

The Advanced Corps of an Army.

The following remarks, on the subject of marches, are taken from a little work, "On the Duties of Troops composing the Advanced Corps of an Army," by Lieut. Col. Leach, of the British Army; a work which, for its sound practical views, made in the vein of a judicious, well-informed soldier, who has seen service, commends itself to the juniors of the profession generally.

"At the time the following orders were first issued for the march of the light-division, in the summer of 1809, on its route from Lisbon to Talavera, the troops moved off by whole or half sections, according to the width of the road; but, at a later period, a general order appeared, which directed that the infantry should march by threes.

"The division having formed in rear of the leading battalion, at whole, half, or quarter distance, or in close column, and the baggage being assembled in rear of it, the march was commenced with precisely the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment or regiments moving in or out of a garrison town; the bands playing, the light infantry with arms sloped, and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, and exact wheeling distances of the sections preserved, and perfect silence observed.

"After having proceeded a short distance in this manner, the word of command, 'March at ease,' was given by the general at the head of the leading battalion, and this was passed quickly on to the rear from company to company. The captains, instead of continuing at the head of their companies, dropped back to the rear of them: the reasons for allotting this station to them was, that they might see any men of their respective companies who attempted to leave the ranks without leave. The officers and non-commissioned officers preserved the wheeling distances. The soldiers now carried their arms in any manner most convenient. Some slung them over their shoulders, (most of them, indeed, preferred this mode as the least fatiguing,) others sloped them, and they constantly changed from the right hand or right shoulder to the left. Whilst some lighted their short black pipes, others sung or amused their comrades with stories and jests, as is usual on those occasions. Although allowed to prosecute the march in this easy and unrestrained manner, a heavy penalty, nevertheless, awaited the man who quitted the ranks without permission from the captain or officer commanding his company. The captains were always provided with tickets bearing their own signature, on each of which was written, 'The bearer has my permission to fall out of the ranks, being unable to proceed with the regiment.' Any soldier found on the line of march by the rear guard, without a ticket, was liable to be punished for disobedience of orders; and, as no difficulty was ever experienced by men who were sick, or knocked up, in procuring this certificate of inability to keep up with their regiments, such offenders certainly merited punishment.

"If a soldier wanted to fall out of the ranks for a few minutes only, he was required to ask leave of the captain to do so, and, moreover, to take off his knapsack, and to give it, together with his musket, in charge of the men of his own section, to be carried by them until he rejoined them. This was an admirable order, and it operated in two ways; first, the soldier was enabled, not being encumbered with either knapsack or musket, more speedily to overtake the column on its march; and secondly, if he loitered unnecessarily on the way to rejoin his comrades, who were doubly burdened with his arms and pack, he would be certain to incur their displeasure.

"About once in every hour and a quarter or half, a halt was ordered, and ten or twelve minutes allowed for the men to rest. When practicable, this was done on ground near which there was water; but it is almost unnecessary to add, that very frequently it was not possible to find such favorable spots.

"Preparatory to those temporary halts, the word of command, 'Attention!' was given at the head of the leading regiment, and passed on rapidly, (as already stated) from company to company. Upon this, the captains moved quickly from the rear of their companies to the front; the arms of the soldiers were regularly shouldered or slung; perfect silence was observed; the pipes were instantaneously put out of sight, either in the haversacks or elsewhere; the dressing and the wheeling distances of the sections were correctly kept; and in an instant there was a magical change from apparent irregularity to most perfect discipline and order.

"On resuming the march after those halts, the troops observed the same extreme regularity during the first hundred or two of yards, as I have already described. The words 'March at ease' being again given, they returned to the song, the story, and the tobacco-pipe.

"On approaching rivulets or shallow pieces of water, which it was necessary should be passed, neither officers nor soldiers were allowed to pick their way

through, nor was the smallest break or irregularity permitted to exist in the ranks; but the column marched through by half sections, sections, or sub-divisions, (according to the width of the ford,) preserving the same order as if moving along a road.

"That this regulation was, on some occasions, too rigidly enforced, I have never heard disputed; still, the object at which it aimed, viz., that of expending as little time as possible on each day's march, so as to give the soldiers time to take their rest, to construct huts in the bivouac, to wash their linen, to mend their clothes or shoes, to draw their rations, and to cook their meals, that they might be fresh for whatever fatigues happened to be in store for them, was indisputably a most desirable one.

"Those who have campaigned know, that in advancing to attack an enemy, or in retiring before one, the passage of rivers in the line of march, even if so deep as to reach their middles, and under the fire of an enemy also, are expected to be crossed by the troops without a greater derangement taking place in their order of march than the obstacles which they are in the act of encountering, must necessarily produce in a greater or less degree.

"With a detachment consisting of a few hundred men, at a distance from an enemy, and with ample time before them to get over their day's march, it would appear that this order might well be dispensed with; but with a division of four or five thousand men, the case is widely different.

"Let it be supposed that it has arrived at a stream which admits of being passed by sections, subdivisions, or even by companies; and that, instead of proceeding straight through it in this manner, every soldier is permitted to pick his way across in any manner he may think proper, and to break off from his place in the ranks, what a vast loss of time would this occasion! When would the rear of the column have effected its passage? Surely the patience of those belonging to the front, centre, and rear of this body of four thousand soldiers, would be pretty well exhausted long before the opposite bank was gained by the whole, and the march resumed.

"In the rugged and mountainous districts which the army so frequently traversed in the Peninsula, it encountered various defiles and other obstacles, which precluded the possibility of their being passed except by a very small number of men at a time; and the following mode was therefore adopted by each company in making its way along. The first company of the leading battalion, as soon as it had disentangled itself from the defile or broken ground, was directed to march forward, perhaps about a quarter of a mile; there to pile arms, and the men to rest. The head of the next company, when it had cleared the defile, halted about thirty or forty yards on the other side, until all the men belonging to it came up in succession. This done, the captain moved it forward independently until it joined the leading company, where it piled arms. Thus, each company, as soon as it had cleared the obstacles, was brought up en masse, and at a regular pace, without reference to those in its rear. By those means that most unutilized exhibition of file after file running on, like a string of wild geese, to catch those in their front, was entirely avoided.

"Few things tend so effectually to fatigue and irritate soldiers who are already jaded, as that of trotting on, bending under the weight of pack, belts, and musket, to overtake those who continue to march on in their front.

"When the division was about to perform a march not in the immediate vicinity of an enemy, the following arrangements were made either for bivouacking or quartering it, (as the case might be,) so that no time should be lost after it had reached its destination.

"A staff officer, accompanied by the quartermasters of the division, or (if other duties at that moment were required to be performed by the quartermasters) by a subaltern of each regiment, preceded the troops on horseback, so as to arrive long before them at the ground on which they were to halt for the day, or at the town or village in which it was intended they should be quartered.

"A whole street, or part of one, (as circumstances admitted,) was allotted by the staff officer to the quartermasters for each of their regiments, who immediately divided the street into equal portions for the different companies, reserving a house or two for the staff of the regiment.

"A sergeant of every company of the division being sent forward so as to arrive long before the troops, and being told by his quartermaster how many and what buildings were set apart for his own people, again subdivided the houses into four equal parts for each of the sections.

"In the event of any noise or disturbance taking place, whether by day or by night, the probabilities were that the officers belonging to the companies who, on such irregularities were going on, would certainly hear it, and as instantaneously put an end to it.

"If, then, the division marched into a

town, each company was by its sergeant conducted to the houses allotted to it; in which they were established in a very few minutes. It rarely happened, therefore, that the soldiers were kept waiting in the streets for any length of time, as has too often been the case.

"Should it, on the other hand, have been intended to bivouac the division, instead of putting it into houses, arrangements of a similar nature were adopted, by sending forward officers and sergeants to take up the ground; by which means each company marched at once up to its own sergeant, on whom they formed in open column.

"The rolls were immediately called; the men first for duty were warned for guards, (also inlying and outlying pickets, if near the enemy,) for fatigue duties, to draw the rations, to procure wood for cooking if none was near at hand, to go for water if no river flowed near the encampment, &c., &c.

"This done, and the alarm-post, or place of general assembly, having been pointed out to every one, the men were dismissed; the arms piled, the cooking immediately commenced, and all further parades were dispensed with for the day, except a roll-call about sunset.

"Parties to procure forage, whether green or dry, were sent out in charge of an officer as soon as the troops were dismissed.

"Among the various regulations laid down for the light division, I must not omit to mention what were termed mule-guards.

"A corporal and three privates of every company, mounted guard at nightfall, whenever the division was encamped. The particular duty expected from the sentinels of these company guards, was to keep an eye to the baggage animals belonging to their officers, (which were picketed to the trees or fastened in some other manner,) and to prevent them from breaking loose.

"After the establishment of those little guards, but few instances occurred of whole troops of noisy mules, horses, and asses, chasing each other round and through the camp or bivouac, and galloping over the faces and bodies of the soldiers while they were asleep.

"Independent of their utility in this way, every company in the division, having its own sentinel, was sure to be instantly apprized of any alarm during the night from the pickets in front; and they were enabled, also, to communicate to their respective companies, without the least delay, any orders arriving at the camp.

"Those only who have witnessed it can thoroughly understand with what uncommon facility and dispatch the division could suddenly get under arms, form in column of march, load the baggage, and proceed on the route chalked out for it."

A FRIGHTFUL CONTINGENCY.—A farmer, from the neighborhood of Galston, took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting in Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalcules contained in a drop of water came to be shown off. These seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others. She sat patiently, however, till the "water-tigers," magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude sake; come awa', John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show? keep us a man, what wad come o' us if thae awfu'-like brutes wad break.

VITALITY IN HORSES.—Some experiments have recently been made in France, by persons skilled in the veterinary art, with a view of ascertaining how long horses may live without food in certain contingencies, as, for example, being shut up in besieged places. These results have been achieved: A horse may live for twenty-five days without solid food, and only drink. He may live for seventeen days without eating or drinking. He can live only five days, when consuming solid food, without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the sustenance of the horse, and the desire the animal must feel to be supplied with it. A horse which had been deprived of water for the space of three days, drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.

A SERMON BY A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—On Sunday, the 21st inst., Rev. Mr. Robin, chaplain of the Twenty-first New York State volunteers, preached in camp near Sharpsburg. He was followed by Brigadier-General Patrick, the brave and skillful general who has command of the brigade, and who has led it most gallantly in action, and brought it safely from the field, though with more diminished numbers than when it entered, many a time. Gen. Patrick may not be known to many as a christian general, as well as an experienced and distinguished one, but so he is, and he is known among his men by the sobriquet, "Parson Patrick."

OLD ABE'S LAST JOKE.—When our jesting President heard of the recent raid fit Fairfax, in which a brigadier-general and a number of valuable horses were captured, he gravely observed, "Well, I am sorry for the horses." "Sorry for the horses," Mr. President!" exclaimed the secretary of war, raising his spectacles and throwing himself back in his chair in astonishment. "Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I can make a brigadier-general in five minutes; but it is not so easy to replace a hundred and ten horses."

The End of the Polish Revolution.

The brave and heroic leader of the Polish insurgents, Gen. Langiewicz, has, sooner than was expected, met with the fate which the great disparity between the Polish and the Russian forces made inevitable. The great battle between the Russians and the main bulk of the insurgents under his immediate command, which Langiewicz had anxiously endeavored to put off as long as possible, has taken place, and, although the detailed accounts of it have not yet reached us, we know that the brave Pole has been totally defeated, wounded, and conveyed to Austrian territory. The government of Austria is reported to have assigned to him some Austrian town as his place of residence, or, according to a letter account, to have conveyed him to the fortress of Cracow. His army has been dispersed, and a large portion of it has likewise been driven into Galicia.

We think it highly probable that this crushing defeat will be followed by a speedy suppression of the revolution. The army of Langiewicz was the only considerable body that the national party had been able to rally; its dispersion must, of course, spread consternation and dismay among the smaller bands of guerrillas. Langiewicz, moreover, was the only leader who had gained a military reputation and sufficient distinction to concentrate upon himself the hopes of the nation. Even if the insurrection should linger on for some time, it will be difficult to find a successor to Langiewicz as dictator.

Simultaneously with the defeat of Langiewicz, the English and French papers, and even the official *Moniteur*, were announcing that the insurrection was still spreading beyond the five governments (Warsaw, Ploetz, Lublin, Radom, and Augustowo,) constituting the kingdom of Poland, into the provinces belonging to Russia. Raczynski, one of the insurgent chiefs, is reported to have, after many engagements, succeeded in leading his band, which had been continually increasing in numbers, to Pinsk, in the government of Minsk, to have occupied the town, and proclaimed the national government. In the government of Mohilew, the insurgents had been victorious over the Russians at Rudnika. In Podolia, the insurrection was likewise spreading, according to late accounts. But all this, we fear, will be of little avail. After the dispersion of the main army, but little of artillery and of ammunition will be left to the insurgents, and the occupation of the Galician frontier by the Russians will put obstacles almost insurmountable in the way of getting fresh supplies. The speedy termination of the insurrection is foreshadowed by the latest news received at London, indicating continuing Russian successes.

The hope of an armed intervention in favor of Poland, which the more ardent of her friends had for some time indulged, was destroyed by the official declaration of the French government before the French senate. But strong diplomatic representations in behalf of an amnesty and far-reaching concessions to the Poles will be made by most of the European governments, and, we hope, not altogether without success. — *Tribune*.

A Hardshell Sermon.

Rev. J. H. Anghey, a Union refugee from Mississippi, gives the following as a true report of a portion of a sermon he heard from a primitive or hardshell baptist in that state. It was a warm morning in July, and the reverend gentleman took off his coat and vest, rolled up his sleeves, and began:

"My Brethering and Sistern—I air a ignorant man, followed the plow all my life and never rubbed agin nary college. As I said afore, I'm ignorant, and I thank God for it. [Brother Jones responds, 'Passon, yer ort ter be very thankful, for yer very ignorant.'] Well, I'm agin all high larn't fellers that preaches grammar and Greek for a thousand dollars a year. They preaches for the money, and they gits it, and that's all they'll git. They've got so high larn't they contradicts scrip'ture, what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They says it don't but that the yerth whirls round like clay to the seal. What ud come of the water in the wells of it? Wodent it all spill out and leave 'em dry, and where ed we be? I may say to them, as the sarpent said unto David, much learning hath made thee mad.

"When I preaches, I never takes a text till I goes fiter the pulpit; then I preaches a plain sarment, what even women can understand. I never premeditates, but what is given to me in that same hour, that I sez. Now I'm a gwine ter open the bible, and the first verse I sees, I'm a gwine to take it for a text. [Suiting the action to the word, he opened the bible, and commenced reading and spelling together.] Man is f-e-a-r-f-u-l-l-y—fearfully and w-o-n-d-e-r-f-u-l-l-y—wonderfully m-a-d-e—mad. "Man is fearfully and wonderfully made." [Pronounced mad.] Well, it's a quar text, but I said I see a gwine to preach from it, and I'm a gwine to do it. In the first place, I'll divide my sarment into three heads. First and foremost, I show you that a man will git mad. 2d. That sometime he'll git fearfully mad; and thirdly and lastly, when thar's lots of things to vex and pester him, he'll git fearfully and wonderfully mad. And in the application I'll show you that good men sometimes gits mad, for the postle David himself, who wrote the text, god mad, and called all men liars, and cussed his enemies, wishin' 'em to go down quick in to hell; and Noah, he got tite, and cussed his nigger boy Ham; just like some drunken masters now cusses their niggers. But Noah and David repented; and all on us what gits mad must repent, or the devil'll git us."

One of the Committee of Arrangements for the Union meeting in New York called on a prominent banker in Wall street for a small subscription to aid in paying the expenses. The broker asked him how much the meeting would cost; the answer was, not far from \$600—including rent, advertising, &c. "Very well," said the broker, "send me the bill, I'll pay it myself;" and he did. It may be well enough to add that the same broker has refused from the beginning to buy a dollar of gold, or do anything else to throw even apparent discredit on the government.

Ex-Senator Slidell's property about to be confiscated in New Orleans is valued at \$230,000. Most of his property and his person are in Europe.

General McClellan.

The congressional report on the conduct of the war is remarkable as dealing not with opinions, or arguments, or theories, but mainly with facts. It is a historical statement of the evidence on certain important points. We have already presented in these columns an impartial summary of this evidence; let us endeavor to note now more briefly the conclusions which it establishes. We will try to state them in such a way that, however they may conflict with personal partialities or prejudices, they shall not be controvertible as matters of fact.

The army of the Potomac was organized by Major-General McClellan. By the first of October, 1861, it numbered 185,000 men, and was in all respects fit for immediate service. The rebel army at Manassas, which was opposed to it, was less than 70,000 strong. But the army of the Potomac nevertheless remained inactive during the whole winter of 1861-2, and did not move till the rebels voluntarily evacuated Manassas in March. A victory that winter would have annihilated the rebellion. It is not now disputed that our army would have won a victory if it had been tried, and that Gen. McClellan is solely responsible for its failure to try.

Secondly: The blockade of the Potomac might have been prevented or raised at any time during that winter by naval force with the co-operation of 4,000 troops. Gen. McClellan withdrew the troops, and is solely responsible for the continuance of the blockade.

Thirdly: The peninsular campaign was Gen. McClellan's own plan, reluctantly acquiesced in by the President, and undertaken by McClellan on the express condition that he should leave a force sufficient, in the opinion of all his corps commanders, for the defence of Washington. They fixed the number of that force at 55,000. But Gen. McClellan, in violation of his agreement and of the orders of the President, withdrew all but 18,000 troops from the capital, part even of those being raw, and no light artillery left them. The President, therefore, ordered the corps of McDowell to remain for the defence of Washington, and even including this corps the specified number of troops was not made up. Yet this is what is termed an "interference with General McClellan's plan," and is in substance the only ground of complaint against the President, and the only excuse offered for the failure of the peninsular campaign.

Fourthly: McClellan took with him to the peninsula more than 100,000 troops. The rebels had less than 20,000 to resist his occupation of Yorktown. But he sat down to besiege it; the rebels concluded to reinforce and resist, and after a month's delay the place was evacuated by the rebels without firing a gun, just as McClellan was ready to open his batteries. Meanwhile part of McDowell's corps had been sent him. It is now known that Yorktown might have been taken at once, and that Richmond would have fallen with it. For the delay and failure McClellan alone is responsible.

Fifthly: There were three other occasions when, if McClellan had improved his advantage, Richmond might have been taken by the troops who cockpit at once have been moved against it; viz.: after the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill. Each time he hesitated to advance till it was too late, and the rebel capital was saved.

Sixthly: The retreat of the army of the Potomac after and during the seven days' battles was precipitate and premature. The battles were all fought by the corps commanders, Gen. McClellan's only share in the operation being to order and superintend the unnecessary retreats by night. And when, finally, after the splendid victory of Malvern Hill, in his absence, he again fell back to Harrison's Bar, he despaired of his army, made no preparations for defense for twenty-four hours after, had resolved on surrendering his whole army if again attacked, and was only saved from that disgrace by a rain which prevented the enemy from moving his artillery.

Seventhly: All possible re-enforcements were sent to McClellan while he was on the Peninsula. The letters of the President, of the Secretary of War, and of Gen. Halleck conclusively prove that every effort was made to sustain and re-enforce McClellan, that troops were even sent him which were deemed indispensable to the safety of Washington, and that they were refused him only when no more remained to be sent.

Eighthly: When ordered to withdraw his army from Harrison's Bar, Gen. McClellan delayed the execution of the order eleven days after its receipt. By that delay the safety of the army of Virginia and Washington was imminently endangered, and still more so by McClellan's subsequent failure to heartily co-operate with Gen. Pope.

Ninthly: The battle of Antietam, which was an indecisive success, might have been a complete victory and would have been followed by the destruction or capture of the rebel army, if it had been skillfully fought by McClellan, or if he had renewed the attack next morning as Burnside and Sumner advised.

Tenthly: The protracted inactivity after that battle from the 17th of September to the 26th of October was unnecessary, in direct defiance of positive orders, disastrous to the national cause, and the salvation of the rebellion. The sole responsibility for it rests on Gen. McClellan. The immediate cause of his removal seems to have been this latest and most persistent insubordination.

We have no comments to offer on these statements. They are not charges against Gen. McClellan—they are the findings of an impartial jury on the evidence submitted to them. The sentence which history will pronounce we do not care to anticipate. But this general, so generally trusted, so lavishly supplied with men and material, so cordially sustained, so tenderly borne with, so long retained in a command which he repeatedly proved himself unequal to wield, cannot longer demand that the evidence of his incapacity should be withheld, or the judgement of the nation be willfully blinded. — *Tribune*.

Com. Charles Stewart, (Old Ironsides,) was some time ago made a flag-officer, with a salary of \$4,500 per annum. More recently he was promoted to be rear-admiral, with \$2,500 a year. "He has persistently declined the latter appointment, preferring not to pay \$2,000 for a mere title.

MISCELLANEOUS AND NEWS ITEMS.

Recently, Secretary Chase of the treasury department, found upon a desk in his office, what at first appeared to be a picture of an "infernal machine," looking very much like a goose, but which on further examination proved to be a drawing of an ingenious invention for turning gold eagles into "greenbacks," with the secretary himself operating it, and slowly feeding it with "yaller boys" at one end, while the government currency came out at the other end, flying about like the leaves of autumn. While he was examining it, the President came in as he daily does, for consultation. Mr. Chase handed him the drawing, and as the roguish eye of our chief magistrate recognized the likeness of the secretary, he exclaimed—

"Capital joke, isn't it Mr. Chase?" "A joke," said the irate financier, "I'd give a thousand dollars to know who left it here."

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Lincoln, "you would hardly do that."

"Yes I would," asserted the secretary. "Would you, though?" inquired the president, with that deliberate manner that characterizes him when he is really in earnest—"Well, which end would you pay from?"

A lieutenant-colonel who was wounded at Murfreesboro', who had been stopping awhile at a certain hotel, on the twentieth day called for his bill. The obliging clerk handed him the document with twenty days multiplied by \$4. The colonel scanned the bill and observed its footing up, \$80. He turned to the doctor, who was present, and asked him if he did not think that pretty heavy. The doctor, with that peculiar toss of the head which indicates a small whirlwind, said: "No; if you had to pay \$4 for a gobbler, \$1 a dozen for eggs, \$4 a pound for Rio coffee, \$1.25 for butter, \$15 a bushel for potatoes, and \$5 pair for shad, you'd think it was light."

The colonel ran his eye over his bill again, and quietly replied: "Well, I've been here twenty days, and—the article you have mentioned have I seen on your table?"

It is said that the doctor rushed out into the back yard, and did not cool off till he had whipped three little niggers. — *Richmond Whig*.

Why is the letter E a most lazy and extravagant letter? Because it is always in bed and never out of debt.

Why is the letter E a most desirable letter? Because it is essential to ease, pleasure, and happiness.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it is the end of pork.

When may the letter A be looked on as a dead letter? When it is in death.

When is the letter U most flurried? When it is in confusion.

Why is the letter O the jolliest letter in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

A clever hit was made at Albany the other day, in a passage-at-arms between the attorneys who were advocating before a committee the claims of the Broadway railroad bill, and those of the stage interest, which figures in opposition. The attorney for the latter having made a great flourish of "facts and figures" in a strain of vehement declamation, a gentleman present, who appeared for the other side, remarked: "The gentleman seems to think with Shakespeare that 'All the world's a stage,' and that his clients own a majority of the stock." "The point was well taken," as the parliamentary phrase is, and raised a shout of laughter.

A certain lady conceived a violent attachment for Robert Leighton. She was not without charms, and she showed them off in his presence most dexterously. She was very constant in her attentions to the archbishop, very much interested in his discourses, and in his work, and made him many handsome presents. As he seemed, however, to be indifferent in the matter, and her prospects of success not particularly bright, she, one day, in the arbor of her passion, said to him: "Mr. Leighton, what do you think? I have dreamed three successive nights that you and I were married!" His cool, philosophic answer was: "When, dear madam, I dream so top, we undoubtedly shall be married."

* Neighbor Smith had a party at his residence a few evenings since, and the "dear boy" Charles, a five year old, was favored with permission to be seen in the parlor. "Pa" is son'w'hat proud of the boy. Charles was elaborately got up for the occasion. Among other extras, the little fellow's hair was treated to a liberal supply of Eau de Cologne, to his huge gratification. He entered the parlor, and surveying himself as he made his bow to the ladies and gentlemen, "Look here," said he, proudly, "if any of you smells a smell, that's me." The effect was decided, and Charles became the hero of the evening.

The Edinburgh Review enumerates the number of words in the English language acquired in childhood at one hundred, and this by an imitative process which waxes less active as the child becomes an adult. If he does not belong to the educated classes of society, he will at no period acquire more than three hundred or three hundred and fifty. Upon a stock of twice that amount he may mix with learned men and even write a book; and this when our entire vocabulary contains thirty-five thousand words.

A corporal in a West Virginia regiment went home on "furlough," and at its expiration applied for an extension in this style:

"My dear Commander, it is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am a taken of the Mumps, and hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing; but if there are danger or if you think there ar Report to me at Buckanoh and I am at your command my dear Commander, Mumps or no Mumps."

The N. Y. Sunday Times thus speaks of the wonderful attraction of dissimilarities that we see every day: "Tall men usually marry little women; a frivolous prattler of small talk will select a husband of sense and taciturnity; a man who could hardly distinguish between the strains of a dead march and the jerky semiquavers of 'Yankee Doodle,' is captivated by the piano performances of some amateur imitator of the tinkled brass-wire sweetness of operatic arias long drawn out; and the roguic who regards honesty as akin to insanity, links himself to a girl who is as pious as Ophelea."