THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

C. W. BOYCE, PROPRIETOR. OFFICE ON SECOND STREET—BRICK ROW. BENJ. TURNER, PUBLISHER

VOL. I. ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, MAY 25, 1861. NO. 43.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Alexandria, La.—Will practice in this and adjoining parishes. 215-1y.

BARLOW & WADDILL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Office at Alexandria and Marksville. 424-1y

JOHN OSBORN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Alexandria, La.

☞ Office second door from the Post Office. August 12, 1860-1y.

L. F. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Alexandria, La.

All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. aug13-1y

M. R. ARIAL,—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Alexandria, La.

Will attend, particularly, to Succession Business, Adjustment of Executors Accounts, and all business of this character.

Prompt attention given to collections in parts at a distance, and to the general business of the profession. aug 12-1y

HITCHCORN & BARBIN,

WILL attend to any legal business entrusted to them in the Thirteenth and adjoining Judicial Districts.

☞ Office in Marksville. aug 12-1y.

HYMAN & CAZABAT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Residence Alexandria, La.

☞ Will practice their profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. Aug. 12-1y.

Dr. W. Hobby,

HAVING recently located at Cupples' place, W. Texas's, on Bayou Rapides, offers his professional services to the good people of the Parish. [illegible]

DR. J. W. H. [illegible]

HAVING located in Alexandria, offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Office opposite Court yard square. [illegible]

DR. R. L. LUCKIE,

HAVING located in Rapides, offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

Office on Dr. L. Luckie's plantation, Red River. [illegible]

DR. W. J. JOHNSTON & SMITH GORDON

HAVING entered into partnership, will practice in town and country.

☞ Office on public Square, immediately in the rear of the Court House. aug 12-1y.

DR. M. SOLOMON,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

HAVE permanently located at Pineville, La., and respectfully offer my professional services to the citizens of Pineville, Alexandria, and vicinity. Feb 23-1f

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Lee & Davis,

DENTISTS,

Third Street, above the Ice House Hotel, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

DR. LEE tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Alexandria and vicinity, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would announce that he has associated with him in business Dr. A. W. DAVIS, late of St. Louis, Mo., who comes well endorsed as a skillful operator, and has been engaged in the successful practice of Dentistry for ten years past.

Hoping by this announcement to be better prepared to meet the demands of his patrons and offer increased facilities to all who may require any of the various operations in Dentistry.

Reference will be given, when desired. All communications directed to them at Alexandria, La., will meet with prompt attention. Teeth extracted when desired, painlessly with the aid of Anæsthesia, preventing all suffering or inconvenience to the patient, and with entire safety and certainty to the results. dec15-1y

Dr. A. Y. Kilpatrick,

DENTIST.

HAVING qualified himself in all the late improvements in his art, offers his services to the citizens of Rapides in the various departments of his profession.

OFFICE AT THE FULTON HOUSE, dec15-1y ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

RAPIDES NURSERY

A. R. SHADLEY, Proprietor.

THIS Nursery is situated about one mile from Alexandria, North side of Red River, on the road leading to Holloway's Ferry, where FRUIT TREES of every description can be had at very moderate prices.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine my orchard. I will always be in attendance to wait on customers. Orders left with A. RACHAL, Agent, Alexandria, or at his office will be promptly attended to.

CRUIKSHANK & HYNSON,

HAVING purchased the Drug Store formerly owned by the late T. JOHNSON, keep constantly on hand

Pure and Fresh Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Pure White Lead, Window Glass, Books and Stationery, W. T. Peppers, Lyons Velvet, The very best article of Brandy, Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Claret Wines, Confectionery, Pocket & Hunters Knives, Tea and Chewing Tobacco, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions. [illegible]

RAPIDES HOTEL.

SECOND STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

John Bull S. Pond, Prop.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can be found at the "OLD STAND," his table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Attached to the Hotel is a STABLE kept by himself, where Horses and Buggies can be housed at all times. Also, Horses left in his care will be well attended to. jan19-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my house and lot situated on Fourth street, near the residence of Mrs. A. E. Casson. The Lot comprises half a square. There is a new dwelling House, Kitchen, Servants houses and all buildings required for a residence. All new.

TERMS, one third cash, balance on one year.

C. HILBURN.

DRESS MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MRS. DEVER would take this occasion to respectfully inform the Ladies of Alexandria and the Parish generally, that she is still carrying on the

Dress-Making Business,

at her residence opposite the residence of Dr. S. A. Smith. She is now prepared to cut, fit and make garments for Ladies and Children, in the latest possible style, and at very short notice.

Mrs. Dever takes this method of thanking the Ladies for their past patronage, hoping by strict attention to their wants to merit a continuance of their patronage for the future. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA, AND Natchitoches packet, Wm. M. Levy, Neil Prudhomme, Master, Carter Beauson, clerk.—This new, magnificent and fast running steamer will ply regularly between the above named ports and all intermediate landings. 410-ds

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA, NATCHITOCHES regular packet, Rapides, JNO. C. DOWTY, Master, C. J. BARSTOW, Clerk.—This favorite steamer having resumed her place in the above named trade will continue to run as a Regular Packet during the entire season. For freight or passage apply on board or to the Captain. The Rapides is an unexcelled by any boat on Red River, her officers are all experienced men. All business entrusted to her will be promptly and faithfully attended to. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. RACHAL, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA, Grand Ecore and Natchitoches regular passenger packet, W. Burton, Sam Lawson, Master, having been purchased expressly for the above trade, will leave New Orleans on the sufficient rise in the River and continue through until the season.

The Burton is unsurpassed by any Boat in the trade for comfort, also for speed, and will give special attention to all plantation and way business.

For freight or passage apply on board or to A. RACHAL, Agent.

NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.

Fancy Articles of Every Variety at

T. STEBBINS',

FRONT STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

JUST received from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new and splendid assortment of JEWELRY of every description, which is prepared to furnish at the lowest prices, any goods in this line which is composed of Watches, of all the best makers.

Diamond Bracelets, Fancy Rings, Necklaces, Ear Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Chains, Gold Pens, Pencils, Spectacles, Forks & Spoons, Fluted Ware, Clocks.

As well as all other kinds of Gold Jewelry, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Spoons, Forks &c., Fluted Ware, Clocks.

And a general assortment of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c.

☞ Orders for goods will receive prompt attention and a competent [illegible]

☞ Watches carefully repaired with the strictest dispatch. aug 6-1y T. STEBBINS.

FORT SUMTER TAKEN!!

Great Sacrifice of Dry Goods!!

NO TARIFF ON THESE GOODS!!!

Great Bargains at the Cash Store!

JAMES W. OSBORN would respectfully inform the citizens of Rapides and adjoining Parishes, that he has purchased the large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS belonging to M. A. Windsill & Bro., at an immense sacrifice, and that he is prepared to sell the same at their original cost in New Orleans, for CASH.

The stock consists of:

Fine Colored Dress Muslins, Blue American Calico, for robes, 9 yds. for $1. Also a fine assortment of French Lawns; French and English Chintz; Bulfinches, Brocades, White and Colored Marseilles; English Barages; Grenadines; Grenadines; Poplins in Robes; Double Skirts and pieces.

Have a large assortment of

Spring & Summer Clothing.

Silks, Cottonades, Cassets, Stocks, Leghorn and Cambric Hats, Ladies and Misses Hats.

Ladies, Gents and Misses Shoes and Slippers. Have confidence of being able to give satisfaction in quality, style and price.

Quality, Style & Price.

In addition to the above I have moved my stock of Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Liquors, to my commodious stand on Front Street, opposite Lee's Hotel, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers at Nos. 6 & 8 Front Street.

FOR CASH.

Give me a call, examine my stock and compare prices, and I will be happy to show goods. My motto is:

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

JAMES W. OSBORN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Alexandria, La. sep29.

GUNS, Pistols and Rifles—the best assortment ever received in this place, and for sale low, at [illegible]

To the Ladies of Rapides.

MRS. ZENNER has just returned from New Orleans with a large and carefully selected stock of

LADIES FANCY GOODS,

and PARIS MILLINERY, which she has to the Ladies in millinery department, feel that her selections cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

No Lady in this Parish can any excuse for not buying herself for any article of Dress, for she can be supplied at her home with as good and as low a bargain on article as can be had in New Orleans or elsewhere, with the advantage of being able to make her own selections.

Mrs. Zenner would call the attention of the Ladies to the

DRESS-MAKING,

Department of her Establishment. She is now prepared to cut, fit and make garments of every description for Ladies and children, in the most fashionable and approved modes.

Mrs. M. A. ZENNER & CO., aug25-tf Successors to Mrs. A. LEGRAS.

Notice to Payers of State and Parish Taxes and Licenses.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all Collectors of State and Parish Taxes, and for the present year, 1861, is now prepared to receive Taxes and issue Licenses to all those who have not received them.

The law and Collectors might find it to their interest to call at my office, on my premises, W. W. Smart or R. J. Hutchins, and settle their taxes at once. In default of this, I have been compelled to shall in every instance seize and sell property to satisfy the claims.

All persons indebted for State and Parish Taxes are requested to hand themselves in readily to pay the amount due to avoid the disagreeable alternative of seizure and sale of property to pay and satisfy the same with accretions.

W. J. NEAL, Sheriff. jan26, and Collector of State and Parish.

CULTIVATED CHACIN RANDS—VALERIAL [illegible]

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves: to breathe round Nature an odor more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning."

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph

ORDERED AWAY.

Dedicated to the Old Sharpe and Rifle Infantries

BY MRS. J. J. JACOBS.

At the end of each street, a banner we meet,
The people all march in a mass,
But quickly aside, they step back with pride,
To let the brave companies pass.
The streets are alive, filled, but the laughter is stifled—
The crowd is all going one way;
Their cheeks are blanched white but they smile as they light
Lift their hats to the—Ordered away.

They smile while the dirk deeply pierces their heart,
But each eye follows back the war glance,
As they watch the brave fife march up with a smile,
'Neath their flag with their muskets and lance
The crowds bend over, silent as on one shore,
But the people are quiet to-day.
As stately the ranks move forward and free
March the companies—Ordered away.

Not a quiver or shade of fear can be seen,
They go to meet death in disguise;
For the hot air is filled with poison distilled
'Neath the eyes of our Florida skies.
Hark! the drums call the fife marches to new life
The soldiers answer—"we obey away."
Who shall say they wave their hats to the brave,
That they were the—Ordered away.

As our parting guests meet, let us spell back the past,
Let our cradle—Time as high tones of race,
Let memory sketch the times, sacred as they pass,
And we shall see we are the same no more.
Let memory sketch the sights that flight of our eye,
Change from our life—as they say,
While warning our hand, to our home fate, little heed—
Good bye to the—Ordered away

Let them go, in God's name, high fame of their home,
Let each, at the summon's wide mouth:
Let them honor and save the land of the brave,
Plant Freedom's banner fight in the south.
Let them go! While we are paced lone vigils here,
We will bless them, and fervently pray,
To the God whom we trust, for our cause firm but just,
And our loved dame—the Ordered away.

When fierce battle's storm, we will take up each mom,
Teach our young sons the value to wield;
Should they have to fall, we will mourn their fate
Yet
And fill up the gap in the field
Wives, sisters and mothers, fond husbands and lovers,
Hard, hard, hard, be the—we will stay,
Above, we can answer to pay our each morn,
For our loved dame—the Ordered away.

Augusta, Ga., April 24.

BEAUTY'S ORDERS.

There lie lights we love at Lama's knee,
And each lip that pouts
But all unnerved will Lama be
Beneath the eyes of our Florida skies,
Your dress is thrown on a gown,
Shall prove when we [illegible] land
He vows no price so dear.
Now, then, my
I have heard
To make a dreary
Archer work.

The fire we at fair will blaze in need,
And many a [illegible]
But proud as waves that beneath man's crest,
Replunge his foe in [illegible]
Then we [illegible] a [illegible] dark,
And wound a foeman [illegible]
He [illegible] each plate banner dark,
And [illegible] from [illegible]
For [illegible] duty,
I have heard,
To make a dreary
Archer work.

[illegible]
Nor have [illegible] be held
But only [illegible] at Lama's knee,
That love has parting stayed.
And when the year of trial ceased,
Two complete homes we had,
In time to grace a [illegible]
[illegible]
Still [illegible]
I have heard,
To make a dreary
Archer work.

LITTLE KINDNESS.

BY TOM HOOD, JR.,

"Tennis fugaces, labuntur anni."

Look back and call to mind all days,
Lovely as the [illegible] through a week's grass
[illegible]
Of communing [illegible]
Whereon with [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
That [illegible] may [illegible]
Nor sleep [illegible] the value which he hath,
Since [illegible] little things looks that work his humble path.

MY COUSIN.

[illegible]
She's never in my [illegible] Lama
For she is [illegible]
Bright as [illegible]
And her [illegible] eyes
With [illegible] twinkling [illegible]
Ever [illegible]
Hair [illegible]
Mine.

She's my cousin, so you see
She can't fall in love with me;
That I [illegible] to need
And [illegible]
As you would a [illegible]
Just as [illegible]
My [illegible]
Mine.

Pocahontas and Jones.—Joel Hamilton, Jr., of Macon, and wife, lately gone to the Volunteers of that place, was engaged to be married to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Georgia C. Cuyler, of Rome—the wedding to take place on the 20th April, inst. On Saturday last, hasty orders were received for the Company to repair at once to Norfolk, Virginia, and they started there on Sunday morning. Mr. Brantley obtained leave of absence for his member, and left at one for Rome, where he arrived at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He hastened to the house where his betrothed resided. The parties flew up nuptial knot, and were married at 8 o'clock; at once, and he was again on the cars speeding to overtake his Company! When he arrived in Augusta he telegraphed back to his home announcing the fact that he was only three hours behind his Company, and would overtake them at Lynchburg, where they reached their destination.

Charge of Murat at Eylau.

BY J. B. BEADLEY.

It is at Eylau that Murat always appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in mid winter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such strength to each other and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe; Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all; no victory was ever so like a defeat.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. Seventy-one thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept the night of February, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Augereau, on the left, was utterly routed in the morning. Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the storm.

Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division, composed of 16,000 men, with the exception of 1,500, were captured or slain.

Just then the snow storm clearing up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was further from Bonaparte's wishes or expectation than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other resource left him.

Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself, for the hundredth time, worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more imposing than the battlefield at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well-mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard marching sternly behind.

Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when, a moment before, he was so near being captured by the Russians. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed through the snow storm far in front, a smile passed over his countenance.

The earth groaned and trembled as they passed, and the sabres, above the dark and angry mass below, looked like the foam of a sea-wave as it rests on the deep. The rattling of their armor, and the muffled thunder of their tread, drowned all the roar of battle, as with firm, set array, and swift, steady motion, they bore down with terrible front on the foe.

The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost-work before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand, and sword to sword, as in the cavalry action at Eckmuhl. The clashing of steel was like the raging of countless hammers, and horses and riders were blended in wild confusion together; the Russian reserve were ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his fierce Lancers, crushing and trampling them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging on infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through broken hosts that, gathering into knots, still disputed, with unparalleled bravery, the red and reeking field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was so renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacles that opposed him, he seemed endowed with twofold strength, and looked more like a supernatural being treading down helpless mortals, than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artillery, and rattling of machinery, and falling of sabre-strokes like lightning about him, that forty white plumes never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glaring through the smoke of battle, the star of hope in Napoleon, and showing that his "right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory. He raged like an unbossed lion amid the foe; and his eyes, always terrible in battle, blazed with increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the turmoil of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets, to cheer on his followers. At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time had kept up a devouring fire on his man, he wheeled his horse and charged full gallop upon their levelled bayonets. A few of his guards, that never allowed a white plume to leave their sight, charged after him. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized his bridle in his teeth, and with his pistol in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as a hurricane had swept by. Murat was a thunderbolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will furnish themes for the poet and the orator.

☞ The highest circulation on one day of any newspaper was that of the London Times in April, 1820, containing the celebrated letter of Queen Caroline to her husband, George the Fourth. Of that single number, 200,000 copies were sold. As the Times was then sold at fourteen cents a copy, of which eight cents were paid to the government for stamp duty, the immense sum of $28,000 was actually received for that single edition.

Thought of Old Lincoln.—A house in Woonsocket, R. I., was struck by lightning the other day. The electric fluid played all sorts of extraordinary tricks, such as melting across the room a bed in which two persons lay, tearing off the side of the house, &c. One of the inmates, speaking of it afterwards, said he knew she heard the thunder the moment it left Davis Hall's cars.

Army Organization.

Without pretending to any further knowledge of the subject than we have picked up for the occasion, we will venture to set down a few words of explanation that may tend to elucidate the jumble and jargon of military terms of which all conversation is now full. An army organized on military principles is a most perfect and beautiful piece of mechanism.—The army organization of the United States, which is chiefly due to the genius of Mr. Calhoun, is probably as perfect as any in the world. With this as our guide, we shall sketch the leading outlines of the admirable machinery of a well constituted army.

There is first the Line, composed of the host of men and officers intended for actual service. It is divided, of course, into artillery, cavalry, infantry and so forth, with their respective arms; and is organized into Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, Companies, etcetera. At the head of the Line is the General-in-Chief, who, of course, is next in rank to the President, who is Commander-in-Chief, and to the Secretary of War, the second self, voice and mouth-piece of the President as to all matters appertaining to the military service.

Besides the Line, there is the Staff, composed of several distinct corps, charged with several distinct corps, charged with several functions, all auxiliary to the Line. The Staff consists of the Adjutant-General and his corps, the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissariat, and the several corps of Ordnance officers, of Engineers, and of Surgeons.

Through the Adjutant General and his corps of officers, all orders of the President and Executive are transmitted to the Line; and also all orders from the General-in-Chief, and officers of superior to those of inferior rank. In the office of the Adjutant-General are filed and registered all records relating to the *personnel* of the army, and through that office is administered all military and judicial functions touching the *personnel* of the service. The Adjutant General of the United States usually held, we believe, the commission of Colonel.

The Quartermaster's Department provides transportation for the army, and all animals and vehicles requisite for that branch of the service. It provides, also, clothing, quarters, tents, blankets, cooking utensils, and the like necessaries for the troops, and horses for the Cavalry, Artillery and Staff. The head of this Department of the Federal service usually held the commission of Brigadier-General.

The Commissaries furnish food in all its forms for the army. The head of this Bureau at Washington is usually a Colonel.

The Ordnance Department has charge of the whole subject of arms and ammunition.

The Engineer Corps of the United States is divided into Topographical Engineers and Engineers, each in charge of an appropriate Bureau at the seat of Government. The Engineers have charge of the whole subject of Topography and Fortification—of the construction of permanent forts, of surveying and mapping the country, selecting sites for camps, throwing up earthworks, reconnoitering the face of the country with reference to the movements of the army or the enemy, and the like duties. This service generally embraces the most accomplished and scientific officers belonging to the service.

The corps of Surgeons, of course, have in charge the whole subject of health and surgery.

The War Department is a grand office general, located at the seat of Government, at which all the heads of these different Bureaus of the Staff are in constant attendance, and in immediate conference with the Secretary of War; receiving reports from their subordinate officers all over the country, and issuing orders approved by the Secretary. The Secretary of War is the adviser and right hand of the President in all matters touching the military services, acting for him and in his name and stead. He issues orders to the Line either to the General-in-Chief or directly to officers of lower grade, at his option. His orders to the Line are issued through the Adjutant General; those to the other departments of the Staff are issued through the heads of the respective Bureaus.

From this general outline of the organization of the army of the United States, it will be seen that the system is a most perfect and complete piece of machinery, such as cannot fail to prove, if administered by able men, very effective in operation. Of all departments of the Federal Government at Washington, we suppose that of War is far the most perfect in its organization; and Mr. Calhoun achieved a distinction in devising it, during the early period of his public career, commensurate with the great ability he displayed in the subsequent years of his conspicuous public life.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

What is Contraband of War.—The following is a description of goods contraband of war, which are subject to seizure by a belligerent if found on board a neutral ship to be conveyed to an enemy's port:

1. All arms and ammunition.
2. Buckles, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in a military form and for military use.
3. Cavalry belts and horses with their furniture.
4. All kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, prepared and formed expressly for the purpose of war, either by sea or land.
5. Provisions to a besieged or blockaded place, and those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of a vessel.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore has accepted the post of captain of company G, Seventy-fourth regiment, New York.

Why is life like a room full of fools? Because we are surrounded by [illegible]

Pay of the Troops.

A table of salaries attached to the different grades in the army is going the rounds, which is likely to mislead the reader. It is stated that the pay of a colonel is $218 per month and that of a private $20, the intermediate grades being in proportion. The above sums include besides the regular pay, the allowance for rations, (when commuted) horses, servants, &c., which ought not to be reckoned as pay. The actual stipend per month of the officers and men in the different branches of the service of the United States, is as follows:

Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen and Light Artillery.

Colonel	$110 00
Lieutenant Colonel	95 00
Major	80 00
Captain	70 00
First Lieutenant	53 33
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same..)	53 33
Adjutant and Regiment Quartermaster, besides pay of Lieutenant	10 00
Sergeant Major	21 00
Quartermaster Sergeant	21 00
Chief Bugler	21 00
First Sergeant	20 00
Sergeant	17 00
Corporal	14 00
Bugler	12 00
Farrier and Blacksmiths	15 00
Private	12 00

Artillery and Infantry.

Colonel	95 00
Lieutenant Colonel	80 00
Major	70 00
Captain	60 00
First Lieutenant	50 00
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same)	45 00
Adjutant and Regiment Quartermaster, besides pay of Lieutenant	10 00
Sergeant Major	21 00
Quartermaster Sergeant	21 00
Principal Musician	21 00
First Sergeant	20 00
Sergeant	17 00
Ordnance Sergeant	22 00
Corporal	13 00
Artificer of Artillery	15 00
Musician	12 00
Private	12 00

The money value of a ration is thirty cents. Privates are entitled to one ration per day, and the officers from one to six per day, according to rank.

The following from the army regulations is interesting in this connection:

"The commissioned officers are obliged to clothe, equip and arm themselves (with a sword) at their own expense, the pay received by them being intended to cover all outlays. It is a matter of personal choice with the officer whether to carry any arms, (pistols, &c.) beyond the regulation sword.

"When it is necessary to employ the army at work on fortification, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed and enrolled as extra duty men, and are allowed twenty-five cents a day when employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents a day when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountain; and thirty-five and fifty cents per day, respectively, at all stations West of those mountains.

"Enlisted men of the Ordnance and Department and artificers of Artillery, are not entitled to this allowance when employed in their appropriate work.

"A day's work shall not exceed ten hours in summer, and eight in winter. Soldiers are paid in proportion for any greater number of hours they are employed each day. Summer is considered to commence on the 1st of April, and winter on the 1st of October.

"The ration is ¾ of a pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pounds of fresh or salt beef; 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of hard bread, or 1½ pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to 100 rations, or 8 quarts of peas or beans, or in lieu thereof of 10 pounds of rice; 6 pounds of coffee; 12 pounds of sugar; 4 quarts of vinegar; 1½ pounds of tallow, or 1½ pounds of adamantine or 1 pound of sperm candles; 4 pounds of soap and 2 quarts of salt.

"On a campaign, or on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread (sea biscuit) is one pound. Soldiers are expected to preserve, distribute and cook their on subsistence. All enlisted men are entitled to one ration a day."—*Boston Jour.*

We believe the army regulations, pay, etc., of the Confederate States are the same, or similar to, those of the United States.

One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois Territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country beyond the Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1769, that the hunter of Kentucky, the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years after that time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France, the three great powers of Europe combined.—A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggles which within a score of years thereafter established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the romantic conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation. A hundred years hence, what will be the developements!

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register says: The office of Lincoln's goshamaffun was relieved Thursday in Knoxville, down to the condition of a pauper of one after a hard struggle.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Woman and Home.

There is a bundle of delights bound up in the sweet word *home.* The word is typical of comfort, love, sympathy, and all the other qualities that constitute the delights of social life. Were the every-day enjoyments of many pious, intelligent, and affectionate families of our country faithfully portrayed, they would exceed, in moral heroism, interest, and romance, most of the productions of the pen of fiction. The social well-being of society rests on out homes, and what are the foundation stones of our homes, but woman's care and devotion.

The man that battles for his country's altars and her fires, must go forth from a domestic sanctuary that is made bright and beautiful by woman's sympathy and self-denying interest. The chilling air of selfishness and neglect in the home circle is as destructive as autumnal frosts to noble impulses and philanthropic efforts.

A good mother is worth an army of acquaintances, and a true-hearted, noble-minded sister, is more precious than the "dear five hundred friends." The love we experience for domestic blessings, increases our faith, is an infinite goodness, and it is a foretaste of a better world to come. Our homes are the support of the government and the church, and all the associations and organizations that give blessings and vitality to social existence are herein originated and fostered.

Those who have played round the same door step, basked in the same mother's smile, in whose veins the same blood flows, are bound by a sacred tie that can never be broken. Distance may separate, quarrels may occur, but those that have a capacity to love anything must have at times a bubbling up of fond recollections, and a yearning after the joys of by gone days. Every woman has a mission on earth. Be she of high or low degree—in single blessedness or double—she is recreant to her duty, if she sits with folded hands and empty head and heart, and frowns on all claims to her benevolence, or efforts for the welfare of others. There is "something to do do" for every one—a household to put in order, a child to attend to, some parent to care for, some class of unfortunate degraded, or homeless humanity to befriend. "To whom much is given, of them much will be required." That soul is poor, indeed, that leaves the world without having exerted an influence that will be felt for good after she has passed away.

There is little beauty in the lives of those women who are drawn into the gay circles of fashionable life, whose arena is public display, whose nursery is their prison. At home, does woman appear in her true glory; in the inner sanctuary of home life, can she be most like those who walk above "in soft white light," and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth.—*Journal and Messenger.*

Neat Wives and "Touchy" Husbands.—Women have their faults, 'tis true, and very provoking ones they sometimes are; but if we would all learn, men and women, that with certain virtues which we admire are always coupled certain disagreeableness, we might make up our minds more easily to accept the bitter with the sweet. For instance, every husband we believe delights in a cleanly, well-ordered house, free from dust spots and unseemly strains, the pains-taking machinery necessary to keep it so, he wishes never to see, or seeing, to offer a word to praise. If then, he is a man, true to his [illegible] instincts toward cleanliness, gently reminds him, when he enters home, that he has forgotten to use the door mat before entering the sitting room on a muddy day, let him reflect before he gives her a loudly, impatient, ungracious "pshaw!" how the reverse of the picture would suit him—what a patterly "cosey" woman, who [illegible] are a constant [illegible] to him in the presence of visitors. It is a poor return, when a wife has made every thing fresh and bright, to be unwilling to take a little pains to keep it so, or to be properly reminded of forgetful on these points upon which many husbands are unconsciously touchy even while secretly admiring the pleasant results of the vigilance of the good housemother.

Washington's Brief and Appropriate Speech.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal relates the following incident:

"When Washington made his progress to the Northern States, in 1789, he avoided, as was proper, under the circumstances, passing through Rhode Island, which had not then accepted the constitution. The nearest point to that State at which he stopped was the town of Plainfield, Conn., where he passed a night. A large part of the ladies from Providence had made the journey to Plainfield to see him. The throng of citizens of the town and surrounding parts was so great that these ladies, who were assembled in a room in the hotel opposite to that in which the reception took place, after waiting many hours were almost in despair of their object. The committee of arrangements, at length, came to Washington and prevailed upon him to afford them the gratification of seeing the ladies in the room. On their being ushered in, they were, of course, very gallantly, he bowed himself on an elevated position, bowed to the ladies, and uttered the words: 'Ladies, if you came so far to see an old man, how far would you go to see a young one?' bowed again, and immediately