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Selected Poetry.

AMERICAN SLAVERY—A PROPHECY.

BY MRS. HENRIETTA WELLINGTON BOATH.

[The following lines were written in Europe twenty years ago, in answer to a slave owner's family, who invited the authoress to travel in the Southern States—They were first published many years ago. The lines were indeed prophetic:]

You tell me of a bright land far over the sea,
But, ah! can you call it the land of the free?
Where the image of God, for a handful of Gold,
Like a beast of the field, in the market is sold—
Where the child from the mother's fond bosom is torn,
Where the father is chained, leaving orphans forlorn—
Where the maiden is bartered like merchandise ware,
Then doomed to the lash and the groan of despair!

Woe! woe to thee, fair land! far over the main;
For the canker of death—dark slavery's stain—
Shall gnaw to thy vitals, while every sigh,
From the victims who writhe, mounts for justice on high
And He, the great Lord of the universe wide,
Shall smite thee to earth in thy strength and thy pride;
For vengeance must fall for foul cruelties done
On the beings redeemed by His own beloved Son!

The sound of the war drum shall thrill thee, at night,
As thy sons and thy brothers are borne to the fight;
The slave and the cotton shall sink thee with pain,
And the North and the South be divided in twain,
And brother 'gainst brother shall strike in the fight,
And battles be fought in the dead of night.
And the white maid and widow in sorrow shall mourn,
And the flags of thy freedom in tatters be torn.

* * * * * * * * *

The North in her might, like a whirlwind shall rise,
And the notes of the cannon be borne to the skies,
And though the warm blood of her heroes be shed,
The light of her freedom shall never be dead;
The Stars and the Stripes an Excelsior shall be,
Proud Liberty's banner from land and by sea;
And the Union, though spurned by the slaveholder's scorn,
Shall be guarded by Northmen for ages unborn.

RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

The Executive Departments, including the President's mansion, were again illuminated to-night, and adorned with transparencies and national flags, as were also many places of business and private dwellings.—Bonfires blazed in many parts of the city, and rockets were fired. Thousands of persons of both sexes repaired to the Executive Mansion, and, after several airs had been played by the band, the President, in response to the numerous calls, appeared at an upper window. The cheering with which he was greeted having ceased, he spoke as follows:

We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a National Thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. I, myself, was near the front and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you. But no part of the honor for plan or execution is mine. To Gen. Grant, his skillful officers and brave men all belong. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take active part. By these recent successes the reinauguration of the national authority—reconstruction, which has had a large share of thought from the first—is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty.—Unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with and mold from disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows. In the annual message of December, 1863, and the accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say who or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet and approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then, and in that connection apply the emancipation proclamation to the theretofore excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana, that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress. But even he approved every part and parcel of the plan, which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana. The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress. So that as it applied to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress, and I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and not a single objection to it from any professed emancipationist came to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it.—From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863 with the plan before-mentioned reached New-Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident that the people, with his military co-operation, would reconstruct substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known. Such has been my only agency in getting up the Louisiana Government. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated; but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest, but I have not yet been so convinced. I have been shown a letter on this subject (supposed to be an able one,) in which the writer expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question, whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. It would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to answer that question, I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it. As appears to me, that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible but, in fact, easier to do this without deciding or even considering those States have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restore the practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion, whether in doing the acts he brought the States from without the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it. The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the Louisiana Government rests, would be more satisfactory to all if it contained 50,000 or 30,000, or even 20,000, instead of 12,000, as it does. It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana Government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is, will it be wiser to take it as it is, and keep it, improve it, or to reject and disperse?

Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new State Government? Some 12,000 voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union, assumed to be the rightful political power of the State, held elections, organized a State Government, adopted a Free State Constitution, giving the benefit of the public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man.

This Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional Amendment recently passed by Congress abolishing Slavery throughout the Nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetuate freedom in the State, committed to the very things, and nearly all things the Nation wants, and they ask the Nation's recognition and its assistance to make good this committal.

Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in fact, say to the white man, You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say: This cup of liberty, which these, your old masters, held to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, were and how.

If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into popular practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we sustain and recognize the new Government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of 12,000 to adhere to their work and argue for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success. The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy and daring to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise, will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new Government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl. We shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana we also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution.—To meet this proposition, it has been argued that no more than three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable and sure to be persistently questioned, while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question, can Louisiana be brought into practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new State Government? What has been said of Louisiana will apply to other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State and such important and sudden changes occur in the same State, and withal so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement.

Important principles may and must be inflexible. In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

The President, during the delivery of the above speech, was frequently interrupted by applause, and on its conclusion, in the midst of the cheering the band struck up a patriotic air when he bowed and retired.

TWO-THIRDS.—When Jeff. Davis went down to Georgia last September he reported that two-thirds of his enlisted soldiers were absent without leave. He is now supposed to be again on the road to Georgia to report that the other third are gone.

A CELEBRATED song writer asked Douglas Jerrold, "Have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but haven't the guinea!"

A LIE should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found. I am for fumigating the atmosphere, when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around me.—[Carlyle.

Lee's Defeat in Washington.

The President Serenaded—He makes a Speech, and asks the Band to play Dixie—Immense Enthusiasm—General Butler on Reconstruction—Speech by Governor Dennison, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Washington is intoxicated with joy over the news of the surrender, and the early prospect of peace. The merchants have closed their places of business, and the workmen and mechanics have left their shops, and are marching through the streets with bands of music, banners and cannon. The town is a perfect babel of excitement, such as has never been witnessed here before. All the departments are closed, and the clerks are participating in the general rejoicing. Several popular demonstrations were made by the people in front of the Executive mansion. During the morning the President was engaged with his cabinet, and declined to respond to the first two calls, but he could not resist the third. It was a grand outpouring of the people. They were accompanied by a band of music, which played "Hail to the Chief," "Yankee Doodle," and "America," the people joining in the latter by singing

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
To thee I sing;" &c.

The mechanics and working men of the Navy Yard, with two cannon, saluted the President with one hundred guns, fired immediately in front of the mansion. At twelve o'clock the President made his appearance, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner, the people waving their hats and swinging their umbrellas, and ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

When order was restored the President spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

I am very greatly rejoiced that an occasion has occurred so pleasurable that the people cannot restrain themselves. [Laughter and cheers.] I suppose arrangements are being made for a formal demonstration to-night or to-morrow night. [Cries of "Can't wait."] I shall have to respond. I shall have nothing to say then, if I dribble it all out before. [Laughter.] I see you have a band of music with you. I propose, for closing up, that you will have them play an air or tune called "Dixie." I have always thought it the best tune I ever heard. Our adversaries over the way have attempted to appropriate it as their national air. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it, and that we are entitled to it. I asked the opinion of the Attorney-General, and he stated that we had lawfully captured it, and it was ours. I now request the band to perform it. [Cheers.]

The band then played "Dixie." During its performance the President remained at the window, and after the band concluded he proposed three good rousing hearty cheers for Lieut.-Gen. Grant and all under his command. This proposition was responded to with a will. The President then proposed three more cheers for our gallant navy. The crowd responded as heartily as before.

When the President bowed and retired, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the immense crowd dispersed, moving away in different processions, to call upon the other officers of the Government.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, upon being called out, spoke, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am profoundly grateful, and thank you once again that you have called upon me to join you in your congratulations upon this great triumph of our arms, which conquer and subjugate finally a most heinous rebellion against the American people. The surrender of Lee and his army puts an end to this traitorous war, waged to overthrow the Government. Even now, while the heart turns in gratitude to God for His good providence, while the soul burns with gladness at the result which, rightly understood, renews the life of the nation forever, now, vital and controlling questions, to be settled in the immediate future, arise and mingle, perforce, with our joy. There are four classes of men in the rebellious States. What shall be done with them? What shall be done with men educated in the Military Academy at the public expense, sworn to protect our flag, obtaining a livelihood, honor and promotion under it; children of the nation, who, without qualification, excuse, or ground even, betrayed the country, forfeited honor, struck down its flag, used the knowledge obtained at the nation's school to break down the Government which nurtured them, the nation which honored them; and have now ceased from the unholy strife which has cost millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives, only because they have been beaten, conquered, and subdued by the valor of the soldiers, whose comrades they have starved in loathsome prisons. [Cheers, and cries of "Hang every one of them," "Hang them," "Give them the rope."] In the future danger to our liberties can come only from the mad ambition of those in the army who may conspire against the life of the nation. Shall we not by example teach every officer who deserts his flag, that he shall suffer the same penalty for desertion which the Government enforced upon many of our soldiers for the same crime?

What shall be done with those whom the people North and South once delighted to honor, who with the truth of God upon their lips, but treason in their souls, put in yonder capitol in the seats of the law-givers, day by day plotted how to destroy the country, even while in the name of the Constitution they claimed to sacrifice at the altar her most cherished liberties? Shall they ever again have power, place or vote to destroy the country? ["No, no!" "Never, never!"] Shall they ever again be allowed to have the loved, and honored and glorious privilege now made sacred by the blood of patriots, bed to save us from their acts? The rights of American citizens? ["No, never!" "The traitors!" Hang them!"] The next class are the soldiers in the ranks of the rebellion, deceived by false statements and arguments, and prejudiced until their judgments were overborne, conscripted and driven until their wills were overawed into the support of the rebellion; who, even in a bad cause, have illustrated the valor of the American race. Are we not ready to say to them: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do," and to receive them again as brothers? [Cries of "Good," "Good," "That's the talk."] Still another class are those who ever welcomed the flag with joy and gladness, who never failed to rejoice in a Union victory, never lost faith in the Union cause, who always concealed, fed and cared for Union prisoners escaping from the cold, sickness, starvation, and death of the Libby and Andersonville Prisons, guarding them faithfully by the North star through swamps and forests, to liberty and life; who have cheerfully taken up arms for the United States and laid down their lives—the true Union men of the South. [Cheers.] What shall we say to them? Shall we not say, Liberty and equality of right under the laws forever? [Yes, yes; and cheers.] Good; then we are agreed. Condign punishment to military traitors who deserted the flag for rebellion; disfranchisement and safe-keeping for the civilian using his place to destroy his country; the right of fellowship for the misguided and deceived victims of rebellion and equal rights for the black man. [Cries of "go on."] Let us also be thankful to the good God, that while this war has cost us much treasure and blood, it has so established our honor among the nations of the earth, that the shedding of American blood upon American soil may now cease forever, and in our dealings with the nations of the earth we can adopt without fear of war the motto of Jackson: "Ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong." God bless you—and good bye. [Cries—"How about Maximilian?"] Maximilian—I beg your pardon; I am not your Secretary of State, and have no power to direct your foreign affairs. Good-bye. [Laughter and cheers.]

GOVERNOR DENNISON.

Governor Dennison said this is a happy day to every friend of constitutional liberty. For four years have the enemies of the Government and our republican institutions in the insurgent States, been waging civil war for their destruction, supported by sympathizers in the North and aliens abroad, with incompetent leaders in the field. The power of the enemy has at times seemed almost too great to be broken by even our patriotic armies. We have encountered every vicissitude of war, and despondency and gloom have again and again thrown their shadow over the land, but all this is now past. Under the lead of Gen. Grant and his noble lieutenants, the Rebel power has been broken, its capital captured, and the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered. In that army was centered the hopes of the Rebellion, and the necessity of its defeat and destruction engaged the attention of the Federal Government for the restoration of its authority, of peace. To accomplish this has been reserved for Grant and his invincible command. A nation's rejoicings tell their gratitude. They have secured it, and great honors they have won. It is right then that we should all rejoice over the auspicious events we have met to celebrate; right that we should join our congratulations with those of every loyal heart in the land, over the downfall of the wicked rebellion, that has shed so much patriotic blood and treasure, right that we should honor with our most fervent gratitude our noble armies and navy that have given us so many victories, and above all it is right, and our highest duty, to make our grateful thanks to Almighty God, for his preservation of us as a nation, for the strength and courage he has given to our defenders on land and sea, and for the glorious triumph of our arms, which have insured the speedy death of the rebellion and the full restitution of the authority of the Government throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let us not forget in our rejoicing that as freely as we have expended our treasure, and copiously as has been shed the blood of our sons and brothers in the support of the Government, they would have availed nothing, but for the same favor which has enlightened our darkest hours, and directed all our efforts, to the great purpose of restoring the nation.

In this hour of our triumph we can well afford to be magnanimous; but let it be carefully borne in mind that the only magnanimity we can further exercise, must be that which will secure to the nation permanent peace, and universal freedom throughout the land as the basis of such peace. In the interests of slavery the rebellion had its origin and support. There must be no more slavery on this continent henceforth and forever. We must be a nation of freemen alone. This accomplished, ours will be the first power, as it will be the great examplar, of all nations.

The Copperhead Party.

The fall of Richmond and the ending of the rebellion, finishes the Copperhead party. Butternutism as well as the rebellion has died the death. They were a loving pair. David and Jonathan were nothing to them; and Damon and Pythias were no persimmons beside them. The Siamese twins—two distinct bodies, but united with a ligament through which the blood of both flowed, alone furnish a fitting parallel.—When one of the twins had an ache in the stomach, the other felt the pain; when one head throbbed with pain the other responded, and the learned men of the world have given it as their opinion, that where one dies, the other will follow suit without delay. Even so with Copperheadism and Rebellion.

Rebellion felt ill at the election of Lincoln, and Copperheadism become as yellow as saffron. Savannah was a bitter pill for the one, and the other made mouths as natural as life. The same phenomenon was observed immediately after Charleston, and now that rebellion has received its death blow at Richmond, Copperheadism is finding a soft spot to fall on, that it may give up the ghost as easily as possible. We don't know which funeral will give us most pleasure. The rebellion was the ugliest—Copperheadism the meanest. Thank the Lord, both are now under ground.—[Hancock Jeffersonian.

Woman.

Very intelligent women, we find by observation, are seldom beautiful. The formation of their features, and particularly their forehead, is more or less masculine. Miss Lander was rather pretty and feminine in the face, but Miss Sedgwick, Miss Pardue, Miss Leslie, and the late Anny Mariah and Jane Porter the contrary. One of the Misses Porter had a forehead as high as that of an intellectual man. We never knew of a very talented man who was admired for his personal beauty. Pope was awful ugly; Dr. Johnson was no better; Mirabeau was the ugliest man in all France, and yet he was the greatest favorite with the ladies. Women more frequently prize men from their sterling qualities of the mind, than men do women. Dr. Johnston chose a women who had scarcely an idea above an oyster. He thought her the loviest creature in existence if we may judge by the inscription he left on her tomb.

A Rich Scene at Piqua.

Correspondence of the Cincinnatti Gazette.

PIQUA, O., April 10.

This morning we received the joyful tidings of the surrender of Gen. Lee with a demonstration of enthusiasm that befitted the occasion.

The dispatches were read to an excited concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who, by their repeated bursts of applause, attested their hearty approval of the shape matters were assuming in the Old Dominion. The reading was done by Rev. Granville, well know as Col. Moody, of the 74th Ohio.—Three cheers were proposed by Col. Moody for our patriotic President, our cause, and the brave boys in blue, together with Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and Thomas. These were given with a will by all, save the Hon. (?) Mr. Frank McKinney, late Copperhead Member of Congress.

The meeting then resolved upon a befitting demonstration in honor of these splendid victories, and to this end a proposition was made to appoint a committee of arrangements. In the course of the nominations Mr. McKinney was proposed.

Col. Moody, who was impressed with the belief that it was a poor premium to pay to loyalty and devotion to anpoint men to arrange a celebration of *Union* victories who have, for the past four years, given aid and comfort indirectly, but none the less efficaciously, to men in armed rebellion, objected was vilified and denounced by Mr. M'Kinney, who took occasion to say that if there was anything he heartily despised, it was a brawling political preacher. In reply, Mr. Moody remarked that it was impossible for him, (M'K.) to entertain contempt for him (M.) to the thousandth part as hearty as that he did for both M'Kinney and his political record.

At this juncture a copperhead brother of M'Kinney's, Sam by name, rushed, after the manner of a cavalry charge, upon Mr. Moody and, with both fists clenched, sought to inflict a double blow upon the unsuspecting Parson.

But oh! the uncertainty of human calculations. By a well directed parry the Reverend gentlemen, who gave unmistakable evidence that he understands the rules governing the pugilistic art, dealt a splendid right hander that instantly produced a copious flow of the claret and placed bi-cuspids, molars and incisors at a premium.—The Colonel, according to the tactics, was about to fire and repeat, when the bystanders made an untimely interference and spoiled a most beautiful job.

The redoubtable McK., who is a man of great physical force, and prides himself on his prowess, as do all the family, evidently mistook his man, and has ample leisure while his wounds are healing, to cogitate upon the vanity of human expectations.

The field of action being cleared, the Rev. gentleman and Mr. Frank McKinney, mounted a store-box and discussed the great questions of the day, in the course of which the Honorable gentleman's political record was most beautifully ventilated, giving a satisfactory reason why he was shelved away beneath a majority of some five thousand votes at the late Congressional election.

Mr. McK. had the effrontery to defend Vallandigham, whom Col. Moody denounced as a traitor. Mr. Moody quoted largely from Vallandigham's record, to show his views on secession, and his refusal to vote men and money to sustain the army, and also from the record of Mr. McKinney, both at home and in Congress, to show his approval and endorsement of Vallandigham's course in opposing the war. The Reverend gentleman, who is equally at home in the pulpit, on the battle field, or on the stump, dealt sledge-hammer blows.

Mr. McK. found himself foiled at all points, and like poor Lee, when circumvented at Richmond, was fain to beat a hasty retreat.

This is a little episode in our city's usually quiet history, and the results are highly satisfactory to our citizens, who vote *nem. con.* that Mr. Moody has fairly earned the title of the "fighting parson." X. Y. Z.

Heroes of Fort Sumter.

The names of the heroes of Fort Sumter, who on the 14th of April, 1861, were compelled to surrender to Beauregard were as follows:

Major R. Anderson, 1st Artillery.
S. W. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon.
Captain A. Doubleday, 1st Artillery.
" T. Seymour, " "
1st Lieut. T. Talbot, " "
1st " Jeff. C. Davis, " "
2d " J. N. Hall, " "
Captain J. G. Foster, Engineers.
1st Lieut. G. W. Snyder, "
2d " R. K. Meade, "

There were ten officers, fifty-five artillerists and fifteen musicians.

Major Anderson is now Major General Anderson; Surgeon Crawford is Major General Crawford in command of a corps under Gen. Grant; Doubleday is now General Doubleday, President of the Court Martial now sitting in Philadelphia; Capt. Seymour is now General Seymour; 1st Lt. Jeff. C. Davis is now General Davis; Capt. Foster is now Major General Foster; 2d Lt. Hall is now First Lieutenant. We believe all these officers are living.

It is to mark the restoration of the port of Charleston, its harbor, and its forts to the complete control of the Government, that the President has directed Major General Robert Anderson to raise the Stars and Stripes on the battlements of Fort Sumter, on the 14th of April, 1865, the anniversary of the day he consented to evacuate it, after a protracted and gallant resistance, when his ammunition and provisions were exhausted. There is a classic propriety in this celebration. Where the first shot was fired at the Republic—where the most pestilent traitors were gathered to witness the deed of shame—almost in sight of the grave of John C. Calhoun—it is meet that the cannon should roar, the drums beat, the trumpets clang, and the Army and Navy shout from land and water, when our conquering flag is replaced on Sumter, never again to be removed by the hand of man. Well may the thousands who will enjoy the sublime spectacle on the 14th of April, 1865, repeat the glowing words of Drake;

"Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us."

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, the composer, was, by latest accounts from Paris, recovering from his recent severe illness, much to the surprise of his physicians.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less,) one or three insertions.....$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....50
One square, three months.....3 00
" six " 4 00
☞Business Cards, of four or seven lines, published one year and paper for.....6 00
☞Merchants' advertising, not exceeding one-fourth of a column at any time, $15 per year. A half column not exceeding four changes, $10. A column, not over four changes, $30.
☞Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
☞SPECIAL NOTICES and DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS once and a half the rates of ordinary advertisements.

The New Game Law.

The following copy of the new Game Law just passed by the General Assembly, will interest sportsmen, viz:

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act for the protection of certain birds and game," passed April 30, 1861.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That sections one and two of an act entitled "an act for the protection of certain birds and game," passed April 30, 1861, be and they are hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to catch kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, on the premises of another, or on the public highways, streets, alleys, or public common, any sparrow, robin, blue-bird, martin, thrush, mocking bird, swallow, oriole, red-bird, cat-bird, chewing or ground robin, kink-bird, pewee or phœbe, wren, cuckoo, indigo bird, nuthatch, creeper, yellow-hammer or flicker, warbler or finch; or in any place to catch, kill, or injure, or to pursue with such intent any quail or Virginia patridge, ruffed grouse, or pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, or any wild turkey, between the fourteenth day of February, and the first day of October, inclusive; and it shall be unlawful for any person at any time after the first day of November, to catch, kill, or injure, or pursue, with such intent, any dove, wild rabbit, or hare, except on the premises of the person so killing, injuring, or pursuing. Provided that it shall be unlawful to catch, or to attempt to catch, with a net or nets, any quail or Virginia partridge, at any time after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time between the first day of October, to catch, kill, injure or destroy, or pursue with such intent, any meadow-lark or kill-dear, or at any time between the first day of February and the fourth day of July, to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any woodcock; or any time between the 15th day of April and first day of September, to catch, kill, injure, or pursue, with such intent, any wild goose, wild duck, teal, or other wild duck; or to purchase, have in his possession, or expose to sale any of the birds or game mentioned in this act, so caught, or killed, during the season when the catching, killing, injuring, or destroying the same is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "an act for the protection of certain birds and game," passed April 30, 1861, be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Wrong Animal.

Grantley Berkley, the English snob and hunter, tells the following story of Lady Haggerstone's scheme to charm the Regent:

Her ladyship had at her residence a miniature farm-yard and those pretty little Alderney cattie. When the Prince and his friends had arrived she came forward from a side wicket as a milkmaid, for the purpose of making a syllabub for the Prince.—She had a silver pail in one hand and an ornamental stool in the other. Lady Haggerstone tripped along with ribbons flying from her dainty little milking hat hung on one side of her graceful head, and the smallest little apron tied below her laced stomacher, till she came opposite his Royal Highness, to whom she dropped a really graceful courtesy. Then passing lightly over the beautiful plaited straw, her tucked-up gown showing her neat ankle, as well as her colored stockings, she placed her stool and pail convenient for use. Leaning against the flank of one of the crossest looking of the Alderneys, she was attempting to commence her rustic labors, but not having selected the right sex, the offended animal did not seem to fancy the performance, for he first kicked out, then trotted away, nearly upsetting stool, pail and Lady Haggerstone, who, covered with confusion, made a hasty retreat for her little dairy, whence she did not appear again.

Boys on the Streets at Night.

We would call the attention of parents who allow there children to be on the streets at night—and their are quite a number of them—to the following truthful scrap:

WHEN THE DEVIL SOWS.—The seeds of vice are dropped into the young hearts in nearly every case *between bedtime and sunset, away from home.* The boys and girls step out of the family circle, and spend their time—how? In spending money they never earned, opening the doors of confectionaries and soda fountains, of beer and tobacco shops, of the circus, the negro minstrels, the restaurant and dance; then follows the Sunday drive and the company of those whose steps take hold on hell.—In forty-nine cases out of fifty the destinies of children are fixed between the ages of eighteen, *those few years*, when the devil will pre-empt the precious soil, unless the parents are vigilant to make home more attractive than the streets.

WE have Mr. Lincoln's "last," direct from Richmond, in a special telegram to the Boston Post:

"Mr. Lincoln, in Richmond, on learning the circumstances of Jeff. Davis's flight, said it reminded him of the negro, who, when his preacher told him that there were but two roads, one leading to Hell and the other to Damnation, exclaimed," "Den dis nigger takes to de woods."

THE Unionists of Hartford, Conn., gained yesterday another glorious victory. At the State election, on April 3, the Union ticket had a majority of about 200, yesterday the victory was still more decisive, the Unionists carrying four of the six wards by aggregate majorities ranging from 509 to 423.—[N. Y. Tribune, April 11th.

GEN. HALLECK and Secretary Stanton both express the opinion that there will be no more heavy fighting.

A HANDSOME carriage, built for Jeff. Davis in New Orleans, was left behind at Richmond in the haste of evacuation.