BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

VOL. 9.-NO. 5.

SALT-a good article, and very cheap at the WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!-A prime arti-SALT! SALT:
Salts at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

MORRISDALE HOUSE .-- The underst gned having taken the Morrisdale House, situate 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; aests comfortable. Charges moderate. April 2, '62. GEORGE RICHARDS.

THO 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 heretotore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuence of the same.

March 26, '62 -tf.

D. F. ETZWEILER.

DROVISION 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-fee, Tea, Sugar. Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liequors 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.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT 84TH -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 be loved country. Come and help us save the present and best Government God ever gave to man! 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.

Recruiting office in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa.
MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg. P. V.
July 30, 1862. Recruiting Officer.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL-For in U struction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Gui-tar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms—For pupils under six years old. \$5,00 for seventy two lessons of one half hour each;

for all pupils over six years old, \$10,00, for seventy-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Me-lodeon. Guitar or in Harmony. Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter.

Vocal music free to all Instrumental pupils.

Rooms at Mr. Alexander Irwin's E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR V SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of surchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Keating township, Clinton county. Pa., known as the Loraine lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas Willing. containing about 1100 seres. situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 3; 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 good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to July 30, 1862 G. L. REED. Executors,

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be pened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, perses-

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography. \$2,50 Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and \$4,00

Latin and Greek languages. \$6.00 To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify them-selves 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 CATHARTIC PILLS.—The seiences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfeet purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedented! upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they one the corry day complaints for every day complaints of course he they care the every-day complaints of every body. but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have buffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fel-

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing direc-lions for the use and certificates of their cures, of

the following compleints:—
Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism,
Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul
stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require the blood and stimulating the system, cure many could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the dred complaints arising from a low state of the dred complaints arising from a low state of the

dred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1.
C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensrille, S. Arnold, Lathersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. B. Foster, Philpaburg, and Dealers everywhere May 7, 1862.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the Uni ted States of America, and Commander-inchief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereot. in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be centinued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated parts of a state. the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual fre dom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the states, and parts of states, if any in which the people thereof, respictively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled act to make an additional article of war, approved, March 13, 1862, which act is in the word and figures tollowing :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep. resentatives of the United Sta es of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the U. S., and shall be obeyed and observed as such article : "

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage." Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entilled an act to surpress in surrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section Ninth, And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall bereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any state or territory or the District of Columbia, from any other States shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States to observe, obey | short.

and enforce, within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective states and the people, if that relation shall have been sus pended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentysecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the Pres't, W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

NAILS IN FRUIT TREES .- A singular fact, and one worthy to be recorded, is mentioned by Mr. Alexander Duke of Albemarle. He states that while on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to him, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he drove a tenpenny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible; while the balance of his orchard failed, and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner with the exception of the nailing, had always been bealthy, furnishing him at the very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron, afforded by the nails, is offensive to the worm, while it is harmless, perhaps beneficial, to the tree.

A chemical writer on the subject says : "The oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap, evolves ammonia, which as the sap rises, will impregnate every particle of foliage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects." The writer recommends driving half a dozen nails"in the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.

THE REBELS MAKING SALT .- A dispatch from Gallipolis to the Cincinnati Gazette says: I have just had an interview with a merchant of Charleston, who left that place on Wednesday, arriving here to-day. He stated that the rebel force in the Kanawha Valley is nine thousand, and is under General Loring, Eckles and Cerro Gordo Williams. He saw Williams and conversed with him. The rebels have an immense wagon train, and are running the salt works night and day. None of the salt works were destroyed; only some sheds were burnt. Charleston was not burnt by our shells, as reported. Our commissary depot was fired, causing the destruction of the Kanawha House, Bank of Charleston, Methodist church. William Kelley's residence, and William Whittaker's store."

GEN. RENO .- When General Reno fell, Gen. Storges was within a few yards of him. He was in command of the division formerly commanded by Reno, increased by several new regiments, and the men had just distuinguish ed themselves in driving the rebels from the West Point, and graduated together. When Reno fell, Sturges ran to his assistance, had him picked up, and said, "Jesse, are you badly wounded?" To which he replied, "Yes, Sam, I am a dead man." Gen. Sturges had him placed upon a litter and carried to the rear, where he died in an hour. His last words, before leaving the battle field, were, Boys, I can be with you no longer in body, but I am with you in spirit."

Henry Ward Beecher has lately been pitchconductors and drivers on Sunday. The other day, Mr. B., in his peculiar way was makwhom he was unknown, as to whether the Sunday riding could not be broken up. "I think it might be," said the conductor, "but for that confounded fellow Beecher. So many fancy people from all parts visit his establishment, that it makes the road profitable. If he would only shut, the thing could be done."

RESULTS OF RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.-The London Times of the 2d of September announces the failure of Mr. Pearson, a ship builder of Hull. It seems that Mr. Pearson has been extensively engaged in the business of running cargoes through the blocksde 'into our Southern ports, and tho' he succeeded in getting several vessels through, he did not succeed in getting the pay for his merchandise. His debts are stated at \$2,000,000.

Annie Maria Story was married to Bob Short. A very pleasant way to make a story

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 19, 1862 .- This morning opened again with heavy artillery firing, but the enemy made no reply. They had left during the night, crossing the Potomac near Harper's Ferry at some old iron works. It seems that all the other fords were well guarded, but this one being entirely unknown to the people along the lines, the wily enemy succeeded in escaping.

Another visit to the extended battle field satisfies me that the enemy has not lost less than fifteen thousand, and I believe that to be a low estimate. The wounded have nearly all been removed. I met oue poor rebel lying under a tree, shot through the head. One of our men was bathing his head with water, and he gave him some to drink. To a question, whether he wanted more, he replied, yes. He gave his name as Peter Baker, from Alabama. As soon as it was discovered that the rebels had made a hasty retreat during the night, our army was ordered to move at once. The rebels must have lost at least thirty thousand men from their ranks during their raid into Maryland, while on the other hand they have gained but few recruits. Our forces captured another batch of prisoners this morning who had been left behind.

While the rebels were acting under a flag of ruce yesterday, they stripped the dead Union soldiers of nearly all their clothes, and they seemed particularly anxious to get shoes, as our dead men were invariably found to be shoeless. The wants of their army must be

The rebels have been driven from Maryland, and that with a loss of killed, wounded and deserters of not less than thirty thousand men. General McClellan established his headduarters this morning at Williamsport, Maryland, and Jackson with his army has made the most miraculous escape from annihilation. Our forces are still pursuing him, but his ragged and barefooted rascals are good at running. His army is now perfectly demoralized, and if our Generals do not rest too long ; he can never recruit his broken forces. Great disappointment is felt, however, at his escape but we must not expect too much from one battle. The rebols entered Maryland with a view of gaining a large number of recruits, and they expected also a general uprising of the people. In all this they were mistaken, and they have paid dearly for the attempt.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.—The Fourth Michigan regiment, with a few men from Sykes's brigade, crossed the river at Shepherdstown ford late yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in reaching this side of the river with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery, which they took from the rebels. The occupancy of the Virginia shore was attempted again this morning with less success. Col. Barnes' brigade, with a portion of Sykes's brigade, some cavalry, and two batteries, crossed the river and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from under the cover of a woods with a line of infantry nearly a mile long. All the troops soon became engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind. When the enemy's forces came within range they were opened on by twenty pleces of artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach. Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells was seen to make large gaps summit of the Blue Ridge. These generals in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded, were bosom friends; had been classmates at and prisoners will reach one hundred and fifty. The troops safely returned to Maryland, bringing their wounded with them.

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 21 .- The firing neard last evening in the direction of Williamsport turned out to have been a raid of Stewart's rebel cavalry. He crossed on Friday night into Maryland, at that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry and seventeen pieces of artillery. The force sent up citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson, for the to drive him back, arrived near the town late in the afternoon. The firing heard was prining into the practice of working the railroad cipally from the rebel guns. During the night, they re-crossed into Virginia, and this morning had disappeared; no one was hurt. ing inquiries of a Brooklyn conductor, to The burying of the dead is still continued at the rate of about 1,000 per day. To morrow will probably finish it. Mary land heights was yesterday occupied by a federal force. The indications are that the rebels are continuing their retreat into the interior of Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac. Divine worship was held at headquarters this evening, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, officiating.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.—The following is the special report of our loss in Sumner's corps, at the battle of the Antietam :

Richardson's Division-Killed, 212; wounled, 889; missing, 24. Sedgwick's Division-Killed, 385; wounded.

1577; missing. 821. French's Division-Killed, 298; wounded, 1821; missing, 208.

Total loss, 5,265. The loss in missing may

be somewhat reduced by stragglers. A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Union force

for all purposes. The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland left between eleven and twelve hundred wounded at Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled. Twenty-six stand of colors, taken during the battle of Antietam, have been received at head-quarders. Seven more, known to have been captured, are in the hands of the different regiments.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday evening, Sept. 23 .-Information received to day from a servant who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows that their loss in general officers in the late battle was greater than was at first supposed. General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded n two places ; General Branch, of North Carolina, killed; Gen. Longstreet wounded; Major General Anderson, commanding a division, wounded; General Colquitt, of Georgia, killed

The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 ar the battle of Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama brigade, commanded by Col. Corning, acting brigadier general, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle. The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases families, who few days ago were in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. All the forage, fuel, and also subsistence used by the army, whether in the regular way by responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is pomptly paid for by General Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the army, and Col. Clark, chief of subsistance, the proper affidavits being made.

The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during the battles are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as those in this section, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebel army are mysterious. The miltary authorities here feel satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the river, information to that effect having been received to day. Gen. Lee is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed, but an attempt to reocupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and, in many cases, without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

CAIRO, Sept. 20 .- Gen. Rosecrans com menced moving from Rienci to Tuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was resumed this tained, but is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and General Whitefield wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel miles east of Tuka. Gen. Rosencrans is in pursuit of the enemy.

Louisville, Sept. 22-Evening. - The main body of Bragg's army is reported to have been at Hodgensville, La Rue county, this morning en route for Bardstown, which place they are Ninety-five of the 4th Indiana cavalry attacked about the same number of Forest's rebel cavalry yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, they drove them into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty two. We lost eleven prisoners and two wounded. Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the defence of the city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTY .- The town of Stratham N. H., offers \$500 bounty for volunteers for three years, and \$400 for nine months men. Many of the New Hampshire towns have voted \$300 and more. The state also offers a bounty, and the nation which are to be added. These bounties are equivalent to giving every volunteer in New Hampshire a farm, and, if they go on at that rate farms will be so depreciate that \$698, which a three years volunteer could now receive in advance in Stratham, will purchace a very good farm."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22 .- A correspondent of the Amrican states, that at Sharpsburg on Friday, General McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry force from Harper's Ferry, and enabled them to escape and capture Longtreet's train. He complimented him on his services, and remarked that, if Col. Miles had held out for twenty-four hours longer, he would have been able to capture a targe portion of the rebel army.

Mrs. Partington says one is obliged to walk verry circumscrumptiously these slippery

SPONGES-WHAT ARE THEY! Sponges belong to the lowest class of ani-

mals; a creature which may be said to form the first link in the great chain of life which ends with man. This microscopic protozoon is by no means unfrequently to be met with in stagnant waters and vegetable infusions. It is a minute semi-fluid mass, presenting scarcely any evidence of distinct organization, even of the simplest kind. When the creature, in the course of its progress, meets with a particle capable of affording it nutriment, its gelatinous body spreads itself. over and around the precious morcel so as toenvelop it completely. The substance thus taken into this extemporized stomach undergoes a sort of digestion, the nutritive material being extracted, and the indigestiable part being, as it were, squeezed out of the body. Of the mode of its reproduction nothing yes is known, save that it undergoes multiplication by self-division, and that portions separated from the mass, either by cutting or tearing, can develope themselves into independent beings. This living speck of jelly which can get along without legs, and which can convert any portion of its substance into a stomach, m iy be regarded as the type the Protozoa, In the living sponge the skeleton, usually composed of a fibrous network, strengthened by spicules of mineral matter, is clothed with a soit flesh. Most sponges are strengthened by calcareous or siliceous spicules, and the variety of forms presented by these bodies is almost endless. In the ordinary sponge, spongia officinalis, the fibrous skeleton is almost entirely destitute of spicules; but in the curious and beautiful sponge of Barbadoes the entire network of fibers is composed of silex, and is so transparent that it looks as if composed of spun glass.

With the exception of those that belong to the genus Spongilla, all known sponges are marine, but they differ very much in habit of growth; some are only found at considerable depths, others live near the surface, and many attach themselves to rocks and shells between the tide-marks. The average depth at which the best Turkey sponges are found is thirty fathoms; those of an inferior quality are found at lesser depths.

All the finer descriptions of sponges are obtained from Islands in the Mediterranean, and the coarser description from the Bahama banks and the coast of Florida. About one thousand bales, each weighing 300.lbs., are shipped annually from Nassau, New Providence. Sponge fishing is also carried on at Key West, in Florida, where about 100,000 lbs. are gatherd anually. Our great sourse of sponges however, is the Bahamas.

The Andsor Island and the Cays are the great sponging districts. The sponge is usually found in grassy and rocky patches near the shores of this group. Crawls for cleaning these may be seen, constructed with stakes about two inches thick, driven into the mud, morning and lasted until nearly noon, when and forming a square of twelve feet, sufficiently the enemy gave way in a southerly direction. high to prevent the sponge washing out. In It is stated our loss is between 400 and 500 kil- these the sponge is soaked and washed frequentled and wounded. The rebel loss was not ascer- ly, after having been burried in sand about a week or ten days, when it loses the black animal matter, which has an offensive smell. When first gatherd the pieces are wrenched from the rocks with a strong two pronged fork force is stated to be fliteen thousand, under fixed to a pole. The sponges are of four General Price. The battle took place two kinds-yellow, glove, velvet and mop. The first is the most valuable kind; the second is the toughest, and used much in stables for its softness. In 1859, 207,450 pounds of Bahama sponges were imported into the United States. At Nassau, New Providence, it may be seen in vast quantities on clear days spread on the supposed to have reached this evening. roofs of houses, and hung upon fences to dry. All the sponges which are hawked around our streets for sale, either come from Key West

> Touceing Devotion to the Flag .- H. Alexaudes, the color bearer of the Tenth New York regiment, deserves to be placed high on the roll of our heroes. He received three terrible wounds in a recent engagement, but clung to his colors with tenacious grasp. While being taken into the hospital he became insensible, and an attempt was made to take the flag away, but his unconscious hand held it more powerfully ; even then his ruling passion was strong. Such men in life and death are glorious examples. If they live let them receive all the honors they can bear, and when they die let their names be watchwards of lasting renown.

> A NOVEL CASE FOR THE LAW COURTS .- A curious case at law recently occurred at Shrewsbury, Vt. A man was arrested for passing a twenty-dollar Confederate-States note in exchange in a horse-trade. The complaint was made under the statutes against offering money or goods under false pretences. The man was bound over to appear at the county court and answer to the complaint. The case may yet figure on the pages of the Vermont Law Reports.

> A poor fellow in Virginia, whose wife left his "bed and board," advertised her, but not in the usual way. His advertisement ran thus: "Jane, your absence will ruin all. Think of your children, your husband, your parents. Return, return, all may be well. At any rate, enclose the key of the cupboard where the whiskey is." poigne bus stiries staid of era