scene of my happiest hours. You have gratified me by your attention. God grant my life lesson may be to many of you a never forgotten warning."

He bowed and would have passed, but an arm arrested his movements, while a tall form pushed aside the crowd. The checks of the speaker blanched.

"My God!" he cried, 'can the grave give up its dead?"

'Dead!' was the exclamation of the stranger. 'I appeal to you, my friends,' turning to the crowd, 'if ever a ghost presented so portable a frame! No,' he added gravely, 'the lesson was severn, but a salutary benefit. When I witnessed my mother's touching tenderness, and my sister's silent anguish, I promised, if God should spare me, never again to touch the wine cup, or handle another card. I sought for you, my friend, everywhere,' grasping his companion's hand. 'Little did I dream that night after night, as I perused the glowing speeches of England's great lecturer, that the lofty, impassioned eloquence emanated from that mind whose influence, wherever exerted, caused a corresponding tendency.'

'Thank, God!' exclaimed the orator, clasping his friend in his arms.

'But what of Annette?' questioned a listener.

'Myself first, gentlemen. Two years later I married a beautiful girl who was flirting her first winter in New Orleans. In my home, a few miles further up, we have a bevy of exotic flowers, but the fairest in that group is my eldest boy, Robert Tracy, the namesake of my old friend."

There was a prolonged shout.

'I am on my way, gentlemen, to the old homestead, to witness the marriage of my younger sister to a neighboring planter.'

'Is Annette married?' questioned the listener again.

Annette,' he answered 'still wears the coronet of maidenhood, but to me is as beautiful as ever, as she tenderly guides the steps of our aged mother. But if any of you gentlemen be passing this way within a month, I cordially invite you to a wedding that should have taken place some twenty years ago.'

There was a loud and prolonged demonstration as the crowd moved aside. The two friends, arm-in-arm, passed out.

The next morning I ascertained that they had gotten off during the night at one of the landings on the river.

A Touching Incident of the Battle Field.—A letter received in New York from Atlanta, Georgia, gives this incident of the battle at Stone Bridge:

A staff officer from Charleston engaged in the battle of the 21st July, says: I rode out the day after the battle to view the ground, and passed piles of dead in various positions. Under a large tree I saw a body lying very handsomely dressed, with a fancy sword and a handkerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped, removed the handkerchief, and saw one of the handsomest faces, I ever met with, of a boy not more than twelve or fourteen years old. His appearance and dress indicated high social position—probably he was a temporary aid to some general officer. To ascertain who he was, I examined his pockets and found a testament, in which was written—

"James Simmons, New York. From his loving mother. My son, remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

I wished very much to take the body away, but I was six miles from quarters, on horse-back, and it was impossible.

A Hero in the Battle of Cross Lanes.—A young soldier, writing from Floyd's command, dated the 26th ult, the day of the battle of Lanes, thus speaks of one of the participants in that battle:

"While I write, there is a young man, who is the hero of the day. His clothes are perfectly riddled. He got surrounded by the enemy; but, getting behind a tree, he dared them to take him. One fired at him, cutting his sart idge box off, and almost instantly another one shot the lock of his musket; when, drawing his revolvers—two six shooters—he killed both and wounded several others. He is a surgeon by profession, and says that he was in the thickest of fight. He pitched in, and after finding that he had fought himself out of his scrape, he thought it time to commence, his professional duties, and took two arms off, besides dressing a good many wounds and cutting out some four or five balls."

Some Excitement in Maine.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The people of Belfast, Maine, are greatly agitated by the arrival of a number of boxes in that city from Boston, containing muskets, cartridges, and other munitions of war, which have gone into the hands of about 200 men, who have openly proclaimed their disloyalty to the Government and organized themselves into a company, without any authority from the State, declaring it their object to resist any attempt made to draft any member in their ranks into military service and the payment of war taxes.

The Game.—A friend of ours, says the Nashville Gazette, tells us of an elderly lady friend of his who is thoroughly impressed with the idea that "Old master is on our side." Her opinion, too, is based upon practical reason, as we infer from a remark she made to our friend: "I know Providence is on our side," said she, "because not a single chicken in our neighborhood has the gapes this summer." How is it possible for Lincoln to be such a miserable old fool as to hope for the subjugation of a people whose chickens stubbornly refuse to take gaps in the summer time?

Gen. McCulloch.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Banner, of the 21, says:

An article has been going the rounds that Ben McCulloch is a native of Tennessee. This is an error. He is a native of Halifax county, North Carolina. It has not been many years since Major (now General) McCulloch paid a visit to his relatives in this State, living in or near Weldon

North Carolina Telegraph.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 10, 1861.

☞R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Weekly for two dollars.

BLANKETS.

The Committee appointed to receive contributions of Blankets for the Soldiers will commence their duties on Monday next 16th inst. W. F. PHIFER

We respectfully ask the citizens of Mecklenburg to respond both promptly and liberally to the above notice. The chilling, blighting storms of winter are fast approaching, and the comfort of our brave and noble soldiers should be the sole absorbing thought of us all, until this paramount dissideration shall have been accomplished.—The subject commends itself to the prompt and earnest attention of our people, by every obligation of patriotism, by every principle of Christian duty, and by every consideration of social and domestic affection. But the people of Mecklenburg need no stirring appeals to elicit their simpathies, and nerve them to the performance of any duties demanded by the ties of Christian charity, of humanity, of patriotism, or domestic affection. They have a proverbial reputation for superior excellence in these traits of character, which they will never fail to sustain in any emergency.—Let your zeal in the good cause of the South now be warmed into real blankets, and thus add another proof to the truth and justice of your character as a people,

---

The Soldiers Aid Society.

If any evidence were wanted to establish the devotion of the Ladies of Mecklenburg to the cause of the South, involved in the pending issue of arms between the two sections, the fruits of the "Soldiers Aid Society," of this County, would fully supply the deficiency. Its daily meetings, in the Carson Brick Building of this City, is largely and punctually attended by its fair members, whose delicate, nimble fingers ply the needle in the manufacture of coats and pants for our Soldiers with wonderful success. So stern, and unflinching is their determination in the performance of this most sacred duty, that many of them often relinquish their dinners rather than fail to accomplish a good days work. Where is the man so base that he would not fight and die in defence of the safety and happiness of such mothers, and wives, and daughters, and sisters, and cousins? If he lives in Mecklenburg, let him be banished, at once, to the North, where cowardice and political submission to Government tyrants, and social disgrace, are the staple products of the climate; and where chivalry, and patriotism, and liberty and independence, once had an exotic existence, but which is now forever blasted and destroyed by the prevailing climatic blight of puritanism, culminating in the infidelity of Abolitionism.

Let the Soldier in the field but know that his wife, or his daughter, or his sister, or perchance his sweetheart, is making such sacrifices to secure his comfort, and his bosom will swell with gratitude, and his heart will be nerved with a degree of courage and love of country that no danger can terrify, and no enemy can conquer.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.—The Turin correspondent of the New York tribune, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon says:

Everywhere he is trying to keep up division, and thus to maintain the French preponderance. As soon as the tidings of the rout at Manassas arrived in Europe, M. Thouvenel received the agents of the Confederates, in an unofficial way; indeed, but one more victory of the secessionists would at once be followed by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Landing Federal Troops at Maryland Point.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, several steamers, with flats attached, and all heavily laden with troops, passed down the river, on the Maryland side, to the point of land some fifteen miles below Acquia Creek, known as Maryland Point, and nearly opposite Mathias Point, where the troops were disembarked. Our informant gives it as his opinion that the number could not have been short of 1500 or 2,000 men. What is in the wind?—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Abe's wife and Billy Seward.—William H. Seward reached Albany on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded immediately to Auburn, accompanied by Mrs Abraham Lincoln. Times are becoming rather tickish about Washington for the distinguished personages.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg county.

The following named gentlemen will please act as agents in the different Districts in which they reside, in addition to the Commissariés of said Districts to solicit and collect contributions of Blankets and Socks for the North Carolina Soldiers during the approaching Winter, in accordance with a request of his Excellency Gov. Clark. Each agent will keep a list of the articles given, together with the name of the contributor, and will deliver the articles to Mr. John L. Brown, at the Store of Brown, Tate & Co., who has kindly consented to act as general agent for the County, for receiving and forwarding to the Governor whatever articles may be given and also register the names of the contributors.

The following named Gentlemen will use every exertion by seeing and visiting their neighbors to get contributions it is not only a labor of mercy, but at the same time you will be doing your State a service and bestow real comforts upon our brave Soldiers, who have forsaken all comforts and luxuries of home to fight our battles and endure the hardships of the tented field. I would most respectfully and earnestly call upon the citizens of Mecklenburg to contribute liberally, the scarcity of Blankets makes it incumbent upon every one to do something, and that soon in order that a supply may be obtained before the Winter sets in. If we expect our brave Soldiers to fight for us, drive back those ruthless invaders, we must share our comforts with them, give them then your Blankets and Socks, and especially would I call upon the Ladies to take this matter in hand, knowing that if they once become interested in it our County will be behind none in the State in her contributions to the Soldiers. The following Gentlemen will I feel assured be pleased to receive any article and register the name of any one who may wish to give, and will also solicit contributions, viz:

Charlotte—William F Phifer, Solomon Cohen, John Wolf.

Paw Creek—M M Moore and Thos T Johnston.

Long Creek—William A Sample and Thos A Wilson,

Lemley—William Patterson, Saml M Withers.

Dewese—David A Caldwell and E B D Sloan.

Mallard Creek—Saml W Caldwell and R L Dearmend.

Harri-burg—Dr Thos C Neal and John Kirk, Sen.

Cras Orchard—E C Wallace and William McCombs.

Morning Star—James Hood and Arthur Grier.

Providence—W M Mathews and J S Reid.

Sharon—James Hannegan and Hugh Kirkpatrick.

Steel Creek—Col Wm M Grier and Gen W H Neal.

Berryhill's—A H Brown and Samuel Berryhill.

Clear Creek—Wm Beaver and J L Phillips.

W. W. GRIER, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 5, 1861.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

The Ladies' Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

A large box from Hopewell, very valuable sent by Mrs. Sallie Wilson.

A box from Steel Creek, forwarded by Dr. J. M. Strong.

A box chloride lime from H. A. M.

A box corn starch from H. A. M.

An English lady of Richmond, $21.

Mr. Samuel Grose, $20.

A balance of county donation, $3 87½.

From Chaslotte Institute,—Missionary Society, $10.

A large and valuable box from Mrs. Turner and Mrs. D. H. Joyner, of Raleigh, N. C.

The Society returns thanks to the ladies of Gloucester and Mathews counties, Virginia for milk, fruits and vegetables, and also to a gentleman in North Carolina, for two boxes and baskets of apples and crackers, which were very acceptable to the sick.

Purchase of War Steamers.—Authority has been given, by Congress, as we are assured, to the President of the Confederate States, to purchase one or more large war steamers. It has been sought for some time, by proper bill, in Congress, to provide for the strengthening arm of the service, and we are pleased to learn that due authority has been given, and proper measures consummated, for the negotiation of the purchase of modern war vessels.

In this connection we are also informed, on the best authority, that an offer will be brought before the President, by the agent of the proprietors in England, to the Confederate Government three entirely new screw steamers, which are now awaiting, at a convenient distance, the result of the negotiations for their sale. It would be improper to say more just now, or to give the particulars of the information in our possession.—[*Richmond Examiner.*

Gen. McCulloch.—While he is as terrible in battle as a lion, he is as merciful as a woman to his own people. That is the kind of humanity we like. When an enemy murders women and children—when he proclaims in advance, rape, handcuffs, halters, and confiscation—then by all means, let us exercise true humanity to ourselves, which consists in visiting upon those who have made themselves pirates and enemies of society, the pirate's doom.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

The following articles have been received at the Store of Brown, Tate & Co., in accordance with the request of Gov. Clark:

Col Thos J Grier, 2 blankets.

Mrs N Scarr, 2 blankets.

Mrs J L Brown, 2 pr wool socks.

Mrs S Redding, 2 blankets.

Mrs J G Wilkinson, 2 blankets.

Southern Congregation through their Pastor, the Rev. G. D. Bernheim, 5 blankets.

Mrs W J Yeates, 2 blankets.

Ladiers' Soldiers Aid Society, Sharon Beat.

Mrs S A Brown, 1 bed tick, 1 pillow and case.

Mrs M S Brown, 2 bed ticks, 1 pillow & case.

Mrs E Brown, 1 bed tick, 1 pillow and case.

Miss Maggie E Cannon, 2 pr wool socks.

Miss E F Fianniken, 1 beg tick.

Mrs C M Johnsson, 2 bed ticks.

Mrs E Hagens, 2 bed ticks, 2 pillows and cases, 1 cover lid, 2 sheets.

Mrs L Kirkpatrie, 2 bed tick.

Miss M J Kirkpatric, 2 bed ticks, 2 pillows and cases, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 sheet.

Miss M L Lee, 1 bed tick, 1 pillow and case, 2 blankets, 2 pr socks, 1 pr drawers.

Miss A V Lee, 1 bed tick, 1 pillow and case, 3 pr socks, 1 pr drawers.

Mrs M J Prather, 2 bed ticks.

Mrs M P Springs, 1 pillow and case, 1 blanket, 2 pr socks.

Mrs H A Kerr, 1 pillow and case, 1 towel.

Mrs Anna Kerr, 1 bed tick, 1 cover-lid.

Mrs A E Ross, 2 bed ticks, 1 pillow and case, 1 coverlid, 2 blankets, 4 pr socks.

Miss S J Reid, 2 bed ticks, 1 pillow and case.

Mrs M W Sammons, 1 bed tick, 2 pr socks.

Mrs W Walker, 3 bed ticks.

Mrs C Walkor, 3 bed ticks, 1 cover-lid, 2 pr socks, 1 sheet.

Miss M C Wolf, 3 bed ticks, 1 pillow and case, 1 cover-lid, 2 pr socks.

Miss E Sample, 1 comfort.

News for North Carolina.—The following paragraph will convey interesting information to the people of North Carolina. They are indebted for it to the New York *Herald* of Thursday last:

The Boston *Traveller* has a letter from Salisbury, N. C., which states that four members to the United States Congress have been elected in that State. The writer says that the people of North Carolina are fast throwing off the secession yoke and that they will soon be sufficiently strong to announce without fear their determination to take a stand for the Stars and Stripes.—There is a Union League throughout the state, which embraces many thousands of loyal men, and to them is attributed the reaction which is now taking place.

Death of a Gallant Officer.—Col E. J. Jones, commander of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, which so gallantly distinguished itself, and suffered so greatly in the battle of Manassas, died at Orange Courthouse on Monday, of wounds received at the head of his regiment on the bloody 21st.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says of him:

Col. Jones was a very popular citizen and distinguished lawyer, and was an experienced and most gallant officer. He had served in the Mexican war. Probably the death of no man could be more deeply regretted in North Alabama than that of this favorite and distinguished son. His home was in Huntsville, whither his remains have been carried for interment.

Warlike Appearance.—The scene presented to the eye of the visitor at the South side depot yesterday afternoon, was warlike in the extreme. A long train of cars had arrived from Norfolk, loaded with about thirty 32 pound rifled cannon, and an equal number of gun carriages; also a large, new boat for transportation purposes, all destined for important points not prudent for us to mention. So many cannon at one time has not before been witnessed by the citizens of Petersburg since the commencement of the war, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to go and examine them.—*Petersburg Express.*

Northern Treatment of Prisoners.—A letter from Richmond says:

I saw a letter from a lady in Washington, in which it is stated that seventeen Southern prisoners at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania were made to pick stones—that is, breaking stones with a pick—all day, some with balls and chains to their legs, and others with blocks suspended from their necks. They were whipped at night, and then made to march round the yard to the tune of the Rogue's March. This statement was made by a lieutenant in the Lincoln army, who was stationed there at the time, to the lady who wrote the letter. He added, that it made his heart sick to witness such inhumanity.

Trouble Brewing.—The Charleston Courier giving an account of the capture of an English vessel (Sarah Starr) off the coast of North Carolina, by a Lincoln vessel, under circumstances that will rouse John Bull to a certainty. There is no doubt the vessel is owned by an Englishman; that it cleared within the fifteen days of grace, and was engaged in no unlawful trade.

☞A veteran of the war of 1812, named Elisha Franklin, is a member of Captain Grant's company, which left Abingdon, Va., a few days ago for the Northwest.—He is seventy two years of age, hale and active.

Invasion of Western North Carolina.—There are apprehensions that there is a matured design to invade East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. From East Tennessee it is stated that columns will be organized to invade North Carolina, this State and the Gulf States, and by this strategy cut off our communications, getting in the rear of the troops now in Virginia. The Asheville *News* and other journals demand that the Governor of North Carolina will take steps to resist the invasion. The Nashville *Union* says:

"If our our enemy is permitted to be successful in this scheme, he may do us as great an injury as in any other way. All our resources, energies, vigilance and skill should, therefore, at once be brought to bear to prevent success. The evidences every day thicken of such a design. We are persuaded it is not a mere demonstration, to draw our troops from other important positions, from the fact that if once successfully executed and skillfully followed, it may be made to work greater advantages to the enemy than any other strategetic movements he can make. By activity, vigilance and courage on our part he may be easily defeated."

The Greenville *Patriot*, commenting upon this design of the Lincolnites, says:

"It seems, from information proceeding from a responsible source, that a scheme for the invasion of North Carolina by a Lincoln force marching through East Tennessee, has been detected and exposed, and that Gen. Zollicoffer, at Knoxville, and the military in Western North Carolina, are fully apprised of it, and are on the alert."

"The plan detected did not stop at an invasion of North Carolina, but the enemy was to march in force to Asheville, and thence pursue their way to Greenville, S. C., and from this point to Columbia, or Atlanta, Georgia; the force to consist of troops under Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory aided by deluded Kentuckians, and such forces as are expected to join the tory banner in East Tennessee."

Running the Blockade.—Charleston S. C., Sept. 1.—A brig, laden with coffee, ran the blockade to-day. She was chased by a Federal steamer, but arrived safe in port. Another vessel, with fruit, has arrived in land.

Arrival of Coffee.—Notwithstanding the vigilant blockade the brig West Indian, of New Orleans, arrived here yesterday in forty one days from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 1500 bags of Coffee, consigned at that enterprising and commercial house, Geo. W. Williams & Co 97 miles East of the Bar the W I was chased by a man of war under convoy. At half past 5, A M., on Sunday, made a steamer and sailing vessel off this Bar blockading, but in consequence of their being at anchor the West Indian was enabled to reach the Swash Channel and get safely into port.

No news of special importance at Rio. Coffee was high, and there was some forty sail of Yankee vessels in port which found it difficulty to get freights in consequence of the existing troubles. The Yankee Captains employed part of their time in abusing the South, and saying what terrible things their countrymen at the North would do.

Freights in English vessels were somewhat injured, many persons thinking that there would be war between the English and the Yankees, when the latter would cover the ocean with their Privateers.—*Charleston Courier, 2d inst.*

Fighting across the Potomac.—The body of R. K. Royall, a member of Captain Hall's Chesterfield Cavalry, was brought to the city yesterday for interment. His funeral takes place to day, (see obituary.) Young Royall (why was only 22 years old) was killed Sunday last in a skirmish carried on between some of our troops on the side and a body of the enemy on the other side of the Potomac, near Leesburg. Of the number engaged we could not ascertain any particulars. He was shot through the neck, the ball passing downward into the right side. He died immediately. He was in the battle of the 21st, and behaved gallantly.

John W. Barr, of our city, a member of Shields' Howitzers, was wounded in the leg in the same engagement. No other casualties occurred on our side.

Our men are of opinion that they killed some of the enemy—they could not say how many. Of course when the Northern account of this affair appears it will represent that an engagement was fought between a small body of Federalists and an immense number of Confederate soldiers, and that the latter fled precipitately after the killing and wounding of fifty or more of their men.

We see that a correspondent states that Gen. Johnston is inclined to check this skirmishing among the pickets, thinking that it does little good and hazards the lives of valuable men to very little purpose.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Remarkable Family in Forsyth County, N. C.—Peter Pfaff, 88 years of age 28th of January last. Magdalena, his wife, 79 years of age, 29th Nov. 1861.—Both were born and raised in this, formerly Stokes county. Were married in March 1802. Settled, and have lived together affectionately and prosperously, on the same farm and in the same dwelling 59 years.—Have had 9 children, 5 sons, and daughters. Eldest 58, and youngest 37 years of age, all married, and all living, no death having occurred in the family during all this time. All live in two hours travel of each other, except one daughter, lately removed to Morehead City, N. C. The old man and his lady, both well and hearty, attend to their household affairs, and go to church or elsewhere, from two to four miles frequently afoot.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Seizure of Goods.—Twelve boxes of boots and shoes were seized at Monfordsville, Hart county, on Monday last, by a deputy or a sub agent of Mr. Cotton, as contraband. The goods were shipped from a merchant in Louisville to a Union man in Monfordsville.

A Warlike Month.

Certain months, not less than certain days, appear to have been set apart by Providence for the enactment of those terrible dramas, the denoument of which is the overthrow of armies, and sometimes the downfall of nations. No season has been more prolific of those great events than September. It may be amusing to our readers, whose minds are on the stretch for great tidings from the Potomac, to recall a few incidents connected with battle, murder and sudden death.

On the 2d day of September, 1814, General Gaines repulsed the British army at Fort Erie. On the 3d of September, 1651, Cromwell routed and destroyed the Scottish army under David Leslie at Dunbar. On the 3d of September, 1652, he did the same job at Worcester for Charles II.—On the 3d of September, 1659, he died.—There are few coincidences in all history more singuisr than these.

On the seventh of September, 1812, was fought the great battle of Borodino, in Russia, seventy miles from Moscow. According to some accounts, the loss on both sides was ninety seven thousand men.—One account makes it out one hundred and seventeen thousand. It was one of the bloodiest battles of modern times. On the 8th of September, 1781, General Greene defeated the British army at Eutaw Springs. On the 8th of September, 1847 General Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Monterey. On the 8th of September, 1855, the Allies stormed Sebastopol. On the 10th of September, 1813, Perry defeated and captured the whole British fleet on Lake Erie. This battle was fought on Sunday.—On the 11th of September, 1709, Marlborough and Eugene fought the battle of Malplequet, against Villars commanding the French army. It was the greatest battle that had been fought in modern Europe to that time. The two armies counted upwards of two hundred thousand combatants. On the 11th of September, 1814, McDonough, on Lake Champlain, destroyed the British fleet while McComb defeated the British army on shore at Plattsburgh. This also happened on Sunday.—On th 12th of September, 1814, the British army, marching upon Baltimore, was repulsed at North Point, where General Ross was killed. On the 13th of September, Fort McHenry was bombarded by the "Star Spangled Banner.") On the 14th September, A D 69. There entered Jerusalem; over the corpses of one million of Jews. On 14th of September, 1812 Napoleon entered Moscow. On the 14th September, 1847, the American army entered Mexico. On the 14th September, 1814, the Allied army entered the Crimea.

We think it highly probable that September, 1861, will not pass without an event which will rank it with the brightest of its predecessors.

A Gallant Feat.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday, has the following:

We learn from Charles N. Taylor, Esq., that Lieut. J. G. Stocks, of Capt. Wood's Tennessee Rifles, (of the firm of Stocks & Taylor, of this city,) was on Sunday morning last sent out in charge of a scouting party of twenty men, from New Market.—He scouted for two days in the vicinity of Bird's Point and the enemy's camps in the quarter. On Monday night he crawled in pickets, and penetrated to within hearing of roll call of the garrison at Bird's Point. He then withdrew, under cover of the night, to a distance of some five miles, avoiding the appearance of the Federal scouts.—These scouts, five in number made their appearance about daylight, and were charged upon by Lieut. Stocks party and three of them were killed and the remainder made prisoners. The horses of the scouts were also captured, and the gallant lieutenant and party, making a forced march of twenty five miles, reached camp at New Market on Tuesday night. The feat was a daring one, but only such as might be expected from the intrepid bravery of Lieut. Stocks and his fearless comrades in arms.

Cold Comfort for a Prisoner.—The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* is bitter as wormwood. It says:

"Congressman Ely is evidently not in all in danger of becoming eminent for goodness of character. He went to witness the battle of Bull Run, where he hobbled on soldiers like other curious and unimportant civilians. Fortunately, he was caught by the Confederates, and now he coolly thinks the whole policy of the Government should be shaped with a view to his safety. Let him stay at Richmond, and if an exchange of prisoners ever should take place, let him be the last individual for whom a negotiation is undertaken."

Hens and Eggs.—For several years past I have spent a few weeks of the latter part of August on the Kennebec River, in Maine. The lady with whom I have stopped is a highly accomplished and intelligent house-wife. She supports a poultry, and from her I derived my information in the matter. She told me that for many years she had been in the habit of administering to her hens, with their common food, at the rate of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, each alternate day, to the seven fowls. Last season, when I was with her, each morning she brought in from twelve to fourteen eggs, having but seven hens in all.

She again and again experimented in the matter by omitting to feed with the Cayenne for two or three days. The consequence invariably was that the product of eggs fell off five or six per day. The same effect of using the Cayenne is produced in winter as well as summer.

Large "Huckleberries."—The editor of the Lake Superior (Marquette, Mich.) *Journal* has seen four "huckleberries" which, in the aggregate, weighed half an ounce. (128 to the pound.) They were about the size of ordinary grapes, and they are often so thickly set upon the bushes that they very much resemble long clusters of grapes.