no doubt struck by his appearance, asked, "How old have the days and years of my life been, and I have not attained to the days of the years place, and then says : of my fathers in their pilgrimage." On locking back, Jacob found one hundred and thirty

years a short life; he lived seventeen yearsafter that. Compare with these years and with those

be superfluous to quote, the short days of our great thinkers. Spencer died, aged 46; Milton lived till he was 66; Thompson till he was 48 ; Coleridge, till 62; Shakspeare, 52; Keats, 24; Byron, aged only 86; and Pope attained, with his poor, emaciated, crooked little body. 56; while Gray lived just one year less; and the meditative, calm and religious Wordsworth lingered on till he was eighty. Yet he said ;

Ch but the good die first And we, whose hearts are dry as summer's dust, Burn to the socket.

With due deference, with every tender recollection for those gone before us, we deny this. It is a poet's thought, and that only. The really good, the hard working in brain and heart, often lived till the end. Oftentimes the timid and tender-hearted turn to the wall and die; as the Frenchmen say, of chagrin, when they, could they have lived on. would have been a blessing to all around them.

.... TOPPING CORN OR CUTTING IT BY THE GROUND. -By topping corn before it is ripe you prevent the corn from receiving that portion of the elaborated nutritive sap which if would off, had they not been separated from the the ground before the leaves and stalks beand the corn improves in the shock. The

THE FATE OF BALTIMORE. The Baltimore American says that the recent rebel successes have wonderfully revived the drooping hopes of the secessionists in that city, and their countenances wore a smile of art thou !" And Jacob said unto Pharaok. triumph on the streets, in view of the speedy "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are occupation of the city by the Confederate ap hundred and thirty years ; few and evil armies. The American draws a picture of what may be the lot of Baltimore before this takes

It may be said that this is an overdrawn picture, and that the city would be quietly surrendered in case of the defeat of the Federal army in a battle to be fought somewhat in the midst of the fine country mansions and palaattained by other patriarchs, whom it would tial retreats of Baltimore county. To suppose such a quiet surrender shows a total ignorance of all the rules and purposes of warfare, as well as of the great national interest involved in the possession of our city. The possession of Baltimore by the insurgents would be virtually the capture of Washington and triumph of the rebelion. Therefore whenever the rebels strike for Baltimore the whole power of the Nation will be here to meet them. It will not only be a contest for the possession of Baltimore, but will be the battle of Wash ington, the battle of Richmond and the great contest of the war combined. When the Federal forces are compelled to evacuate they will not be in a disposition to leave anything of value behind to fall into the hands of the enemy, nor will they yield a quiet possession to them so long as they hold the harbor and forts with several hundred heavy guns pointing in this direction.

All those of our citizens, therefore, who are congratulating themselves over what they consider the bright and hopeful prospect of being "deliverd" over to the mild and benificent sway of Mr. Jefferson Davis, should reflect on the consequences of such a deliverhave received from the stalks and leaves cut ance. These very persons, who imagine that Baltimore would be quietly surrendered, apcorn. On the other hand, by cutting corn by planded the destruction of Hampton, by General Magrader, and when General McClellan come dry, and the corn fully ripe, and setting | was knocking at the gates of Richmond apit in shocks as soon as cut, the circulation of proved the recommendation of the rebel press the sap continues, until the stalks become dry, that the city should be burnt rather than it should be surrendered to the possession of the Federal troops. If Hampton was burnt to prevent its buildings being used for hospitals purposes, why should Baltimore, with all its great the shock and will make more flour and of a resources, be allowed to remain intact as winter quarters for rebel troops? Where there was one substantial military reason for the destruction of Richmond by the rebels, there would be ten equally as strong for the destruction of Baltimore rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the insurgents. We do not believe that the rebel army will ever reach Baltimore, nor do we anticipate that our city will ever be sacked by contending armies. But we do believe and know that the deliverance for which disloyal sympathizers wish would bring upon us all, loval and disloyal, untold sufferings and immeasurable sacrifices. We listen, therefore, with something of horror to the man whose treasonable sympathies have so far led both his heart and his judgment astray as to wish to see our city the field of contest. He ought to know that war here is destruction to the city, death and horror to its inhabitants, and that even if occupied by the rebels it would not. so long as the United States held possession of the water approaches, be otherwise than the field of a constant struggle, with every shifting of success, inflicting deep and inetfaceable injuries upon our beautiful city.

No SACRIFICE IS TOO GREAT TO SAVE THE COUNTRY .- Mr. Forney, in a letter to the Press, dated September 2d, uses the following emphatic language: "As I have said, our policy hereafter must be a policy of concentration and power. It is not so much that we occupy towns and strong-holds-we must annihilate the rebel army, and atterly destroy every source of its strength and perpetuity. Richmond is nothing to us in comparison. Norfolk and Nashville are mere collections of houses, which have no advantage beyond a collection of houses in Massachusetts and Missouri. In taking Richmond we must utterly destroy the rebel force-and then Richmond is taken. Let us adopt the Roman sentiment -"where there is solitude, there is peace"let us make our war a war of destruction and extermination. Placing the Republic above all earthly considerations, let all earthly things perish that it may be preserved. Let there be flame and blood-shed, and barren lands. villages desolated, and every evidence of prosperity destroyed; let every negro be emancipated ; let the whole South be a desert. but let the Republic be preserved. These new disasters only intensify this fear ful prayer in the heart of every loyal man. Let us confess that this war is nothing less than a war for empire. This race must control the continent the 19th of April. of America. There can be no rivalries in the authority. We may separate to-day, but our children will curse us for it hereafter. Far better to pass through the ordeal now, and come forth chastened and triumphant, than, by mistaken policy and false ideas of military or political belief, to leave behind us a country equalled only by Mexico in its weakness,

## and Turkey in its degradation."

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT ON THE WAR .- Gen. John A. McClernand had a reception at Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday last. He was awaited at the depot by the Governor, Mayor Huntington, Auditor Dubois, Treasurer Butler, and other prominent gentleman, and conducted to the capitol building. The Hecker regiment, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel, formed the escort. During the progress of the procession through the streets the General was saluted with cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. At the south door of the capitol Gov. Yates introduced the General in a neat speech, in which he teelingly and forcibly alluded to the military services of the General. His remarks were high ly applauded. General McClernand rose and was saluted with hearty cheering. He made a very able speech, strongly in favor of the war and of using all available means to bring it to a successful termination. He denounced all who supported the government with an "if" or a "but" as hypocrites, and no better than tion, the rebel ranks were broken and they rethe rebels. It was in fine an out and out war treated in disorder, leaving their commandspeech, as strong as that of Gov. Yates at Chicago. At the part where the General said that he was for using every means, negroes included, for putting down the rebellion, the applause was most marked.

## INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10-The old Sixth Massachusetts again arrived in this city at an early hour this morning, and the sons of Massachusetts were on hand to receive them and escorted the regiment to the Park Barracks, receiving a perfect ovation from cur citizens. on the march. They partook of breakfast at the Barracks, the officers accepting the hospitalities of the sons at the Astor House. They left at 8 o'clock. Flags were displayed along the route, a salute fired from the New England rooms, the windows of which were filled with the daughters of New England waving minature flags. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the thousands who crammed Broadway and Courtland street, cheering their old State flag, and the regiment until it left the Ferry Depot for Baltimore once more. The city has been more than usually decorated with flags in their honor, and thousands of people have crowded around them during their short stay, to do honor to the horoes of

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9-Colonel Preston, of the Eighth K entucky Cavalry, has just arrived from Russellville, and reports that on Sunday evening a portion of General Grant's forces from Fort Donelson drove a body of rebels, consisting of three hundred guerillas with about one hundred and fifty citizens of Clarkesville, from their rifle pits at Providence, three miles from Clarkesville. The Federals shelled them out when they took refuge in a cane. We then shelled them out of that when they resorted to a dwelling and again they were shelled out. They then entered Clarkesville when the citizens associated with the Rebels laid aside their arms and resumed their civil associations. We then took possession of Clarkesville the rebels retreating.

NEW YORE, Sept. 9 .- A brilliant battle occurred on the 2d instant, at Plymouth, North Carolina, where a body of fourteen hundred rebels, under Col. Garrett, were met and engaged by a Union force of three hundred men. under Orderly Sergeant Green, of Hawkins' Zonaves. The Union troops were the attacking parties. After a battle of one hour's duraing officer and forty men as prisoners. The afiair derives great interest from the fact that the Union forces were commanded by an orderly sergeant, who on this account displayed considerable ability in conducting the battle as well as great personal courage. NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- The New Orleans papers of the 1st report that an expedition, under Col. Thomas, along the coast, routed a band of guerillas, captured 1,500 oxen and of our men were wounded and one guerilla killed. The steamer Iberville was fired into by the guerillas when about sixty miles above two coasting schooners. In New Orleans an old soldier, who formerly fought under Andrew Jackson, refused to give up his old mus-Let the name of this Colonel be written in ket and was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, but Gen. Butler promptly remitted the sentence. MARTINSHURG, Va., Sept. 7 .--- To Major-General John E. Wool, Baltimore .-- I have the honor to report that the enemy, four hundred cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners and arms, which are now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including Captain Grosvenor and Lieutenant Logan, of the Tweifth Illinois Cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceed ours, but is not accurately known. The Twelfth Illinois, Col-Vess, behaved in a manner to maintain the honor of the State from which they hail. JULIUS WHITE, Brig. General. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10 .- The Richmond Dispatch says :- There are now sixty. eight of General Pope's commissioned officers and one of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An aid of General Burnside, recently captured, is however placed in that category. There being no boats at Varina to take away the thousand Yankee prisoners yesterderal departure was delayed. The same marles-"An unusually large numb steamers were visible off thackelford had ton, early on Saturday with the rebels at LOUISVILLE, Septieger Lake, Ky. The three severs ship was captured and his Morganfields destroyed. Our amunition rebel Joy ansted, we retired in good order. tenty loss was seven wounded including

V SALE.-The attention of persons desirons of purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Keating township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lo raine lands, viz : A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas Willing, containing about 1100 acres. situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 34 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another smaller tract of land, situate at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river. containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to G. L. REED. July 30, 1862. J. B. GRAHAM, Executors.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADENY will be a opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday. Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, per ses-

sion of eleven weeks : Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography. \$2.50 Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geogra

phy and History. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and \$4.00

Book Keeping. Latin and Greek languages. \$6.00 To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [may30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

A YER'S SARSAPARILLA.-Is a concentrated extract of Pa:a Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for dis-ases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wa ted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted felloweitizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints

Scrofula and Scrofula complaints. Eruptions and Eruptive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Sy-philitic affections, Mercurial digeases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tie Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepand Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from imparity of the blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spr.ng. to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin i., pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins ; elense it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people snjoy better health and live longer for clernsing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pubulum of life disordered. there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles. pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they net only contain little, if any sarsaparilla, but painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonomius with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall res-sue the name from the load of obliquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to

Prepared by Dr J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, ass. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles in one pack-Aze \$5.

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwens rille, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-rille, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Phil-

ipsburg. and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.

same thing is observed in wheat, by cutting it before the kernel is hard, and placing it in shocks before it wilts, the wheat improves in better quality than if it was allowed to stand until the kernel was hard.

We have two objects in view when we cut corn by the ground. Namely, the preservation of the corn and stalks from frost, which frequently occurs before the corn is ripe, and spoils corn and stalks. Whereas, if corn is cut by the ground before the frost strikes it, both may be saved and be of good quality.

The corn grown in this section of the country is not so large in stalk and ear as that grown further South, the stalks being smaller. make better fodder, and are excellent for milch cows, producing an increase of milk of the richest quality for butter-making, and the corn weighs more by the bushel than the Southern corn.

I have to doubt but that corn cut by the ground before it is fully ripe, may not be quite as heavy, but if it is well cured in the shock it will be equal in quality, and the small loss sustained in the weight will be trifling when compared with the loss of the corn, and the stalks for fodder when the frost strikes it before it is ripe. Sarety if there should be no frost until the corn was fully ripe; the corn would be good, but the stalks would be dry and of little value. Finally, to sum up the dition at which corn may be cut by the ground, and the diminution in the weight of the corn will bear no comparison to the loss of the fodlowed to stand until it was fully ripe, and the stalks, if well saved, will amply pay all the

I once planted two acres of corn, a part of it on the Sth, and part on the 10th of June. It being so late in planting, I expected it would be destroyed by frost, About the middle of September there was a slight frost, but not so severe as to materially damage the corn. and fearing there would be a more severe frost I immediately cut the corn by the ground and shocked it. The corn at this time was what we term glazed, and it ripened well in the shock, produced forty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the stalks proved to be excellent fodder, and the corn was of so good quality that I had no difficulty in selecting the best seed from it. At another time I had corn struck with frost before it was cut, that was equally as good before the frost came, and both corn and stalks were spoiled .- Country Gentleman.

An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills, and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way, he left the the accompanying direction : "Swallow one every two hours." en in stud visit :

The following is a postscript to an Irish letter: Dear Mike-If you don't get this letler at all, write and let us no it, and I will raise the devil with the postmaster.

TRUTH .- Every word of it. "We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties and maintains good orderwho manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society-whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent-without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checkered conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

TRUE EDUCATION .- Educate your children to activity, to enterprize, to fearlessness in what is right, and to cowardice in what is wrong. Educate them to mark for themselves the noblest purposes of life, and then to follow them out. Educate them to despise suffering that stands in the way of the accomplishment of many aims, and count it as a little thing. Make them free by lifting them up into the storms of life, and not by covering them with soft and downy plush.

A Goop JORE .- Referring to a typographical error in an announcement of a recent meeting in which Judge Russel of Boston was to participate, he said on rising to make his speech, that "he had read in the papers that Mrs. the fowls at the pill place. The folks who re- Judge Russell was to preside at the meeting. ceived the fowls were astonished at reading But he had left her at home in charge of a small body of infantry, and, unable to come the main body."" I has a beat out to abl

Beautiful coquettes, who set hearts on fire generally kindle the flames, not only with match, but without the least dream of match.

A HERO .- One brigade of the enemy, led by an officer in our uniform, came up quietly and so near our troops after nightfall they could not be discovered as enemies or friends. They stood a few moments, when our General cried, "Are you enemies or friends ?-tell me. or I'll fire. No answer. A Colonel of one of our regiments then proposed to determine horses, three guerillas and other cattle. Three who they were, and went within a few feet of them, when he said : "It you are friends, you will answer me, and if you are my enemies yon will not shoot me, but take me prisoner." At this moment he discovered that they were New Orleans. The guerillas had captured a brigade of rebels, and cried back, "They are enemies, General," and at the same instant they poured a deadly volley, which did fatal execution to a number of our brave soldiers. our diaries, that the historian may report it to the coming generation. It is the name of one of the unforgotten brave, and its very sound will inspire kindred sonls with like noble self-devotion and sublime heroism.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY .- The rebels have two extremes of Southern society. The wealthy slave owner, and the vicious and debunched men, reckless of everything honest or honorable, as desperate as pirates, and about as conscientions. The Union men are a different class, and may be called the respectable, wellto-do people, who have everything to gain by peace and quiet and everything to lose by violence. They are not, therefore, a demonstrative class, and have, hence, been overpowered in all of the Southern States, by the reckless violence of the classes before named. They were originally the majority, but have been subdued and have quietly submitted to circumstances, not caring to jeopardize their personal security and ease in the cause of the overnment.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ .- A staff officer of Gen. Siegel's says that the loss of Gen. Schurz in the late battle will amount to nearly one-half of his command. In the battle on Friday, in which the corps of Gen. Siegel fought from the commencement to the close, Gen. Schurz had the most difficult tasks assigned to him. He charged upon masked batteries, supported by infantry, three times without suffering the least panie in his division. It was not until Gen. Siegel discovered that he was not being reinforced, that he ordered Gen. Schurz to fall back. Gen. Schurz is said to have led his men admirably, and to have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order.

GEN. BANKS' CORPS .- The following is a diary of Gen. Banks' march, derived from conversation with him and his staff : The corps west of Warrenton on Tuesday night ; passed of. Shackelford, whose foot was torn by slugs to Brentsville, and thence north of Manage from the energy's cannon, which killed his Junction, crossing the southern extrem of horse.

the old battle-field, and Bull Run, and they ell's Ford, joining the Union tore in the Bull Run on Sunday night. Or wainst the bulding a growth were in any were engaged in holding a were in any enemy. No portion of his shelled on Tues-engagement excepting eck.

day, near the Rappate der county, Pennsylvania, At Anandalsoitants have gone to the war, all the maleoffice Department is informed ; so the Bst office can only be kept in operaherself, she had sent a feeble detachment from and Uy the appointment of a lady. Mrs. tigsy A. Black has accordingly been ap-When the Devil rebelled, God didn't swear him and ask him to give bonds.

A Western paper, in noticing the presenta. tion of a silver cup to a cotemporary, says i "He needs no cup. He can drink from and vessel that contains liquor-whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg or the bunghole of a barrel."

Try Course In Moravia there is a man living, a peasant,

who is one hundred and forty seven years old, and still hale and hearty. He was formerly a soldier, and re-married at the age of minety. He lives on milk and potatoes, thed haid not

