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TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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From Blackwood's Magazine.

I'm Very Fond of Water.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG.

(Adapted from the Platt Deutsch.)

I'm very fond of water,
I drink it noon and night:
Not Rechab's son or daughter
Had therein more delight.

I breakfast on it daily;
And nectar it doth seem,
When once I've mixed it gaily
With sugar and with cream.
But I forgot to mention
That in it first I see,
Infused with some attention,
Good Mocha or Bohea.

Chorus—I'm very fond of water,
I drink it noon and night:
No mother's son or daughter
Hath therein more delight.

At luncheon too I drink it,
And strength it seems to bring;
When really good, I think it
A liquor for a king.
But I forgot to mention—
'Tis best to be sincere—
I use an old invention
That makes it into Beer.

Chorus—I'm very fond of water, &c.

I drink it, too, at dinner;
I quaff it full and free,
And find, as I'm a sinner,
It does not disagree.
But I forgot to metion—
As thus I drink and dine,
To save all apprehension,
I join some Sherry wine.

Chorus—I'm very fond of water, &c.

And then when dinner's over,
And business far away,
I feel myself in clover,
And sip my *eau sucree*
But I forgot to mention—
I love to add a smack,
To obviate distension,
Of Whisky or Cognac.

Chorus—I'm very fond of water, &c.

At last when evening closes,
With something nice to eat,
The best of sleeping doses
In water still I meet.
But I forgot to mention—
I think it not a sin
To cheer the day's declension,
By pouring in the Gin.

Chorus—I'm very fond of water;
It ever must delight
Each mother's son or daughter—
When qualified aright.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of War commences with an estimate of the entire strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars, which is put down at 661,971, of which 20,234 are regulars, and 640,637 are volunteers. This does not include the three months' volunteers, who have gone out of service. Maryland is put down for 7,000 for the war.

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Reg.	Aggregate.
Infantry,	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry,	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery,	20,380	1,308	21,688
Riflemen, &c.,	8,395	000	8,395
Engineers,	000	107	107
Total,	640,637	20,234	660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of five hundred thousand men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this Department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of $500,000,000 for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionately diminish the expenses of the army.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war.—The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The battle of Boll Run is referred to as being "the natural consquence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the importance of the country demanded." The position of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is referred to as showing that the repressed loyalty of the people is irresistibly manifesting itself in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection.

The Secretary then refers to the deficiency of arms at the commencement of the rebellion, and recommends that the Government should never have less than a million of muskets in arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry.

He also recommends the establishment of a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery; the re-organization upon a uniform basis of the militia of the country; the placing of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes in perfect condition; an increase in the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy; and refers to the establishment of hospitals for the sick in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Annapolis and Baltimore. He also recommends that the system of promotions which prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States; and submits for reflection the question, whether the distinction between Regulars and Volunteers which now exists should be permitted to continue. He urges the repeal of the Act of Sept. 28, 1850, making the discharge of minors obligatory upon this Department, upon proof that their enlistment was without the consent of their parents or guardians; and thinks the employment of military bands should be limited, as their usefulness is not commensurate with their heavy expense.

We give the remainder of the report in full:

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Baltimore and New York. The sum of six dollars was charged upon that route for the transportation of each soldier from New York to Baltimore.

As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon these roads, made necessary by the wants of the Government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New York to Baltimore, via Harrisburg.

The result was an arrangement by which troops were brought by the last named route at $4 each; and, as a consequence, this rate was at once necessarily adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the Government of 33⅓ per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and at the same time giving to the railroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation.

The railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sidelings, and by extensions in this city. In order, however, that abundant supplies may always be at the command of the Department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapolis Junction, with improved sidelings and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road.

Should the navigation of the Potomac river be interrupted by blockade or the severities of winter, it would become absolutely necessary, for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore.

A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will endorse their bonds; they binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any *liability* whatever, and to charge, for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents per ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers.

During the continuance of the war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge for the transportation of passengers between the two cities is at present 3¼ cents per mile, and for freight the rates per ton will average from five to eight cents per mile.

The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation, would amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly improved facilities for reaching the National Capitol, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immense value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city from the Navy Yard, by the Capitol to Georgetown, forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the Aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Harper's Ferry, by means of the Loudon and Hampshire railroad.

To its importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war, may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the army through this city.

The injuries to railroads, instituted by the Rebel authorities of Baltimore, in order to embarass communication with the North and West, via Harrisburg, and with the East, via Philadelphia, have been repaired by the different companies that own them. That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Harper's Ferry which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the Rebels, has not yet been restored.

The great interests of trade require that this road should be re-opened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West. To aid this object the Department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work and will render such facilities as it may be in its power to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the London and Hampshire Railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac river, in this city.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty-seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in progress of construction.

Congress, at its late session made an appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which, in its then dilapidated condition, was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been carried on without interruption to trade or travel, is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will be a substantial structure.

On the first of the present month Lieutenant General Winfield Scott voluntarily relinquished his high command as General-in-chief of the American army. He had faithfully and gallantly served his country for upwards of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional lustre to the brightest pages of our national annals. The affections of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the army upon the officer next in rank.

Fortunately for the country, Major-General McClellan had proved himself equal to every situation in which his great talents had been called into exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consummate ability he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and applause of the troops and of the nation.

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent, have been required of the various Bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immense army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, controlled by haste and pressure of rapid events, been paid by supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service.

Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly proved with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our Regulars and Volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large, and so well equipped was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small expense.

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the Rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia.

All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the Capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress, was retroceeded to the State of Virginia.

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina.

The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceeds thirty two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labors be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of the rebellion?

The war into which this government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection or rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from [illegible] to $1,000,000,000.

[illegible] should this property be exempt from the [illegible] and consequences of a rebellious war. [illegible] heart of the leader of the rebellion, while [illegible] had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be [illegible] safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel."

No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of northern farms, northern workshops and manufactories would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and security to their own property?

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and power of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property of the the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the government would be untre to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that became subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service.

It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly the right of the government to arm slaves, when it is necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secured possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide.

What to do with that species of property is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war, and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the government, to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters they should never again be restored to bondage. By the masters's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of slavery by rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress.

The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The Campaign on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

From Northampton (Va.) a correspondent writes to the New York Times:

"Gen. Lockwood has had a brief, bloodless and successful campaign on the Peninsula."

* * * The amicable policy of the Government, in dealing with those in arms against it, has been carried out here to the letter. General Lockwood, before the march began, issued a general order, in which it was declared that any soldier interfering with the rights of property in this region would be sent, in irons, to Fort McHenry. A number of men attached to the First Indiana Regiment are under arrest for disregarding it.

* * * A lamentable ignorance of the principles and purpose of the United States Government has prevailed, we find, with all classes here, except perhaps the designing few. Disabused of the idea that our object in coming here is to free the negroes, or to incite them to insurrection, and to drive out Southerners from their plantations, and seize their land and property for our own use, the people begin to take a more sober view of the unreal objects for which they have taken up arms. It was under the illusion that they were called upon to defend their homes' against the invasion of Northern barbarians that the mases of the South entered into this war.—As they come to learn that their firesides and everything pertaining to them are held sacred to us, their calmer judgement will teach them what Secession means. The slaves hereabouts have been imposed upon with the most ridiculous stories. They all tell the same tale. They were taught to believe that we were going to *cut off the right arms and legs* of those who were too old to work, and send the rest to Cuba! The Union soldiers, it was stated—and many whites as well as blacks believed it—were men who, having no property of their own, came South to appropriate what they could find here. "Dey said you all was poor and ragged," said one of the "chattles," "but I reckon none of dem wears such good cloths as you gemmens."

SECESSIONISTS CHEERING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

People who formerly were known as rank Secessionists now eagerly seek the acquaintance of our officers, invite them to their houses, introduce them to their families—these monsters who, a few weeks ago, they believed were coming to devastate, to pilage and to ruin—and join in singing our national airs and drinking toasts to the Union. Last night I witnessed one of the most exciting scenes that the campaign has presented. Col. Warren had invited a number of gentlemen—leading men of the county, all hitherto known as bitter Secessionists, and some of them formerly Rebel officers—to witness the drill and dress parade of the Fifth Zouaves, and afterwards join him at a soldier's supper. They came at the appointed hour, some of them with equipages that would grace Central Park. The Fifth is encamped in a dense pine forest, near the village of Eastville. A large and level meadow adjoining affords it an admirable parade ground. Here the battalion was exercised by the Colonel in some manœuvres of the line, for the precise perfomance of which this regiment has gained some little reputation. The parade over, the officers and guests retired to the Colonel's quarters, where, reclining upon pine boughs and red blankets, in a semi-circle around a roaring fire, they did ample justice to a feast very bountifully provided. It was a picture for a painter,

Around the central group, composed of officers of various corps, and the civilians, the Zouaves were congregated in their loose red trousers, blue jackets and fez caps, their bronzed faces made ruddy in the broad blaze of the mess fire. Here and there, through the gloom of the forest, you could trace the line of the encampment by the camp fires briskly burning. Snatches of song and shouts of laughter, cheers, the noise of mules, the horses and teamsters, and the usual sounds of the camp at the most delightful period of the soldier's day—that between the 'retreat" and "taps"—mingled oddly as they echoed among the pines. At length, when sad havoc had been made with the chickens and turkeys and birds, the oysters and sweet potatoes and applejack—the staples of the country—which constituted the repast, some of the best singers of the regiment were sent for, and for an hour they entertained the visitors. The *finale* was the "Red, White and blue," and "The Star Spangled Banner," in which all joined with an effect which astonished the natives. The latter like the rest, gave full vent to their enthusiasm. They swung their hats, they lifted their voices, they joined in the choruses, they shouted, they screamed. It was altogether the wildest, the most fervent and the most intensified expression of Union sentiment that I ever heard. After it was over, the Southerners declared that they had an interest in the Star Spangled Banner; that half of it belonged to the South; that it was a shame to divide it; and wound up by proposing and joining in cheers for that flag, for the Fifth, and for the Union.—"Tattoo," with "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia;" played with a fife and drum, cut short the entertainment, and shortly after the guests had retired.

Message of Governor Pierpont.

The annual message of the Governor of Kanawha is an interesting document. The Governor briefly discusses the origin of the rebellion, denounces the enormity of the offences committed by unprincipled leaders at the South, traces the progress of the war, and congratulates the people of Western Virginia upon the fact that they have contributed their full quota to the army of the Union. He adds:

"We have been repeatedly told that Western Virginia would soon be overrun and subjugated by the Confederate armies, our property confiscated and ourselves driven from our homes or subjected to the penalties of treason. Wise, Floyd and Lee were in their turn to accomplish this work. They have attempted it, and have owed their own safety to the rapidity with which they have retreated before our forces."

The Governor makes this appeal to all the citizens of Virginia:

"I would appeal to all who are supporting, or disposed to support, the cause of the rebellion in Virginia. Can it be possible that you will permit your destinies to be any longer controlled by the conspirators who have usurped dominion over you? They seek not your welfare, but their own selfish ends. They would sacrifice Virginia again, as they have already done, in order to protect the cotton fields of the South.—Your farms and your homes are exposed to the havoc and desolation of war, in order that another people "may go on with their planting and business as usual."

"The United States of America is a name which should be sacred to us. It is consecrated by Washington, and the statesmen and patriots of the purer days of the Republic. Rally, then, again under the Star Spangled Banner. It is the emblem of our liberty, of our greatness and prosperity. When that flag falls we can no longer be a great, free or prosperous people. What have you gained by the civil war into which these men have led you? Your rights? Are they more secure than they were? The security of slave property? Is it safer now, amidst the tempest of war, than it was under the Constitution of the United States? If you succeed in this rebellion, you will only succeed to find your country ruined by contending armies, your own prosperity forever crushed beneath an overwhelming load of debt and taxation, and yourselves the slaves, perhaps, of some ambitious military despot. We seek no subjugation. We ask you to live again as our fellow-citizens and equals, under the Constitution and Union of our fathers, which have hitherto protected and secured our unexampled prosperity."

The Message then gives these statements of facts:

"If we turn our attention to that portion of the State which is yet under control of the Rebel Government, we will find its condition lamentable indeed. I have embraced all the sources of information in my power to ascertain the truth respecting it. There seems no reason to doubt that nearly all the able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, have been forced into the Confederate army, *including thousands who are at heart true to the Constitution and the Union.* I need not mention that our public improvements, railroads, canals, bridges and public buildings, have been destroyed wherever the Secession forces have had control of the country. Rapine and plunder have marked their path; and men, arrogating to themselves a superior civilization, derived, as they say, from the existence of negro slavery among them, have abandoned the rules of civilized warfare, and made war, like savages, a scene of indiscriminate and useless destruction.

"A large proportion of the slaves have been sent further South for security. All the live stock within the Rebel lines have been seized for the use of their army. Farms have been stripped of horses, wagons, fencing and timber, and the houses of the people of blankets and even clothing—whatever, in short, that could be made useful to the soldiers. The property of men known or supposed to be true to the Union has been taken without compensation, and they regard themselves fortunate if their lives are spared. The property which is pretended to be paid for is paid for in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or in bank notes issued on the deposit of such Treasury notes. This currency, even at Richmond, is already at a discount of not less than thirty per cent., and the papers there are seeking to maintain its credit by denouncing the penalties of death or confiscation against merchants and bankers who make any distinction between such notes and coin. Yet this circulation is really valueless. If the rebellion fails to sustain itself, the notes must go down with it.—If it succeed, from the immense amount issued, and the character of the leaders, we may safely assume the repudiation of the debt as inevitable. The President of the Confederate States, it will not be forgotten, was for many years the leader of the repudiation party in Mississippi."

The Governor declares that the success which has attended the reconstruction of the State Government is greater than was anticipated originally by the most sanguine. Among his recommendations are a repeal of the stay law and the confiscation of Rebel property.

Gen. McClellan entered on his 35th year on the 3d inst.

There is a pumpkin exhibiting in Philadelphia weighing 153 pounds.

Picketing.

While on my lonely beat, about an hour ago, a light tread attracted my attention, and, on looking up, I beheld one of Secesh's pickets standing before me.

"Stranger," says he, "you remind me of my grandmother, who expired before I was born; but this unnatural war has made us enemies, and I must shoot you. Give me a chew terbacked."

He was a young man, my boy, in the prime of life, and descended from the Fist Families of Virginia. That is to say, his mother was a virgin. At least that's what I understood by the First Families of Virginia.

I looked at him, and says I—

"Let's compromise, my brother."

"Never!" says he, "the South is fighting for her liberty, her fireside, and the pursuit of happiness, and I desire most respectfully to welcome you with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

"Stand off ten paces," says I, "and let's see whose name shall come before the Coroner first."

He took his place, and we fired simultaneously. I heard a ball go whistling by a barn about a quarter of a mile on my right; and when the smoke cleared away I saw the Secesh picket approach me with an awful expression of woe on his otherwise dirty countenance.

"Soldier," says he, "was there anything in my head before you fired?"

"Nothing," says I, "save a few harmless insects."

"I speak not of them," says he. "Was there anything inside of my head?"

"Nothing!" says I.

"Well, just listen now."

He shook his head mournfully, and I heard something rattle in it.

"What's that?" I exclaimed.

"That," said he, is your bullet, which has penetrated my skull, and is rolling around in my brain. I die happy, and with an empty stomach; but there is one thing I should like to see before I perish for my country. Have you a quarter about you?"

Too much affected to speak, I drew the coin from my pocket and handed it to him. The dying man clutched it conclusively, and started at it feverishly.

"This," said he, "is the first quarter I have seen since the fall of Sumter, and had I wounded you I should have been totally unable to have given you a quarter. Ah! how beautiful it is! how bright how exquisite, and good for four drinks! But I have not time to say all I feel."

The expiring soldier then laid down his gun, hung his cap and overcoat on a branch of a tree, and blew his nose. He then died.

And there I stood, my boy, on that lonely beat, looking down upon that fallen type of manhood, and thinking how singular it was he had forgotten to give me back my quarter. The sight and the quarter so affected me that I was obliged to turn my back on the corpse and walk a little away from it. When I returned to the spot the body was gone! Had it gone to heaven? Perhaps so, my boy—perhaps; but I haven't seen my quarter since.

Triumphal Entry of the Federal Troops into Beaufort!—Address of Welcome by a Prominent Citizen!!

[Specially Reported for Vanity Fair.]

ON BOARD STEAMER WABASH, Off Hilton Head, Nov. 9th, 1861.

In their headlong flight the Southern gentlemen appeared to forget their boasted courtesy.—They left but one of their number behind them to welcome us to the city. (*Vanity Fair* here gives a portrait of the distinguished son of the chivalry, particularly happy, supported by a Palmetto.) The gentleman upon whose shoulders this duty had fallen, however, went through with it in a very creditable manner, and everything passed off pleasantly. On our arrival at the outskirts of Beaufort, the orator of the day advanced toward us, hat in hand. Being entirely alone, two members of the 7th Connecticut Regiment were deputed to support him, as a matter of etiquette. His speech did credit to his head as well as to his heart. I append a verbatim report:—

"Ow'r you, boys? Fine wer'ther!—Glad' see you. Welkel i' Beaufor'!—Gel. Drayton gone! Wouldl' stay. Fine War'rer—Wh-o-o-o-p! Lesh take a drink! (Great applause.) You Northerners perry good fellas; all o' us perry good fellas. (Cheers.) Gel. Drayton woudl' sthay. Sez I, to him, sez I, "Gel. Drayton you musht (hic) sthay, absholutely necessary." Sez (hic) he to me, sez he to me, "John can't do it ole fella. Musht (hic) go. Got business (hic) engashement." Gel. Drayton's friend o' (hic) mine. Know Gel. (hic) Drayton? Gel. Drayton's good (hic) fella. All good fellas.—Beaufrt's (hic) all right? Beaufort's is all right! Fine wer'ther! Wh-o-o."

[From the Missouri Republican.]

Gen. Price's Proclamation.

The Secessionists hereabouts are not satisfied with Gen. Price's Proclamation, his confession of weakness and desperation, his call for fifty-thousand men, and his promise of a booty of two hundred millions of dollars to those who will engage in this enterprise, to be taken from the Union citizens of the State. What they hate most is the betrayal of his own weakness, and his urgent and frequently made demand for fifty thousand men, knowing that he cannot get a tenth of that number and hence they say that it is not a genuine proclamation from Gen. Price. That he did not write it is very probable—it was written by Tucker, of the State Journal, who stands indicted for his high treason in this city, ran away from a trial and left his securities in the lurch. But Gen. Price fathered it, and it became his to all tents and purposes, and must be so regarded. Price wants the aid of fifty thousand men—he wants not only the men, but he wants guns and ammunition, and boots, and clothing, blankets and bedquilts, and everything essential to make an army comfortable. But will he get the men or the equipments? Not if Gen. Halleck or Gen. Schofield can prevent it, and they are sure to do it. These gentlemen, at the head of two different branches of the service, will attend to his case for him. The first named has an ample military force at his command for this purpose: and the second will not be long in putting into the field as large a force of Union men under Gov-Gamble's call, as Gen. Price can muster when all his troops are brought together. Action—prompt action—is all they are wanting now, and the Unionists of Missouri will be prepared to defend their two hundred millions of property, instead of permitting General Price to divide it among his followers as he promised them, after he has overrun the State.

A GOOD DIVIDEND.—A broker, when escorting home a fair damsel, asked her what sort of money she liked best. Of course the blushing beauty instantly suggested matrimony.

"What interest does it bring?" inquired the note-sharer.

"If properly invested," faltered the fair dreamer, "if properly invested, it will double the original stock every three years."

If you want an ignoramus to respect you, "dress to death," and you'll watch seldom about the size of a brickbat.

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