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COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863.

[WHOLE NUMBER 1,704.

# PUBLISHED FYERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Office in Carpet Hal, North-west corner of

Tems of Subsciption. Gare Copyperancum, if paid in advance, 8150 if set paid within three months from commencement of the year. 200

Moneywayu ecomittedbymail auhepublish-Rates of Advetising.

quart[6 ines]one week. \$0.38
three weeks, cach-unbesquentinsertion, 16
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Eurgend vertisement in proportion
Aliberal its count will be made to quarterly, half
early or coarly divertisers, who are strictly confined
etheir business

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Collections promptlymade in Lancasterand York columbia, May 4,1850.

H, B. ESSICK. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. COLUMBIA. PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

SHREINER & SPERING. HAVING taken the old established tand of John Felix. Front street, Columbia, respectfully invite the public to call and examine their large as-ortment

of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, COMBS, PISTOLS, ACCORDEONS, and FANCY ARTICLES,

Such as are usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store. We will keep constantly on hand a large stock of American Watches. In Gold and Silver Cuses—Appleton, Tracy & Co., P. S. Bartlett and Win Ellery movements—which we will offer to the public at prices to suit the times.—A continuance of the former patronage is respect illy folicited. IJT Repairing op all kinds promptly attended to Columbia, July 19, 1962.

NOW FOR BARGAINS. W E have just received another lot of all-wool De Valunes and plaid Mosambiques, which we offer a steduced prices. STEACY & BOVERS.

Cola. June 28, 1502

Cor 2d and Locust Sts. reduced prices. Cola. June 28, 1862

COLD CREAM OF GLYCERINS.—For the cur and prevention to chapped hands, &c. For sa he )LDEN MORTAR DRUG STORE, lec 3,1858 Front street, Co'umbi Lt the Dec 3,1858

#### SALT! SALT!

ed by the sugsett et below Second. 100 Bags Ground Alum Salt,

A market prices. GRAHAM, or, Bond's Boston Crackers, for Dyspentics, and Arrow Root Crackers, for no entire and children—new arricles in Columbia, at the Family Medicine Store, April 16, 1859.

Hrrison's oumbian nk. William superior article, permanently black and not corroding the pen, can be had man antity, at the Family Medicine Store, and blackt et is that English Boot Polish.

Columbia. June 9, 1859

### FISH! FISH!

MACKEREL by the barrel, half barrel and quarter barrel, of the best quaintes.

Columbia, July 12, 1692.

B. F. APPOLD.
Canad Basin.

WALL PAPER! PAPER CHEAPER THAN WHITEWASH E have just received a large lot of Wall Paper all the newest sty es and best goods, which we sell at prices to-nit the times.

# sell at prices to the the time to goods, which SAYLOR & MC DONALD. Book Store, Frou St., above Locust, Columbia March 2, '61,

NOTICE. I desire to settle up the old book accounts, of both Moores and request all persons knowing themselves method to please call and settle the came.

Columbia, May 17, 1862.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.-The want o an article is felt in every family, and now supplied; for mending families, china menial work, toys &c. there is nothing We have found it welful in repairing many aich have been useless for months. You in the Jan ten it at the MILY MEDICINE STORE

POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES. A LARGE lot of Fine and Common Powkel Books A and Purses, at from 18 cents to two dollars each He idequaters and News Depot. Columbia, April 14.1 866.

Lawns, Lawns, Lawns. LADIES call and see our heautiful 12½ cent Lawn
fast colors, at
June 23, 1662 Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. HOOPED SKITS.

A NEW and splendid style of Hooped Skirts, just
A received; Also, a full assortment of other styles,
very cheap
Columbia, Apr.l 26, 1862.
FOR SALE,

1500 Sacks G. A. Sait, 100 Sacks Appol.D's

Warehouse, Canal Basin.

Cclumbia, Dec. 29, 1861.

RAISINS.

A FULL supply of Raisins—Seedless and Layer-A will be found at the Cor. of Frant and Union sts. Nov. 22, '62. HENRY SUYPAM. JUST RECEIVED

A VD for sale, by the barrel or larger quantities, in barrels Monongaheta Whirky, at APPOLD'S Warehouse, Cola, May 14, '61. Canal Basi

For Sale at a Bargain. TUIE choice of Two Fire and Surgiar Proof Safes

"Herring" or "Littles" Patent: Also, a Fami
Horse, and a Gret-rate Carriage and Harness. Callthe store of

the store of

H. C. FONDERSMITH.

Cols. May 17, 1962.

H. C. FONDERSMITH. HO! FOR CHRISTMASI

A Choice Baking Molasses: the best in the market STEACY & BOWERS.
Cola. Dec 6, 1862. Cor; 2d and Locust Sts. CLOAKING CLOTH.

BEAUTIFUL Black Cloth, suitable for ladies cloak
STEACY & BOW BRS.
Corner Second and Locas Streets
Gola. Dec. 6 39. Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

### LIQUORS. WE have received a Supply of

Pure Brandy, Old Rya Whishy,

" Told Dar Whish,

which we offer for sale for Medianal purpose."

A. GRAY & CO.

Cola. July 6, 81. Golden Nariar Drug Store

DRESS GOODS,

Plainer, Cashmerer, Black Silks, Sack Flannels

Tekings, Checks, Musifis, Sheetings, Blacket

E. BRUNERS'

Cola. Oct. 27, 1880.

Cor. Third and Union.

DOMESTICS. Notwithstanding the advance is the price of Goods; persons will find it to their advancer to call and examine bur ricek of new France. Massime. Glughanns. Clecks, Tickings, Crash, accident in duct every class of goods suitable for new beginners as howeverying; and old since too.

STEACL & BOWERS, Opposite (4dd Pelicus, Hall. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, tan be obSelections.

Second Sight. Strong of limb, and fleet of foot, with crisp, auburn curls, with cheeks like hard red apples, and eyes glowing like stars. An gus McLean was surely not likely to be the victim of disease. His family said he had the gift of second sight. But we have been accustomed to consider these "children of the mist," even when they belong to the stronger sex, to be weak, even as hysterical women. Their bodies we suppose to be emaciated, their nerves without tone, and if they see into the next world, we judge it is should have gone directly home, for the sum was very considerable, and I was not one to venture on my own strength. Then this house, to which I was sent, had faller under suspicion as a place where our national morality was not respected as i should be. But I troubled myself little

ommon sympathy, and said: "Young gentleman, do you happen to be

was sacred to me. I expressed my feeling came out one by one on the background of with the enthusiasm of youth, and the stranger seemed delighted with my sentiments,

spite of myself."

These words thrilled through my heart, and I kept beside the gentleman when I ought to have been on my way home. At

length I spoke of going.
"My young friend," said the lover of

to the memory of Scotia's bard." "the higher sentiments should not be exposed before the vulgar," and in illustration of the remark he proposed that we should go into his own private room, which adjoined the coffee-room, but was fitted up

much more elegantly. Then he opened a backgammon board and said with indiffer-

dequate expression. and all our gifts are from God. Therefore soldier and the honest patriot.

give it time enough. riculture and commerce; to cement mere would dray the fire of the Rebel batteries, plied her freely with abstract shell. Her thigh a new hard or entire please er's to be

American Paper Currency Many have heard their fathers and grand-

fathers speak of "Old Tenor," and of "Continental money," and but few have seen specimens of that worthless currency. The provincial government of Massachusetts in 1690 made the first issue of paper money, under the denomination of bills of credit, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an expedition to Canada. These bills, when first issued, were of less worth than specie in New England they were valued at six shillings for a silver dollar, in New York at eight shillings, in Pennsylvania at seven shillings sixpence; hence arose the different currencies in those provinces, which exist even to the present day. It depreciated very he would have found me, if he had known rapidly, until forty-five shillings came to be nothing before of the house or its character. of the value of one dollar, at which it stood many years and was denominated "old ten-

or," (old tender.) This mode of liquidating the public demands and satisfying the claims of private creditors was initiated, in many instances, by the other provinces, and among the rest New York. In 1745, Massachusetts alone issued bills to the amount of between two and three million of pounds, lawful money; and in three years after, by depreciation, drew my arm through his own, and essayed £1100 of these bills were only worth of equal to £100 sterling. Great Britain paid to that colony £180,000 sterling for expenses incurred by her in the expedition against Louisburgh, in the last mentioned year, with which she redeemed her bills, at the

rate of fifty shillings per ounce of silver. When the troubles of the revolution commenced, Congress, having no other resource for revenue, had recourse to the system of -paper money and the provinces did the same to a large amount. In 1775, Congress is sued bills of credit to the amount of \$3,000, 000; and to force their circulation, and preemerged into the open air. "I did na ken vent their return for redemption, it made them, by resolution, a lawful tender, and declared a refusal to receive them an extinguishment of the debt for which they were offered for payment. This was a sort of forced loan, and Congress declared, Jan. 11, 1776, that "whoever should refuse to receive in payment Continental bills, should be regarded as enemies to their country, and be precluded from intercourse with its inhabi-

> "Until the amount (says Mr. Jefferson) exceeded \$9,000,000, the bills passed at their nominal value, after which the depreciation was great."

This Continental money formed almost the entire circulating medium of the counwere kept in it, but the specie value was remorse I revived, and replied "I have but dered \$137,000 more. August 13, 1776, a confused recollection." As I reflected, they again resolved to issue bills of credit the rest unwhitewashed. If it had not been come within 500 yards of Fort Moultrie, scene with its piety, purity, and poetry, the incidents of the first part of the evening for \$500,000, in sums from one shilling to for him God would have finished them, and when two shots across her bow from this ten dollars. In the same Congress, May every man would be white. This is the fort opened the action. 28, 1776, it was resolved that Thomas Har came you to think of comming to the Harns. riot had violated the resolutions of Congress, but he sighed heavily.

"Far from home," said he, "this exquipayment; and that he be held up to the public as an enemy to his country. It seems "that you may know how Providence he was afterwards imprisoned for the like offence. January 14, 1777, the Continental therefore ever tempt Providence again .- | Congress declared that bills of credit, issued Last night I retired at ten, and, as is my by their authority, ought to pass current in custom, I was asleep the minute after my all payments, &c., and they recommended head touched the pillow. At eleven, I the State Legislatures to make them a law awoke with a violent ralpitation of the ful tender; that a refusal to receive them heart, and I saw that gaming-room at the should work a forfeiture of the debt and that, Horns, and you and that gamester at the persons so conducting ought to be declared at the table. I saw him ply you with enemies to the liberties of the United States spirits, I saw that you played at dice, and I The Hon. John Sloss Hobert reported to saw, too, that his were loaded. I watched the Provincial Congress of New York, that you both as he allowed you to win, and I the bills issued by them, then circulating, THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. thought of your poor father, and the ruin and not on interest, amounted, August 2,

this in a moment, as one sees a landscape In 1780 they were worth only one-half, and takes in its features of houses, hill and and continued to fall, until \$500 and even vale, in a single flash of lightning, and I more of these bills were required to buy a sprang from my bed, dressed me as rapidly pound of tea, and \$1000 to buy a pair of as my agitation and trembling would allow, boots. The next year (1781) they entirely and laid my hand on your shoulder at the stopped, except at one hundred for one, un-Horns as soon as my limbs would bear me der the funding system established by the

Out of several hundred millions issued by "You saved me from life-long remorse, cial Congresses, probably more than four and my dear father from ruin, my good hundred millions are still held by public Angue," said I. My heart was too full for bodies and by individuals, which are entirely worthless except as matters of curiosky. "Give God thanks," said Augus. "It This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch was my gift. It was the second sight, Allan, as the loss fell the oftenest on the worn-out

we should use them wisely. Keep my Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of ecret, Allan, and I will keep yours, and the Treasury, on January 9, 1799, made a we will both be thankful all our days, to long and able report to Congress, on the sub- kuk. Your special correspondent, who the good Providence that had us in keep ject of preserving the public credit, in which he advocated the redemption of these Conti-Though this occurred many years since, neptal bills, and affirmed that the public have never before communicated the facts credit was a matter of the highest imporo any person. I would like to have this tance to the honor and prosperity of the and other strange experiences of my friend United States, which could only be supportexplained. When I have spoken with him ed by good faith and a punctual performon the subject, he has always said, "It is ance of contracts. "The debt of the United on the morning of the Stu- instant." In the my gift, Allan. It never comes at call, and States," he says, "was the price of liberty; course of the afternoon the channel across I am glad it does not, but it always comes the faith of America has been repeatedly the bar was bnoyed out by the Goast Survey for good. I thank God for it, and I am pledged for it, and with solemnities that steamer Bibb and the Keckuk.

public order on the basis of an upright and

expenses incurred by them during the Revolution; and \$400,000,000 of Continental The great excuse for non-redemption was the extensive counterfeiting of them during support of the iron-clads. the few years of their issue .- Boston Ev.

Mr. Smith in his "Trade and Travels in the Gulf of Guines," tells the following amusing story:

At the factory of an English trader, Mafouka Machango man-a superior order of magistrate-joined us at the breakfast table, of whom I learned how the cock fell into sad disgrace, by occasioning one-half of the inhabitants of the world to be black while the other half are white. The conversation on this subject was in substance as follows:

"What will you take, mafouka-machanga" Here's fish, fowl, and goat, cussavi and bread: tombo, coffee, rum and water.

"Part a part," (a little of each,) what kind a fowl that a be-a cock or a hen?"

"I don't know; it makes no matter, I uppose?" "Ob, but it makes a great deal of matter.

f he cock I cannot eat him." "Wbv so?"

"Because them be rascal." "How is this? What harm has he done

"A great deal of barm, the rascal! had it not been for him, I should have been white man, all same as yourself."

"What has a cock to do with your being black man?"

"Everything."

"Come, let us hear all about it?"

"Well, I must. You see when God Al mighty first made man, he had only one day to make him in. He began early one morn ing, and worked hard all day, very hard, for he wanted to make a great many. When stand up in a row, that he might see how try during the Revolution, and accounts they looked. When he examined them all Monitors without drawing the fire of the over, and thought they would do very well, also generally entered as follows: "1779, as far as shape went; but he had made them June 5. To cash paid Reuben Dean for a all black, and he thought they would look screw for a State seal, Cont'l, £9, law'l, £0 better if they were white; so he turned to swinging to the strong obb tide, and threat-16s. 4d."-which is as eleven to one. Au- whitewash them, and whitewashed them gust 30, 1775, the Provincial Congress of very hard all night that he might get them New York ordered an emission of bills to finished before the time he was limited to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the the amount of £45,000, in sums from ten to had expired. Well, when he had got just first four Monitors had continued on toward half a dollar; and March 5, 1776, they or half through his work the cock grew, and so the fort. it was morning, so he was obliged to leave reason why one-half of the world be white not wait till God had finished!"

(Early morn is expressed all over this ancher. and it is the hour of rising.) The mafouka- reached the converging point of the fire of excitement. machango cooled his ire with a tumbler of Cumming's Point Battery, Fort Sumter, raw rum; and the cook being sent for, who Fort Moultrie, and a work between Fort rible fire. The Monitors were, hit from breakfast on fowl and the other good things tery Bee. without more ado.

Advance of the Iron-Clad Fleet-Admiral Dupont's Order of Battle—Advance of Sometimes almost entirely in spouts of wa Ferry's Division to Folly Island—The ter thrown up by the striking projectiles.

Most Terrible Firing on Record—The Iron-Clads The Iron-Clads in vigorously from their batteries to the Disabled .- Terrific Fire Sustained by the

bune, who was aboard the Ironsides during the engagement in Charleston harbor, furnishes the following account, which, while it does not differ materially from the accounts already given, is fuller in its details: Washington, April 12 .- The gunboat Flambeau, from Charleston Bar at II o'clock on Wednesday, arrived at the Navy Yard at 2 o'clock to-day. She brings Capt. Rhind who was wounded in the action with the Rebel forts, and Lieut, Forrest, of the Keo-

Department of the South was with the iron. eral rain attempts, the four ressels turned clad fleet during the action, being on board about and steamed back down the harbor. the Admiral's flagship, is also a passenger. all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and from Port Royal, and the others were tori His summary of events is as follows: The iron-clad squadron, convoyed by:a

number of gunboats, arrived off Charleston

under the feet of our general's but they value; to furnish new resources both to agprotect the huoya. It was expected that she The rebel ginners, finding her a fixed mark, James Ryan; seatistic, seriously, agreed that she is rebel ginners, finding her a fixed mark, account the huoya.

security against foreign attack; to establish molested all night.

liberal policy-are the great and valuable order of battle. The plan of the attack was fire at Fort Moultrie. ends to be secured by a proper and adequate to move the iron-clad squadron up the main provision for the support of public credit .- | ship channel, without noticing any firing of made by her during the action. The nature of the contract upon the face of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to When Admiral Dupont found that he the bills is, that the public will pay to the Fort Sumter and engage its north-west face, could not readily move the Ironaides, he holder the sum therein expressed, and it was at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to signalled to the four iron-clads behind her from this circumstance that the bills were be simed at the centre embrasures. The to pass ahead and go to the support of the ever received or circulated as money." His line of battle to be as follows: Wechawken, four vessels already engaged. advice was not heeded. About \$80,000,000 Passaic, Patapsco, New Ironsides, flag-ship; HIn trying to pass by, the Catakill and

Canandaigua, Housatonic, Huron, Unadilla, managed to get away and moved on. currency remains unredeemed to this day, and Wissahickon, was to form outside of the bar prepared to come, if necessary, to the

> Admiral Dupont and Staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James Adger to the Ironsides.

About eight o'clock a general signal to likewise impeded by obstructions. get under way was given. Some fears were entertained of grounding when crossing the bar, but all the vessels got over safely and and Moultrie. came to anchor directly opposite Light House Inlat.

It was deemed necessary to wait the elliobstructions. The fleet was expected to be able to move to the attack at one o'clock P. M. but at that time a thick fog had risen, concealing the shore lines, the guidance of which the pilots, among whom were three colored volunteers and Robert Small, reonired for eafe steering. The Admiral then reluctantly postponed

the attack to the next day.

During the day a brigade of Gen. Forry's Division worked its way up Folly Island, established itself close to the beach, and opened communication with the fleet. No portion of the land force got nearer to the point of attack, and all were obliged to play the part of ear-witnesses.

Nothing was done during the remainder of the 6th.

On the morning of the 7th the for was still thick, but by nine o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delay of the attack. Up to twelve o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron-clads.

At one P. M. the pilot of the flag-ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before two the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At it was close to night he ordered them all half-nast two o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four enemy.

> Shortly before three o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow ening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore, compelled to come to

The enemy allowed the Weshawken to

assured us it was a hen, he made a hearty Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Bat- twenty to sixty times each, with the excep-

extending from Morris to Sallivan's Islands, than ninety shots. inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war. if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.

sometimes almost entirely in spouts of wa-The Monitors continued their way, reply-

ing vigorously from their batteries to the without material damage. Iron-Clads—The Damage done Fort Sum; enemy. They passed the northeast face of ler—The Fled recalled from the Allack— Fort Sumter, but when they came near its out at a short distance three distinct lines principally Whitworth's steel pointed proof obstructions consisting of floating log- jectiles. with torpedoes attached, and net-works of cables held perpendicularly in the water by through the walls, some of which were, reights.

Tile Patapeco got foul of one of them, and fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the hundred and fifty rounds. (1) nwcqx of all tweekness of the land farm damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages, through the line of obalone of the members of the press in the structions could not be reached. After sev, the fighting was done by it alone, a temper responding with their guns as vigorously as follow. they could, rateman nasquill to sale.

The Patapeco had her 200-pounder parrett gun disabled by its, own recoil early in the action, and great at free present of we

The turret of the Passhic was bent in, and cramped her 11 inch gun so as to prevent

closely the Union of States; to add to their but she anchored inside and remained un- position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about 4 o'clock, In the evening the Admiral issued his when she got an opportunity to deliver her

This was the only offensive demonstration

was paid to the different States, to refund Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Kookuk. Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the A squadron of reserve, consisting of the port and starboard sides, but after awhile

> Early on the morning of the 6th instant | Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their

> > The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Forts Sumter

> > The Keekuk had steered a little more to the left and for awhile received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun ;in

became disabled. Her gan could not be brought to bear effectively and was rendered useless. After continuing under the united fires of all- the forts and batteries, for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the : Whit-

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumter. At fire o'clock the entire fleet was out of

by embarrasing the steering of the Wechawken.

The monster torpedoes intended to be

new the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of the ironclads were received, showing that two, the

In this decision he was sustained by the

The firing on both sides was good, and he thunder of the cannonade terrific.

of flame, the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be on-The Ironsides had again got under way countered by the iron-clads, the difficulty of men and the other half black men, and why and approached within 1,200 yards of Fort properly mance vering the vessels, the I cannot eat them --- rascal, that would Sumter, when she once more became un- anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the manageable and was again obliged to drop iron bonts as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts-all this made coast by cockerspeak.—the cock speaks. The Monitors ahead of her had then the scene one of unparalleled interest and

A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, exposed position, was struck by not less

Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hall, at the water mark, showed nincteen holes. She was only kept allout by plugging and pumping, until next A perfect torrent of shot and shell was morning, when she sunk on the har in

everything they had. The iron-sides was hit from 50 to 60 times

Eleven large holes, apparently running about three feet wide, were made on the east face of Fort Sumpter, showing that could not make her screw work for some our fire was not altogether ineffectual. The Monitors fired altogether about ons

rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the uavy de. volved the main share of the work, and all,

When your correspondent left the scenew of conflict two of the Monitors had sailed s saus feil er ton tonnere ei

The following list comprises all the catualties in the iron-clad squadron: Kenkuk-Captain Rhind, coutterion on

wounds on forehead and Tracture of exall; its working afterward her turret dangerous. him has tirreren aliaste tab Charles McLaughlin, seeman, seriously in both legs. 2015 ow and it ; size David Chaping seawan; alightly in sieft

ning largely the stranger's money, I refused to take it. He urged the gold upon me elling me that he should take my money without scruple, if he won it. A pile o gold lay at my elbow that I had refused to take, when he began to win from me.

because the vail of flesh is fretted so thin by disease, that it becomes as it were transparent. But Angus M'Lean was no hysterical, nervous, or nervless being, bearing about the misery of unmanliness and seeing ghosts in every graveyard. He was a man of few words, and never told aught that he had seen that common eyes could never see, unless it were to do some good, or avert some evil. And he would have been a brave

friend or foe who dared ask Angus aught respecting ghostology. What Angus chose to reveal was told simply, truthfully, and with no seeming sense of the marvellous. I remember a night in Edinburgh when I blood in my heart and my head, that a singular adventure befell me. I had been sent by my father to the Horns public house to meet a drover, who was to pay him some money. I had received the money, and

about rumors. I was young and full of enthusiasm, and pleased to be entrusted by my father with so important a matter. My father was so much an invalid, that he used to call me his hands and feet. We had been in pecuniary difficulties which it had taken all our forticude to bear, but this money was to set us free, and make my father as much at ease as a man with moderate wants and enough to supply them; can be. I went then with an excellent heart to re ceive this money, which was duly paid me. I put it safely in my pocket, and was about to return at once to my home, when a tall, pale man, who sat apart in a coffee-room, interested me, and I lingered for one moment, thinking what might the book be that

gence and closed his book, keeping his place with his thumb between the leaves. Then he addressed me as if by the feeling of a

he was reading. As I looked at him he

raised his eyes to mine with a quick intelli-

familiar with "The Cotter's Saturday Night?" Now Burns was my idol, and that home

site word painting brings all I love dearest asked. before me so clearly, that I am saddened in

I pitied the stranger. The stranger's heart, O wound it not, A yearning anguish is its lot.

Burns, "you will not go till you have drunk He spoke gravely and tenderly, and I joined him over a bowl of punch made of the "Dew off Ben Navis," meaning to leave my fascinating friend after a single glass. But I was not fated to do this. I listened to his musical voice, as he quoted liberally from Burns, and lauded him as liberally. I had never a strong head, and the national beverage and the national poetry, I suspect, were too much for me pretty soon. I remember that the gentleman remarked that

"Do you ever play." At home I had never been allowed to play it backgammon, and probably for this reaon I was very fond of the game. I said I liked no game better; and we began to play. was very much excited by the punch, and by all the circumstances of the evening, and after a time I found we were betting largely. This seemed only natural, and I went on staking my father's money and winning the stranger's. I remember having a confused notion that if I took the gentleman's money when I had won it, the play would be gaming and no longer the innocent game I had consented to play. Therefore, though win

"Win your own money in welcome," said I; "I will stake it all, and twenty guineas beside on this throw."

As I said these words, a heavy hand was laid upon my shoulder, but I was too much under the influence of the punch and the

game to notice it. "Won, by all the Gods," said the gentleman. "Hand over your twenty guineas." "Won-but with loaded dice, and from a boy who stakes his father's money with a professional gamester who had made him drunk," said the deep voice of Angus Mc-Lean, who had come unannounced and at midnight into this room, which had a semipublic character, and, as we afterwards learned, was often used for the nefarious work of the professional bluckleg. Angust knew the house well, but such had been the accuracy of his information this night, that

As Angus spoke of loaded dice, the gambler cried out "A base falsehood." At the same time he attempted to sweep them from the table. But Angus was too quick for him. He coolly put them in his pocket, saying, "I will just save this wee bit of evidence, and you, sir; may call me to ac-

count whenever you like." The discomfitted gambler scraped up his gold, and slunk ont of the room. Angus

to take me away. I was weak from the effects of the liquor, was young and inexperienced, with hot and violently effected by the opportune appearance of Angus. The thought that I had been within a hair's breadth of ruining my poor father came upon me, and sobered me, like a deludge of cold water.

Now Angus M'Lenn always snoke Scotch when excited, though in the main he was only an English-speaking cosmopolitan, having spent several years in London, and having no pride in his Scottish idiom. "Ye puir callant," said he to me, as we

that night, just real daft, and thrawing awa your puir auld father's last bawbee." I heard him, and yet I seemed not to hear him. I was in a dream-like state, and suffered myself to be led home and put to bed by Angus, as if I had been a child of two

ye at a'. To think of your bein' clean wud

beside me. He brought me a bottle of sodawater, which somewhat cured the confusion in my head, besides quenching a burning

When I awake next morning Angus was

years led by the hand.

"My poor boy," said Angus, "do you remember?' The rush of recollection, though confused, the shame of my conduct, the ruin, the misery that I had so narrowly escaped bringing upon my poor father and our family, overcame me entirely. I nearly fainted. I beleive I felt in that moment all the agony that would have been my father's portion, if Angus had not interposed his strong arm between me and that most accomplished knave and hypocrite, who had me wholly in his power. After a few moments of keen memory with much clearness. "But how

"I will tell you." said he, very seriously, watches over you; but I trust you will not that was being wrought for him. I saw all 1777, to £1,060,110. there. And if your life had depended on National Government.

my speed, I would have trusted myself sconer than any horse I ever saw "

## WAR NEWS.

The List of Casualties. The correspondent of the New York Tri-

ure you do Allan; for had you not cause?" give peculiar force to the obligation. To It was intended to cross the bar that af justify and preserve public confidence: to termoon, but a high wind arose, which in stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive It was the boast of Alaric, that where promote the increasing respectability of the duced Admiral Dupont to postpone crossing power. his horse's feet trod, the grass never gree. American name; to answer the calls of justill the next day., Toward evening the PaWe don't know whether the grass will grow tice; to sustain landed property in its true tapecs stood in close to Lighthouse Inlet to struggled to come closer to Fort Sum ter.— side: Similary and well.

They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four

guns at work briskly, post the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was

tide in order to discover more readily the her forward turret but three times, when it

ney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

range, and the action ceased. . The Ericsson raft, known as the Devil. was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help,

connected with the raft were not used, as they required delicate handling, and fears were entertained as to their success. The Devil was lost the day after the fight, and washed ashore. It was the intention of the Admiral to re-

Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three the Patapseo, Nantucket and Nahant, were partially disabled, the Admiral determined o desist from a continuance.

unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

The striking of the heavy missiles used by the Rebels against the sides; decks, and turrets of the Monitors, the reverberations of their own monstrous guns, the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters the dense smoke, now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by sheets

No words can convey an idea of the tertion of the Kookuk, which, from her more

poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board were saved,.. but all lost

The enemy used only shot of the heaviest Fort Sumter, but when they came near its calibre. The most destructive of their angle with the northwestern face, they made missiles, were of English manufacture,

right legal mi a met a persont gribbe a'adr or A. Melatosh," Acting Easign, is twom