NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CAN'ST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER. The Kingdom of Glory. We talk of its temple of light.

And splendors so rich and so fair,— Its millions in garment so white, "But what must it be to be there?" We talk of its rapturous songs, And breezes and ambient air,-

Its freedom from sorrows and wrongs, "But what must it be to be there?" We talk of its river of life, And blessings which Christians shall share, Its freedom from battle and strife, & But what must it be to be there?"

We tailk of its heavenly plains, And blossoms and fragrance so rare, The kingdom where Jesus Christ reigns, "But what must it be to be there?"

We talk of its peerless white throne, And safety from dangers and care, its beauties which ages have known, But what must it be to be there."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Appeal in Behalf of the Poor of Ireland-Prentiss.

There lies upon the other side of the At lantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana, while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all buttles but their own. In wit and humor, it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathoe. Into this hir region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful ministers who fulfil His inscrutable decrees. The earth has e her increase; the common mother has a cotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a notion with its strangling grosp, and Ireland, in the sad wees of the present, forgets for a moment the gloomy history of the past. - We have assembled to express our sincere sympathy for the sufferings of our brethwithout impicty, assume as it were the func-

ren, and to unite in offorts for their alleviation. This is one of those cases in which we may, tion of Providence Who knows but what one of the very objects of this great calamity is to test the benevolence and worthiness of us, upon whom unlimited abundance has been showered. In the name, then, of common humanity, I invoke your aid in behalf of starying Ireland. He that is able and will not give for such a sacred purpose, is not a man, and has no right to wear the form. He should be sent back to nature's mint, and be re-issued as a counterfeit on humanity, of nature's baser Who will hesitate to give his mite, to evert this awful calamity? Surely not you, citizens of New Orleans, ever famed for your

deeds or benevolence and charity. Freely have your hearts and purses opened, hereto-fore, to the call of suffering humanity. No-bly did you respond to distressed Greece and struggling Poland. Within Erin's borders is an enomy more cruel than the Turk-inore tyranuical than the Russian. Bread is the only weapon that can conquer him. Let us, then load ships with the glorious munition, and in the name of common humanity, wage war against this despot, Famine: Let us, in God's name, "cast our bread upon the waters," and if we are selfish enough to desire it, we may recollect the promise that " it shall return to us after many duys."

Give, then, generously and freely. Recol-lect that in so doing you are exercising one of the most God-like qualities of your nature, and at the same time emoying one of the greatest luxuries of life. We ought to thank our Maker that He has permitted us to exercise equally with Himself that noblest of even the Divineattributes, bonevolence. Go home and look at your family, smiling in rosy health, and then think of the pale, famine-pinched cheeks of the children of Iroland; and I know you will give, necording to your store, even as a bountiful Providence has given to you-not gradgingly, but with an open hand; for the quality of benevolence, like that of mercy;

It droppeth like the gentle rain from horven, Upon the place beneath: It is twice blessed, It blesses him that gives and him that takes."

The above, Mr. Editor, is ah extract from speach, delivered by the talented Prentiss, at a meeting held in New Orleans, in 1847.-Our Northern brethren (God save the mark!) are urging our Irish population to take up arms against the South. We would request our Irish friends to rend attentively the extract, and let them remember it was delivered in behalf of their suffering countrymen, and by a Southern man, His heart was open to every emotion of kindness and of bepovolence. No better or more toubling appeal in behalf. of suffering humanity has ever been unde.— A cannot be, that the brave sons of Erin's groon In a district so many days, by striking the liand that give them sustenance; that they will assist in grinding, with the iron heel of oppression, the bosom of the soil that afforded them nourishment.

The numerous enroases and corpses had began to decompose, and 1000 men from different districts had been sent to bury them.—The best spirit prevailed among the inhabitants and Europeans. Two vessels had been dispatched from Batavia to Tributjap, with food, when the soil that afforded them nourishment.

Washing Paints.—To see the soil that afforded them began to decompose, and 1000 men from different districts had been sent to bury them.—The solution of the soil that afforded them nourishment.

Washing Paints.—To see the soil that afforded them nourishment.

For Confo to Honses .- Try this; Take FOR Collo in Horses.—Ity this; Take Box tobacco, in simple bits: I dr. red pepper; It get boiling water; mix and summer on coals ton minutes of till the properties of the wedline are extracted. Administer by intending with helf platsyrings. Repeat every minute, till relieved. The Steamship Niagara.

This steam-frigate, says the Charleston Mercury, which, it was stated some days since, was coming off this port to blockade the harbor, was first noticed off here at an early hour on Saturday by Pilot Boat No. 4, then outside the Bar, and also from the stee-ple of the Custom House. The pilot bont had observed in the offing on Friday evening what appeared to be a merchant ship bound into this harbor, and which, not being in sight on Saturday, was no doubt ordered off by the Niagara Towards midday the frigate disappeared, but returned off the port in the

On Saturday, Capt. Robert Lockwood, pilot, in boat No. 2 (the W. Y. Leitch,) took to sea the schooner Minnehaha, for Baltimore, and soon after leaving the schooner outside, he went on board his boat, when he made in the offing, standing in, a square-rigged vessel. Night coming on and the Niagara being in sight, he thought it best to send his pilot bont into port, and to take his skiff and one hand and proceed to the bark. He reached her about 7 p. m., and found her to be the bark Hilje, from Liverpool, in ballast, consigned to Messrs. R. Mure & Co., of this city. The tide being too late to get her into port, he remained on board during Saturday night. his skiff being taken on deck and carefully placed away. On Sunday morning, it being calm, the pilot was unable to ger her under way, and about 81 a. m., she was boarded by a boat from the Niagara, commanded by Lieut. R. L. May, who informed the captain of the Hilja that the port was blockaded, the rebels inside having fired on Fort Sumter with a garrison of less than 100 men, gave him a Yankee paper containing the latest news, and mentioned that an army of 100,-000 men had been landed on the coast of Louisiana. The captain of the Hilja informed the Lieutenant that he was short of water, and requested to know if the Niagara could supply him; but he was informed that the frigate had a shorter supply of that than any other necessary article. The following is a copy of the endorsement of Lieut. R. L. May, on the papers of the Hilja:

" Boarded May 12th, and ordered off the whole Southern coast of the United States of America, it being blockaded. (Signed)-R. L. May,"

Licutenant U. S. Steamship Ningara. The officer remained by the Hilja for about twenty minutes, when he left. The boat's crew had a revolver each in a bell attached to the waist. Mr. Lockwood left the Hilja about 10 o'clock, and reached the city in his skiff, accompanied by a valuable boat hand, who remained faithful, although appearances indicated that the boy had only to open his mouth, when he might have had a passage to some other place than " Dixie's Land." Hilja went off during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces.

The British ship Monmouth, from Liver-pool, and the ship Gen'l. Parkhill, from the same place, were seen off the bar yesterday and were ordered off; and we understand that the Ningara and previously sent off three other square rigged vessels. During Sunday the Ningara went well off shore, accompanied by two of the above vessels; and while she was absent the British ship A and A. Captain Hutchinson, from Belfast, stood in from the castward, when the Ningara made after her, but the ship having much the start was run into sheal water where the frigate could not well approach her, when the Niagara put about and proceeded south. Should the bonts of the Ningara omit to board the A. and A. before morning, she may be got into port with the aid of steam. The race was anxiously watched from the wharves, and also by a party of gentlemen who were out in the pilot boat Rover, Captain Evans. They went alongside, and spoke the ship.

THE FLOODS IN JAVA .- BATAVIA, March -Great floods have taken place in this island, causing calamities only inferior to those in Holland. Hundreds have lost their lives, and many thousands have been ruined. Several villages have been completely submerged. The destruction of houses, crops, stores, roads. &o., has been such that many millions will not compensate for it: The Government has sont 800,000; florins for the relief of the sufferers. The commercial community of Batavia has already subscribed 150,000 florins.

Bayelan.—The paddy crops in this district are entirely lost. Upwards of 700 persons had perished. All the bridges in the Ladock had been carried away. Two hundred persons had lost their lives in this division. In South Bagelan all the bridges were destroyed. The loss of life was given at 500. The number of destitute persons is estimated at 50,000. More than 200 persons had been buried in a

landslip.

Kadu.—The destruction here has been very great; bundreds of houses and many bridges

had been carried away. On the evening of the 28d, the water rose thirty feet, and 300 persons were drowned.

Bungamas.—On the 22d February the water rose thirty feet above the ground. The unuber of persons killed has not been ascertained: All horses and cattle had been drowned. The whole valley of Bangunus was cov-

ered with a layer of mud, after the subsiding of the waters, four to five feet deep.

The aumerous carcases and corpses had be-

Wasting Paints.—To wash prints do-latics and lawns, which will fade by using soap, make a statch water similar for starch prints; wash in two waters without any soap, ringo in cloan water. If there is green in the fabric, add a little along to the anatch water.

Saunen truths should over he secredly dis

Important from Europe.

HARTFAX, May 14 -The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, 4th inst., has arrived, with telegraphie advices, via Queenstown, to

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that a naval force would be sent to the American coast to protect British vessels, in view of the fact that letters of marque and reprisal were going to be issued by the Southern Confederacy. He announced the blockade, by the American Government, of Southern ports.

The Law officers of the Crown are investigating the legal bearing of the matter, in order to guide them in their instructions to British Ministers. The news from America attracts considerable attention throughout England.

Insurance rates on British vessels from the South have been advanced. Also on American vessels from India and China. The London Money market was greatly depressed by the American news.

Cotton advanced from 1d. @1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed steady. Consols closed at 91 (a.91).

Breadstuffs and Provisions closed unsettled. Flour steady and firm at 27s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

Wheat firm. Corn dull. Sr. Jouns, May 14 .- The steamer Pardua, of the Galway line, has arrived, with news to the 7th inst., two days later than by the

Lord John Russell made important statements to the House of Commons on Monday. relative to American affairs, and the Federal Government committing infringments upon the international laws by collecting dues from foreign ships before breaking bulk. They believed the collection of duties as proposed would be impracticable.

The Law officers of the Crown said that so much depended on circumstances, that no definite instructions had been sent relative to British cruisers on the American coast.

Relative to blockade, it could only be re-

cognized when effective.

• Regarding letters of marque and reprisal issued by the Southern Confederacy, the Government was of the opinion that the South ern Confederacy must be recognized as bel ligerants.

Insurance being effected in London on California gold in transit from Panama to London, consignments were being diverted from New

LONDON, May 1 .- The Times says the present course of American events, so far from being likely to embarrass the Loudon money market, was likely to have the opposite result.

LIVERPOOL, May 1 .- Cotton firm.

A COMPANY OF CHEROKEE INDIANS ORGAN IZED IS N. C .- The Raleigh State Journal of Wednesday says:

"Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jack son, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle, and styled the "Junaluske Zouaves." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a Council of the Indians, and explaine chiefs discussed the matter, and said, after consultation, that although they did understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina, and would stand by her .-They were ready for any position in her de fence. This is most remarkable. Out of a nation of some 1,500 they muster 200 warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They light in their own way, and every man for himself. The "Zonaves" are ready at a moment's notice.

THE SOUTH EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY .- So says the N. C. Presbylerian and adds? "In this omergency, every citizen can lerd a helping hand to the cause of South ern independence. Men, money and provisions are needed. Slaveholders can furnish hands to assist at the forts and other points of defence. Food and clothing will be in de mand, and the families of volunteers must not be allowed to suffer It is stated that Judge Ruffin has raised and equipped a company of seventy-five men in Alamance county, and will maintain them in the field at his own expense during the war. His example may and will be imitated by hundreds of others in the State. The ladies need not be idle.— They can render valuable aid by making elothing and cartridges and furnishing supplies.

The sooner that our ten millions of people show the North that we will not submit to

tyranny, the better for both sections." S. C. SEACOAST DEFENOES .- The Mercury says that orders have been issued from head quarters for the immediate organization of the 9th Regiment, S. C. V., which will be made of our seacoast, all of whom are acclimated, and by their habits of life are accustomed to of the late Convention. boating and shooting. They know thoroughly overy island and inlet on our coast, do not mind exposure, are familiar with the use of oral Hill, has issued a proclamation announ-

General Scott, at the age of 76, is true to the principles of '76— Washington Star. Precisely so—but whose principles of '76? Certainly not those of Virginia, or any one of the 'fold thirteen,' for they fought for the right of self government—a right which General Scott donies, and is sudervoring to prevent the exercise of by the sword. At the age of 76, Gen. Sopti is precisely where swary. American form was found in '70 on the side of the enemies of his own State and people. He is indeed, tene to the tory principles of '76.—Richmond Engineer.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

RICHMOND, May 15 .- Richmond is quiet today. A clash of arms is looked for shortly at Harper's Ferry or Norfolk. We learn nothing further to day in regard to Fort Mon-Several thousand troops arrived here

Gen. Bonham and staff have gone into camp at the Reservoir.

All the South Carolina troops have been mustered into the service of the Confederate

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Baltemoreans, in this city, was held this evening, at Market Hall. Daniel Ratcliffe, Esq., was called to the chair. Addresses were deivered by Hon. Edmund Ruffin, of Virgin ia, Clarke, and others. Preliminary steps were taken to organize a regiment of Marylanders. The meeting adjourned to meet on

Thursday, at 12 M. BALTIMORE, May 15 .- Gen. Butler has a proclamation stating that he has occupied Baltimore to enforce respect to the laws, both State and Federal, and directs that all manufacturers of arms report to him. He forbids all transportation of arms and stores South; requests all officers of the Maryland militia to report to the General in command; prohibits the display of any flags, banners, ensigns, or devices of the Confederate States, and declares all persons who exhibit them give evidence of a design to afford aid and comfort to the enemy.

Gen. Butler has seized the arms and stores purchased by the city, and had Ross Winans, Esq., of the House of Delegates, arrested in he cars as he was returning from the Legislature, refusing the bail offered, and would not permit other members to see him, nor would be give Gov. Hicks any reason for the

The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois pledge their States to proteet the Unionists of Virginia, Kentucky

and Missouri. The small pox has undoubtedly broken out in the Capitol at Washington.

Special Desputch to Charleston Courier. ALEXANDRIA, May 15 .- The Maryland Legislature has adjourned, after appointing a Peage Committee to wait on President Davis

ann Lincoln. Gov. Hicks, of Muryland, has called for our regiments of militia to obey the requisiion of Lincoln.

Blair has suspended the mails between demphis and St. Louis.

The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio mve pledged their protection to the submissionists of the Panhandle of Virginia against the authority of the State.

The reports telegraphed by the Associated Press, relative to the capture of privateers, ire sheer fabrications, concocted in Washingon, and intended, if possible, to frighten hose now getting letters of marque. Special Despatch to Charleston Mercury.

ALEXANDRIA, May 15 .- Brigadier-Geneal Benjamin Franklin Butler has been appointed a Major General in the United States

It is believed there are 6,500 men at Harr's rerry, and 5,100 at points near it and ommanding approaches.

On the 14th, 600 Kentuckians, 500 Alabamians, and 800 Virginians, reached the camps on Maryland Heights, where there are now 12,000 men.

Many members of the New York Seventh Regiment have gone home, their term of enistment having expired.
There are many desertors from the Lincoln

Lincoln has pledged himself to the Goverpors of all the free States that there shall be no compromise or cessation of war until the United States flag floats over all the National

Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, has resigned the office of Prothonotary to the Su-prome Court of Pennsylvania, and left Phil-

Three thousand Pennsylvania troops arrived n Baltimore, and encamped yesterday. They

Ross Winans, who was arrested by General Butler, on the ground of selling a steam gun to Virginia, contends that he sold it to Virginia rightfully and legally, and before that State had seeded. He was sent to Fort Mo-Henry and placed in the guard house. He has been nominated for Congress.

Gen. Butler has seized twenty-two hundred and twenty muskets, and four thousand and wenty spears, manufactured by Winans & Co. Harper's Ferry is now considered impregnable. The largest Columbiads and Duhl-

gren guns have been mounted. It is believed at Washington that the Northwestern army will be moved down the Mississippi, with a view to carrying the war into he secoded States.

Messis. Stunt and Baldwin have come out up of oltizons from the parishes and districts | in letters, in the Staunton (Va.) Spectator,

the small-bore rifle and the hunting-knife, and if called on to meet invaders will do it in an old-fashioned and wonderfully effectual manner. Gen. Beautegard and Staff went this week on a tour of inspection to Port Royal, Edisto, etc.

No transportation of articles to the rebels No transportation of articles to the rebels fitted out to aid and support troops will be which receive out to aid and support troops will be which receive for all such supplies, and an invitation is extended to those desiring to furnish such articles to put themselves in communication with the commanding General, who is instructed to contract for forty thousand rations for the to be inevited army. All queenblages of armed bodies of arms army, All queenblages of armed bodies of the day, were supplied to contract for forty thousand rations for the day, men except the order police and these regularly commissioned by the State, active under orders of the Governor, are forbidden.—

cently attached to Gen. Scott's staff, having madness. His judgments do not fail, though intimated that his sympathics were with Vir- we are but too apt to lose sight of their conginia, has been ordered to Governor's Island, nection with the offences of which they are New York, and kept on his parole of honor, the propor sequence, and which they are de-

Advices from Washington represent Lincoln as deeply interested in the struggle in Tennessee between the secessionists and Unionists. It is said he contemplates adoptng rigorous measures for the support of Anly Johnson and his friends.

A delegation from Missouri is in Washington, begging Lincoln to send a sufficient force to overawe the State.

The London Herald regards our difficulties as likely to necessitate a war between England and the Northern States as a means to the restoring of a supply of cotton.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that

he duty of the Government was to take every possible means to avoid taking part in this mentable contest.

Northern abolition dispatches state that a

Numbers of Northern troops are going nome from Harrisburg. They thought they rolunteered for three months only, and are un-

willing to serve any longer.

[Special Despatch to the Charleston Courier. RICHMOND, May 16.—At an election held this day, E. P. Jones was elected Lieutenaut-Colonel and A. D. Goodwyn Major of the Second Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina

Volunteers. organizing in Maryland for the support of the Lincoln Administration.

ongress to-day were unimportant. ted States service, and tendered his services to the Confederate Government.

have ceased making returns. Western Virginia is exempted from the operations of the blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Many troops have refused to take the oath, because the municipal authorities at home refuse sustenance to heir families.

WHEELING, May 15 .- Resolutions were passed to day, condemning the ordinance of be the best. The modesty and doubt which be held on the eleventh of June, composed of the counties favoring separation. journed sine die. .

ALEXANDRIA, May 16,-Schooner Indiana, with a cargo of nails for this port, was seized to night by the United States steamer Paw-

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- No additional

roops arrived to-day.

MOBILE, May 17.—The privateer steamer vy, captured, as a prize, the ship Marshall, of Providence, this morning. Outside the bar, another vessel has been captured, whose name is unknown.

MONTGOMERY, May 17 .- Congress passed a number of bills to-day; amongst them, bills organizing a patent office; regulating sales of prizes; regulating telegraph wires; authorizing the issue of fifty millions of bouds, payable in twenty years, at interest not exceeding eight per contum, or in lieu thereof bonds for the issue of twenty millions Treasury notes in small sums, without

ALEXANDRIA, May 17 .- The picket guard was driven in last night by the Lincoln forces. A lot of tobacco, from Lynchburg, bound North, was stopped here last night by the

military authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is supposed that the New York Seventh Regiment will return home next week.

The administration has accepted three Kunsas regiments. Eighteen privates of the New York Fifth

Regiment were drummed or ;, yesterday, because they refused to take the oath. A large number of additional troops have ocen called here.

Orders have been issued that the rapid firing of three guns and the ringing of the alarm bells, is to be the signal for the men in the encampments to be marched to the city. The Long Bridge, as far as the North end of the draw, is occupied by Federal troops

to-night. HARPER'S PERRY, May 17.—An ottack is daily expected. Virginians are arriving in numbers, and every means of defence is availed of.

From the Charleston Mercury, God's Government Over All.

The argument to our consciences, from the Divine law, as we have studied it, and at which our people have universally arrived, is conclusive in favor of our institutions. It justifies us in maintaining our State and con-

dition at all hexards.

It may be said fact a nation does not need this justification : at all events, not in any discussion with rival powers. Perhaps not — Still it is well to have it. It is well if we can feel that we take up arms in a course which receives the Divine sanction, which receives the Divine sanction of political well assured in moral as in social or politic

respects:
The true statesman will never loss eight of a truth which is inseparable from all true experiones—which a proper wisdom must feel to be inevitable—that God governs the winds this day, as sertainly he he did say thousand

The citizens are greatly exasperated at this now of those miserable antics of miserable military despotism, and several disturbances blind guides, called politicians, than when he and riots were threatened yesterday.

RICHMOND, May 16.—Col. Williams, re- and surrendered Nebuchadnezzar to his own He will not be allowed to communicate with signed to punish. A false philosophy, combis relatives residing in Virginia. refer to natural causes-mere caprices and ebullitions of material agents—the fiery serpents, the thunderbolts : the frogs and flies that pester: or the plagues and storms which ravage and destroy. In one sense they are natural causes, being, as we think, the result of Divine law which has decreed that the fantastic tricks of vanity, and the insolence of lust and power, shall bring about their proper fruits in this very way. Cer-tainly, when we find the judgment following hard upon the offence, we shall instinctively recognize between them the relation of cause and effect.

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And so, however we may phrase it, indirectly we require it to be done. Religion and government must ever be made to harmonize, if we would not forfeit our securiarge quantity of improved guns had arrived ties, offend God, and bring down upon the at New York from Europe, and more would head of human government just overthrow. The wise statesman, who must be good if he would be wise, must shape all laws in consonance with what his enlightened conscience shall teach him are the laws of God. If, following the real meaning in what is said by Christ, he refuses absolutely to blend religion and politics together, he is not the less heedful to see that his laws, his policy and its enactments, shall never come in conflict with God's law; and this must be estimated, and can only be estimated by an enlightened con-BALTIMORE, May 16 .- This city is now science of rulers and people trained together occupied by Federal troops. Regiments are to great social purposes under a common neganizing in Maryland for the support of the incoln Administration.

Montoomery, May 16.—The doings in which is the substantive meaning of one of the most emphatic amendments to the Con-Elzey is here, having resigned from the Uni- stitution of the United States; for creeds are so various, and are so held and maintained variously, by the wisest and best of men, ALEXANDRIA, May 16 .- In North Caroli- that statesmen may well puuse, in modest na and Virginia, the Collectors of Customs deference, and leave the establishment, or recognition, of a creed, to the sober judgment and honest instincts of their people—assured of this, that their people have religion, desire religion, and feel its necessity; and, just as certainly as they seek religion, just so certainly will each individual endeavor, after his own poor mind and humble spirit, to secure that which his conscience persuades him to eccession, and providing for a Convention, to he will feel, as respects his own search after its consolation, will make him chary of that presumption—the besetting sin of the North-ern people—which is vot only bent on shar-ing the morals and religion of all other peoples to their own, but which impudently arregates the privilege of reforming the Deity himself. They tacitly accuse Him of a great many mistakes—of a very unwise toleration of poor humanity, of too long forbearance, of NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Bow-man has arrived from Fortress Monroe, with of a lack of proper energy and decision in the the women and children of the garrison, an projecution of his judgments. They would attack being considered not improbable. Though they do not say the words, yet evidently they practically show themselves to be of the same notion with that infidel French Count who said that " had he been consulted at the time of creation, he could have suggested a great many improvements." Let us set our several houses in order to purification, and leave the nations still in the keeping of their Maker ! .

> GUERRILLA FIGHTING .- The Richmond papers are stirring up the people of the State to appreciate the importance of guerrilla warfare against the invador. The Dispatch says:
>
> All over the State, particularly in the Tidewater and Potomac Counties, there are a great many men who do not belong to companies, and who probably will not for some time.— They have not regular weapons, but almost every nan of them has a rifle or a shot-gau or a flint-lock murket, and one or more pistols of some kind. All these men should form neighborhood squads of from five to fifteen, according to density of population, put the weapons they have in perfect order, make each of them

they have in perfect order, make each of them a strong, sharp sheath-kuife—a large old file or rasp makes a splendid one—keep their best and most active horse always fresh and in good condition, and have a signal at which they shall all gather at some rendezvous.

Such squads are to act as guerillas, and if the enemy approaches their section of the country, hang upon his outskirts, fill the hollows, hide behind trees, in ditches, anywhere that they can best protect themselves and cut down the enemy. Such then so atmed and equipped, can destroy an enemy's army more certainly and effectively than regular troops, and any of the weapons we have named in the hands of a cool, determined man, is sufficient. The men so provided, and using proper judgment, can pick off a hundred men in a day's march, with little risk to themselves. They will also prevent foraging and maranding parties from scattering through the country, and every man they drop will be tarnishing Virginia with at least another weapon.

A Chear Dessent—The Southern Idea.

A Circar Dessent.—The Southern Line ary Alcesenger suggests the following as cheap dessert for comp life. It might he the cream were readily procurable, and the cream were readily procurable, and the pan were substituted for tureen.

Lay half a dozen creekers in a furest poor enough boiling water over them to see them. In a few minutes they will be seed to three or four times their original site. Now grate lost sugarand a little nutner of their, and dip on enough awest gream to man a nice sauce; and you have a ampliance.