

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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For the Argus.

The Grave of N. Crocker.

Who was drowned by a canoe going over the Willamette Falls, February, 1843.

While slowly sinks the western sun
Behind the mountains gray,
I stand beside the grave of one
Not known to mortal lay.
His home was in the cold, bright North,
His smiles and greetings dear,
Also, that he should wander forth
To sleep unnoticed here!
And as the dim world wakes its strings,
Beneath the twilight sky,
I almost think on shadowy wings
His spirit passes by.
The tall, green fir hangs down its head,
As if to mourn his fate,
The fern droops now over his bed,
And both look desolate.
Ye winds which fan this lonely spot,
O'ergrown with desert weeds,
Breeze of Multnomah, stay not,
To daily with the reeds.
And thou, dear bird, that trills so late
Thy matin song to-day,
Go back and join thy gentle mate,
Who sleeps not far away.
And tell her when you reach her grave,
Along this winding shore,
That you have found of one whose love
Will never see him more.
Yes, his lies on white vigil eyes
Weep in the widow's room,
And gently whisper that he lies
In Oregon's wild tomb.
—WASHINGTON BAKER.
Falls-Willamette, Oct. 3, 1843.

A BAD HABIT.—A great lady has hands, especially in the country, spend their evenings away from home; formerly at the tavern, but now at the store, talking politics and general business. Is this right? Is it generous? Has not the wife as good a right to spend her evenings at home? And what would the husband think to be left alone to take care of the house? Is it fair? Did you not promise to love your wife, and to cherish her?—And is this the way to fulfil your vows?—Home should be the pleasantest of all places, to both husband and wife. There the evenings of both should be spent. And this is the way to keep alive the fires of love, and to warm the heart with a generous tenderness. Wives may not complain, but they feel, and deeply, the absence of their husbands. They want their company; want their sympathy, and they ought to have it. Especially, if there are children in the house, should the husband be at home. The wife, in her sphere, labors as hard as the husband in his; and, when evening comes, she and her little ones have a right to the company of the husband and father.

And what good comes of lounging at the store? It is a *habit*, and a *bad habit*. We do not object to passing an evening occasionally in this way, when it is necessary in the way of business. But it is a bad sign to see a man hanging about a grocery in the evening. It shows that he has not the highest ideal of life. He does not care much for mental improvement, or for the society of woman. The best husbands are those who love their wives best, love their company, and do the most to make them happy. The best fathers are lovers of home; lovers of their children. To a good husband and father, absence from home is always regretted. It is submitted to as a necessity, when it cannot be avoided; but the good husband and father loves his home; loves his family; delights in the circle of domestic affection, and is never so happy as under his own roof, and among those of his own blood. Husbands, think of this; and if you have acquired the habit of absence from home for mere trifles, if your evenings are lounged away at the store, break off at once, and acquire the habit of staying at home; of helping your wife, and becoming her companion, and the companion of your children.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION.—Archbishop Usher computed that the earth was called into being on Sunday, and was completed in its organization the Friday following. Mr. Phillips, the professor of Geology at Oxford, infers from the rate at which sediment is now deposited in different waters, the beds of coal, sandstone, shale and ironstone in South Wales occupied five hundred years in their formation; and applying the same date on a large scale, he says: "We have the calculated antiquity or the base of the stratified rocks 95,804,000 years." All these strata, except the very lowest, are replete with fossils, which were at first held to be curious spots of nature, but after accurate researches, are now recognized as vestiges of the innumerable vegetable and animal tribes which occupied land and water during the protracted term of their preparation for the abode of man. New relics of lithic and unknown species are almost daily discovered, and the whole so scientifically classified and arranged, that the nature and habits of these mostly extinct races are as clearly discernible as though they were now living and moving before us.

OUR ARMY.—The Union forces, regulars and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization, amount, in round numbers to 650,000.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.

Vol. VII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 1, 1862.

No. 46.



GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Grand Union Army Moving! REBELS GETTING THEIR RIGHTS.

Fort Henry Bombed and Captured, with 400 Rebels!
ROANOKE ISLAND TAKEN, WITH 3,000 REBELS!

Fort Donelson Captured, and 15,000 Rebels taken prisoners, with Gens. Johnson and Buckner!

The Brother Jonathan reached Portland on the evening of Feb. 21, with the following cheering news from the East. We publish the news in a connected form:

N. Y. Feb. 6.—A respite has been granted in the case of Gordon, the execution having been postponed until the 21st inst.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher assumed the command of the Irish Brigade in Washington, yesterday. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the troops.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In the Senate Carlyle presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Boston, asking Congress to leave the negro question alone and attend to the business of the country.

Chicago Feb. 6.—Later Richmond despatches published contain elaborate statements of Federal and Confederate losses, claiming the former lost thus far, to be 20,000, and of the latter, but 5,000, having its figures upon statements of Confederate officers, whose words can be trusted. The same paper states that the aggregate force of rebels now in the field is 250,000.

N. Y. Feb. 7.—The last million of dollars in the Treasury was sent to Kentucky yesterday, for the payment of troops.

It is currently reported that Gen. Hunt, zealous of Gen. McDowell will take command of a new expedition to the South, now fitting out at New York, and which will comprise a division of the army.

The expulsion of Bright will be likely to prove only the beginning of a war against all suspected Senators. Attention has already been directed towards Powell. It is said that a resolution will shortly be introduced directing the superintendent of the document room to inform the Senate what public documents Powell has ordered sent to members of the Southern Confederacy since the formation of the provisional government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House committee of Finance have struck out the appropriation for an Overland Mail service, consequent on complaints of inefficiency, and for economy. The California delegation are laboring for the restoration of the appropriation.

The Senate has unanimously rejected the nomination of Quartermaster Butler. (A. J. Butler, of California.)

LEAVENWORTH, (Kansas), Feb. 8.—The Lower House of the Legislature has, by a vote of 60 to 7, requested the President to appoint Lane, Major-General, and give him command of the Southern Expedition.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred the credentials of Stark of Oregon, and other papers, without expressing any opinion as to the effects of the papers on the action of the Senate, reported that Stark was entitled to his constitutional office.

Senator Trumbull asked leave to file a minority report. The Committee said that they had not seen fit to report on the treaty given; and he could not agree with the majority.

Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-day the case of Stark of Oregon was taken up, but postponed till Thursday.
A special Washington dispatch to the New York papers, Feb. 9, states that letters from the Liberal party in England—Bright, Cobden, the Duke of Argyll and others—say that unless something effective be done speedily the South will be recognized.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent South. Drafting will commence on the 1st of March.

Baughard is at Nashville.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish will not be received by the rebel Government. The War Department has intelligence that Gen. Lander, with 8,000 troops has re-occupied Romney. The enemy although as numerous as the Federal forces, retreated across the river, toward Winchester, burning five wire bridges behind them.

Feb. 13.—The latest advices from Cumberland, Maryland, state that Lander was 20 miles on the other side of Romney.—Gen. Banks had moved his column, so as to cut off the retreat of the rebels. Gen. Lander is said to have 25,000 men, and Banks 11,000; while the enclosed rebel forces amount to 22,000. Gen. Lander believes the whole rebel column will be taken or scattered.

Feb. 15.—Gen. Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, (13th) breaking up the rebel camp at Bloomsburg Gap, killing 13 and capturing 17. This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock.

Gen. Lander having cleared his Department of the enemy, requests to be relieved of his command on account of ill health.

Leavenworth Feb. 10.—Martial law has been declared throughout the State of Kansas. The General commanding declares that "jayhawking" shall be put down by strong summary process.

A Southern mail has been captured, containing letters from high officers in the Confederate army, speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat of Somerset, stating that another disaster at Ft. Henry would be almost irreparable.

The bill to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States, passed both branches of the Virginia Assembly on Monday.

In secret session the Confederate Congress have passed a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the benefit of Kentucky.

Feb. 8.—Various rumors to the effect that Secretary Stanton is to assume the active management of the Army, leaving McClellan in command of the Division of the Potomac, have foundation only in the fact that so soon as McClellan advances into Virginia, he will turn over the temporary charge to Stanton of the entire army, with the exception of his immediate command.

There has been some skirmishing between the Rebels and Federal pickets near Port Royal. Savannah is being strongly fortified.

The Capture of Fort Henry.

Chicago, Feb. 7th.—The bombardment of Fort Henry, Tennessee River, commenced to-day.

10:30 p. m.—Ft. Henry is taken. Two rebel generals, one colonel, and 100 privates were taken prisoners at Ft. Henry yesterday. The Federal land forces took no part in the action.

The rebels made a determined resistance. The fight lasted one hour and 20 minutes, and was conducted on our side entirely by gunboats, the land forces not arriving in time at the scene of action.—They came up two hours after the rebel flag was hoisted down.

The rebel infantry, to the number of four or five thousand, who were encamped outside the fortifications, fled early.

Another despatch from Ft. Henry says that the Federal troops have been sent out in pursuit of the rebels, early in the light, leaving one artillery company to defend the fort. The fort mounted 17 guns—mostly 32 and 24 pounders—all of which, together with large numbers of muskets and a large amount of ammunition, tents and camp equipment, fell into the hands of our troops. During the action, 31 shots struck the 'Cincinnati,' 7 struck the 'St. Louis,' 14 the 'Essex,' and 3 struck other boats that took part in the action. They were within 300 yards of the fortifications at the time of the surrender. The 'Essex' was disabled by a round shot passing through her forward port into the boiler. She reports 26 killed, wounded, and missing.

Our prisoners are Brig-Gen. Lloyd and Tichenor, Capt. Jones, Capt. McLaughlin, Quartermaster; Capt. Hayden, Chief Engineer; Major McConico, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Taylor, commanding the garrison, three lieutenants, and 60 privates.

In the evening our forces found three 6 pounders and five rifle pieces in the woods which the escaping rebels attempted to carry off. The rebel loss is not definitely known; only six of their dead have been found. Gen. Smith, on the west bank of the river, captured a whole camp of two regiments. The 'Cincinnati' had only one man killed and eight wounded. Our total loss cannot exceed 40 killed and wounded. The land forces have taken possession of the Memphis and Ohio railroad 15 miles above the fort.

The late garrison of Ft. Henry have taken refuge at Ft. Donelson, 12 miles distant on the Cumberland river.

The value of property captured at Ft. Henry is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Despatches received by Commodore Foote from the gunboats sent up the Tennessee River, say that one rebel gunboat was captured, all their transports were destroyed and all the camps on the river were broken up. The Tennessee is now open as far as Florence, Ala.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—A Ft. Henry correspondent of the Republican says that the late gunboat expedition of the Tennessee river was greeted everywhere with the wildest enthusiasm. People came along the river, and came with white flags. When assured that no harm was intended they were vociferous in cheering. At every landing, farmers came to the boat shouting with joy, as if they were sure their deliverance was at hand. Prominent men came to the gunboats and said that should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and would cluster around it. Officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of such greetings.

Most stupendous persecution and robbery have been practised by the Confederate officers. All able-bodied men have been forced into service. The greatest cruelty was visited on all who dared protest against such tyranny. At Florence, where the states of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi meet, there was but one sentiment—bitter hostility against the Confederate officers. The gunboats which went up short-handed, came back with full crews, and had to refuse many who applied for the privilege of enlisting.

The rebel press is wholly under the control of the politicians, who do not speak the people's feelings. The secession elements are principally composed of lawless portions of the community, who overawe all order-loving Union citizens.

The distance travelled by the boats was 230 miles.

Despatches from Memphis to Norfolk admit that the Federal flag was cheered on the Tennessee river. They assert that the Federals neither seized nor destroyed any private property—not even cotton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13th.—The Richmond Dispatch says: Our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future. In that part of the Confederacy several leading journals intimated really that there is a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of those people for the old Union.

The Engagement on Roanoke Island.

A special despatch dated Pamlico Sound, 24 Feb. says: We have information deemed trustworthy, that Gov. Wise is in command of 5,000 troops at Nag's Head, and

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure), one insertion, not exceeding 8 1/2 1/2
Each subsequent insertion, 1 1/2
Business cards one year, 20 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

177 The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

178 Ordinary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

179 Jon. Pastrucci executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

that 3,000 rebels are at Roanoke Island, on the opposite side of the Sound. A vigorous defense of their position was expected.

Gen. Burnside's force, which will be large, will land at the lower end of the Island, and push forward where the rebels are. At the same time Gen. Banks will be sent outside to shell Nag's Head.

Feb. 11.—Roanoke Island was captured after three days' fighting. Two rebel gunboats were captured, the rest were sunk or scattered. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth were panic-stricken.

New York, Feb. 12.—The victory at Roanoke is complete. The rebel fleet are all captured excepting one gunboat.—2,500 rebel troops are prisoners.

Gov. Wise was sick when the battle raged. He requested to be removed to Richmond.

Elizabeth City was occupied on Sunday, [9th], the inhabitants having burned it and fled.

O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, is reported killed.

Over 3,000 prisoners were captured and all the rebel gunboats burned or captured, except two which escaped. The Federal loss is 42 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is 30 killed and 100 wounded. Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut. Col. De Mont of the French Zouaves were also killed. No other officer above the rank of Lieutenant was killed.

Among the prisoners are 16 Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors.

The Richmond Examiner, in a leading editorial, says that the loss of the entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war.

All the Southern papers are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops, and in saying that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A special messenger arrived to-day, bringing the following despatches from the United States steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, Feb. 9th:

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck us yesterday. Their means of defense were truly formidable, and were used with a determination worthy a better cause. The fortifications consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being 100 pounders, rifled. There were four other batteries, mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of which were of large caliber, and some of them rifled. There were also musket batteries, mounting two guns each, and each having rifled guns with the diameter of a 32-pounder.

A prolonged line of sunken vessels and piles were used to prevent our advance, and the whole altogether manned by a force numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the 7th, and continued till dark. On the following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and lasted until late in the afternoon, when by bold charges by our force the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own hoisted everywhere on the Island in its place.

No attack could be more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with arrangements made before the expedition left Hatteras.

J. M. Goldsborough, Flag officer.

The Capture of Fort Donelson.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Federal officers from Ft. Henry say Gen. Grant surrounded Ft. Donelson with seven batteries of artillery, and that the Fort will be shelled soon.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Special despatches say that the army at Ft. Donelson (on the Cumberland River) are being rapidly reinforced. Prisoners say that they are confident they can hold their position.—Trees are being felled for two miles around the fort by gangs of negroes. Gen. Pillow is in command with 2,000 men, embracing some of the best of the artillerymen from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several hundred yards from the main fortification. Present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than that of Ft. Henry.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—An army officer who left Ft. Henry on Wednesday, arrived here to-day. He says that six regiments of infantry, with artillery, had left Ft. Henry that morning for Ft. Donelson. The rear guard of 40,000 men and 57 pieces of artillery followed at 4 o'clock in the morning of the same day.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Despatches from Ft. Donelson, of the 14th have been received. The Fort was invested by the Federals. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing were going on all that day. It was estimated that there were within the breastworks 15,000 rebels. The fort will be stormed in two days, if not surrendered before then. Generals Johnson, Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner are all said to be there. But one gunboat had arrived up to noon of the 13th. Others were expected hourly.

Feb. 14.—The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded and protected by redoubts, trenches and rifle pits. The rebels gave battle from their entrenchments outside of the fort, but were driven in after a severe fight, with considerable loss on both sides. Our troops hold two of rebel batteries outside of the fort. Out loss is probably 45 killed and 200 wounded. 8,000 troops and four gunboats arrived here last night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A telegraphic despatch to the General-in-Chief here, from Gen. H. Beck, announces the investment of Ft. Donelson by 50,000 men, and by the fleet of Com. Foote, and anticipate its speedy reduction.

Gen. Halleck's report confirms the public despatches that Floyd and Buckner, with 15,000 men, were in the fort, and is of the opinion that his arrangement for cutting them off from all reinforcements will surely be successful.

The attack on Ft. Donelson was resumed on Friday, 14th at daybreak, with the fol-

ELATION OF U. S. SENATOR IN KENTUCKY.—INTERESTING SCENE.—A letter-writer at Frankfort Ky., details the following interesting proceedings: The ceremonies attending the election of U. S. Senator were of the most solemn and interesting manner. The writer was sitting among the members of the House of Representatives, (although laying no claims to membership himself,) when the hour of twelve arrived, and the speaker announced in a clear and distinct voice, that the time had arrived for the election of a United States Senator from Kentucky. The usual committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to the election. A moment after this committee left the Hall, a similar committee from the Senate entered the door of the Hall of Representatives to announce the readiness of the Senate also. John B. Bremer, a Senator from Breckinridge county, was chairman of the Senate committee, and I desire to tell you of the very able and imposing manner in which he discharged his duty. I never shall forget, either, what he said and did, or the manner of saying or doing it. Having entered the door of the Hall, he halted in the centre of his committee, standing erect, about six feet two inches high; but on that occasion, when all eyes were turned upon him, looking like he was at least seven feet high, the doorkeeper startled the whole house by crying out, at the top of his stentorian voice, "Message from the Senate." Mr. Bremer stepped one step forward, and stood upon the very same spot that John C. Breckinridge occupied when he made his last treasonable speech to the Legislature of Kentucky, and said, "Mr. Speaker—I have the honor to inform this House that the Senate is now ready to proceed to the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the expulsion of the traitor John C. Breckinridge, from that body." Half-another burst of applause could be heard from all quarters of the House, and the people in the galleries rejoiced so loudly that the Speaker was compelled to call the gavel to the aid of all his dignity to enable him to enforce order. Partial silence was restored, and the House proceeded to the election; but the word "traitor" seemed to issue from the very walls, and to tremble upon every lip, and to come from every desk during the whole of the proceedings. The prominent candidates for Senator were, Garrett Davis, John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, and Joshua F. Bell. The vote stood:—Davis, 46; Guthrie, 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEFIED BY A CAROLINIAN.—Among the celebrities of Charleston, none occupied a higher position before the Rebellion than Judge Pettigru, in spite of the Union principles for which he was distinguished. This he owed to his venerable years, his unblemished integrity, his ability, his learning, and his quiet but dauntless courage. Since the insurrection he has lived in retirement; but it has been supposed that his opinions as to the folly and madness of the course pursued by South Carolina have not changed.

This man has now been brought up before Judge Magrath's Court, to answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* served upon him, and interrogations attached, in reference to alien enemy's property. The authority was derived from the act of the Confederate Congress, confiscating the property of Union men, and this authority Judge Pettigru boldly called in question, and refused to recognize. He compared the Court to the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition, and argued that the powers it exercised were essentially tyrannical. The writ called on him to disclose all the cases in his knowledge of property held by an alien enemy. This would require in him a violation of professional confidence. He said: "These are cases when it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

The effect of this act of intrepidity will extend beyond the occasion which called it forth. There are many men in the Southern States who see to what Pettigru has done, and his example will probably rouse them to action. It is a great gain to the good cause when tyranny is defied and denounced in its very centre and stronghold.

LOYAL BRECKINRIDGES (?)—The Assembly passed a series of resolutions pledging the support of California to the Federal Government during the war. Thirty-eight Republicans voted "aye," and two Democrats voted "aye," and did not vote, objecting to the phraseology of the resolutions. Five Breckinridges voted "no," and four did not vote. No Republican or Union Democrat voted in the affirmative. No Breckinridge voted in the affirmative. No one spoke against the resolutions; no Breckinridge spoke at all.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL ESTATES BILL.—SENATOR DAVIS of Kentucky seems to have no bowels of compassion for traitors. His confiscation bill recently introduced in the U. S. Senate declares to be alien enemies all persons in the so-called Confederate States civil or military service, and all who give aid and comfort to said States; and forfeits to and vests in the Federal Government, without any legal proceedings whatever, all their property of every description; charges against the Confederate States \$5,000 for every soldier and sailor of ours killed or dying in this war and leaving wife, child, or widowed mother; charges them with the value of the impaired constitutions and disabilities of our troops, and makes them liable for damages done to persons or estates of loyalists in the South. Suits may be commenced by parties entitled to these damages in any U. S. Court in any State or Territory, and proceedings be, *in rem*, against any property forfeited to the United States as mentioned. Five years are given in which to bring suits.

SALTETRE.—Some business has been done among the people by the announcement in late English papers that large quantities of saltpetre bought in England for our government had been stopped.—We are able to say on the highest authority, says the N. Y. Evening Post, that this cannot in the least embarrass us. The government has on hand now an immense supply of this article, most of which was put in store in the war of 1812. The amount of saltpetre now in government stores, we are assured, is sufficient for emergencies; and we suppose the recent purchases in Europe, if any were made, were intended only to add to the present store, in proportion as it was diminished in the course of the war, in accordance with that policy which induces every great government to keep on hand of this article at all times sufficient for a war of twenty or thirty years' duration. It has been the practice of Congress for a great many years past to annually vote a sum, (say \$1,000 or \$2,000,) to purchase saltpetre for storing away for future use.

POST OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Feb. 17th, 1862.

Sir: I have received the following despatch from the 1st assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1862, 7:20 P. M.

Los Angeles Star and Oregon Democrat at Albany are excluded from post offices and mails as treasonable publications. Notify those postmasters.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

You will take notice of any violation of the order and inform me of it at the earliest moment and I will communicate the fact to the Department at Washington.

Inform me of the name of any Express Co., that may carry these treasonable papers.

Duplicates of this letter have been sent to the Postmaster at Albany. Yours respectfully, T. H. PARKER, P. M. Postmaster, Portland.

The news of the occupation of the coast of South Carolina has produced a most happy effect for the Union cause abroad. The secessionists attempt to understate the importance of the conquest by declaring that the Federals can never advance into the country, and that the result of the expedition will therefore be sterile; but the public do not forget that the same organs declared it impossible for the expedition to land in safety, and if they did they would never live to leave it.—But in the eyes of foreigners no such blow has been struck at the rebellion as this, and the effect, as I have said, has been most happy for the Union cause.

CONCLUSION OF A HARD SHERA SERMON.—"My brethren and sisters! of a man's fall of religion you can't hurt him! There was the three Arabian children; they put 'em in a fiery furnace, hotter, seven times hotter than it could be hot, and it didn't sing a bar on one of their heads? And there was John the Evangelist; they put him—and where do you think, brethren and sisters they put him? Why, they put him into a caldron of boiling oil, and boiled him all night, and it didn't faze his shell! And there was Daniel; they put him into a lion's den—and what my fellow travelers and respected auditors, what do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for praying three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters; I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den!"

AN EXCHANGE PAPER very aptly and truthfully says: Before you go shopping, read the advertisements of a newspaper.—The man who advertises liberally is a liberal dealer; he sells more goods than old fogies who hide their light under a bushel, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper.

POOR PAY.—The currency of the South is now Confederate Treasury notes, redeemable at no particular time or place; State war bonds, based on whatever the Government can confiscate or steal; bank issues of non-specie paying incorporations; village shopkeepers, and "good for one drink" tickets of whisky sellers.