SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862,

BERTHAN CHAPTAN

vacuated, and that General Beauvegard has ellen back to some point on the Mobile, and a unexpected to the unskilled in mi rience, and who have watched with breathler uterest for tidings from the renewned Gen in command are given by the correspondent to the Savanah Republican, as follows:

The soil around Corintle is of that peculiar character which is very wet in winter and very dry in au amer. As was stated in a small branch, hear that own, where, two weaks afterwards, there was not a drop of water to be seen. The consequence was at the time of

and for their showers when remewed the analy in the watercourses, and the wells due of the man in low, dump places, the semy said not have remeined these as long as it as. The citizens use rain water, caught in isterns, from the first of October to the first of May, but the supply in the cisterns was not enthicited to last the array one week. In the neighborhood of Pea Ridge, the leading of the enemy's chief encampment, he water is better and the supply more abundant.

commanding points clong the several rolling to 1840, the same in which Met lellan grad. If this policy should be adopted, the South the rear. Indeed, the Federal works are supermanded. if not stronger, while their force is one-far af not one-third, g enter.

What Means Subjugation.

lowing true copy of a letter, found upon battle tield near Cortisth, which was left behind by the author in his swift flight from the scene of by which the agrarian hordes of the North are guns, and was promoted first heutenant, actuated in Conferencing and automorphis for his conduct at Uerro Gordo he was ectuated in Countenancing and supporting this HAMBURG, TRENESERS, April 27, 1862.

My Deac Sir: I wrote to you a few days since. Fearing, however, that it has been miscarried or intercepted, I write again. We are at this place, and expect to move forward in a short time on torinth a distance of sixteen prelighteen miles. We are expecting a hard convested battle, as we learn the rebels are in large force. Well, when that time comes up we will make the rebels feel the right and power of our seed I have seen many of the natives of this country. They present a weede-gone look. They look like they nove had any advantages of an education. I noticed some of the women's dresses. You ought to be here to take one gaze at their hage appearance. Their hoops are made of grapesine and white of applies. I feel sorry for the poor ignorant intugs. Well, we will teach faum, in a few days, how to do without white oak and grape-yine hoops. They are now the same as conquervine hoops. They are now the same as conquered, and one more blow and the country is ours. I have my eye on a fine situation, and how happy we will live when we get our Southern home. When we get possession of the lan? we can make the men raise cotton and corn, and the woman can not in the capacity of domestic

wants Miles and John, (the property of Mr. J. F. Butt, of Norfolk, Va.,) who remained in the city when it was taken possession of by Lincoln's troops unexpected by, kept peasession of their master's curriage and horses, made their escape to Suffolk, and have arrived in Charlotte, preferring to serve their local master than the serve and the fatigue and all the arrived in charlotte, preferring to serve their local master than the serve in the serve and the fatigue and all the arrived in the serve and the fatigue and all the arrived in the serve and the serve are served in the serve and the serve arrived in the serve and the serve and the serve are served as the serve and the serve are served as the serve and the serve are served as the Suffolk, and have arrived in Charlotte, endures all the fatigue and all the suffer Southern newspapers assimilar facility for preferring to serve their legal master than ing they may endure. His vigilance is adopting them. The recent two days en-

Castorn part of North Carolina, invaded

Memole of Sen. T. J. Jackson.

A friend of this illustrious warrier, whose deeds are now appunding from one end of the Confederate States to the other, has enabled us to give the following statch of command in the Confederate army. Since that time it has become a part of the his-

to go. Jackson immediately conceived the idea of filling the place he had left vacant. Our informant says that one day, while it was raining exceedingly hard, he burst suddenly into his office, the rain streaming from his clothes, and told him sights at all hazards and stevent cost. streaming from his clothes, and told him he must give him a letter to Mr. Hayes, at that time representative in Congress from the Lewis district. Upon being asked what he wanted with such a letter, he replied he wished to go to West Point. His friend pointed out to him what he regarded as the absurdity of such a scheme, seeing that he was zero deficient in the success there have do not be invasion, and achieve the final triamph of Southern independence defect and fine the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the final triamph of Southern independence defect and fine the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the strength of the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success to success the strength of the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success that he was zero deficient in the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in the success that we want to the success the seeing that he was zero deficient in seeing that he was very deficient in educa-tion, and would, therefore, probably not be able to stand the preliminary examination. He acknowledged the alloged deficiency, but said he was sure he had the perserverbut said he was sure he had the perserver-auce to make it up. He obtained the letter without any further difficulty, and that very evening borrowed a horse, under promise to send him back by a boy whom he carried with him, and rode to Clarks. promise to send him back by a boy whom he carried with him, and role to Clarks. gard, are not the sole hope and reliance burg to take the stage. It had been rain heres of success centre in the issue of one ing for weeks as it can only rain in that hopes of success centre in the issue of one country, the reads were muchly and worse or two battles to be tought by the splendid than we ever we heard of. Jackson ar. armies those able Generals command. The rived in time; but on account of the muddy confidence of the Southern people in even roads, the postmaster had furnished the mailtan hour before time, and the stage which has made heroes of the three gallant was already gone. With characteristic fidelity to his promise, Jackson sent the horse back, instead of riding him on in conquered—will not yield the cause—will mesmit of the stage, and took it on foot not, let weat or woe betide, box their proud pursuit of the stage, and took it on foot not, let weal or woe betide, bow their proud through the mud. After a run of thirteen necks to the yoke of Yankee despotism, and miles he overlook the sage, jumped in surrender this fair land to vandel pillage went to Washington all muddy as he was, rejan. It springs from a conviction that presented his letter to Mr. Hayes, and was such men will never lack followers, and that they will always be able to rally array of War who gave him the covered war that Al Wast Point he severely test the overy inch of ground, until the enemy rewant of early education, sathis indominated tires, baffled and exhausted. The opinion spirit overcame every obstacle. He was is almost universal at the South that the never marked for a demerit during his speediest mode of expelling the enemy at four years, and graduates with the class of from the South is to invade the North.

urediately, with the rank of second ficuten commanded by Jackson, Price, and Mor aut, to join General Taylor's a my in the gan. The chivalry of the South would Valley of the Rio Grande. He arrived rally to their standards with the alacrity If any one has his doubts of the result of the abilities of Palo Alto, Resear de la Palma, and Monterey, and before that setted foes be taught, at their own homes, authorized to of Buena Vista was ordered to join Gen something of the bitterness of aggressive lowing true only of a letter, found upon battle.

Scott before Vera Uniz. At the siege of war. They should be visited, not in the Scott before Vera Cruz. At the stege of this latter place he commanded a battery, infamous spirit of savage vandalism with this latter place he commanded a battery, which they have descerated everything conflict. Its contents serve to show the spirit the judgment with which he worked his brevetted captain. He was in all Scott's battles to the city of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was brevetted major for his services. On one occasion he com the enemy was so severe that more than already stormed the obnoxious battery.

until the secession of Virginia. In height he is about six feet, with a weigh of about one hundred and eighty. He is quite as remarkable for his moral as he has proved himself to be for his fighting qualities being a perfectly conscientious man, just in all his ways, and irreproachable in his dealings. My love to all the neighbours. Rise all the children for me, and tell them pa will come back again. Adicu, my dearest Nuc.

IAMES DONELY.

Mrs. Sue Donely, Mount Vernen, Illinois. By the politeness of Mr. Allen.

Description of a perfectly conscientious man, just in all his ways, and irreproachable in his dealings with his fellow mee. It is said to not four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend ont four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend on the four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend on the four times on dress parade to the troops who began to inquire how many Richmond by McClellau was tend on t pew of his church at Lexington, when he six Richmonds in the field. Five have I to be a man of almost great the six Richmonds in the field. Five have I VALUABLE NEGROES-FAITUFUL to be a man of almost superhunan enduself down on the ground anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers lives, and names to the various buttle-field, and the he name of free men under Yan- something marvellous. He never seems gagement before Richmond has been de-Mr. Butt is now a resident of Charlotte, personal scrutiny. He can neither be and we congratulate him, for the conduct caught napping nor whipped when he in that direction we have no means of as of his servants is conclusive evidence that is wide awake. The rapidity of his he is a good master, as well as that his marches is something portentous. He is heard of by the enemy at one point, and from Richmond the distance varying slight-

From the Argusts Constitutionshipt
Jackson, Price and Morgan.

These distinguished leaders have wen a lace in the popular heart which the most enwhed Generals might envy, and which gathered around our cause. Their gallant deads have, time and again, gleamed forth, with a splendor that brightened the gloomiest passages in the progress of the war, and illuminated the difficult path of our that time is tory of the country.

He was born in Clarksburg, in the country of Lewis, in the year 1825, of highly respectable pictate both whom died during his inflating fleaving him without a cent is the word. During his carry childhood he word with his uncle, whose name we did not make and at the age of sixteen he conducted himself so well, and produced such a favorable impression of his energy and integrity, that he was chosen constable of the country. In the year 1842 a cadet had been appointed from his district to West Point, who declined to go. Jackson immediately conceived to go. Jackson

of just retribution for their crimes. Evacuation of Norfolk. The Richmond Examiner of Tuesday

sacred in the South, but in the stern spirit

We have learned from what we conside man ed a battery apon which the fire of reliable authority that, since the late battles before Richmond, the Yankee forces half his troops, were raw, incominently ran. Jackson was advised to retreat; but he said if he could get a reinforcement of fifty regulars, he would take the enemy's battery opposed to him, instead of abandoning his own. He sent for the named reinforcement, but hofore it came he had reinforcement, but hofore it came he had by this campaign that he was compelled all blown up and levelled with the earth to resign. He accepted a professorship :: We lean further that the track of the North the Military Institute, where he continued folk and Petersburg railroad was torn and

McClellan has demolished more with his pen than Richard claimed to have done with his sword.

THE LOCALITY OF THE LATE BATTLE. to sleep, and lets nothing pass without his nominated the "Battle of the Seven Pines." Whother there in a spot so named or not Anorusa Case.—Mr. M. Potter, in before they can make up their minds to ly of course with the movements of the on the sast sale of the Shenandeah. He two armies—and was chiefly conducted on attacked him at suprise, and after a terribation part of North Carolina, invaded have little baggage, and he moves as near the farms of Mr. J. R. Mounteastle and ble battle of four hours completely routed

and children." De not leave your wom to the mercy of this merciless foe! Would it not have been bettter for New Orleans to have been laid in ruins, and we buried beneath the mass, than that we would be abjected to these untold sufferings ? life so princeless a boon, that for the pre servation of it no sperifice is too great!
Ah no! ah no! Rather let us die with you, oh our fathers ! Rather, like Virginius, plunge your own swords into our breasts, saying. This is all we can give

THE DAUGHTERS OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1862.

The Yankees at Port Roya'. The Yankees are not getting on very moothly in their "cotten growing" Port Royal. Family jars have sprung up

among themselves, and the negroes refuse to work for their new "masters." respondent of a Boston paper writes from Port Royal :

Mr. Pierce, government agent over the cotton plantations, and Col. Noble, cotton agent, have not been on the best of terms. nd a controversy as regards the right of and which Col Noble sent for, but Mr. Piece efused to deliver, has led some hard words. he finale of which was, Col. Noble knocked Ir. Pierce over, and General Hunter hereon ordered Colonel Noble home in

fort in a small sail best on her day of sail-ing, but General Hunter detained the Uahawba while he cent a small steamer and brought the recreamt cotton agent back. The cotton agents berate the Pierce party force met with a body of the enemy, who, as abolitionists, while they in turn are charged with sponging the government

of St. Helena, Port Royal, Ladies, Dawfusvicinity and they have planted about three thousand acres of corn, potatoes and vege-tables, and five thousand with cotton—as near as can be estimated. The average yield of cotton per acre is about one hun dred and fitty pounds, and is worth seventy-five cents per pound, being of the finest quality, thus yielding a revenue of alout 556-,000, hesides the vegetables and corn, supposed sufficient to supply this vicinity. he negroes, under their former masters. has usually one quarter of an acre to plant for themselves. Uncle Sam allows them one and a quarter, or even more, if they wish, sometimes. Rations are served out to them of sometimes bread, hominy, mola-ses and some meat, but only a portion of the allowance to the army. Government has tires far advanced them one dol lar per acre for what they have planted which is all the money they have received. They have no regular wages, nor is it determined what they shall receive, or is his regiment for their bravery and their it easy to know what they should receive. It is difficult to make them work, or inready stormed the obnoxious battery. the ground. The fortifications on Crancy —as they find something to eat from Mas-Jackson's health was so much shattered Island, Sewell's Point and Pig's Point were sa Lincoln, and seem to think they are not duce them to-if that sounds better North "free niggers" if they work. So they of ten take a day, or several lays to themsel ves, when their services are, perhaps, most needed, and go to Hilton Head, or Beau fort. For instance, some ground had been prepared for ploughing and planting, but just as they were needed the few men who inderstand that part went off for two days without the least notice, thus delaying the planting, which was then even late. til some method is adopted to make them feel the necessity of work for their own good, government will receive but little benefit comparatively. Their ideas of the value and uses of money are about as vague as young children's, and investments n hoopskirts and jewelry are indulged, while necessary garments are forgotten.

> More Particulars of the Battles in Western Virginia.

The following dispatch was received in Richmond yesterday:

STAUNTON, June 11 .- On Sunday

Eastern part of North Carolina, invaded by the Yankees, set all his slaves, as he supposed, but the entire gang made their gan

Our forces engaged were a Georgia rement, Preston's Light Artillery, Uol. Lamar's command, the Washington Artillery, (Louisiana Battalion,) and others. Th fighting, we are informed, was hard while it lasted. Gen. W. D. Smith was in command. Our infantry forces marched out month. about 11 a. m. The arrillery on our side became engaged about one o'clock.

These were the only particulars we could gather up to a late hour last night. Col. Lamar, commanding the artiliery at Secessionville, also kept up a constant fire on the enemy's hoats and on his land camp. On Monday last a shot from one of Col.

About 8,000 prisoners were secured as the amar's guns struck tie mast of a Yankee proeller and took it out of her, when another steamer came up and towed the disa bled boat aftay.

The Lie coln troops have landed in force on the James' Island side of the Stono River, just west and above Battery Island. in number about sixteen regiments, accord ing to the evidence of another prisoner taken Monday night, who also said that few more regiments were expected.

They are no doubt entrenching them-

selves, and expect soon to make their posi-tion the base of their operations against the city.

Four large transports were off Stone Bar and eight propellers off this port Tuesday. Col. Noble to a horse and saddle on one of LATER. A gentleman who left the the plantations under Mr. Pierce's charge, neighborhood of Stone river about nine o'clock Tuesday night gives us the following account : A severe fight between the ene my and a small portion of our forces, under the command of Gen. W. D. Smith, took the Cahawha to New York. Col. Noble, of our forces were sent out as skirm'shers, thinking to evade the order, left for Beauwith orders to seour the woods in front of tono river, behind which several of the

nemy's gun-boats were lying. The right wing of our force was deploy. after a short fight, retreated to their gun-

There are about ten thousand contra-bands, including all clauses, on the islands mand of Col. Williams, with the 47th Ga nearly four times their number.

The enemy were also protected by a veappreaching darkness and the continued | wounded. reinforcements of the enemy compelled them to retire. The gun hoats during the fight also kept up a continual shelling of the woods beyond the forces engaged; designed to prevent the arrival of reinforce-

The fight lasted about four hours. The casualties were thirty or forty of our men wounded by the fire of the enemy's infant ry. Captun Williams, of the forty-seventh Georgia regiment, we regret to learn, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's breastwork.

callant bearing during the action. Our informant, who saw Col. Williams after the action, heard him say that a large number of the enemy were killed and wounded in the engagement.

The place where the fight took place about three miles from the lines of our en-

Heavy firing was kept up to a late hour last night. It is supposed the enemy were engaged in shelling the woods while landing reinforcements.-Charleston Courier,

The Fght on James' Island. from the city, last evening in which,

though our troops fought gallantly, they

were repulsed, with a loss of about seventy. The enemy occupied a very strong closed upon the scene, they slept in the ca-The Forty seventh Georgia regiment had advanced in the lights. Our exha

Ewell's command, with a part of Jackson's, No firing has been heard to day, but at advance was as stoney that the o attacked Fremout near Gross Keys, five miles from Port Republic. Fremout was recommenced and continues steadily in a decrease was as stoked that the commenced and continues steadily in a dud charge from the next line and charge from the color grand of the Pal Brown of the Sharp Shopters ten were shot down that Virginia, were detailed to soon the words of eighty in the color companies forty outpost, when one of the Greys perceived one of their sentinels taking "dead aim" at him. A there was no time to say anything. he ladited his piece and blazed away at his adversary, killed him, and half a dozen Yankees sprang

A Tenching Appeni.

We need not showed to the attention of our readers the following simple, touching, beantiful, apped of the lovely daughters of New Cricans. We could add nothing to its melting pathon. Every soldier in the aftenoon to about eight officed in the first showed in the fi

The gentleman above referred to fully confirms what has been heretoiore reported in our paper respecting the achieve ments of Jackson's army within the last

month.

There is no truth in the report that the prisoners at Front Royal had been re-captured by the enemy. All the prisoners were brought off, except a few of the Alout 8,000 prisoners were secured as the cuits of the expedition down the Valley. Dur informant, a physician, estimates the value of the medical scores taken at Winchester at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 .-The stores cultrace almost everything useful and valuable in the medical department. Including a very large quantity of opium.

The value of all the articles secured to the The value of all the articles secured to the Confederacy is estimated at several millions. The loss to the enemy is admitted, by one of Bauks' Chief Commissaries, who is now a prisoner, to be almost incalculable.

The gentleman above alluded to, states on authority which he thought entitled to credit that General Ranks.

credit, that General Banks put stolen ne-groes into his wagons and made his tired soldiers walk-for which, and for other al leged bad acts, he is severely denounced by some of the prisoners. He seems to be disliked by his soldiers.

Jackson did not go into Maryland, as re ported. Some of his cavalry may have crossed the river, and probably did. They burnt one or two bridges on the Baltimere and Ohio railroad, and tore up the tree.

for some distance.
In the period of 22 days Jackson marched from Stanaton to McDowell, where, in conjunction with Juhnson, he whipped Mil-roy; thence to Franklin, 30 miles distant; thence to Harrisonburg, 95 miles, over Shenandoah mountain, "a real Jordan road," not confuse him. To as a soldier described it; thence to Front trial, Dr. Parkhurst u regiment. Col. Williams, with the 47th Ga chester, 20 miles; thence beyond Charles ton, 26 miles. In his expedition he fought four battles and a number of skirmishes, Welsh, Irish, and foreign words whelming force of the enemy, estimated as millions of do'la's worth from the enemy, and chased Banks out of the Valley of ry strong abattis. The gallant 47th, how-ever, charged the enemy several times with this he did in 22 days, and with a loss of great impetuosity, and withdrew only when but little upwards of 100 in killed and

In this sketch we omit all mention of what the telegraph is telling us that Jack son is now doing. That, we hope, will make up another chapter of fame for the untiring hero.

following from the Richmond Disputch : Col. Jenkins, commanding brigade, led in person his own regiment (the Palmetto Shurp Shooters) and the 6th South Carolina regiment, and having flanked the ene my on their right, changed front and drove dwn their right, enanged front and drove dwn their lines, meeting and routing five lin-esof fresh troops, consisting of the following regiments: 10th Pennsylvania, 52d Penn-sylvania, 10th Massachusetts, 56th New York, 100th New York, 11th Maine, and 1st Kentneky, as was ascertained from their wounded and prisoners. The advance was begun about 21 p. m., and she last fire given at 20 minutes to 8 p. m., driving through four camps, over three abattis of fallen tim-ber, over two batteries, to six hundred yards across the Williamsburg road, touting it every ease the group. These being ad vanced upon down the Williamsburg road. front at seventy-tive yards, a charge was made, routing the last line. This was at-CHARLESTON, June 11.-There was a ter dark. At this last charge, the Palmetharp fight on James, Island, five miles to Sharp Shooters and 6th regiment were reinforced by the 28th Georgia and 5th

South Carolins, who had been gallantly fighting on the right, and night having emy's camp, at least one mile turther downthe Williamsburg road than our next troops bore the brunt of the fight. Company K. suffereds everely. The enemy loss was less than ours. He was protected by folled trees. After our troops retreated, the enemy kept shelling the field, preventing us from recovering our killed and badly wounded. The fights that they found shelter for the night in the fights. Our exhaust the field and badly wounded.

limed and change front to the next lime. Of closes in the robst guard of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters ten were shot down, and
of cighty in the color companies forty were
killed and we galled.

Among the incriments of the late battle
may be mantioned the fact that one company of Colone Lenkins' First Regiment of
Palmetto Sharp Shooters, Company E. Captain Colclough, captured one hundred and thirty prisoners by thomselves. They were deployed as thumishers at the time.

deployed as skirmishers at the time.
The 5th South Carolina, Colonel Giles, captured three regimental colors, together gone be with one rad flag. This latter was taken ever, by Captain Walton, acting on General R. H. Anderson's staff, and presented to the regiment in the hottest of the fight.

All the reports from Europe are highly estisfactory for the Confederate States.

them.

Rarly yesterday morning is evident to our pickets that the credted rifle pens near the westerded rifle pens near the wounded by their sharp-shoot. Kirkpatrick's artillery, from was ordered up within rangulared the woods and pens of by rapid discharges of sho amongst them, but with what the enemy was unknown. No jured among the artillerists.

of a Texas regiment, on duty on a ahominy, caw a short distance in of them what appeared to be a moving in the bushes. One of

The learned Bishop Jewel, who died i

Weish, Irish, and foreign words, and after once or twice reading, and a little resident tion, he repeated them all backward and forward. In the year 1568, Sir Kichelm Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, having read to him from Erasmus paraphrase, the last clauses of ten lines, confused and imperfect, with the view of more fully trying his gift, sitting silent awhile, and covering his head with his hand, he rebearsed all the broken parts the right way, and the contrary, without hoststice. He professed to teach this art to others, and so instructed his tutor, Dr. Parkhars, at Zurich, that within twenty-cight days and so instructed his tutor, Dr. Parkhus at Zurich, that within twenty-eight do by giving only one hour each day to subject, he tearned all the twenty-eigen chapters of the Gospel of Matthew so a feetly, that he could repeat any was selling what west before and what follows: COL. JENKINS' COMMAND. - We get the

MY MOTHER.
The judicence of a christian me pure, usselfish love upon her child is nev-er lost. Worldly pursuits may cover it from sight-love, warm and passion seem to burn it from the heart, but subtle goutleness it still exerts its bullon ed power. Many a dying bed has borne such testimony as the following:

"If I could only see my mother?"
Again and again was that yearing ery

Again and again was that yearing of repeated—
"If I could only see my mother!"

The vessels rocked, and the waters, cha sed by a tresh wind, played unsically against the side of the ship. The sides a recond mate, quite youthful, by in his narrow bed, his eye glasing, his limit stiffening, his breath failing. It was a pleasant to die thus in this shaking, plus and him this shaking, plus and him that he accorded not to mind he

from New Orleans, was eval had gone to Vicksburg.