

The Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

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THE WINTER OF LIFE.

The snow of Winter gently falls,
And whitens o'er the ground;
Thus, with the snow of years of time
The brow of age is bound.

It never melts, but slowly falls,
Silent and securely seen,
Until the heads of those we love
Glisten with silver hair.

Time never heeds the pain or grief
Which human nature feels;
No backward movement ever makes—
But onward rolls its wheels;

Regardless of the bitter wail
Of hearts by anguish riven;
The songs of youth, the plaints of age,
Unheeded, rise to Heaven.

Oh, could we find the fabled spring
Which would our youth restore,
Or gaze, like travelers outward bound,
On the receding shore;

Detail in vain—the bounding wave
Still bears us from the strand;
The mystic water's power is naught
But tale of fairy land.

Better to bear with cheerful heart
The change that time may bring,
And garner treasures for old age,
Than sigh for endless Spring.

Treasures of faith and hope and love,
Freely to mortals given,
Death will restore our youthful bloom—
There's no old age in Heaven.

THE JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP PIERREPONT, Va., Jan. 29, 1862.

DEAR ROW:—As we have become somewhat reconciled to camp life, and have banished the idea of moving from here from some time, I thought I would try to find material for another letter, yet it seems to be somewhat of a task—but as I have just spent six or seven days in that detestable institution known as the "Division Hospital" I adopt it as the subject.

The Hospital, is a two story house about two hundred yards from camp, and was formerly owned by a rebel named Cook. I will only speak of that part in which I was—not being in such health, neither had I the privilege to visit the apartments. I occupied a place in the garret where the cots are struck back under the eiders, and it requires some care to get out without bringing your head in contact with the roof. It appears to be most miserably conducted throughout. The surgeon does not appear to give that personal attention to cleanliness in the departments that the case demands. In the "room" I occupied there were two attendants, who also brought up the meals, washed the eating utensils, cut wood, etc. These attendants are men who have become well, and are retained for two or three days until all others are able to take their places. This is all well enough, and I wish I could stop here. But justice to my fellow soldiers forbids it. I noticed four or five who seemed to me to be playing the "old soldier," i. e. only pretending sickness. Either one of them could eat as much as two ordinary men, and of the strongest kind of diet that such as bread, butter, coffee, cheese, sausage, mackerel, and a pound of meat, to the man—furnishing all themselves except the coffee, bread and meat. Yet, forsooth, these are sick men. It strikes me very forcibly that men who can eat as hearty as these do, are fit to work. However, this might be overlooked, if they did not monopolize all the chairs and fire to the exclusion of the really sick, who are thereby compelled to lie in bed to keep warm. They, too, are endeavoring to become cheerful, and the air flows into three or four spit-boxes, at the stove, in a constant stream; and the stove being hot the spittle is kept at nearly a boil, which causes the room to be infected with an almost intolerable stench—to say nothing of other nuisances. In my humble opinion, when a man can eat and digest the strongest kind of food, and chew tobacco enough to kill a hog, he should be driven or kicked out, and set to work, for their presence in the hospital is a perfect nuisance. And further, I think that the rules established by the Sanitary Commission in regard to cleanliness, pure air, etc., should be more rigidly enforced in our hospitals—which, for the sake of our sick soldiers, should be done immediately. The cooking apartment is another part of the establishment that needs some attention. The coffee is not fit to drink (being worse than that we get in camp), the rice often burnt and frequently neither milk nor sugar with it. I called for my dinner one day; not doubting it would be rice or something of that kind, but to my surprise they brought me a little greasy water in which they had boiled their meat.

This is the way the men are taken care of in the "Division" Hospital, which is no better than in the camp. Unquestionably, men who are sick, should have such diet as suits their condition. But, instead of this, the managers of the cooking department seem only to study their own conveniences, and fast upon anything that is the easiest and quickest done. These reflections are not written with pleasure, but for the benefit of my fellow soldiers, who are often made to suffer unnecessarily, because those who are princely paid by the government, neglect the important duties entrusted to their care. You have my opinion so far as my observations extend. You can rely on this statement, as I have no motive to disguise facts; and if I have inadvertently trod on anybody's corns, let them stand for me.

As ever yours, W. R. B.

A PRACHER'S ADVICE.—Lorenzo Dow once advised a dissolute man with the following language, which is as singular for its quaintness as practical. It is his advice: "I want you my young sinners, to get married, and devote your time to morality and money making. Then let your home be provided with such necessities and comforts as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, and benevolence, bread, rice, wine and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about your business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss a little quarrelling. Then all the joy, the peace and bliss this earth can afford, shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

In the space of forty years Mexico has had no fewer than fifty-five different governments.

SPEECH OF HON. DAVID WILMOT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
In the U. S. Senate, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The following resolution was under consideration:—
Whereas, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, heretofore, on the 1st day of March, 1861, wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.
"My Dear Sir:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect."
JESSE D. BRIGHT.
"To His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
"President of the Confederation of States.

And whereas, We believe the said letter is evidence of disloyalty to the United States, and is calculated to give aid and comfort to the public enemies; Therefore Be it Resolved, That the said Jesse D. Bright is expelled from his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Wilmot. Mr. President, I shall be brief in what I have to say on this subject. To me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass.

Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of such a character that I shall with pain vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol; both young men, and both members of the then dominant party. Since then we have differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with pleasure our early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A sense of public duty alone, constrains me to vote for his expulsion from the Senate.

What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts. Every important fact in the case is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumstances, do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of duty and my own differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to an old friend, to me has the features of disloyalty—not to give it the harsher name of treason.

What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of this case? The slaveholders of the nation, relying on human slavery as the bond of their unity and strength, unwilling that the free men of the Republic should assume the management of Government affairs, set on foot a rebellion in the southern and slaveholding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent government; the machinery of that government was in active operation. Armies were being organized, disciplined, and equipped, to maintain the rebellion by the power of the sword. Every reasonable hope of a settlement was past. The Senator from Indiana knew all this; no man knew it better. It is true, from the timidity—I might almost say cowardice—of the late Administration, no blow had been struck at this formidable rebellion; still those concerned in it were no less traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even treachery of Mr. Buchanan could in no degree excuse Davis and his co-workers in treason. The forbearance of the Government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenuation of their crime; nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness or treachery of those then in power. Yet here rests upon the strong grounds of defense taken by and for the Senator from Indiana. The Government had done nothing against the rebellion! It had brought no armies in the field; had fought no battles; "A fear that betrayed like treason" had paralyzed the executive arm, and the Government was sinking into imbecility and contempt! How does all this change the character of the rebellion, or extenuate the crime of those involved in it? The Senator from Indiana admits that he could not have written the letter with innocence after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand men. Why not, if he could do so before? Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards this Government? Did it involve any one in guilt who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errand with an improved fire-arm to the confederate government before the proclamation, and treasonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way affects it.

Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the rebel government. He was every inch a traitor. The Senator from Indiana knew the damning treason of his friend and former associate. His crime was a wicked one—the most so of any which man can be guilty—the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that many gentlemen of the late Democratic party are afflicted with a moral obliquity in the view they take of this wicked rebellion and its authors. The leading traitors so long dominated over the Democratic party that the fragment that now remains seem to connect the rebellion with a struggle for Democratic ascendancy, and the leading traitors as friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator from Indiana was strongly possessed of this view of the treason and the traitors.

To judge rightly of the act of the Senator, we must look at the rebellion and its chief author, as they truly are—the one as a treasonable revolt against a just Government, and the other as a rank traitor, a great State criminal, that the Senator addressed on the 1st of March as "his excellency, the president of the confederated States," commending to his confidence as "reliable in every respect" one who sought the rebel government on a treasonable errand. What was the errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended his friend to the usurper and traitor at Montgomery? It was no other than the sale of an alleged improved fire-arm. Have I stated the case too strongly against the Senator from Indiana? I would not do so. To me, sir, it has the complexion of a great crime. I will not call it treason, although it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it.

It was well said by the Senator from New

York, [Mr. Harris,] that if the letter had not been written, or if its essential part were taken away, it would be a very innocent thing, and no Senator would think of expelling the Senator from Indiana from his seat. Unfortunately, the letter was written. An indictment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from New York, with this homicide clause out, would be a very harmless piece of paper.

Mr. President, I have briefly considered to whom this letter was addressed—to a desperate traitor. It commended to his fullest confidence one who entertained a traitorous purpose, and the matter of the letter was most treasonable. Here is the whole case, and its sounds of treason in every part.

What was the position and relation to the Government of the Union of him who wrote the letter? He was a Senator—a sworn, confidential adviser of the President. What was his plain and bounded duty? To stand by the Government, with all his energies and power. To be vigilant, constant, and untiring in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to punishment its leading traitors. This was his duty. Can it be possible that a loyal Senator could so far forget this high duty as to hold communication with the rebellious Government, touching the purchase of an improved fire-arm? It cannot be possible. No loyal citizen would have done it, much less a loyal Senator. Forgetful of his duties, unfaithful to his senatorial trust, he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate.

With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I must say that in my judgment they have taken a narrow and selfish view of this case. They with the Senator from Indiana, as a sworn juror sworn to try him under all the technical rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State.

Mr. Cowan. I desire to ask my honorable colleague, if Mr. Bright is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

Mr. Wilmot. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give any definition of his offense I should pronounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are those doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty; but as a Senator, I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here. The conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, looks like treason; still I might not be prepared to so pronounce, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not under what circumstances of haste, or thoughtlessness, the letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What more does my colleague want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse on the case, as it stands, to pronounce a verdict of guilty of high treason. But when the case is presented to me as a Senator—is the Senator from Indiana a safe man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations, in this crisis of public affairs? To these inquiries I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indiana from his seat in the Senate.

What it is right to do in this case, the Senate should do promptly and fearlessly. A timidity, bordering on cowardice, paralyzes the arm of the Government. Treason stalks abroad in open day. We must vindicate the character of the Senate, and our own self-respect; we must give to the people an assurance that here at least, infidelity and disloyalty, with all their speed and condign punishment. Now, sir, it needs to be said that a man is the whole case. I put the case upon the record and upon nothing else. I place it upon the Senator's letter of the 1st of March. I take that letter and the circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the position of the man to whom the letter was written, the position of the man for whom it was written, and the errand upon which he went, and I say the facts are conclusive and overwhelming against the Senator from Indiana. There is no possible escape from the conclusion. It is a legal conviction that he is responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of his act. What did the Senator do? He commended one traitor to another, and the errand upon which he commended him was by the admission of all a treasonable errand; it was to give to him an improved fire-arm. Can it be possible, as I asked before, that a loyal Senator would do this? Sir, suppose your commanding general had written such a letter, would there have been any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? Would you have had any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to his Government? Sir, an impeachment could have rested on this letter; and to-day I have serious doubts as to what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

FAIR PLAY.—A son of Erin having hired his services to cut some ice, was asked if he could use the cross-cut saw. He replied that he "could surely." He was sent accordingly, in company with some of his co-laborers, to cut some ice, and on reaching the centre of the pond the saw was produced with both handles still in their place. The verdant son, looking at the saw, very coolly put his hand in his pocket and drawing from it a cent, said, "Now, Janie, fair play; head or tail, who goes below."

It is only those who have done nothing that fancy they can do everything.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the Rebellion, &c.

19th—U. S. steamer attacked the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, 2 wounded on our side—Two schooners with rebel troops taken in the Potomac—Rebels at Harper's Ferry reinforced.

20th—Seizure of telegraphic dispatches throughout the North by orders from Washington—North Carolina Secession ordinance adopted—Interview between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price about Missouri affairs—Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation of the neutrality of Kentucky—Mails having connection with the rebel States, on the sea coast and rivers, cut off.

21st—Confederate Congress adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July—The Confederates establish a blockade of the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn.

22nd—Ship Island fortifications destroyed to keep them from the rebels—Flag-raising at the Postoffice in Washington, speeches were made by the President and Cabinet.

23rd—General movement of troops into Virginia—The rebels evacuate Alexandria—Col. Elsworth shot by the rebel Jackson, landlord of the Marshall House, Alexandria, from which the Colonel had taken down a secession flag; Elsworth was instantly killed—Arlington Heights occupied by our troops—Virginia cavalry company captured.

24th—Our troops destroyed bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad—Rebel attack on the 12th New York regiment, nobly hurt—Elsworth's funeral at Washington.

25th—Alexandria put under martial law—Western Virginia voted strongly for the Union.

26th—Chief-Justice Taney's habeas corpus in the Merryman case disregarded by General Callwaller—Blockade of the Mississippi commenced by the sloop-of-war Brooklyn—Brig-Gen. McDowell takes command at Washington—Mobile blockaded.

27th—Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News—Savannah blockaded—About one hundred slaves escaped from their masters in Virginia, and took refuge in Fortress Monroe, and General Butler declared them prizes and freed to restore them.

28th—Jeff Davis reached Richmond—Our troops advanced towards Harper's Ferry, the rebels retired towards Martinsburg.

29th—Rebels fled from Grafton, Va., and Col. Kelly took possession with Union troops—Rebels fell back from Williamsport Md.

30th—Gen. Lyon superceded Gen. Harney—Maj-Gen. Banks and Fremont commissioned—Gen-boat Freeborn engaged rebel batteries at Aquia Creek.

June 1st, 1861—Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. regular cavalry, with 47 men charged through the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killing rebel Capt. Marr and several others, Tompkins had 2 killed.

3d—Rebels routed at Philippi, Va., by Col. Kelly, with a loss of 16 killed and 10 prisoners; 2 Union men were killed, and Col. Kelly was wounded—Senator Douglas died—Border State Convention met—Privateer Savannah captured off South Carolina coast by U. S. brig Perry.

6th—The Harriet Lane engaged the Pig Point batteries—Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria, sworn and let go.

7th—Gen. Patterson's army corps commenced its march toward Virginia, from Chambersburg, Brig. Gen. Thomas leading the 1st Cavalry.

8th—The bridges over the Potomac at Point of Rocks and Berlin were burned by order of rebel Gen. Lee.

9th—A. H. Stephens made his cotton loan speech at Milledgeville.

10th—Battle at Big Bethel; Union force under Gen. Pierce repulsed, 14 killed, and 45 wounded; Lieut. Grebel and Major Winthrop killed; rebels say they had 17 killed.

11th—Col. Wallace surprised and routed 500 rebels at Romney, Va., killing 2, losing none—Wheeling Convention—Privater S. J. Jackson captured off the schooner S. J. Jackson.

12th—Gov. Jackson of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling out 50,000 men resist the Federal Government.

13th—Fast-day in the rebel States.

14th—Rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry railroad bridge, and took the armory machinery to Richmond—Maryland congress election showed a Union victory.

15th—Privateer Savannah arrived at New York as a prize—Gen. Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo. Rebels under Price retreated to Booneville.

16th—Skirmish at Seneca Mills, a secession captain and 2 men killed.

17th—Western Virginia Convention unanimously voted its independence of the rebel section of the State—The surprise at Vienna, rebels fire upon a railroad train, killing 8 Union soldiers, 6 rebels killed—Battle of Booneville, Mo., Gen. Lyon routed the rebels under Gen. Jackson; about 500 rebels killed. Lyons lost only 2—Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport.

19th—Rebels occupied Piedmont, Va.—25 rebels captured at Liberty, Mo.—Andrew Johnson spoke at Cincinnati—The Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance re-organizing the State Government.

20th—Maj. Gen. McClellan took command in Western Virginia—Wheeling Convention elected Frank H. Pierpont Governor of Virginia, and Daniel B. Upshur Lieutenant-Governor.

21st—East Tennessee Union Convention met—40th—Baltimore reconnaissance commenced—Forty-eight locomotives, valued at four hundred thousand dollars, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were destroyed at Martinsburg, Va., by the rebels.

24th—Gov. Harris proclaimed Tennessee out of the Union, the vote of the people being for secession—Large fire at Richmond Virginia.

25th—Virginia Secession vote announced at 128,884 to 82,134 against—Iowa voted a war loan of \$600,000.

26th—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia—Skirmish at Patterson's creek, Va., 17 rebels and 1 Union man killed.

27th—Marshal Kane arrested in Baltimore—J. C. Fremont arrived from Europe—Engagement between gunboats Pawnee and Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point; Capt. Ward of the Navy killed.

28th—Skirmish at Falls Church, Va., one Union and two rebel troops killed—Skirmish at Shooter's Hill, Va., one Union and two rebels killed.

29th—General council of war at Washington—Steamer St. Nicholas captured in the Potomac by the rebels, aided by Thomas, the "French Lady."

July 1st, 1861—Privateer Sumter escaped from the Mississippi—Privateer Petrel escaped from Charleston—Fight at Buckhannon, Va. rebels routed, 23 killed and 200 prisoners—Rebels routed at Falling Waters, Va.—An engagement took place at Haynesville, Va.—Skirmish at Farmington, Mo.

2d—Engagement near Martinsburg, Va. rebels routed, loss heavy, Union loss 3 killed—Virginia Legislature at Wheeling organized.

3d—Arkansas called out 10,000 men to repel invasion—Rebel company, 94 men, taken at Neosho, Mo.

4th—Congress met in extra session—New Hampshire voted a \$1,000,000 loan for the war—Rebels seized Louisville and Nashville railroad—Great Union Meeting in San Francisco.

5th—President's Message read; the Presidential call for 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000 to aid in putting down the rebellion—Battle at Carthage, Mo., between 1100 Union troops under Col. Sigel, and 5000 rebels under Gov. Jackson, rebel loss 350 killed and wounded, Union loss 13 killed, 31 wounded.

6th—Gallant fight of 45 men of 3d Ohio regiment at Middle York bridge, near Buckhannon, cutting through an ambuscade of about 300 rebels.

7th—Infernal machine found in the Potomac—Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage, Mo., drawn.

8th—Skirmish at Bird's Point, Mo., rebels lost 3 killed and 8 wounded—Rebels routed at Bealton, Va.—Attack on a rebel camp at Florida, Mo., which was broken up—Col. Taylor brought to the President a message from Jeff Davis concerning prisoners captured at privateers—Thomas the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.

9th—Maj. Gen. Fremont put in command of the Western Department—Virginia Legislature, at Wheeling, elected John S. Carlile and Waitman T. Willey to the U. S. Senate, in place of the rebels Hunter and Mason.

10th—Battle at Laurel Hill, Va., rebels routed, loss unknown, Union loss 1 killed—Sharp skirmish at Monroe station, Mo., rebels driven off.

11th—Battle at Rich Mountain, Va., Gen. Rosecrank defeated Col. Pegram, took all his camp equipment, killing 60 and took a great number of horses and wagons; Union loss 11 killed and 35 wounded.

12th—Col. Pegram surrendered to Gen. McClellan his whole force of 600 men—Union troops occupied Beverly—Rebels routed at Barboursville, Va.—Skirmish at Newport News, 12 Union men taken prisoners.

13th—Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., Gen. Garret, of Va., commander of the schooner S. J. Waring of 200 killed and wounded; Union loss 13 killed, 40 wounded; rebel power in Western Virginia broken—Fairfax Court House occupied.

15th—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., rebels routed—Peace meeting at Nyack, N. Y.

16th—Skirmish at Millville, Mo., rebels fire into a train of cars—Tiggman, a negro, killed three of a prize crew on the schooner S. J. Waring and brought the vessel into N. York—The rebel scouts and pickets driven beyond Fairfax Court House.

17th—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo., rebels driven back with loss.

18th—First battle of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, Union troops under Gen. Tyler, rebels under Beauregard; after 3 hours fighting, Gen. Tyler ordered his men to fall back to Centreville; Union loss 13 killed, 35 wounded, 26 missing; rebel loss (Beauregard's report), 15 killed, 53 wounded.

19th—Gen. Banks superceded Gen. Patterson in command on the Potomac.

20th—The Union army moved to the vicinity of Manassas Junction—Rebel Congress met at Richmond—The rebels under Henry A. Wise, fled from the Valley of the Big Kanawha, on the approach of the Union troops.

21st—Battle of Bull Run; 18,000 Union men under Gen. McDowell attacked the rebel army (27,000 in action according to Beauregard's report), and in a desperate conflict of 10 hours almost won the hotly contested ground, when an unaccountable panic seized upon the Union army, and nearly the whole force retreated in disorder toward Washington. Union loss, 479 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,500 prisoners; rebel loss (Beauregard's report), 393 killed, 1200 wounded.

22d—Gen. McClellan placed in command of the Potomac army.

23d—General disorganization of Gen. McDowell's army commences, and the 3-months men return home.

25th—A slight skirmish took place at Harrisonville, Va., in which the rebels lost six killed.

29th—The Southern Bank Convention, held its second session in Richmond, and adjourned after advising the Rebel Government to issue \$100,000,000 Treasury Notes.

30th—The Missouri State Convention declared vacant the State offices, and the seats of the members of the Legislature; The State officers and a majority of the Legislature were secessionists.

31st—The Missouri Convention elected H. R. Gamble Governor, W. P. Hall Lieut. Gov., and M. Oliver Secretary of State, all Union men.

August 1st, 1861—Gen. McClellan begins the reorganization of the army—Rebels leave Harper's Ferry, fall back to Leesburg—Privateer Petrel sunk by the St. Lawrence; crew taken.

2d—War tax and tariff bill passed Congress; 500,000 men to be raised—Battle of Dug Spring, Mo., Gen. Lyon defeated Ben McCulloch's force; rebel loss 40 killed, 44 wounded; Union loss 8 killed, 30 wounded—Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, traitorously surrendered by Major Lynde, who had 750 men—Rebel vessels and stores destroyed in Pokomoke sound.

3d—Some of the vessels of the blockading fleet threw a few shells into Galveston—A skirmish took place at Point of Rocks, Va.—A battle was fought at Athens, Mo., the rebels were routed.

6th—The special session of Congress adjourned, after sitting 33 days.

7th—Village of Hampton burned by rebels under Gen. Magruder—Privateer York burned by gunboat Union.

8th—Skirmish at Lovettsville, Va., rebels routed.

9th—An attack was made on the rebels at Potosi, Mo.

10th—Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield, Mo. Gen. Lyon, with 5200 men attacked 24,000 rebels under McCulloch, Rains, Price and Jackson, and repulsed them, but afterward

retreated to Rolla; rebel loss 421 killed, 1260 wounded; Union loss 263 killed, 721 wounded; Gen. Lyon was killed while heading a charge—24th—Arkansas called out 10,000 men and one wounded.

11th—Twenty-two Rebel prisoners were captured at Georgetown, Mo.

12th—Ex-minister Faulkner arrested—Bangor Democrat office destroyed by a mob

13th—Battle near Grafton, Va., 21 rebels killed; no Union loss—During a skirmish at Matthias Point, Va., the Unionists lost three killed and one wounded.

14th—Mutiny in the 79th N. Y., regiment at Washington—Fremont declared martial law in Missouri.

15th—Davis ordered all northern men to leave the South in 40 days.

16th—President proclaims non-intercourse with the rebel States—Various newspapers in New York presented by the grand jury for hostility to the Government—Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe—Passport system established—The Rebel camp at Fredericktown, Mo., was attacked and twelve of the enemy were taken prisoners—A boat's crew of the Union steamer Resolute was fired on by a Rebel battery at Aquia creek, Va. Three were killed and one wounded.

18th—A fight took place at Charlestown, Missouri—A slight skirmish occurred at Lady's Fork, Va.

19th—Editor of Essex Co. Democrat, Mass., tarred and feathered for rebel sentiments—The Secretary of War issued an order calling upon the Governors of the Northern States to send immediately to Washington all regiments and parts of regiments in their respective States—The State Department in Washington issued a notice setting forth that no person would be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport.

20th—Mayor Barrett, of Washington arrested for declining to take the oath—Col. McCann dismissed for misconduct—A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Virginia. Four thousand Rebels attacked the barricades of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed. Only two Union men were wounded—The Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance erecting a new State to be called Kanawha, by a vote of 50 to 28.

21st—Rebels' Point affair; 40 rebels killed and 17 taken; Union loss 1 killed, 6 wounded—A skirmish occurred at Cross Lanes, Va.

24th—J. G. Berret, Mayor of Washington city, was arrested on a charge of treason, and conveyed a prisoner to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor.

26th—Seventh Ohio regiment surprised at Somersville, Va., while at breakfast, but fought their way out, losing 3 captains and 3 other officers. Floyd commanded the rebels—Hatteras expedition sailed.

28th—23rd—Bombardment and taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark, rebel loss in prisoners 765, Commodore Barron, was taken, with a large amount of ammunition and stores, and two vessels—2000 rebels attacked Lexington, Mo., having no artillery, they were repulsed, with a loss of 60 killed—23 rebel prisoners were taken at Graytown, Mo.

NOVEL MODE OF CARRYING THE MAIL.—The rebels in the lower counties of Maryland are so closely watched by the Union troops, that they find it difficult to communicate with their friends in Virginia. Their last dodge is the most novel which has yet been put into operation. A large kite is made, covered with silk, so as to render it impervious to water. The tail is formed by folding letters or newspapers together, and tying them with a loop knot—each letter, or perhaps two letters together, forming a bag. When the tail is as heavy as the kite can conveniently bear under, a cord long enough to reach about two-thirds of the way across the river is attached, and the kite raised in the air. After the kite has exhausted the string, or has reached a sufficient height, the cord is cut, and the concealingly descending, is borne by the breeze to the Virginia shore, where the tobs are taken off by those in waiting, and new ones for their sympathizing friends in Maryland tied on in their stead. With the first favorable wind