

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. STEVENS.—The same hour that Gen. Stevens was killed in battle a number of prominent gentlemen filling influential positions were in consultation in this city and in other parts of the country, with a view of having him assigned to the command of the army of Virginia. Successive manifestations of incapacity during a year of war have caused thinking men to cast about for a leader. These gentlemen had fixed upon Gen. Isaac I. Stevens as the man.—His splendid conduct in the battles of Friday and Saturday had just directed attention to him—it was remembered that in pure capacity he had always been first, having taken the honors at West Point with scarcely an effort, and though old political enemies, these men resolved to ask that he be given a leading command. While they were consulting he led on his men and fell.

The importance of the engagement of Monday night which lost to the country Kearney and Stevens has not been generally understood. The truth is, it was not a mere episode made noteworthy by the death of two such leaders, but a crisis where nothing but decision and sacrifice on the part of those leaders availed to prevent disaster.

The army was retreating from Centreville. The battle was fought against a rebel force that had penetrated five miles nearer Washington than our rear and was moving to strike upon the flank. Gen. Stevens' division, the advance of Reno's corps, was on the left of the road taken by the trains, and intercepted the enemy. He saw that the Rebels must be beaten back at once, or during the night they would stampede the wagons, and probably so disconcert our retreat that the last divisions would fall a prey to their main force. He decided to attack immediately, at the same time sending back for support. Having made his dispositions, he led the attack on foot at the head of the 79th (Highlanders.) Soon meeting a withering fire, and the Color Sergeant, Sandy Campbell, a grizzled old Scotchman, being wounded, they faltered. One of the color guard took up the flag, when the General snatched it from him. The wounded Highlander at his feet cried "For God's sake, General, don't you take the colors; they'll shoot you if you do!" The answer was, "Give me the colors. If they don't follow now, they never will;" and he sprang forward, crying, "We are all Highlanders; follow Highlanders; forward my Highlanders!" The Highlanders did follow their Scottish chief, but while sweeping forward a ball struck him on his right temple. He died instantly. An hour afterward, when taken up, his hands were still clenched around the flag-staff.

A moment after seizing the colors, his son, Capt. Hazzard Stevens, fell wounded, and cried to his father that he was hurt. With but a glance back, that Roman father said: "I can't attend to you now, Hazzard. Corporal Thompson, see to my boy."

The language I have given as Gen. Stevens' was taken down upon the field by a member of his Staff. He had often remarked that if it were his fate to fall in battle, he hoped he should be shot through the temple and die instantly.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.*

TAKE CARE OF THE FEET.—"Of all parts of the body," says Dr. Robertson, "there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet." Every person knows from experience that colds, and many other diseases which proceed from colds, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from "the wheel of the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel footed tramp their toes and feet into thin-soled, bone pinching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good, if they are air tights also; India-rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air tight over them, and for this reason India-rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outward, and the moderate passage of air inward to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick soled boots and shoes are conservators of health and consequently of human happiness.

RECIPES FOR THE MILLION.—For the especial satisfaction and general gratification of woman-kind and certain old grannies called men, we give a few recipes of our own concoction, which are warranted:

To make Sepoy Dumplings.—These nutritious articles are easily made. Take a clay pipe—dash up some soap-suds in a basin, and blow a dozen bubbles—doughnut size—take each bubble, slice it in half, and stuff it with corn meal; then close the halves and place them in the oven for ten minutes. Great care should be observed in handling the bubbles. They might burst.

Clam Soup for Invalids.—Boil two clam shells in three quarts of water, one hour—skim, thicken with sawdust—stir with a plug of dog-leg tobacco; flavor with gin. A little more water might be added, to weaken it.

Butter Cakes.—Half a drachm of boarding house butter; seven pounds of flour; a little turpentine to take the strength out of the butter—water, mix, then bake in a cold oven. These cakes, if properly made, are delicious.

Mutton Pie.—For inches of sheep-kin, with the wool on, and crusts of sheet-iron. Especially designed for young men who expect all the comforts of a home at the rate of twenty shillings a week, including night-key and washing.

To Cure the Dyspepsia.—Put half a gallon of water into a pail, then procure ten grains of arsenic and begin drinking the water. The dyspepsia will disappear in one hour, and we are happy to say—the patient also.

To Cure a Kelon.—Hang it on the nearest lamp-post.—*N. Y. Monitor.*

—A young lady, weeping and waving her handkerchief with much assiduity on the occasion of the departure of soldiers was asked what relation she had in the regiment and replied: "Cousins." "How many?" was solicitously queried. "Why the whole regiment, arn't they Uncle Sam's boys?" laconically replied the lass.

—Jacinto says he once courted a down-east gal and "popped the question" to her; she immediately pitched her entire mass of lovely clay into his willing arms, and answered, "I want to know."—It's an even bet that Jacinto imparted the desired information.

—It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

—Take away my first letter—take away my second letter—take away all my letters, and I am still the same—the postman.

—If you always undertake to play the first fiddle in conversation, you may often find yourself in a scrape!

—A Western editor announces the death of a lady of his acquaintance, and thus touchingly adds: "In her decease, the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolation in one hand, and a cup of rhubarb in the other."

—An old sailor passing through a grave-yard saw on one of the tomb-stones "I still live." It was too much for Jack, and shifting his quid, he ejaculated, "well I've heard say, that there are cases in which a man may lie, but if I was dead I'd own it."

—The most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of, was that of a man who sat up all night, because he could not determine which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

—A young man asked his father for some money, as he wanted to go out of town to recruit his health. "Recruit your health!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "Well, then, sir, here's a couple of dollars—that is all we pay for recruiting in the army."

—In good society, we are required to do obliging things to one another; in genteel society we are required only to say them.

—The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

—Wisdom consists in arming ourselves with fortitude sufficient for enabling us to support hardships, when they unavoidably happen.

—The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart can not be frozen in adversity.

—The happiness of man arises more from his inward than outward condition; and the amount of good in the world can not be much increased but by increasing the amount of goodness.

—Black Hawk, once being asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, Port Royal S. C., Sept. 17th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 40.]

I. Major General O. M. Mitchel, in obedience to orders from the Adjutant General's Office, hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

II. The following named officers are hereby announced as members of the Staff of the Major General Commanding the Department:

Major W. P. Prentice, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Lieutenants B. Birch, F. A. Mitchel and J. C. Williams, Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant Israel R. Sealy, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

III. Captain E. W. Mitchel, Assistant Quartermaster, is temporarily assigned to duty, and is hereby announced, as Acting Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Major General Commanding the Department.

O. M. MITCHEL, *Maj. Gen. Commanding.*

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 15.] *September 1, 1862.*

The Rear Admiral announces to the squadron under his command, the official appointment of Commander C. R. P. Rodgers as "Fleet Captain," the duties of which, in addition to those as Commander of the "Wabash," he has been performing since the 6th of March, 1862.

In order to give facility and expedition to the administrative duties of the squadron, it is hereby directed that all requisitions and communications pertaining to the armament, repairs, equipments, supplies and efficiency in general, of the vessels of this squadron, will be directed to the Rear Admiral unsealed, under cover to the Fleet Captain.

All reports from commanding officers of the operations of their commands, or of the execution of orders, and all matters connected with the personnel and discipline of their ships, will be addressed to the Rear Admiral.

S. F. DUPONT,
Commanding South Atl. Block's Squadron.

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