* All letters on business should be addressed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

Who Killed the Crow?

ever imagined that the mischievous

row possessed any claims to civiliza-

tion, or that the rascally this was easy

as been the case in one instance, which

facts are more than ordinarily interest-

past six or seven years, and Became so

tame and domesticated that it filled the

ingaged at their play, in building min-

lature houses and the like. Its sports

n the winter season were chiefly con-

fined to playing "hide-and-go-seek"

with the children in the house, As they

would run from it and hide, the crow

would hop after them and search every

corner until they were found, and, in

urn, would run and hide from them

chind a door or some secret place,

making rare sport for all who witnessed

Robert Crouse, conceived a hatred for

he crow, for the reason, as he alleged,

'crow gibberish," he fancied the inau-

that while indulging in his peculiar

spicious bird used his name in derision

rving out &Old Bob Crouse! Old Rob

'rouse!" in unmistakable accents. In

hus insulting Mr. Crouse, the bird had

no regard for the sanctity of the Sab-

oath over other days, but with a vin-

dictiveness equal to the well established

hieving propensities of the tribe, con-

very occasion, from tree tops and house

ops, as well as when perched upon

ences, until the annovance became un-

of petty annoyance, which was con-

stantly indulged in with a vim peculiar

to a mischievous magpie, and he deter-

mined upon revenge. In order to shate

nied by a neighbor, proceeded to the

premises of Mrs. Gage, on the afternoon

vas rescued from the deadly aim of th

little ones, and was taken into the house

number of witnesses were called to tes

Chapman, Esq., of Fayetteville, and R

H. Gardner, Esq., of this city, appeared

lished ideas about the fitness of things?

Whatever previous experience of the

the South exchange places, and the

never go to church."

It appears that a neighbor, Mr

Literaru.

Boy Lost. He had black eyes, with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair almost black and curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trowsers buttoned on; had a habit of whistling, and liked to ask questions; was accompanied by a small black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house, and much company. My guests say, "Ah! it is pleasant to be here.-Everything has such an orderly, putaway look-nothing about under footno dirt." But my eyes are aching for the sight of whittlings and cut paper on the floor: of tumbled down card-houses: of wooden sheep and cattle; of pop-guns, bows and arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks, and trumpery. I want to see crumbles on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table. I want to see the chairs and the tables turned the wrong way up. I want to see candy-making and corn-popping, and to find jackknives and fish-hooks among my muslins. Yet these things used to fret me once. They say, "How quiet you are here! Ah! one may settle his brains. and be at peace." But my ears are aching for the pattering of little feet: for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra la la: for the crack of little whips; for the noise of drums, fifes and

tin trumpets. Yet these things made me nervous once. They say: "Ah! you have leisurenothing to disturb you. What heapsof sewing you have time for!" But I long to be disturbed. I want to be asked for a bit of string or an old newspaper--for a cent to buy a slate-pencil or peanuts. I want to be coaxed for a piece of new cloth for jibs and mainsails, and then to hem the same. I want to make little flags and bags to hold marbles. I want to be followed by little feet all over the house, teased for a bit of dough for a little cake, or to bake a pie in a saucer. Yet these things used to fidget me once They say: "Ah! you are not tied at home. How delightful to be always at liberty for concerts, lectures, and parties No confinement for you." But I want confinement. I want to listen to the school-bell mornings, to give the last hasty wash and brush, and then to watch from the window nimble feet bounding away to school. I want from quent rents to mend, and to replace los buttons. I want to obliterate mud stains, molasses stains, and paints of all colors. I want to be sitting by a little crib of evenings, when weary little feet are at rest, and prattling voices are hushed that mothers may sing lullabys and tell over the oft-repeated stories.-They don't know their happiness then, those mothers; I don't. All thes

things I called confinement once A manly figure stands before me now "He is taller than I, has thick whiskers wears a frock coat, a bosomed shirt, and cravat. He has just come from college. He brings Latin and Greek in his countenance, and busts of the old philosopher mother, but am rather unwilling toown him. He avers that he is my boy, and says that he can prove it. He brings his little boat to show the red stripe on the sail (it was the end of the piece) and the name on the stern, Lucy Lowe, a little girl of our neighbor, who because of her long curls and pretty round face, was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls were long since cut off, and she was grown to a tall, handsome girl. How his face red dens as he shows me the name on the boat! Oh! I see it all as plain as if i were written in a book. My little boy is lost, and my big boy will soon be. Oh, I wish he were a little tired boy in a long white night-gown, lying in his crib, with me sitting by, holding his hand in mine, pushing the curls back from his forehead, watching his eyelids | The tears that were shed could be no droop, and listening to his deep breath-

If I only had my little boy again how patient I would be! How much ! would bear, and how little I would fret and scold! I can never have him back again; but there are still many mothers who have not yet lost their little boys. I wonder if they know they are living their very best days; that now is the time to really enjoy their children! I think if I had been more to my little boy, I might now be more to my grown up one.—Home Magazine.

The Power of the Tongue.

Eloquence, from the earliest stages has justly been regarded as one of the greatest of all human attributes. De mosthenes swayed the listening masse of old just as Webster did a few years ago, and their sounding periods were more powerful than the force of love or arms. An eloquent speaker plays upon his audience as upon an instrumentit is his "harp of a thousand strings" -and wondrous are the chords and discords he can awaken from it.

The sentiments expressed are of little consequence, so far as their accep tation or rejection go, if they be eloched in ringing words, and delivered with earnestness and grace. The paltriest argument-the most transparent sophis try-are readily swallowed by the crowd if the orator has the true tongue of honey and the eye of fire. It is a dangerous power-this eloquence-and as mighty as dangerous. It has been sadly abused, too, in all times and places. The finest intellect and the most mel-

lifluous voice have too often been employed in frightening innocent kindly men and women into a gloomy horror of death, or defending hardened and notorious criminals from a punishment most richly merited. Let him who possesses this great power use it charily and warily. Let him remember that God has endowed him with a grand and terrible gift-that he is born to move his fellow-men as he lists-and let him also know that he will be held responsible for the deeds to which he persuades or excites his hearers.

The counsel who, in the face of reason and against his own belief, assists the fratricide or the ignoble hired assassin to escape the penalty of his crime-who pours forth the wine of eloquence like strong and sweet libation, until the heads of the twelve honest but simpleminded jurors are fairly turned, and they think, for the moment, that black is white, and good is bad, such an one we say, is actually, in the sight of Heaven, an accomplice in his client's criminality, and his fault is the greater, for that he has taken it upon himself

deliberately and open-eyed.
In short, eloquence is like fire. In a good cause, it is a boon and a bles it works wonders of usefulness; but in a bad cause it is a bane and a blight, works naught but tenfold destruction

-The Legislature of West Virginia has adopted an amendment to the constitution of the State, disfranchising all those who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion.

An Indian Love Story. The plaintive story of the "Death In General Scott's recently published and burial of poor Cock Robin" finds autobiography, among his experience in the Black Hawk war, occurs the folits counterpart in these modern times in the interrogatory of "Who killed

lowing romantic episode: the Crow?" There are but few who The summons for the conference was now given to all the tribes and obeyed, and the grand councils of war for the settlement of the treaties commenced. While these were pending a demand came up, from a judge of Illinois, some sixty miles below, for an Indian murof being domesticated or converted into a pet about the house. Such, however, derer, his name unknown, but who had been distinctly traced to the camp of a law suit has fully developed, and the the great body of Sacs and Foxes whom the chiefs had contrived to hold in neutrality during the recent hostilities, in-fluenced mainly by Keokuk, not a he-reditary chief, and only a principal ing. A crow has been in the family of Mr. H. H. Gage, of Fayetteville, for the brave or warrior, the sense bearer, orator demand was communicated to this remarkable man. After a little musing,

place of a playmate with the children of the family. The little ones became the painful truth of the story seemed to flash upon him. With candor he stated exceedingly attached to it, and the bird f omen learned many tricks from conthe grounds of his fears. A young stant intercourse with them, which it brave of some twenty years of age, the son of a distinguished chief, had long played to their delight and satisfaction, as well as to the wonder of strangers sought to marry a handsome young squaw, the daughter of another famous chief; but the maiden repulsed the who became occasional spectators. Its but the maiden repulsed the tricks in the gardenduring the summer lover, applying to him the most opprotime were wonderfully amusing, and in brious epithet—squaw—he never having taken a scaly, killed a grizzly bear, nor its "caw"-ings it had learned to closely by suprise, robbed an enemy of his arms, horse or wife. Hence she said her lover was not a brave but a woman. imitate many human sounds. While the children were playing in the garden, the crow would follow them and Her sympathies were, moreover, with imitate every movement of theirs, pick-Black Hawk—her only brother having ng up sticks and carrying them until run off with that reckless chief. deposited where the little ones were

All these particulars were not yet known to the wise treasurer; for he had only been surprised at the change of conduct in the belle savage, who had so suddenly married her lover. Keokuk, in good faith, said he would inquire, for his great care had been to save his people from destructive war and entire spoliation, with which Black Hawk's conduct had caused them to be threat-

The next day he called at headquarters and whispered that his fears had proved prophectic; that the happy bridegroom had for the good of the confederacy, confessed himself to be the guilty party, and was at hand; but begged the ger eral to repeat, in a full council, the demand, etc. This was accordingly done, and as soon as Scott's peroration, "I demand the murderer!" was interpreted the young Appollo stood up and said, "I am the man!" With a violent stamp and voice Scott called out : "The

grenadiers, rushed in, seized the offender and carried him off When the blacksmith began to place when the offices much began to prace and rivet irons upon him he struggled furiously. It took several of the guard to hold him down. He said he did not come forward to be ironed; he did not come forward to be round; the did not to he wish to be suited to be recommended to be suited. inued to annoy his neighbor on all and wish to be tried, that he preferred to be shot at once. He was sent down to the Illinois court then in session, put on his trial, and notwithstanding the strong endurable. Mr. Crouse believed the circumstantial evidence, and that it was row to have been educated to this sort proven he had acknowledged the killing, in a hand-to-hand fight, a tricky lawyer, well provided with the means of bribing, no doubt, by the chiefs of the confederacy, obtained from the jury a verdict of not guilty.

The acquitted had yet to pass anothe

the nuisance, Mr. Crouse armed himself with a loaded gun, and, accompaone of fire and water. A swift norse half way between the court and the Mississippi, (a few hundred yards off,) had been provided for the occasion; of the 2d of November last, with the inbut frontier menalways have their rifles tention of "knocking the feathers out in hand, and their horses ready The of it," and make it hush its gab in the lawyer hastened his client out of court, and gained for him agoodstart. matter of calling nick-names. The crow young man, or your dear-bought Helen narksman by the timely alarm of the followed by some whizzing shots, he was in the saddle. In another, "horse and rider" were plunged into "the great father of waters" swimming side by side. Now came up furiously a dozen riflemen, who threw away their lead at the too distant game. The last news of the romantic act represented him as the

by Mrs. Gage, who clipped one of its wings, so as to prevent it annoying Mr. Crouse in the future from house tops and other elevated positions. Subsewho was quite sensitive regarding the happy father of a thriving family of young barbarians," by more than a Dacian mother"—all far beyond the liberties taken with his name, secured the services of a lad named George Daggett, whom he instructed to capture the

Neatness in Dress. bird and "wring its plaguy neck." The We are almost inclined to think tha boy did as desired, catching the crow while playing with the children, and every person, especially all young persons, should be encouraged and expected executed it on the spot in the manner to dress themselves with some degree of lirected. As may be imagined, the children, as well as every member of fresh care during the after part of each day. It may cost a little time (it certhe family, were enraged at the perpetainly should not be allowed to cost tration of this cruel act, and the little much), but it will be apt to increase a ones mourned the death of their playmate with deep and heartfelt sorrow person's self-respect and that comfortable feeling of being allied and equal to the better part of the social world, which more copious had one of the household been rudely taken from them by death is so desirable for all, and especially for the young. Not long since a lady whose and Mrs. Gage herself shared in the deep sorrow of her children over the ideas were thought by many to be above her circumstances, would insist on all her loss of their pet bird, which had by children dressing for the afternoon neatthis time become inseparable to the frolics of the children. Suit was brought ly though plainly, but never remaining against Mr. Crouse by Mr. H. H. Gage, for damages resulting in the killing of

in their morning attire. To wash, to arrange the hair, and to be always dresthe crow, which terminated on Satursed in the afternoon, not for company day last, before Squire Plateau, of Faybut for home life, became a habit etteville. A jury was empanneled, and of all the young people of that the trial created intense interest, filling house from childhood not with-Beard's Hall, where the suit came off, out some remarks from less painstaking vith a large crowd of the citizens of neighbors. At last, one of the children Fayetteville. The suit was conducted a bright, but rather self-willed girl, remarked, "I think we all feel so much in the best of good humor, and a large more inclined to be orderly and good tify on both sides, as to the habits and when we are dressed for the afternoon.' This remark, made casually to the language of the defunct crow. N. R. mother, was, she said, an abundant reward for all the extra trouble and care

onism most undesirable and sure to check the flow of those benevolent and

as counsel for the plaintiff, and Lyman C. Gardner, Esq., of the former place, of the arrangement. It is not expensive, but rather economand N. B. Smith, Esq., of this city, for ical than otherwise, to pay this sort of attention to dress. A little extra washthe defendant. The case was ably ing which it may cost is nothing to argued by Mr. Smith for the defendant, and by R. H. Gardner for the plaintiff, what is saved by the habitual carefulwho, to the argument, added much of his usual facetiousness—the peculiariness not to soil one's clothes. The sloven is the most extravagant, generties of the case giving him a license in that direction which he improved, to ing, compared to the habit of order, of the great amusement of the spectators system, and of having time for everypresent. The jury, after mature de iberation, found a verdict for plaintiff It promotes self-respect and of seventy-five dollars, and thus the pleasant, social feelings. The man. woman or child, who feels habitually the killing of the crow was avenged .worse dressed than near neighbors, Onondaga (N. Y.) Courier. will be apt to shrink from society and behave awkwardly in it.-This will make others shrink from them, iving in such a country as · Australia, and produce a sort of warfare and antagfor instance, must upset all one's estab-

social feelings which are the source o points of compass a man may have had the purest and best earthly joys, and much of all our usefulness. For all this s here reversed. The sun no longer shines from the southern half of the person must have no thought or care r prideof wherewithal they are clothed eavens, but from the northern. The while in company. old rule in the school geographies, There are some would-be philosopher 'Turn your face to the sun and you who can not see the reasonableness of all this. Let them watch the effect which will have the West at your right hand and the East at your left," must be exthe Sunday attire has, especially upon the working portion of society, when pa-rents and children all have time and dress for the Sabbath school, the church punged from the memory. The Australians go "down North" to spend the winter, and come "up South" duror the private walk, or the family fire ing the hot summer months. The first side. Does not all this produce greater mutual respect among the members of strawberries and early potatoes come the same family, among neighbors and rom "down North." The needle of the frinds, greater self-respect in nearly all ompass points towards the South, and and a quiet contentment and enjoyment the North Star is no longer a symbol of of existence, most of all things steadiness. In short, the North and

of existence, most of an things conductive to order and improvement? Let those families who neglect all such habits be observed, and they will almost uniformly be found disorderly and wasteful of far more than all the cost of Australian poets must sing odes to 'the sunny North," and "the icy South." attending to such matters. It has been said that every man We have known of authors who have found it necessary to dress before writing their best things, of ministers who must nas at least one good point in his character. A gentleman, traveling on Sunput on a clean shirt in order to write as day, was obliged to stop to have one of well as deliver a good sermon, and of orators who felt all the more able to the shoes of his horse replaced. The farrier was just going to church, but command their audiences for being neatly and exactly dressed. No doubt suggested to the traveler that Jem. Harrison might be found at home at the here are many exceptions to all this.-But those who have much to do with public life will have found that success, next forge. This proved to be true, and the rustic who led the gentleman's while not to be attained by fine or exhorse to the spot exclaimedpensive clothing of shiny newness, is "Well I must say that for Jem, for it yet very greatly assisted by a scrupulous neatness, and all that care and cleanliis the only good point about him, he do ness, which makes and assists a proper self-respect.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rival Ventriloquists BY OUR NED.

"Once upon a time," as the "story tellers" have it, we were sailing down the great "father of waters," the Mississippi, in the beautiful steamer, "God-dess of Liberty," bound from St. Louis to New Orleans. We had on board the usual variety of passengers; but for some unexplainable cause an unusual degree of monotony prevailed. 'Tis true, the card-players were at work with their accustomed energy, and little groups of passengers were earnestly engaged over the quiet game of "chec-quers," or "draughts." while one little ircle only were engaged in that old, but now popular game of "chess." A large number of passengers were sitting in the forward saloon, gazing listlessly

ateachother, apparently instupefaction.

Being of an active temperament, and fond of excitement, we could not suffer ennui upon such an occasion to get the upper hand of us, so with a view to kicking up some kind of a rumpus, for our own sake and the relief of the na gers generally, we walked boldly into the captain's office, and laid the whole matter before the distinguished com "We have no means on board," the

aptain remarked, or we might wake the passengers up with a little "hop on the light fantastic." "Well," wereplied (looking earnestly over the list on the passenger roll) "we must have some excitement, for the

passage is really wearisome. Just at that moment, our eyes fell upon a name distinguished in the annals of diablerie—no less a personage than the celebrated wizard and ventriloquist, Signor Blitz. Here was indeed reason for crying "Eureka," and forthwith, we proceeded in search of the mysteri we proceeded in search of the mysteri ous wizard. In a few moments, the signor was found, quietly reposing in nis state-room, the whole difficulty eloquently (the occasion called the elo-quence) laid before him. Blitz consented

o create a little " harmless fun." as he termed it; but the sequel proved it more funny than harmless. But, without anticipating, the wizard entered the steward's apartment and providing himself with a few slices of bread and obtaining some of his little animate assistances, he announced himself prepared; but remarked that we must select a good subject, for on that selection depends the fun. We entered the forward saloon noiselessly, arm-in-arm, and advanced toward the quiet, sleepy-looking passengers, who were collected together without aim or object. While running our eyes rapidly

around the saloon in search of a victing our attention was attracted towards a young man dressed in a deep suit of black, who was deeply absorbed in a book, which he was attentively perusing.

We 'nudged' the Signor; pointed

We 'nudged' the Signor; pointed significantly at the young man, and received from the former an affirmative answer, by a quiet movement of the head. The Signor picked up a stool, seated himself unceremoniously between the young stranger, and the end of the table near by. This movement arrested the attention of the stranger, who looked up inquiringly who looked up inquiringly.

"You seem to be much interested in your book, sir," the Signor remarked.
"Yes, sir," he replied, "a good book

s to me preferable to a good dinner.' Signor—"That depends upon the length of time you have fasted. By the way I did not see you at the dinnertable? Stranger-O, sir, I preferred my book."

One dollar is high for singlemeal; I commend your economy."
Stranger (indignantly.) I eat when ungry, whatever the price! cause I observed some provisions in

Stranger (in an offended tone.) "Pro-The whole attention of the passengers was now centered upon the speakers, and considerable interest manifested by the company in the peculiar sub-

ed by the company in the pecunar subject under discussion.

Signor (lifting up the young gent's hat from his side, and passing it under the eyes of the entire group.) "I do not wish to offend you, sir, but I see here quite a supply of provisions!"
This created not a little merriment at the expense of the stranger, which soon increased to a laugh, as the wizard drew forth slice after slice of the stale bread from the young man's hat. The stranger bit his lips in confusion, and fixed his gaze upon the Signor; then, with a smile, got up from his seat, and moved towards the state-room.

"Frightened" says one of the look-

ers-on, smiling at the sudden disappearance of the stranger. Stranger (emerging from the state room) "No, not frightened, exactly. I merely put away my book because there is going to be some fun aboard, and when there's fun about I want to be counted,' for that's my forte. Looker-on (enthusiastically), " Good!

bravo, bravo! Go it, little 'un, you're match for him!" The stranger had barely finished his remarks, when a loud yelping and snap-ping was heard at his heels, and the ping was neard at his neers, and the passengers began to scatter, thinking a rabid dog was in their midst; but a few minutes served to prove barking and yelping another trick of the ventrilo-

During the excitement about the dog, the Signor seemed constantly brushing something from behind his ear; and becoming much annoyed by a continual passengers to examine his neck, for he was fearful a wasp had taken passage on the boat, and was engaged in the exclusive business of annoying him.— An examination proved the Signor's fears groundless, and the fun with the stranger continued. Now came the squealing of a pig, and, in a few ments, the Signor to the great amuse-ment of the crowd, produced from the ally speaking, of any one in dress. So also the time that it may take is nothing, compared to the habit of order, of from such an uncomfortable Again the Signor was seized with that periodical of the wasp, and brushed in ain with his hand to rid himself of the little tormentor. Several of the passengers attempted to catch the refractory gers attempted to catch the retractory wasp, but each attempt proved futile, and the attacks of the insect upon the Signor soon became a portion of the general amusement for the passengers, the human and the tracks of the research test of the production of the general amusement for the passengers, the buzzing of the wasp producing as much fun as any of the wizard's won-

During all this time, the features of the stranger remained placid, though his brilliant eyes flashed, and gave evilence of no small amount of mischief lurking within. The ventriloquist having failed to effect the stranger he resolved to try again, apparently deter-mined not only to bring down the boat, but to bring down the stranger also. Signor (stepping up to the young ranger.) "Come, friend, sing us a stranger.)

good song; won't you? Don't be so quiet."

Without further remark, the Signor commenced his wonderful ventriloqual singing powers by singing a favorite air, with a chorus "Ri, tol lol lol," &c., each note of which appeared to come from the mouth of the young stranger. So complete was the illusion, that the stranger received shouts of applause at its conclusion, and notwithstanding the stranger's positive denial of singing single word, the passengers insisted it was well done. During the singing, the Signor was again pestered with the buzzing in his ear of that indefatigable wasp, and seemed utterly unable to free himself from the pertinacious insect.

Now, remarked the stranger, 'as you insist I have been singing a song though entirely unconscious of the act myself, I think it but fair that Blitz should favor us with a song in return.''
At the sound of Blitz'sname, all were on the qui vive; and now, as the character of the inveterate joker was understood, the party insisted upon

song.

Blitz (earnestly,)—"I tell you, gentlemen, I am no singer, never sang s song in my life, except ventriloqually. A Voice-" That's a whopper !"

Blitz (looking around,) who spoke; Miscellaneous. who says I can sing?"

A voice (gruffly.) "I do."

Notwithstanding all efforts to find the

The Occupation of Wilmington—A De tailed Account. speaker, he was non est, and the by-standers supposed the voice a trick of A voice (apparently, from the Signor who was again annoyed with the buz-zing of the wasp,)" I'll sing—I'll sing." Blitz—"Gentlemen, I did not speak

-I cannot sing; there must be a ven-triloquist here!" A voice (apparently the Signor's)—Should old acquaintance be forgot."
Passengers—"O, good Heavens! don't Blitz-" I am not singing, gentlemen this is a trick—a ruse; there's——"

The song and remarks of the Signor were interrupted by another attack of the wasp, and the passengers were laughing immediately at the efforts of the Signer to keep off the stinging, buzzing, intruding insect.
Signor—"Gentlemen, let me explain there is another ventriloquist here. I am sure of it, and I think this stranger, our friend, must be the man!" Passenger (addressing the stranger)-Are you a ventriloquist?"
Stranger (blandly.) "When at home, Blitz (staring at the young stranger. And your name is-Stranger (smiling.) "Wyman, the

wizard and ventriloquist!"

Blitz. "And the confounded wasp
was nothing more nor less than—." Stranger (interrupting.) "Wyman the ventriloquist!"

The two wizards shook hands heartily while the passengers enjoyed a laugh which fairly shook the boat from stem to stern, and for the balance of the trip there was no end to the fun. The boar wasstopped by Blitz, started by Wyman Blitz got up a false alarm of fire, and Wyman burst the boiler, to the holy horror of several old maids. Blitz orror of several old maids. Blitz olted whole potatoes at the table. stowed away chickens d kicking. Blitz had a Wyman alive and kicking, dozen waiters consta waiters constantly bringing the wrong dishes. Wyman had dogs and cats under the table them both, the splendid steamer, "Goddess of Liberty," was completely turned into an immense stage, with the "Comedy of Errors" upon it for the amusement of three hundred passen-

Both wizards have since become intimately acquainted; and they have many a hearty laugh at the fun created on the Mississippi by the rival ventrilo-

A Military Necessity. Why, Pompey, is dat you dressed ip in sojer clothes so smart ?

'Yes, Pete, I'se enlisted.' " Well, den, Pomp, I wants to ax you jes on ting befo you go. Wut's dis I hear bout military necessity? Wut's it mean ?"

"I'll splain it to you right off. (lim'e our knife fust." " Dar it is."

"Berry well. Now, am you a loyal man Pete ?'

" I spec I is." "Lucky for you. Now, law am one ing and military necessity am anodder. I'se a sojer. War times now wid me. I got your knife because it am a military necessity. I want it. De law can't

touch me for taking it. You touch me and you am opposed to military necesity, and you go to Fort La Faughyet. 'Why, dat's my knife!" "No. It am confiscated by military necessity. In time ob war de Army and Gobernment takes all dey wantproperty, slabes and all tings-bekase dey want it to help to kerry on de war visions with me; I always eat at the public table, and pay for it, too!"

In peace der is no such military neces-

sity, and dey couldn't do it; but now if dey oppose, dose who opposes am Rebels, bekase dey oppose de interest of de whole kentry. I am in dat interest, being a sojer. I keep your knife fur military necessity; you object and you're a Secessionist at once. So be kerful. Wut say ?"

"I say, take de knife-and be dam! don't want to go to Fort La Faughyet.' "Den you sufficiently understand out military necessity!" "I does now, dat': a fack."

"Well dar! I oller tought you was loyal; so good bye, Pete; de Gineral wants to see me."

"Good bye, Pomp; but when de war s ober bring back my knife."

How Our Flag Was Unfurled on Sumpter. The special correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following description of how the old flag was unfurled on Fort Sumter: Shortly after daylight it was discov-

ered that there were no troops in and about Sumter, or Moultrie, or in the orks on James Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, of the Twenty-first United States colored troops, commanding Morris Island, immediately despatched Major Hennessy, of the Fiftysecond Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Fort Sunter in a conal beattern. Fort Sumter, in a small boat, to ascertain whether the fort was evacuated. Major Hennessy proceeded to Sumter, and soon waved the old Stars and Stripes over the battered battlements of the work, from which they had been torn down in April, 1861. The sight of the old flag on Sumter was an assurance that the enemy had evacuated all their works, and it was hailed by every demonstration of joy by all, on ship and on shore. Another boat, in charge of Lieutenant Hackett, of the Third Rhode Island artillery, was immediately sent to Fort Moultrie to take possession of that work, and raise again the national that work, and raise again the national colors upon its parapet. The navy, anxious to share in the honors of the day, also launched a boat, and strove to gain the beach of Sullivan's Island beach of Sullivan and Sullivan fore the army, and an exciting race ensued between the boats of the different branches of the service. Each boat's erew were urged on to the utmost by their respective commanders, and every nerve and muscle was strained to pul the boats to their utmost speed. It was a friendly but earnest trial of endurance and skill. Every man felt that the credit and honor of the service rested on himself, and redoubled his exertions on himself, and redoubled his exertions to attain success. The race was a close one, the boats being evenly matched; and when one forced a little ahead it was recognized by the cheers of its friends, who watched with intense interest the progress of the contest.

terest the progress of the contest.
Finally, after a hard pull and as fast race as Charleston harbor ever witnessed, the army boat, under Lieutenant Hackett, reached the shore in advance. As she touched the officer and vance. As she touched the only crew sprang out on the beach, through arapet was soon gained and the flag given to the breeze, amid the cheers of the soldiers and sailors, who had come up a moment or two behind him. The ort was found completely evacua fort was found completely evacuated, as were all the works on the island. The guns were all spiked and some of the carriages somewhat damaged. A large quantity of munitions was found in the magazines, which the enemy had not found time to destroy.

Feeding Poultry.

It has been ascertained that, if you mix with the food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is dis posed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed a fow fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best possible

The following description of the occur pation of Wilmington will be read with interest. We make extracts from a letter to the New York Herald, dated at Wilmington, February 22:

"The approach to the city was made in two columns—one operating on the left bank of the river under Gen. Terry, the other on the right bank under Gen. Cox. Gen. Cox, after the capture of Fort Anderson, followed the retreating enemy across the various tributaries of the Cape Fear flowing from the westward, until last evening his panting troops came in sight of the city from Eagle Island. Gen. Casement's brigade was in the advance, supported by those of Colonels Sterl, Moore and Hender-son. Continued skirmishing took place during the pursuit, resulting in a loss of some fifty men on our side. No opportunity was afforded to the enemy to make a stand, our troops charging and routing them whenever they exhibited any intention of doing so. Last night Col. Moore's brigade struck and occupied the railroad running from Wil-mington to Charleston, while General Casement pushed his pickets down to the river bank immediately opposite the cit. The operations of Gen. Cox's column were attended with the utmost difficulty, his line of march lying through a low marshy section where the inhabitants had extensive rice plantations The crossing of Brunswick river was effected in flatboats, which were found

n the vicinity.

General Terry's column on the left bank was nobly at work in conjunction with General Cox. A larger force of the enemy was in his front intrenched behind strong works, but the steady valor of Ames' and Payne's divisions prevailed over the demoralized com nand of Hoke. One strong line reastworks was abandoned at daylight this morning, much to the surprise of every one who has inspected it. The retreat of the rebels from this line gave us possession of Fort St. Philip, on the river, which commanded the channel at one extremity of the obstructions. Their next line, on the edge of an el liptically shaped pond, two miles from the city, was abandoned almost without a shot. With its occupation there fell into our hands a number of pieces of heavy artillery, siege guns, which, in the hurry of following the troops into the city I did not wait to count. These, the city I did not wait to count. These, with those previously captured, and with the armament of the forts on the

river, swell our list of prize guns to several hundred. During this time we were but press ing the rear guard of the enemy, which had been left to oppose our advance as long as possible, while the stores of ammunition and subsistence could be remunition and subsistence could be removed from the city. From the statements of the people in town we afterwards learned that the evacution began ast night. The citizens were prepared or it several days ago, and the storeast night. keepers, with that institutive Audis, ledge peculiar to speculative pursuits, positively refused as late as a week ago, make the person in exchange for to receive rebel money in exchange for their goods. During the three days gone by the stores were closed, and it was with the utmost difficulty the people supplied their tables with the ordi nary necessaries of life, such was the anxiety to retain everything which could benefit the possessor upon the ad-

With the dawn of day this morning the pickets of General Casement ob-served innumerable white flags, or served innumerable white flag articles intended to serve as waving along the wharves mington. Conjecturing aright that these were peace tokens of the people, in the absence of the evanescent rebels, the pickets hunted up and down the shore for skiffs and boats, and in these and on rafts hastily constructed, the skirmishers of General Casement were soon across the river, almost before their commanding officers were aware of the good news of the evacuation of the city. The main body of General Cox's column was unable to get over immediately. owing to the want of transportation otherwise it would have been doubtful which general of the parallel columns

would have had the honor of first occipying the city.

As it was the troops of General Terry pushed into town about nine o'clock and with that discipline which characterizes their veteran organization waited not to loiter about, as soldiers are wont to do when they enter the limits of towns generally, but pushed on after the re-treating foe—one regiment only, the One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth New ork being left as a temporary guard

until other dispositions might be by General Schofield. Major Terry met the Mayor, Mr. John Dawson, who expressed his willingnes to surrender the city, and place it under the protection of the Union troops. Terry communicated the fact to his father, General Terry, who, at the Court House, thereupon, formally received the surrender of Wilmington from its chief executive, his Honor Mayor Dawson

Mayor Dawson. Were the city of Wilmington located orth of Mason and Dixon's line, with the present 22d day of February occuring in the earlier years of the rebellion when the passage of troops "off to the wars" was a novelty, and an inspiration to the most enthusiastic patriotism, the dvent of our army could hardly have called forth more vehement popular de-monstrations. Flags stained with agein the hiding places to which they had been consigned during the thraldom of rebellion were brought forth to kiss again the bright sunlight, and to way a welcome to their redeemers. White hands fluttered less white kerchiefs from piazza, porch and window as the stream of glistening bayonets and travel-stained blue uniforms poured through the streets of Wilmington. It well repaid the bloody charge at Fisher and obliterated the memory of the re-

pulse of Christmas.

Wilmington shows signs of the war These houses are dilapidated, the wharves, though recently receiving the shipping of an extensive blockade run ning trade, are sadly out of repair, and a general nothing-to-do-air prevades the city, in strong contrast to its busy ap pearance before the war, when pitch, turpentine, rosin, lumber and rice engaged the services of a fleet of Northern

Capture and Destruction of Blockade Runners. Information has been received at the

Navy Department of the capture of a schooner loaded with cotton, in the Gulf of Mexico, by the United States steame of Mexico, by the United States steamer Pinola. Information has also been received of the destruction of the large iron screw steamer blockade runner Will-of-the-Wisp, off Galveston, by a boat's crew from the United States steamer Princess Royal under Lieuten and C. E. McRay. She was discovered nant C. E. McRay. She was discovered aground when she was destroyed, and it was thought her crew had succeeded in getting some heavy guns on shore.

Acting Ensign A. H. Reynolds is also highly spoken of for his coolness in this expedition. The side-wheel steamer Acadia is also lying a wreck, riddled by our shot and shell from the U.S. steamer Virginia 6 miles from Valence wheel irginia 6 miles from Velasco wher she was run on shore after several at-tempts to get into port. Information has also been received of the capture of the schooners Pet and Anne Sophia with 470 bales of cotton. These captures were made by an expedition from th United States steamer Bienville, under United States scenario Dienvine, under the command of Acting Ensign George H. French. A boat's crew from the Princess Royal, under Acting Ensign deorge H. Reynolds assisted.

The Army Appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference, and agreed to, prohibits further payments to the Illinois Central Railroad for the transpotation of government troops and munitions of war, they hav received land grants in consideraon of an agreement to render such service free of charge.

How Prisoners of War are Discharged.

Letter of Mr. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee. [From the Washington Constitutional Union of Friday.]

We call the attention of our readers to a communication from the Hon. Em-erson Etheridge, of Tennessee, calling attention to a new mode of obtaining the release on parole of prisoners of war from conunction of are certainly of and from confinement. The facts disclo astounding character, and well earnest consideration. worthy There thousands of anxious parties in the country to whom this subject is one of the most absorbing interest, and the cannot but feel the most intense indignation upon learning that the levying of black mail is carried on so openly beneath the eaves of the White House The matter should be at once examined into and this foul reproach instantly removed. The President owes it to himself and to the country that this imposition sition upon his benevolent credulity should be promptly checked and severely punished, else "copperheads" will be liable to think there is collusion

somewhere. HOW PRISONERS OF WAR MAY BE DIS-During the present week a young gentleman from Gibon county, Tennessee, came to this city, for the purpose,

if possible, of procuring the discharge of five prisoners of war at military prisons in the Northwest. He brought letters to the Hon. L. Anderson, of Kentucky, invoking his assistance. This morning Mr. Anderson started him to the President with the Mr. to the President with a statement in th following words and figures: PRISONERS OF WAR.

Benjamin Bobbitt, Camp Morton. S. D. Anderson, Camp Morton. A. V. Alford, Camp Morton. A. V. Alford, Camp Morton. W. L. Eastwood, Camp Douglas. James F. Thomas, Camp Douglas.

I am not personally acquainted with the above named persons, but they are recommended by ten true men (with whom I am personally acquainted) as proper persons to be permitted to take the oath and return home. From the ommendations and information received, I ask the President to permit them to be released on taking the oath of December, 1883. Lu. Anderson. In the forenoon of to-day the young gentleman referred to appeared at the President's with this paper and asked to be permited to present it. He was informed by C. O'Leary, who is in charge of the door of the President's office, that he could not be permitted to enter. Subsequently, upon being informed of the subject of the call, he was taken aside and told by O'Leary that, if he would pay him fifty dollars, he (O'Leary would take charge of the papers and procure the President's order for the re lease of these prisoners; that otherwise he would have to remain for many days without any probability of having an interview with the President. He saw two other persons on a similar errand pay money to O'Leary, and saw the desired papers, a few minutes afterward, given by O'Leary to such persons. The young gentleman had but little money at the hotel, nothing like that amount with him. He left the papers, however

with O'Leary, and reported the facts above recited to me. I went with him immediately to the President's house, intending to play a simple and rustic part. With some di ficulty I succeeded indisarming O'Leary of all suspicion, arranged with him to pay the fifty dollars so soon as the President's order for the discharge of these prisoners should be handed to the gentleman above named. O'Leary promised to meet him at his room at the National Hotel, (taking the number,) at precisely three o'clock to-day, when he was to bring the order of the Presider for the release of the prisoners, and re-ceive the amount stipulated. I remained out of sight until the order for the discharge of the prisoners was delivered and the money paid. Just as O'Leary was bowin himself out, I intercepted him, force nim back into the room, denounced him as a swindler, and caused him to sur render the money (thirty dollars), that being the amount which he had agreed to take finally, because of the assuran that nothing would be advanced for two of the prisoners, and the inability to the gentleman to pay more for the

The order of the President for the release of the prisoners is written on the paper which was signed by Mr. Ander son, and is in the following words Let these men take the oath of De cember 8, 1863, and be discharged

"February 23, 1865."

Just as O'T Just as O'Leary was taking his leave he gave to his supposed victim his ad-dress, and urged him to inform the re-latives and friends of prisoners of war that they could have them released from confinement by applying to him and paying ten dollars in each case. He gave his address, which I have in his own handwriting: "C. O'Leary, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C." ceutive Mansion, Washington, D. . .

I make this matter public from motives of humanity. During the last year I have made many applications for the discharge of prisoners of war upon the discharge of prisoners of war upon the discharge of prisoners of war upon the discharge of prisoners of war upon the terms mentioned in the above orde of the President, but in no instance have I been successful. I have often written to the friends and kindred of prisoners that there was no end to the captivity but peace. I rejoice, however to be able at last to inform those wh eel an interest in the matter that cheap and expeditious remedy is within their power. Commissioners of Exchange may disagree. Butler may higgle about his niggers, but ten dollars enclosed to "C. O'Leary, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," will restore any repentant Rebel to the blessings of freedom and the society of friends.

EM. ETHERIDGE. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1865.

Emigrant Passenger Statistics. The number of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countrie during the year 1864 was 221,535, as appears from a communication from the Secretary of State. Of these, 199,690 landed at New York; Massachusetcs received, 8,055; Pennsylvania, 4,467; California, 3,185; Maryland, 2,960; Maine, 1,373; New Jersey, 321; Oregon, 307; Florida, 199; Rhode Island, 54; New Hampshire, 16. But three persons died

on the voyage. One Drop at a Time.

Have you watched an icicle as it formed? You notice how it froze one drop at a time until it wasa foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clean, and sparkling brightly n the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming, one little thought or feeling at a time adds to his nfluence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely; and if wrong, there will be final deformity and wretchedness.

digantic Robbery of the Army Mails. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Grant's headquarters, says: It has transpired that a stupendous system of mail robbery has been prac-

used in this army since its passage to his, its present lines of operation, in May last. It is believed and asserted May 1331. It is believed and asserted that the appalling amount of a million of dollars in money and valuables have been surreptitiously seized by irresponsible parties to whom the mails have been entrusted in their transit from the various regimental, brigade, division and corps headquarters to the water transports. It has been suggested that Congress should legislate upon the pos tal arrangements of the army, confiding them to commissioned officers who shall control the mail system, in behalf of the soldiers and officers. It would seem to be, in the light of the developments already unearthed, an eminently proper suggestion.

How Maryland Is Free.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

fractions of a year.

REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GENERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the column:

column:
One column, 1 year,
Half column, 1 year,
Third column, 1 year,
Quarter column,
BUSINESS CAEDS, of ten lines or leas,
One year

Maryland is suffering all the miseries which can be precipitated upon any people, by being reduced to a condition of subjugation. The papers of that State give abundant testimony to the repeated acts of tyranny which are perpetrated. In her own borders are to be found a set of seoundrels who are ready to persecute to extremities every man who, by exhibiting the spirit of a freeman, may present a contrast to their subservient and truckling baseness. The revolution has thrown the filth and scum of society to the surface, and put into power a set of lickspittles to the adminstration-men who could never have been dragged from merited obscurity by any other process than that which surcounds the polls with bayonets, and makes a mockery of the freedom of the elective franchise. These wretches are ready to hound down every man who does not willingly submit to every outrage perpetrated by themselves and other minions of arbitrary power. Not only are men of high character and known loyalty denied the privilege of voting, because it is suspected that they will not vote the abolition ticket, but, t they persist in claiming their right o exercise freely this great right of eemen, they are indicted and tried as riminals. We find the following report of a most outrageous proceeding in the Frederick Union. We commend it to our readers. It is of a piece with the general course of procedure which pre-

vails in Maryland—free Maryland. The

At the election which took place

Union says:

hroughout our county on the 8th day of November last, extraordinary pro-ceedings occurred at the Woodsboro polls in this county. A long list of names of persons to be objected to on the ground of disloyalty was handed to he Election Judges, and although neary every one whose name was on said is two years whose name was on said list was permitted to vote by claiming his rights, the fact that such a list was known to be in the hands of the Eelec-tion—Judges produced much excitenent, and caused a crowd to gather in front of the voting place, anxious to see who were objected to, and who were permitted to vote, and who were deprived of their rights. those whose names were upon said list was that of Doctor Charles Goldsborough a highly respectable gentlemen of said Diistrict, and when he presented himself n the morning of the day and offered to vote, his ballot was refused by the Jud ges on the ground of disloyalty. Afterwards Doctor Goldsborough sent a message to the Judges, requesting them to give him a hearing; to treat him as they had treated other persons, whose votes had been challenged, to summon his neighbors to ascertain whether he was loyal or disloyal, and if, after this, they oncluded he was not entitled to a vote, ne would tear up his ballot, get in his he would tear up his ballot, get in his buggy and go home. Two of the Judges agreed to the request of Doctor Golds borough, and at about one o'clock he presented himself before the Judges again, when he was told by one of them Judge Hull, that his case had been dis posed of, and that he must leave the polls. Doctor Goldsborough remained, nowever, claiming the same privileges which had been accorded to others. In was succeeded Messrs, George Saylor and Geo W. Shank, two highly respects citizens of the District. One of Election Judges expressed his willingness to receive Doctor Goldsborough's yote while Judge Hull and the other refused, whereupon Doctor Goldsborough nused, whereupon Doctor Goldsborough simply declared his intention to sue them for depriving him of the dearest rights of a freeman, when Judge Hull remarked "you sur, and you will find yourself in a Fort alongside of them llows from New Market District."udge Hull ordered the Polls to leared, but before it was attemped he dosed the Polls and sent a message to Frederick to the Sheriff of the or sixteen armed soldiers, but before their arrival the polls had been opened and the voting was going on as usual.

Messrs. Saylor and Snyder were seized by the military and torn away from their families and lodged in our County Jail until the following day when after an examination they were released.
Incredible as it may seem, the Grand
Jury of Frederick county, at the late October term of our Court, actually incicted Doctor Goldsborough, Geo. Say-lor, Geo. W. Shank and Geo. Snyder for obstructing the polls and attempt ing to hinder the election, though there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the allegation during the progress of the trial, which took place in this city last week. The case was one of the plainest that ever occupied the attention of a Court, and everybody expected the jury to render a verdict of not guilty without leaving their box, yet, strange as it seems, the jury, composed entirely of Union men, were absent nearly twentyfour hours and were then discharged in consequence of their inability to agree! Union men as they were, there were some honest men on that Jury who could not find it in their hearts; sciences to render a verdict of Guilty against Messrs. Saylor, Goldsborough,

In the days when servants were

mental in bringing it to Court.

against Messrs. Saylor, Goidsborough, Shank and Snyder, for simply asserting their clear and indisputable rights. Had a verdict of Guilty been pronounced it is the general belief that Judge Nelson

would have set it aside as contrary to the facts and evidence of the cause.

The cause will be an expensive one to

Frederick county, and it reflects no

credit upon those who were instru-

bought and sold to service in Massachusetts as well as in South Carolina, my grandfather had in his family an unctious darkey, called of course "Dinah." Now, Dinah was fair to look upon, and after sundry flirtations, received, in her eighteenth year, a bona fide offer from a well-to-do-Sambo of forty; "And why don't you have him, Dinah?" asked my grandfather of the fair one. "Too old, massa," was the reply. "Why; Dinah, he's just in his prime." "Yes, massa, but bimesby, when Dinah get

her prime, den he hab no prime at all!" No MATTER.—"My friend," said a seedy individual to a waggish acquaintance at a ferry, "I wish you would loan me two quarters to cross the ferry. I havn't got a dollar in the world."

"Well, I would like to know." the reply, "what difference it makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world which side of the river he's on?" A GENTLEMAN OF THE IRISH PER-

SUASION AND THE JUDGE .- A certain Judge was obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued: " Pat, you would have remained a

ong time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge, would "Yes, yer honor," said Pat; "and I

think your honor would have been a long time in the ould country before ye'd been a Judge too." -Eight railroad disasters occurred las week in different portions of the coun-

try, and forty-five since the commencement of the year, involving the loss of 61 killed and wounded.

-It was the New York Evening Post that disloyally said, last summer, "that some one of the express companies of that city could end the war more expeditiously and economically than the present administration is likely to do."