

Raffinor's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

VOL. 9.—NO. 25.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the Rebellion, etc.

Jan. 1. 1862.—Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England. . . Cannon fight at Fort Pickens.
Jan. 2.—Skirmish near Port Royal.
Jan. 7.—Ex Gov. Moorhead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren. . . Rebels routed at Blue's Gap, Va.
Jan. 8.—Rebels routed in Randolph county, Missouri.
Jan. 10.—Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate. . . Humphrey Marshall defeated near Prestonburg, Kentucky.
Jan. 11.—Gunboat action near Columbus, Ky. . . Rebels burn the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Jan. 12.—Burnside's advance sited from Fortress Monroe.
Jan. 13.—Secretary Cameron resigned. Ed. M. Stanton appointed.
Jan. 17.—Burnside arrives at Hatteras.
Jan. 18.—Gunboat reconnaissance up the Tennessee River.
Jan. 19.—Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; rebel Gen. Zollicoffer killed.
Jan. 23.—Stone fleet sunk in the channels of Charleston harbor.
Jan. 28.—Fight with rebel gunboats near Savannah.
Feb. 1.—Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.
Feb. 3.—Rebel steamer Nashville ordered to leave Southampton harbor; the U. S. States steamer Tuscarora endeavorers to follow, but is stopped by an English frigate.
Feb. 3.—Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the U. S. Senate.
Feb. 6.—Fort Henry captured.
Feb. 7.—Gen. Lander's Union forces occupy Romney, Va.
Feb. 7.—Battle of Roanoke Island.
Feb. 9.—Gen. C. P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.
Feb. 10.—Elizabeth City, Va., surrendered to Burnside's forces.
Feb. 13.—Springfield, Missouri, taken by the Unionists.
Feb. 15.—Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.
Feb. 16.—Capture of Fort Donelson; rebel Generals Buckner and Tipton taken.
Feb. 17.—Battle at Sugar Creek, Ark.
Feb. 18.—Skirmish at Independence, Mo.
Feb. 19.—Clarkeville, Tennessee taken by Gen. Foote. . . Rebel Congress meets at Richmond.
Feb. 20.—Winton, N. C., burned by Union forces.
Feb. 21.—Union troops defeated at Rio Grande, New Mexico.
Feb. 22.—Jed. Davis inaugurated at Richmond.
Feb. 23.—Rebels evacuate Nashville, Tennessee. . . Gen. Curtis captures Fayetteville, Ark. . . Gen. Buell occupies G. H. in Tenn.
Feb. 27.—Rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky.
Feb. 28.—Charleston, Va., occupied by Union troops.
March 2.—Gen. Fred. W. Lander died. . . Gunboat fight at Pittsburg, Tenn.
March 3.—Union troops occupy Columbus, Ky. . . Gen. Banks occupies Martinsburg. . . Engagement at New Madrid, Mo.
March 5.—Beauregard takes command of the Mississippi army.
March 6.—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
March 8.—Attack on our fleet by the rebel steamer Merrimac; frigate Cumberland sunk, and frigate Congress surrendered.
March 9.—Point Pleasant, Mo., taken by Unionists.
March 11.—Gen. McClellan relieved of chief command; Gen. Halleck assigned to the Mississippi Department; Gen. Fremont assigned to the Mountain Department.
March 12.—Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by Union troops. . . Winchester, Va., occupied by Union troops.
March 14.—Battle of Newbern, N. C. . . New Madrid, Mo., evacuated by the rebels.
March 16.—Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain.
March 18.—Rebel steamer Nashville escaped from Beaumont. . . Rebels evacuate Aquia Creek.
March 21.—Gen. Butler arrives at Ship Island. . . Gen. Burnside takes possession of Washington, N. C.
March 22.—Reconnaissance in force to Cumberland Gap.
March 23.—Battle at Winchester, Va. . . Fort Macon invested.
March 27.—Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.
March 28.—Battle near Santa Fe, N. M. . . Shipping Point, Va., occupied by Union troops.
April 1.—Gen. Banks at Woodstock, N. C.
April 2.—Unionists occupy Thoroughfare Gap.
April 3.—Apalachicola possessed by Union forces.
April 6.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing on Shiloh; rebel Gen. A. S. Johnston killed.
April 7.—Surrender of Island No. 10.
April 10.—Bombardment and surrender of Fort Pulaski.
April 11.—Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. Mitchell.
April 12.—Engagement at Monterey, Va.
April 14.—Bombardment of Fort Pillow.
April 16.—Union troops left ship island for New Orleans. . . Engagement at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.
April 17.—Gen. Banks occupies New Market and Mount Jackson, Va. . . Gen. Reno's expedition left Newbern.
April 18.—Rebels repulsed in a night attack upon Union troops at Yorktown. . . Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans.
April 19.—Battle at Camden, N. C.
April 24.—Dismal Swamp Canal destroyed. . . Union fleets run past Forts Jackson and St. Philip; the Union gunboat Naruna sunk. . . Great destruction of property at New Orleans by the rebels.
April 25.—New Orleans evacuated by the rebels. . . Fort Macon surrendered.
April 27.—The Union flag raised at New Orleans. . . Skirmish near Newbern, N. C.
April 28.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered.
April 29.—Rebels routed at Bridgeport, Alabama.
May 1.—Gen. Mitchell possesses Huntsville, Ala.
May 2.—Union troops at Pulaski, Tennessee, captured by Morgan the guerrilla.
May 4.—Battle of Williamsburg, Va. . . Gloucester, Va., taken.
May 6.—Union troops occupy Williamsburg. President Lincoln visits Fortress Monroe. . .

Rebels burn their small gunboats on York River.
May 7.—Battle of West Point, Va.
May 8.—Attack on Sewall's Point by the Monitor and other Union gunboats.
May 9.—Battle at Farmington, Miss. . . Gen. Hunter issues his emancipation proclamation. . . Pensacola evacuated by the rebels. . . Bombardment at Fort Darling, James River.
May 10.—Surrender of Norfolk. . . Gosport Navy Yard burned by the rebels, and Craney Island abandoned. . . Gunboat battle at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi.
May 11.—The rebels destroy their ironclad Merrimac.
May 13.—Gen. McClellan's advance at White House, Va. . . Skirmish near Cumberland, Virginia.
May 16.—U. S. transport Oriental wrecked.
May 17.—Rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge.
May 19.—The President revokes Gen. Hunter's emancipation proclamation.
May 23.—Part of Gen. McClellan's army crosses the Chickahominy. . . Fierce fight at Harrisonburg. . . Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, Va. . . Rebels driven from Mechanicsville, Va.
May 24.—Gen. Banks retreats to Winchester, and next day to the Potomac.
May 26.—Gen. McClellan takes possession of Hanover Court House.
May 28.—Rebels retreat from Corinth, Miss.
May 30.—Front Royal occupied by Union troops.
May 31.—Battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks.—Gen. Pope occupies Corinth.
June 1.—Continued fighting at Seven Pines.—Gen. Fremont drives the rebels from Strasburg, Va.
June 3.—Union troops land on James Island, near Charleston.
June 4.—Rebels burn their works at Fort Pillow and Union.
June 6.—Unionists occupy Memphis—fierce gunboat fight there.—Fremont attacks the rebels at Harrisonburg.
June 7.—Rebel batteries silenced at Chattanooga, Tenn.—A rebel executed for tearing down the American flag at New Orleans.
June 8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va.
June 9.—Battle of Port Republic, Va.
June 10.—Battle of James Island, S. C.
June 13.—Rebels cut railroad and telegraph at White House, in McClellan's rear.
June 17.—Battle at St. Charles, Ark.; explosion of the Union gunboat Mound City.
June 18.—Union troops occupy Cumberland Gap.—Skirmish before Richmond.
June 20.—Union forces occupy Holly Springs, Mississippi.
June 25.—Commencement of the seven days' battle before Richmond.
June 26.—The rebels destroy their gunboats on the Mississippi.—Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the army of Virginia.—Battle of Mechanicsville.
June 27.—Bombardment of Vicksburg.—Gen. Fremont relieved of his command.—Battles of Gaines' Hill and Golding's Farm.
June 28.—Battle of the Chickahominy.
June 29.—Battle of Savage's Station.
June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp.—Union troops occupy Luray, Va.
July 1.—President decides to call for 300,000 volunteers.—Battle of Malvern Hills, and close of the seven days' struggle.—Cavalry engagement near Boonesville, Miss.
July 4.—Rebel gunboat captured on James River.
July 7.—Rebels repulsed at Bayou Cache, Arkansas.
July 11.—Gen. Halleck appointed commander-in-chief.
July 13.—Rebels capture Murfreesboro, Tenn.
July 14.—Battle at Fayetteville, Ark.—Gen. Pope takes command of the army of Virginia.
July 15.—Rebel gunboat Ark. runs through the Union fleet and reaches Vicksburg; has a fight with the gunboat Carondelet.
July 17.—Rebels take Corinth, Ky.
July 18.—The traitor Gen. Twiggs died.—Battle at Memphis, Mo.
July 22.—Rebel raid into Florence, Ala.
July 24.—Gen. Halleck goes to confer with Gen. McClellan.
July 25.—President's proclamation warning the rebels of the Conscription Act.
July 28.—Rebels defeated at Moore's Mills, Missouri.
July 29.—Guerrillas defeated at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.
Aug. 1.—Fight at Newark, Missouri.—Rebel Government declare Gen. Pope and his officers not entitled to mercy.
Aug. 2.—Skirmish at Ozark, Mo.
Aug. 4.—Secretary of War orders a draft for 300,000 men.—General Butler assesses New Orleans rebels to support the poor.
Aug. 5.—McClellan's troops occupy Malvern Hill.—Gen. McCook murdered by the rebels while wounded and defenceless.—Battle of Baton Rouge.
Aug. 6.—Gen. Hooker abandons Malvern Hill.—Rebel run Arkansas blown up.
Aug. 7.—Guerrilla fight at Kirksville, Mo.
Aug. 8.—Skirmish near Wolfstown, Va.—Rebel advance crosses the Rapidan.
Aug. 8.—Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended, and orders given to arrest those who discourage enlistments. No more passports to be issued.—Skirmish near Orange, C. H.
Aug. 9.—Battle of Cedar Mountain.—Guerrillas defeated at Stockton, Mo.
Aug. 11.—Independence, Mo., taken by the rebels.—Skirmish at Cedar Mountain.—Guerrilla fight near Williamsport, Tenn.
Aug. 13.—Steamboat collision on the Potomac; 80 soldiers lost.—Drafting ordered to begin 1st of Sept.
Aug. 16.—Rebels attempt to cross the Rapidan, but are driven back.—Evacuation of Harrison's Landing by the army of the Potomac.—Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, etc., reach Fortress Monroe from Richmond prison.
Aug. 17.—Gen. McClellan's advance reaches Hampton; the rear guard crosses the Chickahominy.—Gen. Pope's retreat begun.
Aug. 21.—Rebels attempt to cross the Rappahannock.
Aug. 22.—Grand reception of Gen. Corcoran in New York.—Rebel attack on Galet's Station.
Aug. 23.—General battle between General Pope's forces and the rebels.
Aug. 25.—Skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va.—Rebel attack on Fort Donelson.
Aug. 26.—Rebels get possession of Manassas Junction.—Fight at Haymarket, Va.—Union gunboats demolish rebel works at City Point.
Aug. 29.—Battle at Groveton, Va.
Aug. 30.—Second battle of Bull Run; our troops defeated, and retreat at night.—Battle

near Richmond, Ky.—A fight at Bolivar, Tenn.
Sept. 1.—Severe battle at Chantilly, Va.; Gen. Kearney and Stevens killed.—General Burnside's army evacuate Fredericksburg.—Union troops evacuate Lexington, Ky.; rebel attack on Louisville expected; great excitement in Cincinnati.—Fight at Britton's Lane, Tenn.
Sept. 2.—Gen. McClellan assigned to command the forces for the defense of Washington.—Fight near Fairfax, C. H.—Engagement at Plymouth, N. C.
Sept. 3.—Gen. White arrived at Harper's Ferry.
Sept. 4.—Rebel steamer Oreto ran blockade into Mobile.—Skirmish at Cumberland Gap.
Sept. 5.—Rebels cross at Point of Rocks, and begin the invasion of Maryland.—Union troops evacuate Frederick City, Md.—First capture by the pirate Alabama (the whaler Ocmulgee). [Up to Dec. 12 there had been 8 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig, and 6 schooners destroyed by the Alabama, and three other vessels robbed and released.]
Sept. 7.—Union advance occupied Bowling Green, Ky.—Gen. Pope relieved of command of the army of Virginia; Gen. McClellan's command absorbs this army.
Sept. 8.—McClellan's army at Rockville, Md.—Rebel Gen. Lee issues a proclamation to Maryland.—Fight at Poolville, Md.—Restrictions on travel rescinded.
Sept. 9.—Rebels evacuate Fredericksburg.
Sept. 10.—Levy en masse in Penna. to repel threatened invasion.—Fight at Gauley, Va.
Sept. 11.—Union troops occupy Newmarket, Va.—Hagerstown, Md. occupied by rebels.—Sugar Loaf Mountain occupied by Union forces.—Bloomfield, Mo. captured by rebels; also Maysville, Ky.
Sept. 12.—Gen. Hooker occupied Frederick City, Md.—Skirmish at Maryland Heights.
Sept. 13.—Rebels demand the surrender of Mumfordsville, Ky.; a fight there next day.—A charge on the rebels at Middletown, Md.
Sept. 14.—Battle of South Mountain.—Rebel attack on Harper's Ferry.
Sept. 15.—Harper's Ferry surrendered.—Rebels attempt to blockade the Ohio River.
Sept. 17.—Battle of Antietam.—Union troops evacuated Cumberland Gap.—Mumfordsville surrendered to the rebels.—Fights at St. John's Bluff, Fla.
Sept. 18.—Rebel army evacuate Sharpsburg and recross the Potomac.
Sept. 19.—Battle of Iuka.—Rebels leave Harper's Ferry.
Sept. 22.—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued.—Battle with Indians at Wood Lake, Minn.
Sept. 24.—Convention of loyal Governors at Altoona, Pa.—Fight at Donaldsonville, La.
Sept. 27.—Augusta, Ky. destroyed by the rebels.
Sept. 29.—Gen. Nelson shot at Cincinnati by Gen. Davis.
Oct. 1.—President Lincoln visits McClellan's army, and urges an immediate movement across the Potomac.—Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry crosses at Shepherdstown.—Gen. Buell's army leaves Lexington, Va.
Oct. 3.—Battle of Corinth.—An expedition up St. John's River, Fla., takes the fort on St. John's Bluff.—Gen. Morgan concludes his retreat from Cumberland Gap.—Rebels evacuate Frankfort, Ky.
Oct. 4.—Defeat of the rebels at Corinth.—Gen. Buell reaches Bardonia.
Oct. 5.—Union forces occupy Galveston.—Battle at Hatchie River.—Rebels routed at Fayetteville, Ark.
Oct. 6.—Gen. McClellan ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy.
Oct. 8.—Battle of Perryville, Ky.
Oct. 9.—Rosecrans recalled from the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn.—Bragg's rebels retreat to Harrisonburg, Ky.
Oct. 10.—Stuart's rebel cavalry raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Oct. 11.—Rebels in force threaten Nashville, Tenn.—Skirmish near Lagrange, Ark.
Oct. 12.—Stuart's cavalry recross the Potomac.
Oct. 13.—Gen. Bragg evacuates Camp Dick Robinson.
Oct. 15.—Drafting in Boston and Baltimore.—Fighting near Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 18.—The guerrilla General Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 19.—Skirmish near Nashville.
Oct. 20.—Morgan (rebel) captures a wagon train near Bardonia, Ky.
Oct. 21.—Attack on the rebels near Nashville.—Rebels leave Western Virginia.
Oct. 22.—Bragg's army at Cumberland Gap.—Battle at Pocahontas, S. C.—Rebel salt works in Florida destroyed.—Gunboat reconnaissance up Broad River, S. C.
Oct. 23.—Rebels defeated at Maysville, Ark.
Oct. 24.—Gen. Buell deprived of the command and Gen. Rosecrans put at the head of the army of Kentucky.
Oct. 25.—Skirmish near Manassas.
Oct. 26.—Advance of McClellan's army begun.
Oct. 27.—Battle of Labadieville, La.
Oct. 29.—Great fire at Harper's Ferry.
Oct. 30.—Gen. Mitchell died at Port Royal.
Oct. 31.—Skirmish at Maysville, Kentucky.
Nov. 1.—Artillery fight at Phillipsport, Va.
Nov. 2.—Union troops possess Snicker's Gap.—Gen. Foster's expedition left Newbern.
Nov. 3.—Upperville, Piedmont, and Thoroughfare Gap in Union possession.
Nov. 4.—Ashby's Gap occupied; engagement at Markham, Va.—Gen. Grant's army occupy Lagrange, Miss.—Salt works in Georgia destroyed.
Nov. 5.—Order issued for the removal of Gen. McClellan.—Engagements at Chester Gap and New Baltimore, Virginia.
Nov. 6.—McClellan's advance occupy Warrenton, Virginia.
Nov. 7.—Gen. McClellan removed from command; Gen. Burnside appointed.—Gen. Bayard attacked by rebels at Rappahannock Station.—Negro troops engaged at Port Royal.
Nov. 8.—Skirmish at Little Washington, Virginia.—Gen. Bayard holds Rappahannock Bridge.—Cavalry skirmish at Gaines' Roads, Va.—Galatin, Tenn., reached by Rosecrans' army.
Nov. 9.—Rebels routed near Moorfields, Va.—Gen. Butler's sequestration order issued.
Nov. 10.—Gen. Bayard's cavalry dash into Fredericksburg.—Gen. Rosecrans arrives at Nashville.—Great Union demonstration at Memphis.
Nov. 12.—Gen. Halleck visits the army of Potomac.—Gen. McClellan arrives at Trenton.
Nov. 13.—Skirmish near White Sulphur Spring, Va.—Holly Springs, Miss., occupied by Union forces.
Nov. 14.—Gen. Stahel's forces pass Snicker's Gap.
Nov. 15.—Artillery fight at Fayetteville, Va.—Rebels evacuate Warrenton.

Nov. 16.—Order issued for observance of the Sabbath in the army.
Nov. 17.—Burnside's headquarters at Catlett's Station.—Artillery skirmish near Fredericksburg.
Nov. 18.—Gen. Burnside's left wing advance reaches Falmouth opposite Fredericksburg.—Skirmish at Rural Hill, Tenn.
Nov. 20.—Skirmish at Charleston, Va.
Nov. 21.—Surrender of Fredericksburg demanded, and notice given to remove non-combatants.
Nov. 22.—General order for the release of all State prisoners.
Nov. 25.—Raid of rebels into Poolville, Md.—Rebels attack Newbern.
Nov. 26.—President Lincoln visits Burnside.—Gen. Sherman's forces leave Memphis.
Nov. 28.—Battle of Cone Hill, Ark.—Burnside visits Washington.
Nov. 28.—Rebel cavalry cross the Rappahannock and capture two companies of Union cavalry, not far from Fredericksburg.
Nov. 29.—Union expedition a few days before invaded Mob Jack Bay, Va., and destroyed rebel salt works.—Rebels defeated at Frankfort, West Virginia; 108 captured.
Dec. 1.—A rebel battery captured near Suffolk, Virginia.
Dec. 1.—Rebels in Tennessee and Mississippi retreating before Gen. Grant's army.
Dec. 3.—Gen. Geary takes possession of Winchester, Virginia.
Dec. 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.
Dec. 11.—Bombardment of Fredericksburg commenced; our troops cross the river in the course of the afternoon.
Dec. 15.—Gen. Burnside's army retreats to the north side of the Rappahannock.
Dec. 20.—Gen. Foster returns to Newbern, after defeating the rebels in four battles, taking several bridges and miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHARLESTON

Particulars of the Fight.
The Captain and Pilot of the Prize Steamer Princess Royal escaped ashore at night, and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the Princess Royal, and also carrying important despatches of the rebel Government. The Unadilla carried the Princess Royal to the side of the Housatonic; she lay there until daylight. The thunder of the guns was then heard. It was thought our fleet was engaged in making captures, and that the Alabama and Florida were endeavoring to effect an advance. Two rebel iron-clads were seen at daybreak slowly coming from the direction of Stone Inlet toward our fleet. They first attacked the Mercedita. One ram struck her on the water edge, keeling her over, at the same time firing a shot, which entered one of her boilers, and caused the death of three persons, including the gunner. Then the ram hailed the Mercedita. Captain Stewagen lowered one of his small boats, leaving one of the plugs out, so as to allow the water to enter. The ram answered our hail by replying "Confederate ram Palmetto State. Do you surrender?" This was repeated thrice. Captain Stewagen each time answered, "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels replied, "God d—n you to hell, if you don't surrender I'll blow you out of the water." "Send your boat here." The boat which Capt. Stewagen lowered then conveyed his lieutenant and executive officer to the side of the rebel ram, and asked to be admitted aboard. This, however, was refused. The lieutenant then reported Stewagen's statement, that "We are in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied, "You can't sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you aboard." The officer then gave his parole, as demanded, and returned to his ship. The rebels were entirely duped as to the condition of the Mercedita, and thinking her in a sinking condition, did not capture her. She lay in shoal water. Hence the reply that she could not sink lower than the rails. The ram then steamed toward the Key-Stone State, sending a shot through her steam drum, and causing the death of twenty-one individuals, who were scalded by the steam, and twelve shot. Fifteen were wounded. They are now at Port Royal, dangerously ill. In the meantime the United States gunboat engaged the other ram. The engagement was most frightful and terrific; all engaged were in one whirl of excitement from first to last. Loyalty on one side and treason on the other met each other in bloody and decisive combat. The reverberating thunder of the carriage, the devastation which each missile of destruction effected, was only equalled by the sublimity of the courage with which our men fought. It was the usual scene of blood and agony and endurance and death—it was the usual scene of patriots dying to maintain those rights for which they only cared to live. The ram was finally defeated and driven away, and about half past six o'clock in the morning both rams left the scene and proceeded up to Charleston in a disabled condition.

During this attack on our fleet, the Princess Royal, which laid near the Housatonic, and was chief of the prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off mainly through the energies of Third Assistant Engineer, Thruston, who piled into her fires all the inflammable material at hand. Her escape is chiefly owing to his endeavors, as well as her safe arrival at this port, notwithstanding a severe gale which prevailed during her passage from Port Royal. Although she was built to use the soft Scotch coal instead of the Anthracite with which our navy is supplied, she made ten knots an hour on her trip with ease in the heaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots.

The fight occurred before daylight, the Princess Royal lying directly abreast of Fort Sumpter. The pilot boat E. G. Blunt gave the alarm. It was half past three in the morning when she was captured. The Princess Royal is a magnificent steamer and a valuable prize. She is built from an improved English model. Her capture was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

Somebody, who writes more truthfully than poetically, says: "An angel without money is not thought so much of now-a-days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within the dark.

"Too much of the good thing," as the kitten said when she fell into the milk pail.

A Democratic Broadside for the Union.

Speech of Gen. Butler, at Lowell, Mass.

On the arrival of General Butler at his home in Lowell, Massachusetts, he met with a cordial and enthusiastic reception. A meeting was held, which was presided over by the mayor of the town. Hon. John H. Goodwin made the welcoming address, and was replied to by General Butler. After thanking them for their kind reception, he said:

I have heard, but cannot believe it, that some are faltering in this hour of our country's peril; that the faith of some in the nation's triumph in this unhappy war has for a moment given way. Do you believe that there is a just God? Whoever believes in Him, must believe that the cause of right and justice and truth must necessarily triumph. Upon that subject never permit yourselves to doubt. We may have to permit more treasure, to lose more sons and brothers in the cause of the country, but ultimate success is sure. To doubt this is, in my judgment, atheism of the worst sort.

I have heard it said, my friends, that I have changed in some of my ideas and thoughts on political questions since I left you. I have changed in some of my ideas, I grant you, because I have learned something; [applause] but that I have changed in a single principle I deny. I stand before you the same Democrat who for so many years battled for the rights of the people at the North, and now battle for the same rights in the South.

I have found that this rebellion is a rebellion against the working classes, without distinction of color; and I have stood upon that question where I have ever stood, and where I shall ask you to stand—as I know you will. The rebellion was begun and is carried on for the purpose of creating a landed aristocracy, which shall give to four hundred thousand the government of eight millions of whites and four millions of blacks. It is for that Jeff Davis and his confederates have undertaken a rebellion which they claim is to secure the rights of the people.

Do you think, if it was a rebellion of the people, it would be necessary to resort to conscription to raise their armies? Did our fathers have to conscript men? Did not our fathers willingly go forth? At this time, I may say that more than one-half the army of the South is composed of men driven into it at the point of the bayonet. Did anything of this kind ever succeed before, and will it succeed now? No; unless the laws of nature are entirely reversed.

Now let us look directly at your interests and your duties; for I am speaking now, having just come from the cotton regions, where interests and duties for once go hand in hand. Would you wish to be at the command of those masters at the South who could make you do as they said, by cutting off the supply of cotton? It is for your freedom from those masters that we are fighting to day; that the people of the South may not claim to be our masters, but our brothers; that we may place ourselves where they will feel us to be, as we know we are, their equals—not their inferiors.

It is to correct this idea that the Northern man, with red blood, blue eyes, light hair, and all that God gives to this image of himself, is not equal to the slave-drivers, with their thin lips and pallid brows—it is to correct this idea, I say, that we are engaged in this momentous struggle. That is the question before us; and he who does not side with us on that question says that he desires to kiss the feet of those masters.

I went to Louisiana desiring to do everything to restore it as it was—to see if by any possibility I might bring the principles, the laws, and the institutions which govern that State into harmony with the Union; but I found there no disposition to have that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon us as their enemies, and I found that the working and middling classes looked upon us as friends.

Within the first month 14,900 of those who compose the bone and sinew of New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance, except for the purpose of saving his property. That was the rule; there were some exceptions. I found the working men true to the Union, and I found the slaveholders false to the Union. I dealt kindly with the working men, and I dealt harshly with the slaveholders. [Loud applause.]

I recognize my friends and my enemies, and I made as wide a difference between the one and the other as there was between Dives and Lazarus. [Applause.] I understand that you have sent forth your sons and brothers, not for the purpose of making peace, but war, wherever they found enemies. I believe that you sent your sons and brothers for the purpose of insisting that the flag of the United States should wave everywhere in sympathy with the powers of the United States; and upon those I have acted.

I encouraged the laboring men. A thousand were employed every day by the United States; 34,000 were fed every day by the United States, and over 17,000 of these were foreigners, whose consuls assumed to represent them, but who did not represent them truly, because the consuls represent com-

merce and property, not men. Thirty four thousand, as I have said, were fed every day, and precisely the same action was taken toward men who needed this assistance as would be taken here.

But those men had no voice in the newspapers abroad or at home, and the consequence was, their thanks and their applause were never heard, while the complaints of the property men, who felt that when they were struck slavery was struck, flowed all over Europe and the North; and every misrepresentation that the malice of enemies and traitors could devise was resorted to, in order to embarrass, and if possible defeat my plans. But there is one thing I have a right to say—and I thank you, sir, for adverting to it—and that is, that from the first week when our soldiers entered New Orleans until I left there, it was as safe, as quiet, and as convenient to attend to one's business, by day or by night, as ever it was in the best governed cities of the North—even our own. [Loud applause.]

Remember this: that while we may feel this war is hard for us, it is the effort of desperation for them. I have seen the conscript law of the South taking the boy of sixteen and the old man of sixty—the schoolmaster not excepted—and force them into ranks. While it costs us labor, it costs them life-blood. I wish that they might be won back without this; but so they have not chosen. As long as life lasts, as long as any power remains, we must stand by the Union, one and indivisible. [Applause.]

Every traitor, every man, every stream, every lake, every river, every mountain that ever belonged to the flag of the United States must still remain under the flag of the United States, cost what it will, cost what it may. [Enthusiastic applause.] If, as you flatteringly observed, I shall go back to another field of duty, I shall go back with the determination never to give up, never to compromise—[renewed applause.]—never to have anything but that flag of ours as the symbol of our nationality. Whoever differs from that, let him go South of Mason and Dixon's line—he has no business here. [Applause.]

We may have no means of dealing with him here, but they are plenty at the South who will receive him with open arms, for the reason that he is their friend, not the friend of the country. Who proposes to give up the tomb of Washington? Who Yorktown? Who the honors won by Jackson at New Orleans? Who proposes to have anything less than that which belongs to us? Who proposes to give up our fair claim to Mexico, if it comes to that? No one proposes to give up the rights of this Union.

But let me repeat—because I hear there are some who falter—come what may, whether weal or woe, there is one thing which we will not lose, and that is, the supremacy of this Government over every inch of our boundary.

I desire a single word on the question of emancipation. On that question, you know, I have held certain opinions. Those opinions have received, in some degree, correction. I have views to offer which I think will commend themselves to the judgment of every one of you.

Is there a man here who doubts that some time or other, in the providence of God, the negro is to be free—and that some day the protection of the laws will be extended over him, and that he will become free? No man doubts that, and all desire to guard against the evils that may arise from that change, and which cannot be made without disorganizing our political system. It is my opinion that all this has been sent upon the nation for some great object; and it is my opinion that it will be easier at this time to settle this question than to leave it to be settled hereafter.

Is it not evident to every mind, that the day and hour have come when all men, so far as this country is concerned—and it is the last refuge of slavery on the globe—shall be in political rights free and equal, as they were declared by the Declaration of Independence? [Applause.] Let no man be concerned about the question of social equality. They will be just so far equal as God has made them equal, and no more and no less. Take care lest we be found fighting against God. If he has not made them our equals, they will not be our equals. But he has made them free. God willed them free. God will have them free. And let his will be done!

A certain divine who was more eminent in his days for the brilliancy of his imagination than the force of his logic, was preaching on the "Ministry of Angels;" and in the pre-oration he suddenly observed: "I hear a whisper!" The change of tone startled the deacon, who sat below, from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet, he said, "I guess it's some of those boys in the gallery!"

Never did an Irishman utter a better ball than did an honest John, who being asked by a friend: "Has your sister got a son or a daughter?" He answered: "Upon my life, I do not yet know whether I am uncle or aunt!"

If the storms of adversity whistles around you, whistle as bravely yourself; perhaps the two whistles may make a melody.

Dandruff is a vegetable formation in the human system.