THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—We have pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of this Institution in another column of the *Bee*. It will be readily seen that the Academy possesses a very needed educational advantage; and it will strike every one interested that the peculiar character of its management commends it strongly to parental confidence as a safe promoter of the best interests of students, moral, intellectual, and physical.

The Christian Brothers' have good proof already of the success of their Academy, in the fact that the number of their students at the present time is 140, and that the number is rapidly increasing.

It is said that "good wine needs no bush," and for the same reason we feel it unnecessary to say a word more at present about St. Mary's Academy.

FRESH GROCERIES.—S. B. Bevans & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 Poydras street, are in receipt of a large variety of groceries by the steamship Morning Star, suitable to the market and the season. See their advertisement.

Furniture, armoire, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, wood and moss mattresses, &c., &c., at 11 o'clock to-day, at their mart, by Messrs. McCerren & Landry.

Messrs. Brott & Davis, corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, have received and will sell, at moderate prices, a large quantity of American prints. See their advertisement.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.—We received last night the following dispatch from the Southwest Pass:

To the Editors of the Bee:

The steamship George Washington crossed the bar at 5:30 P. M. OPERATOR.

ADVENT OF A NEW JOURNAL.—*The New Orleans Times*—Such is the title of a new daily journal, whose first number appeared yesterday morning, published by Thos. P. May & Co., office No. 70 Camp street. Its columns abound with various reading matter, news, and editorial. As for principles, they cannot, perhaps, be condensed more expressively than as found in the following extracts from its introductory:

We set with those who have resolved: "That it is the first and highest duty of every American citizen to do all in his power to *maintain the integrity of the American Union and assert the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States over the whole national domain*," and who, in this service of the national fate, "recognize the supreme obligation of laying aside all differences of political opinion, and of *giving to the Government of the United States our support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion*."

We and, shall ever be, opposed to any attempt whatever at foreign intervention in our affairs—none in what shape it may, and our feeble voice will go for any measures which the Government may take to secure us from foreign invasion, and to maintain upon this continent *the ascendancy of American influence, and the perpetuity of republican institutions*."

Swiss Officer's Views of American Armies.

Among the numerous officers who were attracted from Europe to the scene of the extended military operations in America, one has recently challenged public attention by a work embodying the result of his observations of American methods of conducting war and organizing and handling armies. The officer referred to is Lieut. Colonel Lecomte, belonging to the Swiss army, sent by his Government to examine the military system of America, and who for that purpose attached himself to the staff of General McClellan, where he is said to have laboriously pursued the object of his mission. The fruit of the labors is now presented in the shape of a publication entitled "The War in the United States. Report to the Swiss Military Department," preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Berne, August 18, 1862, by Ferdinand Lecomte, Lieut. Colonel, Swiss Confederation." The whole interesting pages of the book are those addressed to a comparison between American armies and those of Switzerland and other European countries. It is needless to say, perhaps, that the author claims the general advantage for the armies of his own country. He is evidently prone, while awarding lavish praise for the spirit, energy, and immense material resources displayed by the people and the authorities of the United States in the prosecution of war—to regard American armies, in respect to their *personnel*, as vast agglomerations of men destitute of proper discipline or a wholesome sense of subordination, and their camps as arenas of party strife and intrigue and schemes of political aspiration. He condemns volunteering as a mode of forming large armies, and gives the preference to the Swiss system of universal conscription. On this head he thus remarks:

The best close mode of forming the army. The system of voluntary recruiting by the individuals of the pay, or by the stimulation of political passions, furnishes a great number of individuals more or less deprived, or inept for the valuable service of the field, but who are admitted to make up the number. The rest of the school, thinking they are doing enough in attempting to raise pay for those *mercenaries*, and to compensate too little interested in events, do not feel sufficiently their burden, and do not take in the war an interest as serious as the circumstances would demand. In the great cities, at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and even at the face of the enemy at Washington, some men go on as in time of entire peace—they dance, they dine, carry on festivities, boast loudly, and, what is more serious, they know not how to sacrifice on the altar of the country in danger, any rancor, or any political purpose. The conflict of parties and of cliques pursues its ordinary course, and even more intensely than ordinary, many a Republican abolitionist of the North rejoices more over the reverses of a Democratic general, of McClellan, for example, than over the success of the Democrats do the same inward to the abolition generals, as, for example, Frémont. If the army were recruited by conscription, or if each citizen, subject to service, were held to military duty, as in Switzerland, the various classes of society would be more equally and more directly identified with the war, and would better comprehend the necessity of the sacrifices which it demands.

The author obviously believes that efficient military organization is incompatible with the free play of democratic ideas, and this leads him to dispense some strictures on the superabundance of litigation in American armies, as follows:

The very organization of the discipline is fundamentally defective, in that it transfers too much to the military service, where obedience above every thing ought to reign, the individual privileges of the citizen, who prides himself essentially on being free. Courts of inquiry and courts martial, for example, are multiplied to infinity, diverting, at every turn, a good number of soldiers from active service, without aiming, most frequently, at any result. Veritable lawsuits, bristling with incidents of every kind, are always pending by the dozen in each division, in which the question, in the greater part of the European armies, would be one of the simple competence of superior or general officers. Heaps of pamphlets, besides, result from them, which there is a custom of sending to all the corps, and the transportation and dispatch of which by the officers, is done sometimes to the detriment of important business.

The Swiss critic also thinks the inducements held out to American soldiers are not in proportion to their fatigues and dangers. Among other deficiencies, he relates (and does not seem to be joking) that "the music is wretched, the uniform gloomy, there is severe prohibition against making booty." He adds: "There is only patriotism and pay to stimulate the boldness of the combatants. But this is not enough in the present case to lead them resolutely to death." The author would appear to believe, with Lord Talbot, in the sacred right of the soldier to pillage. According to a French historian, that English nobleman was accustomed to say, in language more forcible than decent, "*que si Dieu même savait soldat, serait pillard*."

Arrest and Release of the Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following dispatch to the Missouri Democrat gives the particulars of the arrest and release of the Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas:

Leavenworth, September 9.—Col. Anthony, Mayor of this city, was arrested by two United States detectives, aided by twenty soldiers. The detectives went to his office and grabbed him by the collar, saying, "come along with us, you are under arrest." The mayor demanded by what authority they arrested him. One of them answered, "By God, I am the authority."

Not a soldier who aided in the arrest wore a mask and with fixed bayonets pointed at his breast. Two others, with painted faces, presented their carbines and revolvers to Anthony's breast. Anthony told them he did not resist the arrest; all he wanted was to know who was responsible.

Without a word with a friend, or a moment's time, Jenkison and Lowe, the two detectives, aided by the soldiers, threw him into a wagon and the party moved out of town toward Kansas City at a rapid rate, arriving there in five hours—a distance of thirty-five miles.

Anthony was taken to General Ewing's headquarters. After two hours consultation with the detectives, and telegraphing to Leavenworth, Anthony was released. Anthony, during his arrest at Kansas City, was, by order of General Ewing, prohibited from talking with any one, and was prevented from telegraphing or write to his wife or friend in Leavenworth, without submitting his letter or telegram to General Ewing.

Composition and Strength of General Lee's Army.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends to that journal what he asserts to be the first and only complete statement of the forces composing General Lee's army which has ever been published. He says that he is not at liberty to state how he procured so rare a document, the original of which is in the office of the Adjutant-General in Richmond. We condense this statement from the tabular form in which it appears in the *Herald* of the 10th inst., as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia.

General ROBERT E. LEE, Commanding.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EWELL'S CORPS D'ARMEE.—MAJOR-GENERAL EARLY'S DIVISION.

General Gordon's brigade: 6th, 10th, 16th, 23d Georgia regiments. General Wright's brigade: 5th, 13th, 12th Georgia, and the 1st Louisiana regiments. General Hoke's brigade: 21st, 57th, 26th, and 33th North Carolina regiments. General Grimes' brigade: 32d, 43d, 45th Louisiana, and 14th Georgia regiments. Four batteries of artillery, six guns each, 484 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9,600, artillery, 480. Total, 10,080.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Gen. Taliaferro's brigade: 23d, 37th, 48th Virginia, and 17th Alabama regiments. Gen. Garnett's brigade: 1st, 21st, 42d, 48th Virginia regiments. Gen. Hoke's brigade: 15th, 27th, 46th, 58th North Carolina regiments. Gen. Jones's "Stonewall" brigade: 1th, 5th, 22d, 27th, 33d Virginia regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 500 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 10,000, artillery, 500. Total, 10,500.

MAJOR-GENERAL RHODES'S DIVISION.

Gen. Archer's brigade: 14th, 7th, 11th Tennessee, and 19th Georgia regiments. General Gregg's brigade: 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th South Carolina regiments. Gen. Williams's brigade: 2d, 9th, 10th and 15th Louisiana regiments. Gen. Lane's brigade: 7th, 18th, 28th North Carolina, and 18th Georgia regiments. Five batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 600 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9500, artillery, 600. Total, 10,100. Total in Ewell's corps, 38,680.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS D'ARMEE.—MAJOR-GENERAL ROOD'S DIVISION.

General Anderson's brigade: 9th, 8th, 9th Georgia and 1st North Carolina regiments. Gen. Benning's brigade: 2d, 15th, 17th and 20th Georgia regiments. Gen. Mayo's brigade: 1st, 41st, 49th Alabama, and 1st Georgia regiments. Gen. Fields' (late Hood's) Texas brigade: 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th Texas regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 484 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9,000, artillery, 484. Total, 9,484.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCLAWS'S DIVISION.

Gen. Barksdale's brigade: 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi regiments. Gen. Wofford's brigade: 16th, 18th, 24th Alabama, and 1st Mississippi regiments. Gen. Ketchum's brigade: 1st, 3d, 4th South Carolina, and 24 Florida regiments. Gen. Warren's brigade: 31, 5th, 6th Alabama, and 2d Tennessee regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 190 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9100, artillery, 190. Total, 9890.

MAJOR-GENERAL PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Gen. Armistead's brigade: 9th, 14th, 57th and 38th Virginia regiments. Gen. Kemper's brigade: 24, 7th, 10th and 53d Virginia regiments. Gen. Jenkins's brigade: 6th, 8th, 11th Virginia, and 1st Texas regiments. Gen. Featherstone's brigade: 57th and 28th Georgia, and 4th and 11th North Carolina regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 512 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 10,300, artillery, 512. Total, 10,812. Total in Longstreet's corps, 30,686.

LIEUT. GEN. A. P. HILL'S CORPS D'ARMEE.—MAJ. GEN. HETH'S DIVISION.

Gen. Colquit's brigade: 13th, 49th, 52d and 58th Virginia regiments. Gen. Trimble's brigade: 21st, 15th North Carolina, and 1st Georgia and 6th Louisiana regiments. Gen. Hare's brigade: 7th, 8th, 14th and 12th Louisiana regiments. Gen. Colston's brigade: 3d and 19th Virginia, 46th Alabama, and 1st Louisiana regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 540 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 10,200, artillery, 540. Total, 10,740.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Gen. Wilcox's brigade: 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Alabama regiments. Gen. Mahone's brigade: 6th North Carolina, 11th Alabama, 11th Georgia and 6th Virginia regiments. Gen. Posey's brigade: 12th, 16th, 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments. Gen. Perry's brigade: 4th, 44th, 22d and 10th Georgia regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 516 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9,972, artillery, 516. Total, 10,488.

MAJOR-GENERAL PENDER'S DIVISION.

Gen. Thomas's brigade: 7th and 34th North Carolina, and 14th and 18th Virginia regiments. Gen. Walker's brigade: 13th, 23d, 34th and 38th North Carolina regiments. Gen. McGowan's brigade: 12th and 20th Alabama, 1st Florida and 24 South Carolina regiments. Gen. Lewis's brigade: 2d, 7th and 13th Alabama, and 19th Virginia regiments. Four batteries of artillery, 6 guns each, 512 men. Strength of division: Infantry, 9,700, artillery, 512. Total, 10,212. Total in Hill's Corps, 31,440.

To which add twelve new batteries, 6 guns each, 1440 men, also eleven squadrons of cavalry, 1200 men each, 13,000 in all.

RECAPITULATION.

Total artillery above, 294 guns and men	5,880
Total cavalry above, fifteen squadrons	13,000
Total infantry above, nine divisions	88,572
Total number of men, including officers	112,452

This observes the *Herald's* correspondent, is the probable utmost strength of Gen. Lee's army proper for the fall campaign, although it is possible that the arrival of more conscripts—for they continue to come in daily—may swell the total number to 125,000 men.

Waste of Ammunition.

The following is extracted from a recently published book of campaign sketches in Virginia and Maryland, by Captain George F. Noyes:

The great disproportion in our battles between the number of ball cartridges discharged and the number of killed and wounded was due mainly to the want of presence of mind in our raw troops, but the very important lesson I have been enabled to make has convinced me that our troops take much better aim, and consequently waste far less ammunition than is usual in European armies.

During the wars of the French Revolution and of the Empire, Napoleon's wars—according to Gassendi, a French General of artillery, the infantry fired 3000 cartridges for every enemy killed or wounded. Robert admits the same thing. Decker, a Prussian General, and one of the best military writers in Germany, estimated that not less than 10,000 cartridges are burned for every enemy killed or wounded.

At the battle of Vittoria the English are supposed to have killed or wounded one of the enemy for every 800 balls fired. An English officer states that at the battle of Cherubusco the Mexicans killed or wounded an American for every 800 balls fired, and that the Americans killed or wounded a Mexican for every 125 balls fired.

The heroic Rosecrans, in his account of the bloodily-contested battle of Murfreesborough, declares, "Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles, it is estimated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men, and 200,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,833 men, averaging 27 cannon shots to hit one man, and 145 musket shots to hit one man."

And the battle of Gainsville there could not have been expended more than 100,000 cartridges, and the enemy admit a loss of more than 1000 men, thus averaging 100 musket shots to each of the rebel killed or wounded. Of course all such statements only approximate the actual ratio, but it is sufficiently clear that, great as is the waste of ammunition by our army, it is not only equalled, but excelled by those of Europe.

One trouble is that our men, in going into battle, are weighed down, overloaded with ammunition, having to stuff their pockets as well as their cartridge boxes with the sixty or eighty rounds ordered. Of course very much of this is thrown away and wasted; but this is only a trifling evil compared with the encouragement thus given to the too prevalent idea among the men that he who fires the greatest number of rounds in battle is the best soldier. I have heard men boasting of their achievements in this regard, and the result of such an idea is a hurried loading and discharge without any regard to aim, a wasting upon trees and foliage of ammunition which, if used at all, should be used so as to defeat the enemy. I was struck with a remark made by a rebel prisoner to his captors: "We never carry more than forty rounds into action, and usually expend about ten."

There is altogether too much of this wild, reckless, firing; the men discharging their pieces before bringing them fairly down to a level, and utterly regardless of taking aim. Of courses there are periods when heavy, rapid and continuous volleys are necessary; still it would be well if every man could be drilled as a sharpshooter, taught to shoot slowly, and always take aim, either at the enemy or his supposed locality.

In the five battles of the late Italian campaign it was estimated that about 8 per cent of the French and Sardinians, and 10½ per cent. of their enemies the Austrians, were either killed or wounded. In the battles spoken of in these sketches our loss was not far from 10 per cent. of the whole numbers engaged, while certain divisions and brigades lost one third of their number, and in the fearfully bloody fight at Gainesville two of our regiments lost more than one-third of their number engaged, as also did the 5 Fourth Brigade.

The proportion between the killed and the wounded is about as 1 to 5, and of the wounded about 1 in 10 never recovers. If this be even approximative to the truth, it certainly robs war of some of its presumed fatality. As I have before remarked, the escape of so large a majority of the men, amid such storms of bullets sweeping and yelling around their ears, has always been the great mystery of war."

Why is a Table like a Beau?

Why is a table like a beau? Because, if you have any fun in you, you can't sit in it apart." (Very fair Mr. Troy Whig!)

Twenty millions of gallons of petroleum have been shipped from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during the last eight months. Value $8,000,000.

Her Grave.

Why dost thou sit so still, deep night?
With thy all eager ear?
Dost long to hear a dirge, and night?
And hast not any fear?

Why dost thou fold her up dark day?
And close her, as in love?
Why dost thou shade her head, cold stone?
With thy broad winged dove?

Why do ye sing her songs old trees?
Through all the lonesome hours?
Why dost thou bathe her grave soft dew?
With silver gleaming showers?

Has got a feel of life, long grass?
That creepest all around?
Thou seemest as alone to hide of
The chill earth of the mound!

Would thou have the spot look fair, pale shrub?
That spreadest out in bloom?
Does know a flower is dead, fond shrub?
And gardenest for her tomb?

Ah! wouldst thou mock my state, round star?
That peepest sadly down?
Or art to share a grief, kind star?
Then weep, ye that distil a tear!

Why blowest thou now so soon, cold breeze?
From out the mothing sky?
Or art to try my cheeks, or a breeze?
Thou sidest so blithely by.

Why comest thou so a bright, sun?
And warmest all the place?
Art promising grand things, dear sun?
With the changeling face?

Household Words.

Foreign Gossip.

The London *Star*, speaking of Carlyle's "Hine Americana," says: "The comments of the Northern press upon the clumsy *jeu d'esprit* that has grieved so many of his friends are singularly forbearing."

A telegram from Odessa states that the Emperor of Russia is on the eve of performing a pilgrimage or journey to Jerusalem. London *Gem* asks what is the purpose of this? Does it not take the opportunity of going to Jericho, where so many people wish him?

It is reported that Charles Dickens will soon visit New York on business connected with his copyrights.

A new method of shoplifting has just been discovered in Paris. An elegant lady enters a store accompanied by a nurse carrying a baby dressed in rich embroidery. On leaving they are supposed to have taken lace, jewelry, &c., as the case may be, and are arrested. An examination proves that the baby has a wax work face, and hollow paste-board body which serves as a hiding-place for the stolen articles.

The London *Times* states that the rules laid down by the War Department for the prevention of accidents by the bursting of shells in service have been attended with such satisfactory results that once their issue from the War Office, on the 1st April 1861, not a single one has been reported at the ordnance establishment, Chatham.

Almost the only anecdote of a retort against Sir Cresswell Cresswell is told of Edwin James. Sir Cresswell Cresswell had the habit, when taking notes of evidence of crying out "stop!" to a meet who were going too fast with the examination of a witness, and he on one occasion is reported to have cried out "stop!" something very like a slap in the face. On one occasion, when Edwin James was examining a witness, Sir Cresswell Cresswell again and again cried out "stop" in his most authoritative and objectionable manner, and without receiving any attention from the counsel. At length, with some vehemence, he said, "Mr. James, I told you to stop." "Oh, indeed," said Mr James, "I thought you were addressing the usher of the court;" and the reton was felt to be perfectly fair.

The *Morning Post* says of the bankruptcy of Bruccialti:

His failure results not so much from bad speculations from rash speculation, but at the same time, there is an air of magnificence about his extravagance which bespeaks a mind warm in generous and a practical mind free from meanness. During the first year after his return from America he made $23,000. He gave some one tax for $10,000 a year. He spent £2000 in improving some property in America, £15,000 more upon a house at Brompton, and £3000 on the furniture, only of a comfortable mansion, bearing the aristocratic appellation of Co omerce Court.

He rode to financial ruin on a patent method, of constituting theatres.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* learns that the new French Consul General in New York will be M. Gauldree Boilleau, at present Consul at Quebec.

The Paris papers announce the death of General Rulieres at the age of seventy-six. This decrepit General entered the army in 1805, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1830 he made General of division. He was also created a peer of France, and was Minister of War when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic.

The Origin of Light Artillery.

For the purpose of auto warfare of batteries of light field pieces, changing their position with the movements of the infantry we are indebted to Frederick the Great, who was thus enabled to increase the mobility of his army as to triumph over superior forces, awaiting him during two years campaign from the opposite frontiers of his empire. Previous to the time of Frederick, the march of armies had been tardy and cumbersome in the extreme, the heavy guns, with their clumsy heavy carriages, rendering the movements of the infantry and making celerity impossible. Even the Austrian artillery, then the most perfect in Europe, was mounted on a awkward carriage, constructed without the slightest attention to regularity, each carriage differing from every other, according to the caprice of the mechanic who fashioned it and the officer who superintended its formation. The harness, too, was of the most clumsy description, manufactured in a primitive fashion only to be envied by savages.

Light artillery was introduced into the Austrian armies during the reign of Joseph II., about the middle of the 18th century, but it was still too cumbrous to be of any great utility, and comparatively little reliance was placed upon it. The artillery men were conveyed upon caissons or covered wagons, made up the form of an old hunting carriage, called *chasse-wagen*. These differed from the common wagons only in having the cover stuffed, which placed the gunners in the attitude of a man on horseback. France was longer awaiting her benefit of this improvement in warfare, the old officers, always more numerous in the military than in any other corps of the army, opposing the efforts of the younger men at innovation. It was not until just previous to the revolution, in 1791, that the experiment was made by the formation of two companies of horse artillery. Choice officers and men were selected for the new batteries, and the success of the experiment was triumphant.

Napoleon's great genius discovered the value of this branch of the service, and so much to elevate it to its present importance. With his flying artillery, Bonaparte broke the line of the Austrians at Castiglione, decided the battle, and settled the fate of Italy. At Eylauer General Moreau, by the help of his light artillery was enabled with an inferior force of cavalry to support his left wing against all the cavalry of the Archduke. At Waterloo, too, General Moreau, commanding the Army of Flanders, with 40000 men unintermingling with the infantry, sustained the attack of 30,000 men, supported by a train of artillery at least treble that of the French.

The Swedes, from the nature of their country, perhaps, had been led more early to adopt shorter calibers and a lighter metal. The Swedish calibers were three or four pounders, the length of the caliber thirteen diameters of the ball, while the Prussian were at the same period 14, the Austrian 16, and the French 18.

The change in artillery from heavy to light caliber, which was thus gradually adopted, revolutionized warfare. Artillery became indispensable in all armies, going where it had never gone before, crossing rivers and mountains, and following even the cavalry in its maneuvers, forcing its way, by rapid marches, to new points of attack, turning the enemy's positions, and opening upon his flank or rear in unexpected assault.

A Touching Obituary.

In Virginia, on the 24th ultimo, in the 18th year of his age, Charles Eltinge Shriver, the only remaining child of the late Charles Shriver, and grandson of the late Hon. Abraham Shriver, of Frederick, Md. The mother, in writing a notice of the death of her son, says:

He attached himself to the Confederate army but a few months ago, and already has the fatal alternative, which with persistent determination he resolved to hazard, become his sad allotment. He was struck by a musket ball in the head, the wound being instantly mortal. And yet it is well, if, in the decrees of Providence, death must claim an victim one in the full flush of life's rosy morning, that the last shaft should come as the lightning of Heaven, and not after long dark pathway of suffering behind it. The traces of its fiery track, however, are for the hearts of those who remain. Who that has, with kindly feelings, watched any one from budding infancy to the expanding flower of youth, but feels a pang in seeing all the life and hope and loveliness thus gradually built up so suddenly and tragically cut down. But keener and deeper, and lasting as life—crushing as a blow and pressing as a burden—does such a visitation come to those to whom such much watching and care—through many sorrows it may be, as well as joys—have been hallowed by natural affection. The mother of the deceased is the only member of his immediate family now living. With the exception of that one, he was always a kind and affectionate son aggravate or assuage her sorrow? Even the white wings of the returning dove of peace would appear to her through this dark cloud like the pinions of the raven. He was the only fatal wound received in the action in which he fell, and his comrades, saving the little personal memorials of him, so precious in such cases, laid him tenderly down and marked the spot where he reposes. May the Lord Jesus will be made to gather all that remains of his young life to the companionship in death of those to whom in life he was so precious, preparing a similar reunion where the desolations of war and all other sorrows will be forever unknown.

A Cavalry Dash upon a Brigade of Meade's Army.—A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated the 5th inst., says:

Two days ago a raid was made by the rebels upon a brigade of the Sixth Corps. The guerillas dashed into camp, fired into the tent of Gen. Bartlett, and carried off the brigade flag. It is said the General had his headquarters too far from the camp of his troops.

Poetry of the Magyars.

About thirty years ago Dr. Bowring produced a volume of translations from the Magyars of Hungary—a work which has been left to unmerited repose in neglected library corners nearly ever since. To any explorer now turning its pages it has all the freshness of novelty combined with a rich and racy quaintness of antiquity. Below are two specimens of contents:

THE THREE IDLERS OF KING MATTHEW CORVINUS.

There is an ancient saying—Idleness
Is the world's curse; and I have heard a story
Of its old time, instructive.

King Matthew once, half tipsy, put three fellows—
Three idle fellows—in a tower to fatten;
And fatten, for fresh air, set the house on fire.
"Ah! now the house is burning" cried the first;
"If the king wants us," said the second knave,
"Why he will send and save us!" In a rage
"Your wisdom is very glib!" exclaimed the third;
And the house went on burning—and they perish'd.

Of these three, many the dogs like them—
Many the "poor wide there!" in the mouths,
And the idle hands and idle minds will enter.

The second extract, hereunder, is certainly a curiosity; it not a poetical, unquestionably a choral piece of rare device. The amphibious denizens should never cease to be grateful to the Magyar poet who knew so well how to translate and record their hymns of joy.

SONG OF THE FROGS

Brek-ke,
Brek-ke Brekeke'
Koax, koax!
Brekeke, koax—brekeke, koax—
Brekeke, brekeke, brekeke,
Brekeke, brekeke, brekeke brekeke
Koax koax—koax—koax;
Brekeke,
Brekeke, brekeke'

"Tis the frog's delight to the sons to the pools—
From its sedge in red they look to the bright moon beyond,
Brekeke, Brekeke,
Koax koax—koax;
Kaax koax—koax—koax—koax.
The Thunderer made to the infinities of Heaven—
Neath the deep vaulted sky how we thrive and have
All honor and praise to His wisdom be given
Brekeke, brekeke, brekeke,
Koax, koax—koax, koax—koax.

The Wo ks of the Age.

A TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNT GOTHARD.

The *Italie* of Turin states that conferences were lately held at Lucern for the purpose of discussing the expediency of piercing a tunnel through Mt. Gothard. Delegates from thirteen cantons and three half cantons attended, the principal representations being made by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Zug, Fribourg, Soleure, Bale, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Saint Gall, Argovie, Thurgovie, Tessin, Vaud, Valais, Neuchatel, Geneva, Lugano, Bellinzona, and Mesocco. Engineer Lardy, on the part of the Swiss Central and Northeastern lines, presented the plans of M. Zivy, Lardy, Lardy, Lard