MINSTREL

THE POETICAL PATCH QUILT.

lonly know she came and went Like troublets in the pool-Hood. he was a phantom of delight. [Wordsworth.

me kiss, dear maid, I said, and sighed, [Coloridge. Out of those lips unshorn, [Longfellow e shook her ringlets round her head, [Stoddard. And laughed in merry seorn. Ring out ye bells, to the wild sky, on hear them, O my heart!

Tis twelve at night, by the castle clock, [Coleridge Baloved, we must part! [Alice Gray. ome back, come back! she cried in grief. [Campbell. My eyes are dim with tears— [Bay'd Taylo [Bay'd Taylor. How shall I live through all the days, [Mrs. Osgood Through all this life of fears?' [H C Reynolds res in the prime of summer time (Hood.

Hood.

Cornwall.

[Brailsfield.

[Coleridge.

(Coleridge.

(Harvey.

We strayed together, deeply blest, late the dreaming Land. The laughing bridal roses blow
To dress her dark brown hair to maiden with her can compare

she blest me with her hand;

Most beautiful, most rice. clasped it on her sweet, cold hand, The precious golden link; calmed her fears, and she was calm As dewdrops on a pink.

And so I won my Genevieve And walked in Paradise-The fairest thing that ever grewtreasure beyond price. [H C Reynolds WISHES.

How many sick ones Wish they were healthy; How many beggar men Wish they were wealthy.

How many ugly ones How many stupid ones Wish they were witty: How many bachelors Wish they were married; How many Benedicts Wish they had tarried;

EDUCATIONAL.

Examination for the Professional Certificate

It was the expressed wish of the teachers cheerfully conform to the wishes of teach-

licant, it would be highly judicious for beyond the guard. eachers to review their attainments and expected to be equal to that standard now; but they should be satisfied that by saitable diligence and proper attention to branches at present imperfectly understood, they can sustain a creditable examination. cannot conscientiously urge any to present themselves who are aware of serious defi ciency in any single branch named in the certificate. While it would afford me exreme pleasure to give a Professional certificate to a sufficient number of teachers to supply every school in the County, a dueregard to the cause of popular education requires that such certificates be given ony to competent persons, -good scholars, and skilful teachers. And no true teacher would really desire to receive a Professional certificate, without feeling conscious of deserving it. It may be proper to refer to the last issued certificates for hints respecting the studies which require special atten-

Every friend of schools honors the landseek, by genuine merit, for the certificate that testifies the Superintendent's confidence in their literary acquirements and professional skill. It is a most hopeful augury for the prosperity of common schools in this County, that so respectable a number of teachers should be pressing steadily forward to gain that testimonial to their ability and success. I most heartily wish every teacher in the County who has not the Professional certificate, would deter-mine never to relax his efforts until that certificate were honorably won. This can and should be accomplished.

It will be necessary to devote no little time and careful attention to studying the Theory of Teaching. An analysis or logical outline of a theory of teaching will be expected of all candidates. An Essay up-on some theme relating to Education or Teaching, will be required of each applied to the successful candidates until the Institute for next season is held,—at which time the Essays will be read.

RI S'est, reentaires.

If any of these requirements seem severe then, placing her hand upon the Captain's with great tenderness and care. When we military storehouse at Camp Curtin, but afis expected -and very justly expected -of all who offer themselves as intellectual guides to the young.

A. SMITH, Co. Supt.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Cardinal Grosbeak.

This is one of our most common cage birds, and is very generally known both in America and Europe. Numbers of them have been carried over to France and England, in which last country they are called Virginia nightingules. They have great clearness and variety of tones; many of them resemble the clear notes of a fife, and are nearly as loud. They begin in the spring at the first appearance of dawn, and repeat a favorite stanza or passage, twenty or thirty times. His sprightly figure and gaudy plumage, his vivacity, strength of voice, and the little expense with which he is kept, will always make him a favorite.

This species inhabits America from New England to Carthagena. In the southern States they are the most numerous. They love to reside in the vicinity of fields of corn, a grain that constitutes their chief known a portion of the enemy was conand favorite food. The seeds of apples, cherries, and many other sorts of fruit, are eaten by them; and they are accused of destroying bees. They build their nests in a holly, cedar, or laurel bush. It is constructed of twigs and weeds. They are hardy birds, easily kept, sing six or eight months in the year, and are most lively in wet weather. They are known by the names of red-bird, Virginia redbird, Virginia nightingale, and crested red-

The others of this genus in the United States are the pine grosbeak, the blue grosbeak, the rose breasted grosbeak, the evening grosbeak, and the spotted gros-

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER; A Reminiscence of Wilson's Creek.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] CAMP BENTON, Dec. 20 .- A few days attending the Convention at Milroy, that before our regiment received orders to join ome time during the coming Spring a pub- Gen. Lyon, on his march to Wilson's Creek, examination should be held of those the drummer of our company was taken the might be applicants for the Profession siek and conveyed to the hospital, and on of certificate. This being altogether in the evening preceding the day that we agreement with my own theory as well as were to march, a negro was arrested withconsistent with last year's practice, I very in the lines of the camp and brought before our Captain, who asked him, what ers and hereby give notice that such an ex-amination will be held, probably in April; replied, 'I know a drummer that would the precise time will be appointed and made like to enlist in your company, and I have came to tell you of it.' He was immedia-This simple notice might suffice, but it tely requested to inform the drummer that seems entirely proper to add some words of | if he would enlist for our short term of sersaggestion to those who may intend apply- vice he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must be on the ground early in achers. Before determining to be an ap the morning. The negro was then passed

On the following morning there appearempare them with the standard given by ed before the Captain's quarters, during the State Supt., in the School Journal for the beating of the reveille, a good looking, June, 1861. Of course teachers are not middle aged woman, dressed in deep mourn ing, leading by the hand a sharp, sprightly looking boy, apparently twelve or thirteen years of age. Her story was soon told .--She was from East Tennessee, where her husband had been killed by the Rebels, and all her property destroyed. She had come to St. Louis in search of her sister, and, not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure situation for her boy as a drummer for e short time that we had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself, and perhaps find her sister by the time we were discharged.

During the rehearsal of her story the little fellow kept his eyes intently fixed upon the countenance of the Captain, who was about to express a determination not to take so small a boy, when he spoke out, Don't be afraid, Captain, I can drum.'-This was spoken with so much confidence that the Captain immediately observed with a smile, Well, well, Sergeant, bring able ambition which prompts teachers to the drum, and order our fifer to come forward.' In a few moments the drum was produced, and our fifer, a tall, round-shouldered, good natured fellow, from the Du buque mines, who stood, when erect, something over six feet in height, soon made

his appearance. Upon being introduced to his new comrade he stooped down, with his hands resting upon his knees, that were thrown forward in an acute angle, and after peering into the little fellow's face a moment he observed, 'My little man, can you drum?" Yes, sir,' he replied, 'I drummed for Captain Hill, in Tennessee.' Our fifer immediately commenced straightening himself upward until all the angles in his person had disappeared, when he placed his fife in his mouth and played the 'Flowers of Edenborough,' one of the most difficult things to follow with the drum that could have been selected, and nobly did the little boy cant. It is not expected that those cer- follow him, showing himself to be a master tificates which are granted will be present of the drum. When the music ceased our Captain to read to his mother and observed, Madam I i take your boy. What is

his name?'

came her utterances, and she bent down over her boy and kissed him upon the forehead. As she arose she observed, 'Captain, you will bring him back with you, won't you?' 'Yes, yes,' he replied, 'we will be certain to bring him back with us. We shall be discharged in six weeks."

In an hour after, our company led the lowa First out of camp, our drum and fife playing 'The girl I left behind me. Eddie, as we called him, soon became a great favorite with all the men in the company. When any of the boys had returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's share of the peaches and melons was the first apportioned out. During our heavy and fa-tiguing march from Rolla to Springfield it was often amusing to see our long-legged fifer wading through the mud with our little drummer mounted upon his back-and always in that position when fording streams.

During the fight at Wilson's Creek I was stationed with a part of our company on the right of Totten's battery, while the balance of our company, with a part of the Illinois regiment, was ordered down into a deep ravine upon our left, in which it was cealed, with whom they were soon engaged. The contest in the ravine continuing some hours, Totten suddenly wheeled his battery upon the enemy in that quarter, when they soon retreated to the high ground behind their lines. In less than twenty minutes after Totton had driven the enemy from the ravine, the word passed from man to man throughout the army, 'Lyon is killed,' and soon after, hostilities having cea sed upon both sides, the order came for our main forces to fall back upon Springfield, while a part of the Iowa First and two companies of the Missouri regiment were to camp on the ground and cover the retreat next morning.

That night I was detailed for guard duty. my turn of guard closing with the morning When I went out with the officer as a relief, I found that my post was upon a high eminence that overlooked the deep ravine in which our men had engaged the enemy until Totten's battery came to their assistance. It was a dreary, lonesome beat. The moon had gone down in the early part of the night, while the stars twinkled dimly through a hazy atmosphere, lighting up imperfectly the surrounding objects. Occasionally I would place my ear near the ground and listen for the sound of footsteps, but all was silent save the far-off howling of the wolf, that seemed to scent eastern sky, making surrounding objects found that it came up from the deep ration. Such was the end of Floyd and the vine; for a few minutes it was silent, and beginning of Stanton.—St. Louis Republican. then as it became more light I heard it again. I listened—the sound of the drum was familiar to me—and I knew that it was familiar to me-and I knew that it

I was about to desert my post to go to his assistance when I discovered the officer of the guard approaching with two men. We all listened to the sound, and were satisfied that it was Eddic's drum. I asked permission to go to his assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promised to be back in that time, and he consented. I immediately started down the hill through the thick undergrowth, and upon reaching the valley I followed the sound of the drum and soon found him seated upon the ground, his back leaning against the trunk of a fallen tree, while his drum hung upon a bush in front of him, reaching nearly to the ground. As soon as he discovered me he dropped his drumsticks and exclaimed : 'O, Corporal, I am so glad to see you! me a drink,' reaching out his hand for my canteen, which was empty. I immediateturned to bring him some water from the brook that I could hear rippling through the bushes near by, when, thinking that I was about to leave him, he commenced crying, saying: 'Dont leave me, Corporal-I

I was soon back with the water, when I discovered that both of his feet were shot away by a cannon ball. After satisfying his thirst, he looked up into my face and said: You don't think I will die, Corporal, do you? This man said I would not —he said the surgeon could cure my feet." I now discovered a man lying in the grass near him. By his dress I recognized him as belonging to the enemy. It appeared that he had been shot through the bowels, and had fallen near where Eddie lay .-Knowing that he could not live, and seeing the condition of the boy, he had crawled to him, taking off his buckskin suspenders, and corded the little fellow's legs below the knee, and then lay down and died. While he was telling me these particulars, I heard the tramp of cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a moment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I was taken prisoner. i take your boy. What is I requested the officer to take Eddie up in Edward Lee, she replied; front of him, and he did so, carrying him

The New Secretary of War-A Chapter in his History.

A year ago, when Gen Cass grieved and indignant—left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney Gen. Black was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as At torney General. The same night he arrived at a late hour, and learned from his family of the appointment. Knowing the character of the bold, had men, then in the ascendency the Cabinet, he determined at once to de cline; but when, the next day, he announced his resolution at the White House, the en treaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, pre

vailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the seceded States and the course to be pursued with the garris an at Fort Sumter were discussed, Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon "the irritation of the southern heart" and the folly of "continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the new Attorney Gen-eral. He went home troubled. He had in tended, coming in at so late an hour, to remain a quiet member of this discordant council. But it was not his nature to sit quiet

longer under such utterances. Thenext meeting was a long and stormy one. Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sum ter, while Thompson, Floyd, and Thomas contended that a quasi treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and seizure of Goverament property. Floyd especially blazed with indignation of what he termed the "violation of honor." At last, Mr. Thompson formally moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumter to Fort Moultrie, abandoning Sumter to the enemy, and proceeding to a post where he

must at once surrender.

Stanton could sit still no longer, and, rising, he said, with all the earnestness that uld be expressed in his bold and resolute features, " Mr. President, it is my duty, as your legal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Govern-ment, or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, is treason, and will involve you and all concerned in treason." Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan et, and the men that had so long ruled and bul lied the President were surprised and enraged to be thus rebuked. Floyd and Thomp san sprang to their feet with fierce, menacing gestires, seeming about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney General. The imbecile President implored them piteously to take their seats. After a few more bitter words the upon the evening air the banquet that we meeting broke up. That was the lest Cabi had been preparing for him. The hours net meeting on that exacting question in which passed slowly away, when at length the morning light began to streak along the led all Washington was startled with a rumer of those gigantic frauds which have made more plainly visible. Presently I heard a brazen it out with his customary blustering drum beat up the morning call. At first manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited his name so infamous. At first he tried to I thought it came from the camp of the long for his apparition to be thrust into the enemy across the creek, but as I listened I room, and Flood disappeared from Washing-

Curtin:

At the commencement of the war it was found impossible to procure supplies equal to Lieut. Col. T. F. McCoy, Deputy Quartermas the army standard, and before the proper clothing could be obtained, the wool had to be dyed and carried through all the process of manufacture.

It has been my policy, for the encourage ment of our own manufactures, and that the money raised on the credit of the State might be spent among our own people, to procure everything in Pennsylvania, where it was possible to do so. It affords me great pleas-ure to say that the productions of our looms and workshops have been worthy of the high est praise, so that the clothing and equipage of the soldiers of Pennsylvania are found in all respects equal, and in many superior, to those from any other State. Our shoes are sewed, of the best material, and of home make. Our stockings have been knit by our noble and patriotic women, many of them the mothers, wives and sisters of our braye soldiers, while the greater part of the blankets manufactured at our country factories are superior to any army blankets in the ser-

At one time it was found impossible to procure blankets for the recruits in camp, and an appeal was made to the women of the State to contribute to their relief. This appeal was nobly responded to by the ladies of Lewisburg, Harrisburg, and other places. Happily, the difficulty was soon overcome, and we were able to meet every demand for this article, so necessary to the soldiers' comfort,

promptly and satisfactorily.
In answer to a circular addressed to th women of Pennsylvania, numerous knitting associations have been organized, and a bountiful supply of the best home made knit stockings have been sent to the military store. From the knitting association of Washington county alone, we have already received 1,600 pairs. I regret that the price allowed by the United States has not been more than sufficient to pay for the yarn, but the warm hearts and busy fingers of those interested in this good work have not slackened, and the fruits of their labors have been contributed by them to relieve the families of absent

Where blankets, stockings, and hospital supplies have been sent to us as donations, they have been duly acknowledged through the newspapers, but it is fitting at this place to record the debt due to the generous con-

tributors of these articles.

A desire to economize as much as possible, led me at first to endeavor to conduct the business of the Department without erecting a

and tyrannical, let teachers consider what arm she observed, 'Captain, if he is not reached the camp of the enemy the little is expected—and very justly expected—of killed—' here her maternal feelings over- fellow was dead. pose at the camp. The building was finished in the short space of twenty four days; and all the goods removed from the old ware house on the canal into the new one by the twentieth of November. Besides being much more convenient for the transaction of husi-ness, the entire cost of the building will be saved in six months by the reduction in la-

bor, rent, and hauling.

I desire to express my high estimation of the admirable management of the military store, by Capt. J. P. Bankson, and his effitermaster's Department. Suitable buildings have been creeted at

Camp Curtin for a general hospital, and also a separate buildings for contagious diseases, in every way convenient and comfortable, under the direction of the Surgeon General and Surgeon James P. Wilson, medical direction

tor at the camp.

By your direction winter quarters for two thousand men have been erected, by contract, on highly advantageous terms, and are found well adapted to the use for which they were intended. Great credit is due to Major Jas. Gilliland, quartermaster, under whose superintendence they were erected.

After the barracks at the other camps had

been vacated, I applied to the Quartermaster General of the United States to take charge of, or authorize me to dispose of them, if it was not their intention to occupy them .-The government then thought it probable they might find it advisable to occupy them as stabling for horses during the winter.— Within a few days, however, I have been directed by General Meigs to break up and sell at auction those no longer needed by the State, "the money to be accounted for to the United States." In pursuance of this request the camps at Easton and West Chester are now being dismantled and prepared for sale, and those at Chambersburg, Pittsburg, and Hulton will be disposed of as soon as practicable. The rebellion found us unprepared to car-

ry on a war of the magnitude it has assumed. We have passed through the period of trial, our national capital is safe, the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in arms to defend our Government and sustain the constitution and laws, are counted by the hundred thousand, and their bravery on the battle field adds new lus-

tre to the fame of our noble Commonwealth With a gigantic war on our own soil, the growl of England's Li m yet sounding in our ears, and the preparations of that nation for war, carried on with a vastness and energy unsurpassed, we should look danger fairly in the face. We may have domestic peace, but we may also have foreign war. Far better that the return of peace may find us prepared for war, than war should rage and find us only prepared for peace.

The United States Government has declared its intention to provide clothing for the troops in the field; but, with 600,000 soldiers to supply, there may be contingencies under which the Government may be unable to fulfil this intention, and I submit whether a wise precaution and care for the comfort and health of the volunteers of Pennsylvania should not prompt to the keeping on hand a proper supply of shoes, stockings and such other articles of clothing and equipage as experience has shown to be most needed by men in active service. Other loyal States have their agents looking after their soldiers, and supplying their wants where the United States fail to do so. Let it not be said that giant State, by sending more men into the field to crush out this infumous rebellion than any other, allows a single soldier under her flag to suffer for the want of anything in her

power to supply.

I desire in closing to express my thanks to ter General, for the untiring zeal and efficiency with which he has performed the arduous duties of his responsible position; as, also, to all the gentlemen connected with this department, for their faithfulness and untiring in-

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General P. M.

\$500 Reward.-Rund away from me on de 7th of dis month, my massa Julian Rhett. Massa Rhett am five feet 'leven inches high, big shoulders, brack har, curly shaggy Whisk ers, low forehead, an' dark face. He make big fuss when he go 'mong de gemmen, he talk ver big, and use de name ob de Lord all ob de time. Calls herself "Suddern gemmen, but I suppose will try now to pass herself off as a brack man or mulatter. Mass Rhett has as a brack man or mulatter. Mass Rhett has a deep scar on his shoulder from a fight, scratch 'cross de left eye, made by my Dinah when he tried to whip her. He neber look people in de face. I mor dan spec he will make track for Bergen kounty, in the furrin land of Jarsey, whar I imagin he hab a few friends.

I will gib four hundred dollars for him if alive, an' five hundred if any body show him dead. If he cum back to his kind niggers without much trouble, dis chile will receive him lubbingly.

Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 9, 1861.

The Kind of Nets .- 'You can't do any thing with them Southern fellows,' said the old gentleman at the head of the table. If they get whipped, they'll retreat in some Southern swamps and bayous along with fishes and crocodiles. You havn't got the fish nets made that'll catch 'em.

'Look here, old gentleman!' screamed a flery little fellow at the foot of the table; 'we've got just the kind of nets for traitors in the bayous or anywhere.

'Hey! what nets?' Bayo-nets!' and the little fellow pointed his joke with a fork, spearing a potato very savagely.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its

----New Idea of Job .- Riding one day on the outside of a stage-coach, in the interior of Minnesota, last summer, the driver, a funny fellow, told me the following story:

Bill, one of the drivers on our line, was oming out of Rochester one morning, early this spring. The weather was cold and frosty, the roads were bad, and the horses would not work well together. On the seat besides him was a clerical gentleman. Now, Bill swore sometimes, and stuttered as well; when anything went wrong, as did the horses this morning, Bill would haul them up and give them a crack with his whip, saying:

'G.g.git up, d.d d-n you!'

The clerical gentleman requested him not to swear, to be patient. But Bill would swear. The clergyman, after a repetition of Bill's profanity, again appealed to

'Be patient, be patient; Job was a man

Bill cocked an eye at the clergyman, and 'J.J.Job! wh who did he d drive for?

THE extraordinary

HOUSEREEPED. RECIPES.

Fzderal Cake, or Bachelor's Louf .- To a plateful of flour put a piece of butter not. larger than a walnut, two eggs, one spoonful yeast; mix it with either milk or water, as you please, make it into a stiff batter, so stiff you can scarce stir with a spoon. Put it to rise in the same dish you wish to

way religibly with field wolfe with best Albuny Cake .- Take one and a half pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, half pound of butter, a tablespoonful of lard, two tablespoonsful of rose water, a little cinnamon, one egg, a teaspoonful of potash disolved in a teacup of cream. Cut them out and bake them on tins.

bake it in. It will take several hours to

Black Cake that will keep for a Year. -Take one pound of sugar, the same of butter and flour, ten eggs; beat them well together, and when light add two wine glasses of brandy, nutmeg, mace and cloves, two pounds of raisins and the same quantity of currants. It will take some hours to bake. A good deal of spice is neces-

Sponge Cake. - Take fourteen eggs, with their weight in sugar, and half their weight in flour, the juice and peel of a lemon, and one nutmeg; beat the yolks and whites separately until stiff, add the sugar to the yolks, then add the whites. One minute before the oven is ready, dredge in the flour .-Bake in a quick oven half an hour.

Cup Cake .- Take three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two teaspoonsful of pearl ash, three eggs, five cups of flour, Pennsylvania, who has shown herself to be a all beaten together with as much spice as

> Cider Cake. - Take two pounds of flour. one pound of sugar, one and a half pound of butter, one pint of cider, cloves and cinnamon, with or without fruit, two teat spoonsful of pearl ash.

> Lemon Cake .- Take twelve eggs, one and a half pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of flour; grate the cutside of two lemons, with the inside of one, or add one glass of wine with three teaspoons. ful of the essence of lemon.

Sugar Cake .- Take one pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, one half pound of butter, five eggs. Mix and drop them on tin, and put sugar sanded on them, just as you put them in the oven,

Carraway Gingerbread .- Cut up half a pound of fresh butter in a pint of West India molasses and warm together slightly, till the butter is quite soft. Then stir them well, and add, gradually, a pound of good brown sugar, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, and two heaped tablespoonsful of ground ginger; or three if the ginger is not very strong. Sift two pounds or two quarts of flour. Beat four eggs till very thick and light, and then stir them, gradually, into the mixture, in turn with the flour, and five or six large tablespoonfuls of carraway seeds, a little at a time .--Dissolve a very small teaspoonful of pearlash or soda in as much lukewarm water as will cover it. Then stir it in at the last. Stir all very hard. Transfer it to a buttered tin pan with straight sides, and bake it in a loaf in a moderate oven. It will require a great deal of baking.

Bread Muffins. - Take some bread dough that has risen as light as possible, and knead into it some well beaten egg in the proportion of two eggs to about a pound of dough. Then mix in a teaspoonful of soda that has been dissolved in a very little luke warm water. Let the dough stand in a warm place for a quarter of an hour .-Then bake in mussin rings. You can thus with very little trouble, have mussins for tea whenever you bake bread in the aftersigns bigged for the pairs of the cause. . noon